MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS,

COMMERCIAL REVIEW AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

FORTY-SEVENTH YEAR. | MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1892. | MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS, $1.00 Post-Paid; 5c a Copy.

SUMMARY.

Louis Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot, who has been living in Italy during recent years, is reported to be in an alarming state of debility. He is ninety years of age.

The Bituminous Coal Men of New York city say there is no truth in the report that a combination of the producers east of the Alleghanies has been effected, or that a trust will be formed.

The Price Paid for the *Pall Mall Gazette* is stated as £100,000. Its former owner, Mr. Yates Thompson, sold it because he was finally tired of spending money for a party that gave him nothing.

The Weevil, in countless numbers, has invaded the wheat in the vicinity of Carthage, Ill., and as a result thousands of bushels of wheat have been thrown upon the market by them at reduced prices.

The Number of men killed and injured by the explosion of gas at Reading colliery, at Shamokin, is eleven. Of these five are dead, and the remaining six so badly burned and maimed that small hopes of their recovery are entertained.

A Mob of natives attacked the English missionaries at Kien Yang, in Fu-Kyen, on Oct. 12. The residence of the Rev. Mr. Phillips was fired by the mob and destroyed. Mr. Phillips and his wife had a narrow escape from death.

Trouble has again broken out with the Chins in the Northern Chin Hills. A correspondent says a body of Chins ambushed themselves, and fired upon the escort of a number of native officers, killing 17. The British have sent reinforcements.

A Movement is on foot among English cattle breeders to promote a bill providing for the quarantining of all foreign live stock except such as are intended for slaughter. The movement is chiefly directed against the admission of American store cattle.

A Rumor was current in Paris last week that Colonel Dodds, the commander of the French forces in Dahomey, had been killed. The Government had received no confirmatory telegrams, and the rumor was not believed in Government circles.

On October 12 United States Secretary of State Foster instructed Minister Scruggs by cable that if the new Government of Venezuela was fully established in possession of the power of the nation and accepted by the people he should make formal recognition of it.

Howard Wilson, son of John Wilson, the big Lehigh coal operator of New York, who has been troubled with insomnia for some time, resorted one evening last week to laudanum to quiet his nerves and induce sleep. All efforts failed to arouse him and he died in a short time.

A Manifesto has been issued in London calling upon workmen out of employment to march in procession behind the Lord Mayor's show on Nov. 9, and afterwards to force a way in Trafalgar square for the purpose of holding a meeting there to give formal expression to a demand for work or bread.

The Schooner "Evelina," with the Labrador expedition sent out to procure Esquimaux and curios for the World's Fair, has arrived at Boston. Messrs. W. D. Vincent and R. G. Tabor who are in charge, report having secured a dozen families of natives and a complete collection of interesting curios.

At Friday's Session of the Congregational Council in Minneapolis, there was a red-hot debate over the report of the Temperance Committee, presented by Dr. Cordley, re-affirming the declaration of previous councils and reiterating the demand that intoxicating liquors be excluded from the World's Fair. The report was finally adopted.

Henry W. Jaehne, a New York boodler, walked out of Sing Sing prison on Friday, a free man. He served six years, four months and twenty-seven days of a sentence of nine years and ten months of hard labor. Jaehne looks better than he did when he entered the prison and has gained twenty pounds in weight.

Londoners who oppose Mr. Knill's election as Lord Mayor on the ground that he is a Catholic have decided to make a final attempt to prevent his assuming the office. The anti-Popery Association has prepared a petition to the Queen praying her to refuse to confirm the selection of Mr. Knill on the ground that he has publicly declared that he owes first allegiance to the Pope.

An Exciting Scene occurred on Friday night in the opera house at Buda-Pest. A woman who occupied a seat in the gallery was attacked with cholera. In a short time the whole house was in an uproar and a panic ensued. In a scramble to escape many persons were trampled upon and badly bruised. The stricken woman was left lying entirely unattended for some time before she was removed to the hospital.

The Danish Government has informed the United States navy department that it will not be able to send any vessels to take part in the world's naval review, for the reason that the fleet is not large enough for suitable representation. Mexico has also declined. England and France are the only countries which have formally accepted the invitation thus far, but it is known, unofficially, that others will take part.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie and his wife arrived in London on Friday last from Scotland. He has been busily engaged all during the spring and summer in preparing a new book treating of the industrial problems of the day. The work, he explained, was written from the stand point of one who has retired from active business and who has been both an employee and an employer and knew how to sympathize with both.

Two Men boarded the engine of the Missouri Pacific train near Coffeeville, Kansas, late Friday night, wounded the express messenger (who had barricaded himself in) by shooting through the door, forcing him to surrender, and compelled the engineer to go in front of them into the car while they covered Maxwell with a gun. Having got the money in the safe, which amounted to several thousand dollars, they backed off and disappeared.

The Wind blew with renewed fury in the north-western portion of the United Kingdom on Oct. 14. Several piers on the River Tyne were damaged by the storm. Many vessels continue to take shelter there. A terrific sea was running in the Irish Channel. The mail boats plying between England and Ireland were greatly delayed. Large tracts of land in the north of Wales have been flooded, and the crops still in the fields have been ruined.

The Operator at the Winfield, Kansas, Santa Fe depot while taking a nap one evening last week was punched in the ribs and told to straighten up. He did so and looked squarely into two revolvers held by masked men. They then broke the cash drawer open, and robbed it of its contents, amounting to only $25. An attempt was made to open the safe, but was unsuccessful. Some persons waiting for the late train were searched and their valuables stolen.

The Proposal made by the Parnellites that the Paris Fund be placed in the hands of a committee of three members from each section of the Irish Parliamentary party has fallen to the ground owing to the action of the Parnellites insisting that a claim be admitted of charges which consist of law costs and debts of the National League amounting to over £20,000. The McCarthyites insist that the claims of the evicted tenants be the first charge on the fund. Neither side seems disposed to yield in this matter and the deadlock continues.

CANADIAN.

Lieut. R. A. McDonald, the Toronto ex-alderman who is advocating on the platform annexation to the United States, has been relieved by the Minister of Militia of his commission in the force.

The Revenue Cutter "Constance" returned to Quebec city on Oct. 11, having made during her absence five more seizures of contraband liquors in the Lower St. Lawrence. Some of the smuggling vessels and their cargoes were sold at Rimouski.

Mr. Allard, the Levis, Que., discoverer of the secret of hardening copper, has just, at the request of the Cincinnati Aluminum Co., subjected a piece of aluminum sent him to his process, with the result of rendering that soft metal hard and flexible. Abbé Laflamme has certified that this phenomenon appears to him to be altogether new and of great industrial value. Allard continues to receive the most tempting offers for the sale of his secret, the most recent coming from Chicago and the Government of Sweden and Norway.

THE TRIPLE MURDER.

A CHAIN OF CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE CLOSING ROUND LUCKIE, THE PRISONER.

Smith's Falls, Ont., Oct. 11.—Interest in the triple murder in the Township of Kitley is not abating in the least. In fact, there is more excitement to-day than ever, because of the new developments which have come to the surface. The chain of circumstantial evidence will go hard against the prisoner, Charles Luckie, and there is little doubt but he will be convicted of the awful deed. Detective Grier, of Toronto, arrived this morning, and is working on the case. Since his arrival it was discovered that the prisoner's pants' pocket was saturated with blood, leaving one to believe that he must have carelessly placed his bloody hands therein, after taking away the lives of his father, stepmother and sister. A careful search was made around the ruins of the Luckie farm and the murdered man's pocket-book was found under a large tree, about one hundred yards from where the house stood. It was empty and it is almost certain the money found on the prisoner was taken from it. There is an impression here that the prisoner's motive was robbery in the first place. The prisoner is being closely watched at the station in order to prevent him from taking his life, because of an attempt he made at suicide in Toronto five years ago. He rested but little last night and already his appetite has failed him. He converses freely with the gaolers and maintains that he is innocent.

The funeral of the murdered family took place to-day and was the largest ever witnessed in this section. To-morrow the prisoner will be taken to Irish Creek, where he will attend at the inquest.

A TELL-TALE AXE PRODUCED AT THE INQUEST.

Fish Creek, Ont., Oct. 12.—The excitement over the Triple murder at New Bliss village is chiefly confined to this place to-day where the coroner's inquiry into the horrible tragedy is being held. The place is crowded with visitors and accommodation is at a premium.

The prisoner, Detective Green and Constable McGowan arrived at 10 o'clock from Smith's Falls and five moments later the inquest was begun by Dr. Vaux, of Brockville. All interest was centred in the prisoner and he seemed to put up with his uncomfortable position without any great mental trouble. There was an immense change in his appearance to-day. Those who expected a confession are greatly disappointed.

The inquest is being held in an old paint shop, and at one time it was reported it was tumbling down. This had the effect of clearing the room, and once out the constables refused spectators admittance again. The chief witness to-day was John Luckie, jr., and he related the story concerning the father's trouble with some of the sons and particularly with Charles, who is now under arrest. Mr. John Barker and Mr. Wm. Daly gave evidence showing that Mr. Luckie only arrived home from Smith's Falls half-an-hour before the fire was discovered. Tom Benton found an axe which was burning in the house and when produced he identified it. The handle was crooked and bespattered with human blood. The most of the witnesses are yet to testify, and it is thought Luckie's identity will be proven without any great trouble. The coroner adjourned at noon for luncheon.

DEATH OF A JOURNALIST.

MR. JOHN BROOK TRAYES, OF PORT HOPE PASSES AWAY—HIS CAREER IN MONTREAL.

Port Hope, Oct. 14.—The journalists and the Masonic fraternity of Canada will be shocked to learn of the death of one of their oldest and most highly esteemed associates, Mr. John Brook Trayes, editor of the Port Hope *Times*. This event occurred to-day, after a short and violent attack of congestion of the lungs. Deceased was a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, where he was born in 1842. Ten years later he came to Canada with his patents, who settled in Montreal. At the age of eleven years he entered the office of the Montreal *Pilot*, where he mastered every branch of the trade. In 1862 he came to Port Hope to accept the foremanship in the office of the *British Canadian*, established in that year. Five years later he purchased the paper, and changed its name to that it now bears. He had been connected with the Canadian Press association for many years. He was elected a member of the executive committee in 1877, and the offices of vice-president, second and first, to that of president in 1880. He had since been on the executive committee, and was for several years assistant-secretary. Mr. Trayes was one of the most popular residents of Port Hope, and was a prominent member of many societies. He held the honorary position of Past District Deputy Grand Master of the Masonic Fraternity, and was first Noble Grand of Durham Lodge, I. O. O. F. He was also first master workman of Safety Lodge, A. O. U. W., and a prominent member of the Royal Arcanum. The deceased leaves a wife and two children, Mrs. J. Eudore Painchaud, of Montreal, and W. F. Trayes of this town. His remains will be buried on Sunday next with Masonic honors.

GOSSIP BY CABLE.

WHAT IS "THE LONDON TIMES" UP TO?

New York, Oct. 11.—The *Tribune's* London correspondent says:—The innermost workings of literary circles have been fluttered with whispers of something wonderful going to happen to the *Times*. What the exact something is nobody seems quite to know. It appears that the *Times* has or is supposed to have been laying in a large supply of paper of an inferior and cheaper quality than is generally used in Printing House square. This has been construed into meaning that the *Times* is shortly going to follow the example of the *Morning Post*, and come down to a penny. That something is up is generally discussed, and there has been much headshaking over this innocent topic. If there is a secret, the details are being well kept.

WOMEN ADMITTED.

The British Medical Association, which is the most powerful organization of physicians in the United Kingdom, and which in a great measure controls the practice of medicine in Queen Victoria's dominions, has just wiped out a blot from its escutcheon by obliterating from its regulations the one which has hitherto excluded women from membership. Close upon 200 women are now on the medical register in Great Britain, and their admission to the Medical Association removes one of the principal obstacles which they have hitherto had to contend with in their work.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES' HEALTH.

During her stay at Mar Lodge the Princess of Wales has been in much better spirits than at any time since the Duke of Clarence's death. She has entered into everything that has been going on, and has joined every gathering, although several have been very large ones. The Princess' health is quite restored, and she spends a great deal of time in the open air, generally fishing.

MRS. MAYBRICK.

ANOTHER APPEAL FOR HER RELEASE—IT COMES FROM MR. STEAD.

London, Oct. 12.—In the next issue of the *Review of Reviews*, Mr. Stead, its editor, will have an article headed "Ought Mrs. Maybrick to be Tortured to Death?" in which he vigorously and at great length reopens the whole case of the unfortunate American woman who is now undergoing a sentence of life imprisonment in Woking prison for the poisoning of her husband, who was a well-known Liverpool merchant. In the course of his article Mr. Stead says that both he and Sir Charles Russell, the Attorney-General, have received from South Africa copies of the death-bed confession of Harry Wilson, who declared that he, with a woman whose name is not given, placed arsenic in the medicine that was administered to Mr. Maybrick during his last illness. Mr. Stead investigated this matter and declared that he attaches weight to the confession, but he adds, even if it were valueless, it will be of service in directing attention to the travesty of justice which has exposed Great Britain to serious remonstrances from the United States, and which is not unlikely to become a subject of diplomatic correspondence. Mr. Stead makes a strong appeal for the release of Mrs. Maybrick before Christmas. Her condition is such, he says, that she will speedily die if she is not released. If Mr. Herbert Asquith, the home secretary, will not hear the case, then Lord Rosebery, the foreign minister, and Mr. Gladstone must.

DISAFFECTION AMONG BRITISH SOLDIERS.

London, Oct. 13.—An echo of the recent trouble among the members of C squadron of the First Regiment of Life Guards, stationed at Windsor, was heard to-day. The day after the trouble a member of the regiment, named Marshall, posted in the canteen an article on the mutiny, published in the *Star*, a newspaper of this city, and wrote above it: "Comrades, stick together." Corporal Bayliss knew that Marshall did this, but failed to report the matter to his superior officer. Both men were arrested, and to-day they were tried by court-martial, Colonel Wilson presided over the deliberations. Marshall admitted that the charge against him was true, and said that his act was a foolish one, that was committed wholly without premeditation. The Court decided that Corporal Bayliss would be sufficiently punished by being deprived of his stewardship of the canteen, and that sentence was imposed upon him. Marshall was also found guilty, but his sentence was deferred.

The 13th company of the Army Service Corps, stationed at Portsmouth, having been compelled to attend a large number of extra drills, became irritated. A conspiracy was hatched, and to-day it was found that the harness belonging to the horses of the 13th company had been so badly cut that they were worthless.

COLUMBUS DAY.

THE OLD WORLD AND THE NEW JOIN IN DOING HONOR TO AMERICA'S DISCOVERER.

BANDS OF MUSIC USHER IN THE DAY IN THE SPANISH CAPITAL—MONSTER HISTORICAL PROCESSIONS THERE AND ELSEWHERE—NEW YORK'S DAY.

New York, Oct. 12.—This afternoon the imposing ceremonies of the unveiling of the Columbus monument attracted thousands to the park. Vice-President Morton, Governor Flower and staff, Mayor Grant, other city officials, Archbishop Corrigan, Italian Minister Baron Fava, the consuls, and the officers of the Italian cruiser "Boisan" were officially present. Archbishop Corrigan blessed the monument and it was unveiled by the daughter of the president of the Columbus monument committee. During the ceremonies the Italian and American hymns were played and the artillery fired the national salute.

Early this evening the population of New York and Brooklyn, with the million or more visitors from the country, again clustered along the line of the day's parade, filled every window and housetop and thronged the vast banks of seats at various points of view along the route, eager to behold the last great sight of three days' series of events celebrating the discovery of America. It was the announced intention of the committee having the night parade in charge to surpass the justly celebrated night processions of Rex and the Veiled Prophet at New Orleans and St. Louis, and all New Yorkers to-night will declare that this has been done. The parade was remarkable in the wonderful showings made of the use electricity can be put to as a power and as a light. In the parade was as pretty a sight as New York has ever witnessed. It was a body of three thousand bicyclists, each bearing a flag and lantern, and led by Champion A. A. Zimmerman. A very warm greeting was given to the wheelmen. They rode twelve abreast, and formed a line a mile and a half deep.

IN HAVANA.

Havana, Oct. 12.—The fêtes here in honor of the discovery of America opened to-day with discharges of artillery. Later in the day a Te Deum was sung in the cathedral. The city is handsomely decorated and the vessels in the bay are gay with flags and bunting. The church opposite the Plaza des Armes, where the remains of Columbus lie, was visited by immense throngs of people.

IN LONDON.

London, Oct. 12.—A banquet in honor of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America was given to-night at the Hotel Metropole in this city. The Spanish Minister to England presided. He announced that on behalf of the company messages of congratulation had been cabled to the Queen Regent of Spain, the Queen of Italy, President Harrison, the Duke of Veragua and the heads of all the states of Central and South America. The gathering was a most brilliant one, and included the consuls of all the countries interested in the discoveries of Columbus and many persons noted in the political, literary, scientific and social worlds. Mr. Henry White, secretary of the American Legation in London, who represented the United States in the absence of Minister Lincoln, said that the



Tomb of the Discoverer. (Havana Cathedral.)

United States was second to no country in its admiration and veneration for Columbus.

IN THE ANTIPODES.

Melbourne, Oct. 12.—A largely attended meeting of the Geographical Society was held here to-day in honor of the four-hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America. Addresses were delivered by the American and Spanish consuls.

IN QUEBEC.

Quebec, Oct. 12.—Quebec paid its tribute today to the memory of the discoverer of America by observing the anniversary as a civic holiday and by a grand religious service at the Basilica, accompanied by the chiming of all the church bells of the city at noon and the firing of a salute of 100 guns from the King's Bastion on the Citadel, for the first time since the terrible landslide from Cape Diamond in 1889. The religious service at the Basilica was conducted with all the imposing solemnity of the Roman Catholic Church, and attracted a very large congregation, including Lieut.-Governor Angers, Chevalier Frechette, Spanish Consul, Premier De Boucherville, and several of his colleagues, Judges Routhier, Pelletier, Chauveau, and a large body of the clergy. Cardinal Taschereau presided, attended by his court. The musical portion of the service was remarkably grand—Gounod's mass of St Cecilia being rendered by a powerful orchestra, including the Septuor Haydn, the band of B battery and the best musicians of the city. All the schools were closed during the day, but the courts were kept open and business was carried on as usual throughout the city during the day. The fête closes with a musical and literary soiree at the Academy of Music to-night, at which addresses are to be delivered by Judge Routhier and the Hon. T. Chapais, and a poem composed for the occasion is to be read by Mr. L. H. Frechette.

IN SPAIN.

Madrid, Oct. 12.—The festivities in honor of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America, for which the most extensive preparations were made, commenced at daybreak this morning. The city was astir before daylight and here and there people were engaged in completing the decorations of their houses. When light broke upon the city the scene was a most beautiful one. The houses were gaily decorated with flags, banners, and varied colors, in which the gold and red of Spain predominated. A large number of the houses displayed large and small American flags. The weather was fine and everything tended to make the celebration the great success that it was. The triumphal arches on Calle Mayor in the Puerta Del Sol and Calle de Alica, which together from the principal boulevard of the city, were very beautiful. The decorations in the Plaz de Armes, and the Plaza de la Raremeria, were also noticeable for their arrangement. The people who lingered in bed were aroused at daybreak by the strains of music produced by seventeen military and other bands that paraded through the principal streets of the city, playing the reveille. At the same time the bells of all the churches in the city began to peal, and thus the day was ushered in. Early in the morning the streets began to fill, and in a short time they were crowded. Early masses were said in all the churches in honor of Columbus, and the services were attended by immense throngs of people.

Later in the day a monster procession was formed of the professors and students of the Spanish Universities. This was a highly successful affair, and the processionists were heartily cheered as they marched along with almost military precision. The professors and students were all attired in the gay costumes of the mediæval period and bore ancient standards, some of which were carried in the wars before Columbus was born. This procession was formed in the vicinity of the Plaz de la Independencie and, headed by representatives, passed through all the principal streets of the city. Included in the procession were deputations of American, German, French, Belgian and Portuguese Universities.

Huelva, Oct. 11.—The Queen Regent landed in this city to-day from the gunboat "Valderno," which arrived in the harbor yesterday. The Queen Regent and the royal family at once drove to the church, where the *Te Deum* was sung. Immense crowds had gathered at the landing stage and along the route, and gave the royal party an enthusiastic reception. This evening the Queen Regent held a brilliant official reception at the Hotel Colon. Among those present were Cabinet ministers, diplomatic representatives, the principal civil, naval and military officials and the commanders and officers of the foreign warships lying in the harbor.

WAS COLUMBUS A CORSICAN?

Paris, Oct. 13.—The town of Calvi, in Corsica, celebrated Columbus' day on its own account. The Abbé Cassanova alleges he has proved that Columbus was born in Calvi, and that the great navigator was accompanied on his voyage of discovery by natives of Calvi. The features of the celebration were processions, regattas and general illuminations.

A CELEBRATION IN ROME.

Rome, Oct. 13.—The clericals in Rome celebrated Columbus' day by holding a meeting, at which patriotic speeches were delivered and poems read. The chief speaker was Father Fasolis, who said he thought the Pope would make Columbus the patron saint of America.

IN TORONTO

the city schools joined in the celebration, and there was a good display of flags flying free, proclaiming to the breezes the four hundredth time that the twelfth of October had rolled round since the great navigator made his successful and commendable discovery.

IN MONTREAL.

Wednesday was a holiday. A very inconsiderable fraction of the population of 250,000 (be the same more or less) knew it. The trouble about Columbus is, he has been dead too long. The civic employees knew it, for the City Hall was closed, and empty, and dead. The school children knew it, for they got a holiday, and were told a great deal about Columbus, into the bargain.

They cared more about the holiday than for Columbus.

There were flags here and there; there was a band now and then; there was a fête in Sohmer Park; there was a parade of the fire brigade in the afternoon, at which there were prancing horses, and wildly galloping horses, and horses that reared and plunged, and thrilled the bosom of the taxpayer with a cheap but satisfying joy.

The Protestant schools were dismissed about eleven o'clock. Neat little speeches were made by officials and friends. In the British and Canadian, the Rev. Mr. Renaud said some pleasant things to the children, and was rewarded with a beautiful bouquet.

Over six hundred happy faces, and twice as many hands, greeted Mr. G. W. Stephens and the



CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS.

visitors to the Lansdowne school yesterday. There was joy in every heart. Mr. Stephens, the chairman, became a boy once more, and beamed joyously on all around, and made one little girl supremely happy by taking her on his knee.

The Rev. John Nicholls, speaking at Ann street school, drew lessons from the life of Columbus, encouraging religion, perseverance, giving generously to the poor and patriotism.

In the Roman Catholic Cathedral the anniversary was celebrated with much pomp.

In Lorne school Ald. Thompson gave a bright address.

All the vessels in the harbor were decorated with flags yesterday.

None of the civil courts were in session yesterday on account of the Columbian anniversary. The general offices were open, however.

THE DISCOVERER.

SOME DATES OF IMPORTANCE IN HIS CHECKERED CAREER.

October 12, 1492, is a day famous in the annals of geographical discovery. Late in the evening Christopher Columbus, in his little ship, the "Santa Maria," her two consorts, the "Nina" and "Pinta," being near, was eagerly watching for that land which various floating signs indicated to be not far off. A seaman had been sent aloft with the promise of reward when he reported that land was in sight. The mariner saw a light, but, being in some doubt, did not at first report the fact. But later, when no further doubt could exist, Columbus was first made aware that the object of his life was accomplished and that he was approaching that western land the existence of which he had so long contended for, but which so many had derided as the dream of a madman.

Many of the West India islands have been claimed as the scene of the beginning of Columbus' great discovery, but the consensus of opin-



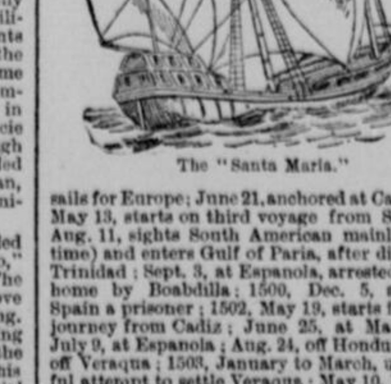
COLUMBUS EMBARKING FROM PALOS.

ion now points to what is known as Watling's island,

ONE OF THE BAHAMAS,

as that named by the natives Guanahani, and by Columbus San Salvador. The story of the adventures and checkered career of the great navigator has been so often told that it is hardly necessary to repeat a history which, in many features, reads almost like a romance. A carefully compiled tabulation shows, however, the following record:—

In 1460, Columbus went to sea; 1470, went to Lisbon; 1475 (circ.), his son, Diego, born; 1485, met Prior of Rabida and Don Garcia Fernandez; 1490, met Queen Isabella; 1492 (April 27), agreement signed between Isabella and Columbus; (Aug. 13), sailed from Palos; (Oct. 12), sighted a light (Watling's Island); (Nov. 6), sighted Cuba; (Dec. 14), at St. Nicholas Mole, San Domingo; 1493 (Jan. 14), starts back in "Nina"; Feb. 27, off St. Mary, Azores; March 25, arrives at Palos; Oct. 5, sails again from Cadiz; Nov. 13, discovers Dominica; 1494, May 14, discovers Jamaica; 1496, March 20,



The "Santa Maria."

sails for Europe; June 21, anchored at Cadiz; 1498, May 13, starts on third voyage from St. Lucas; Aug. 11, sights South American mainland (first time) and enters Gulf of Paria, after discovering Trinidad; Sept. 3, at Espanola, arrested and sent home by Boabdilla; 1500, Dec. 5, arrives in Spain a prisoner; 1502, May 19, starts for fourth journey from Cadiz; June 25, at Martinique; July 9, at Espanola; Aug. 24, off Honduras; Oct., off Veraqua; 1503, January to March, unsuccessful attempt to settle Veraqua; May 10, left Veraqua; July 3, expedition stranded at Jamaica; 1504, Sept., finally leaves Espanola; Nov. 17, lands in Spain; 1506, May 30, dies at Valladolid.

His remains were buried in that place, but the body was first removed to Seville and then, in 1536, with that of his son Diego, translated to St. Domingo. In 1796, the French then occupying the island caused the body to be removed to the cathedral at Havana. There is, however, some difference of opinion on this subject. Some contend that the bones of Diego Colon were removed in mistake for those of his father, and in consequence of this dispute, both Havana and St. Domingo claim to possess the remains of the dauntless traveller. Be it as it may, Havana Cathedral contains the tomb erected by the state to the dead discoverer and it is assumed that it bears an authentic portrait of Columbus, a matter also in some little doubt and obscurity.

The house in which the navigator was born has been visited by a large number of travellers during the past few months. It stands in a narrow street, some fifteen feet wide. Over the door there has been inserted a white marble tablet on which is inscribed the following:

Nulla Domus Titulo Dignor
Heic
Paternis in Aedibus
Christophorum Columbus,
Pueritram
Primamque Inventam Transegit.

EFFECTS OF A STORM IN DENVER.

TERRIBLE EXPERIENCES IN COLORADO—SNOW OVERWHELMS CATTLE.

Denver, Col., Oct. 13.—The rain, sleet and wind storm that began on Tuesday night ended this morning leaving the city in a torn up condition. The streets are littered with all sorts of debris. The electric light, telephone and electric car wires were mixed in the greatest confusion and as the wind swung them to and fro they emitted deadly flashes which the passers by had difficulty in escaping. Three horses were struck and killed. Throughout the middle and eastern parts of the state the severest storm for a number of years prevailed and no trains moved either way last night or this morning on the mountain division.

Denver, Colo., Oct. 14.—A special from Cheyenne, received at one o'clock this morning, says: For nearly three days the severest storm ever known on the Union Pacific Railway has been raging here and as far west as Ogden. In all directions telegraphic communication was cut off until to-night when this despatch was sent through on a temporary wire. All railways have been blocked, the cuts being filled with snow which in some places is piled up eighteen feet. Rotary snow ploughs have been hard at work between Granite Canyon and Laramie, the snow being five feet on deep on the level at the latter place. A half dozen west-bound trains were tied up here all day, but left after the return of the snow plough to-night. To-day three coach loads of people pulled in from the west in three sections, with more to follow. The Cheyenne Northern is entirely blocked, telegraphic communication being cut off and no one knows where the belated trains on it are. Two days elapsed since the road was snowed in. At Granite Canyon, Roberts, a conductor, was yesterday blown off the platform of a car and fell down a fifteen foot embankment, the deep snow saving his life. Reports are being received of immense losses of cattle and horses in Northern Colorado and in Wyoming. Thousands of dollars' worth of these animals have perished, and it is estimated that almost a third of the cattle and horses on the ranches have died. An unknown man was frozen to death by the side of the railway track near Greeley Cole yesterday.

Denver, Col., Oct. 15.—Further reports of loss of life and cattle from the terrible storm of Tuesday and Wednesday are being received. Along the road of the railway between Colorado and the Kansas Line the storm was at its worst. Near Falcon a Rock Island track walker was frozen to death. A short distance from Mattison three hundred sheep were found dead, and their herder was discovered nearly frozen to death. Three hundred cattle were frozen to death between Colorado Springs and Lemon. At another place an unknown laborer was found dead from exposure. In the city of Colorado Springs, Charles Price died from the effects of the storm. Near Boulder, in Northern Colorado, J. V. Wolf, a miner, was found frozen to death. It is expected further loss of life will be reported when communication is restored.

A CANADIAN ARTIST DEAD.

MR. PAUL PEEL PASSES AWAY—HIS DISTINGUISHED CAREER.

London, Oct. 12.—Paul Peel, the well-known Canadian artist, is dead at the age of 32.

Paul Peel was born in London, Ont., on Nov. 7, 1860. When only twelve years of age he began the study of art at home, and five years later, having displayed remarkable genius for his youth, he proceeded to Philadelphia, and for three years attended the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. In 1880 he went to London, England, and spent some time at the Royal Academy. Afterwards he proceeded to Paris, where he pursued a course of studies under the leading French masters, remaining in training there for five years, being honored with the patronage of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales and other illustrious personages. He twice won honors at the Paris Salon, in 1889 honorable mention for his picture "Life is bitter," and a gold medal in 1890 for his "After the Bath." His work is familiar all over the Dominion.



About eight years ago he married a young lady of Copenhagen, besides whom he leaves one son. During the past three years he twice visited his old home.

Paul Peel's position as a painter was one of high recognition in the foremost fields of art. Equally excelling as landscape, genre and portrait painter, he was distinctly French in method of manipulation and choice of subjects. All of his pictures bore a strong semblance to the great modern French masters. Paul Peel was a pupil of Gerome, with whom he was intimately associated. The American colony, for such is the designated term of the New World students residing in Paris, regarded Mr. Peel in the highest sense. Untiring in his attentions to his countrymen abroad, he was indeed the favorite of them all, and his untimely death will cast a gloom over the little colony. Two years ago, during his visit to Toronto, Paul Peel made many warm friends, especially amongst his brother artists, and many happy reunions were the consequence of his visit. Paul Peel intended again visiting his native land during the Columbian Exhibition. He was engaged upon a work of importance, which was to have been a central picture of the Canadian gallery. Most of Paul Peel's works are found in Paris. Mrs. Belden and Miss Peel, the gifted sculptor of Toronto, are sisters of the deceased, and his father, Mr. John R. Peel, is a marble cutter of London, Ont.

GOLD DISCOVERED IN ONTARIO.

Belleville, Ont., Oct. 10.—A very rich lead, said to yield over $1,000 per day, has been struck in the Crescent gold mine in Marmora.

SHOOTING AFFRAY IN LONDON.

THREE "CROOKS" SUCCEED IN CAUSING A BIG SENSATION—ONE POLICEMAN FATALLY SHOT—TWO OF THE DESPERADOES CAPTURED.

London, Ont. Oct. 13.—A sensational shooting affray occurred opposite the Catholic Cathedral, on Richmond street, about three o'clock this afternoon, by which London's oldest detective Harry Phair, will probably lose his life. Three hard-looking men arrived from the west this afternoon and were making matters interesting on Richmond street as the detective happened along. He immediately placed them under arrest and called the patrol. When the toughs heard that the patrol had been called a struggle for freedom commenced, and Phair threw one of them on the ground for the purpose of placing the bracelets on. He was unable to turn the man's wrist, however, and called for assistance, which was repeated in the Queen's name. While this was going on the biggest of the three shoved the detective off, when he was himself grabbed and thrown down. Immediately on regaining his feet the short man

PULLED A REVOLVER

and taking aim, within a few feet of Phair's heart, fired. Just as the shot was fired a boy in one of the stores rushed out to assist Phair, but turned and bolted when the man with whom Phair was struggling succeeded in drawing his revolver and fired at him, the bullet missing its mark, but smashing a couple of panes of glass and flattening out on the door. As the patrol arrived the desperadoes ran across the street firing at Constable John Boyd, who dodged behind a telegraph pole. Then commenced an exciting chase, the men separating, one taking a step on each side of the Bishop's palace, and shooting at everybody that attempted to approach them. Policeman Woolway was encountered at the corner of Dufferin and Park avenues, but was

COMPELLED TO TURN AT THE REVOLVER'S MOUTH.

Finally the men made a break for Victoria park adjoining, shooting at the following crowd as they ran. Cries for revolvers and guns were heard on every side, but such an article was not to be found in the crowd or the neighborhood and stones and bricks were made use of freely. The crooks turned at bay near the band stand in the middle of the park and with revolvers levelled seemed determined not to be taken alive. Sergeant Crawford ran to within a few feet, and, strange to say, although their pistols were levelled at him, they did not fire. He immediately clubbed both of them and they were taken to the cells. During the excitement

THE THIRD MAN ESCAPED,

and is now being searched for. However, he took no active part in the shooting. At the station the men gave their names as Thos. Burke, of Guelph, and John Wilson, of Detroit. Burke is said to be the one who shot Phair. The authorities say they believe the names to be false. Intense excitement reigns in the neighborhood of the shooting and about the principal streets groups can be seen talking of the affair. One of the bullets entered a window in the Separate school-house, startling the Sister to such an extent that she fainted. The doctors have been unable to find the bullet lodged in Phair's body. While being carried to his home he remarked to



The Birthplace of Columbus.

the bystanders: "Boys, I'm shot; I'm afraid I'm done for." The members of the police force feel the result of the shooting keenly as Mr. Phair is well liked, being of a quiet and unassuming character. At a late hour to-night Detective Phair is reported as being very low, and it is extremely doubtful whether he will recover or not.

A GHASTLY DISCOVERY.

THE HORRIBLY MUTILATED REMAINS OF A WOMAN UNEARTHED IN A FASHIONABLE QUARTER OF GLASGOW—THE SUPPOSED MURDERER.

Glasgow, Oct. 11.—To-day workmen digging into the garden of a mansion situated in the most fashionable quarter of the city unearthed a corpse. It was the dismembered and disemboweled body of a woman. The police have not yet established the identity of the woman. The family who occupied the house were absent, and the place had been left in charge of a young gardener named McEwen. The police found he had suddenly disappeared. In his room were found evidences that the woman had been killed and mutilated there. The bed clothing, floor and walls all bore blood stains, and the police secured other evidence. Pieces of the murdered woman's body have since been found buried in four different parts of the garden not far below the surface, and men are digging the whole garden over in search of parts of the body still missing. It has been ascertained by the authorities that McEwen had been in the habit of receiving the woman in the house during the absence of the family. This is the extent of the information thus far received in regard to the victim. The bedroom which was occupied by McEwen showed evidences of the crime with which he is charged. The whole apartment was in the greatest disorder, and the overturned and disarranged furniture proved conclusively that the woman had resisted her assailant with the utmost desperation. It was evident that the woman had been murdered during the night, and that the assassin dragged her mutilated remains out to the garden and buried them during the darkness.

McEwan, who murdered the woman at West Lodge, Monday night, is still in the hospital and the police fear his attempt at suicide will prove successful. Every endeavor is being made to save his life for the hangman.

CHARGED AGAINST THE STRIKERS.

THE HOMESTEAD RIOTERS GUILTY OF TREASON IN THE MIND OF CHIEF JUSTICE PAXTON.

Pittsburg, Oct. 10.—In his charge to the grand jury to-day in the treason cases of the Homestead strikers Chief Justice Paxton said: "We can have some sympathy with a mob driven to desperation by hunger, but we can have none for men receiving exceptionally high wages resisting the law and resorting to violation and bloodshed in the assertion of imaginary rights. It was not a cry for bread resulting in a sudden outrage with good provocation. It was a deliberate attempt by men without authority to control others in the enjoyment of their rights. The men had a right to refuse to work and persuade others to join them, but the moment they attempted to control the works and resorted to violence they placed themselves outside the pale of the law." The justice then defined as treason the organization of a large number of men in a common purpose to defy the law, resist its officers, and to deprive any body of their fellow-citizens of their rights under the constitution and laws. "It is a state of war," he said, "when a business plant has to be surrounded by the army of the State to protect it from unlawful violence at the hands of former employees. If you find from the evidence that the defendants have, or any of them have committed, participated or aided in any of the acts which I have defined to you as constituting the offence of treason, it will be your sworn duty to find a true bill against the party or parties offending."

A HORRIBLE DOUBLE MURDER.

SEVEN NEGROES ARRESTED ON SUSPICION OF HAVING COMMITTED THE ATROCIOUS CRIME.

Mobile, Oct. 11.—Richard T. Johnston and his lovely daughter Johnetta were murdered and their bodies cremated at Davis Ferry, Monroe county, last Friday night, and several negroes are held charged with the crime. The heavens were illuminated by the conflagration of Mr. Johnston's house, and at daybreak a pool of blood was found at the front gate and later the charred body of Mr. Johnston and the skull of Miss Johnetta were found in the ashes of the totally consumed building. There were found also in a melted condition, silverware and silver money in some quantity, and the remainder of other valuables, which proved that robbery was not the object of the murder. The motive is therefore thought to have been lust. Citizens thoroughly searched the neighborhood, and in the forenoon found in the yard of Burrill Jones (colored), an axe, the head of which was covered with blood. A brother of Jones, named Moses, was brought in, also a son of Burrill Jones. The front of their shirts were covered with blood. Four other negroes were arrested as probable accomplices. Nothing has been heard from the Ferry since last Saturday night, but it is probable the Jones negroes have ere this gone to their last account.

HIS LONG, LAST SLEEP.

LORD TENNYSON AT REST BESIDE HIS FRIEND BROWNING IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

ENGLAND MOURNS HER DEPARTED POET—TRIBUTES FROM THE QUEEN, PRINCESS LOUISE AND MRS. GLADSTONE—IMPOSING FUNERAL CEREMONIES.

London, Oct. 11.—The *Times* this morning publishes a telegram sent by the Queen to Hallam Tennyson, in which Her Majesty says:—"I am most truly and deeply grieved that the great poet and kind friend has left this world. He was ever so kind to me and so full of sympathy. I feel so deeply for your dear mother and yourself, his dear son."

Thousands of persons who wish to attend Wednesday's ceremonies in Westminster Abbey, have applied for tickets of admission. The applications are even more numerous than those made on the occasion of the Queen's jubilee. The body of Lord Tennyson will be conveyed from Haslemere to Westminster Abbey without ceremony of any kind and as quietly as possible. When the body arrives at Waterloo the casket will be placed in a plain hearse and conveyed to Westminster Abbey, where it will remain until the funeral, which takes place on Wednesday. The Prince of Wales and Lord Salisbury will attend the services. Lady Tennyson, Hallam Tennyson and his wife, will walk immediately behind the coffin as the chief mourners. They will be followed by the dead poet's grandchildren and the widow of Lionel Tennyson, Mrs. Birrel, and a long line of notable persons. The Right Hon. and Most Rev. Benson, D.D., Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of All England and Metropolitan, assisted by the Very Rev. George Granville Bradley, Dean of Westminster, and all the members of the chapel will conduct the services.

London, Oct. 12.—To-day, with all the honors, the remains of the greatest poet England has produced in latter days were laid in their final resting place beneath historical Westminster Abbey. Long before the hour set for the services to begin an immense crowd began to gather in the vicinity of the Abbey. A dense mass of people assembled in the south Palace yard between the Abbey and the House of Parliament, while a large crowd packed the streets to the north and east of the Abbey. At 10 o'clock the doors of the Abbey were swung open and the ticket holders were admitted. The congregation composed of men, eminent in all walks of life, statesmen, clergymen, authors, artists, members of the dramatic profession, men whose names are household words wherever the English tongue is known. Many of those who entered the building carried wreaths which were placed in the Jerusalem chamber with those already deposited there. The Jerusalem chamber contained a mass of most beautiful flowers, including two hundred superb wreaths and crosses. Among the tokens was a beautiful

DESIGN SENT BY THE PRINCESS LOUISE.

Among the most noticeable floral gifts was a wreath sent by Mrs. Gladstone, on behalf of her husband and herself. This was composed of sweet-smelling leaves from the Gladstone gardens at Hawarden, and was made by Mrs. Gladstone's own hands. Attached to the wreath was a card on which was written the following couplet:—

"And in the vast cathedral leave him,
God accept him, Christ receive him."

The Queen sent a wreath composed of laurel leaves, tied with a broad bow of white silk ribbon. A card was attached to the wreath on which, in the Queen's own handwriting, were the following words:—

"A mark of sincere regard and admiration from Victoria R.I."

Her Majesty also sent an everlasting metallic wreath of laurel, with the letters "V.R.I." in gilt worked into a monogram and bearing the words:

"A tribute of affectionate regard and true admiration from the Sovereign."

At twelve o'clock the procession was formed in the Jerusalem chamber. The officials of the Abbey first, then came the casket borne on the shoulders of eight stalwart men, then the pall-bearers marched on either side.

THE MOURNERS.

The chief mourners followed, headed by Lady Tennyson and the Hon. Hallam Tennyson, Mrs. Hallam Tennyson, Mrs. Birrell, Lionel Tennyson's widow, and the grandchildren of the dead poet, followed in the order named. Included with the chief mourners was the nurse who attended Lord Tennyson in his last illness, wearing the hospital uniform. Then came the household servants. Representatives of the Queen, the Prince of Wales and other Royal personages were present. Among the notables in attendance were James Bryce, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, John Burns, the labor agitator, and others. As the procession moved the bell began to toll and as the mournful sound swept over the city the coffin, followed by the mourners, was carried slowly around the cloisters which were lined with boys from the Westminster school.

THE SERVICE.

When the procession reached the main door of the Abbey it was received by the Dean, the Very Rev. George Granville Bradley, Canon Duckworth, Canon Farrar, and other members of the clergy. As the cortege passed up the aisle, along which were arranged boys from the Gordon Home, in which Lord Tennyson was always deeply interested, the solemn words, "I am the resurrection and the life" of the burial service were heard, and then the choir broke forth in the Processional Hymn. Upon reaching the chancel the coffin was placed on a rest just below the altar. This rest was covered with a beautifully embroidered cloth. On it was a crown of flowers, and the words of the last verse of "Crossing the Bar," one of the last poems written by Lord Tennyson. Canon Duckworth opened the service for the dead, after which the choir chanted, "The heavens declare the glory of God and the firmament sheweth his handiwork," and then sang "Crossing the Bar," which had been set by John Frederick Brydes to music. The effect was most beautiful and many of those present were moved to tears by the words of this touching poem. The choir sang the latest poem written by Lord Tennyson, "The Silent Voices," the music of which was composed by Lady Tennyson. This poem consists of only ten lines, beginning:—

"When the dumb hour clothed in black,
Brings the dreams about my bed,
Call me not so often back,
Silent voices of the dead."

Lord Tennyson dedicated this poem to his wife only ten days ago. After the singing was finished the coffin was re-lifted and followed by the choir; the procession moved to the poets' corner, where the pavement had been raised next the grave of Browning. The sides of the grave were lined with purple and white cloth. By the side of the grave the choral parts of the service were sung. The remainder of the service, the commital to the grave, the prayer and collect were said by the Dean. Then the song, "Holy, Holy, Holy, Lord God Almighty," was sung and the benediction was pronounced by the Right Hon. and Most Rev. Edward White Benson, Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England and Metropolitan. Following the benediction the Dead March in Saul was played on the organ, and as its strains filled the Abbey the mourners slowly dispersed.

Toronto, Oct. 13.—The following special cable appears in this morning's *Globe*:—"Sir Charles Tupper attended Lord Tennyson's funeral to-day as the representative of Canada. He walked side by side with Mr. Henry Irving in the procession from the cloisters along the nave to the choir abbey."

Ithica, N.Y., Oct. 14.—The occasion of the funeral of Lord Tennyson was commemorated at Cornell University by service in the Chapel yesterday. Professor Corson read select dirges from "In Memoriam," and during the intervals appropriate music was furnished by the organist.

REMINISCENCES OF TENNYSON.

A curious incident, now some thirty or forty years old, links together the name of the great poet and his sculptor friend, who both passed away last week. When Tennyson's fame was yet young and barely assured, it was proposed by his old friends of Trinity College to place his bust among the immortals of that great royal foundation. There were objections and eventually when the bust, the well-known one by Woolner, was completed, the authorities excluded it from the chapel and library, relegating it to the ante-chamber, on the ground that such an honor to a living person was unprecedented. The whole affair was keenly discussed and gave rise to one of the most perfect parodies in existence of the Laureate's poetry. It was written by Shirley Brooks and appeared in *Punch*. The lines began: "I am not dead; of that I do repent." I had heard so many stories of Tennyson's gruff bearishness that I was a little nervous of being presented to him, but he was particularly kind in his manner to me, and to my surprise reminded me of an interchange of letters which had taken place between us some years before, in 1863, when I had occasion to address him on a semi-private affair, and in his reply he had kindly acknowledged the sympathy which had prompted my communication. The pleasant gathering at which I was introduced to Tennyson had a business basis. Moxon's house was about to bring out a new edition of "Enoch Arden," illustrated by Arthur Hughes, and proofs of the drawings were then and there to be submitted to the author. Tennyson examined them carefully and expressed high approval of all, with one exception, the penultimate illustration. "This is not right," he said in a deep voice. "There came so loud a calling of the sea; the man cannot have lived by the sea. He does not know what calling means. It is anything but a great upheaval such as here presented."

A CHINATOWN MURDER.

Los Angeles, Cal., Oct. 15.—The body of the young son of a well-known farmer and property owner of this county was discovered in a cesspool in Chinatown last night. Death was caused by strangling, and it is believed the boy was enticed by Chinamen into an opium joint and murdered. The Spanish-Americans threaten to raid Chinatown and have the murderer produced.

SOUTH AMERICAN NEWS.

Valparaiso, Oct. 14.—The Chilian journals say: President Monte's message, sent through Mr. Egan, United States Minister, is an expression of good feeling toward Americans. The leading papers in Santiago have had a good deal to say about what they call the bluster of Argentine officials, and say that neither Chili nor any of the South American Republics need enter into any fratricidal war.

News comes from Montevideo that a law has been passed providing for the coinage of $500,000 silver. It is feared that this exceeds the needs of the country and may derange business affairs.

Yellow fever has again appeared at Santos, Brazil.

Senor Luis Saemza Pena took the oath of office as President of the Republic at Buenos Ayres yesterday. Everything was quiet in the city despite the fears of trouble. The police and soldiers were on guard about the halls of Congress and the whole was well guarded and preparations were taken to prevent any rioting. President Pena announces that the right of local self-Government in the Provinces will not be interfered with except in cases where grave troubles arise. Nicholas Calvo will go to the United States to confer with President Harrison in regard to the relations between the countries. The deficiency in the Argentine revenue is $500,000 in silver and $125,000 in gold.

A case of cholera has appeared in Boco.

Valparaiso, Oct. 15.—A correspondent at Buenos Ayres says: Ex-President Pilligrin, in taking leave of Congress, was received with a storm of whistling, and some stones were thrown. In his farewell address he said he had done the best he could for the country and to maintain order. This statement was greeted by the Radicals with ironical cheers. The new Cabinet is regarded favorably, but much anxiety is felt as to its policy. Gen. Mitre has been named chief of the army.

Six masked men attacked the crew of the Government hulk "Teodora" at Rosaria, Argentina, taking 300 barrels of powder and a quantity of dynamite, which they put in boats and steam launches. They were pursued, but escaped. The movers in the affair are unknown, but it is thought the affair was instigated in Buenos Ayres.

An Argentine warship has been sent to the gold fields in the south and the Chilian Government will also despatch a vessel and a detachment of soldiers to look after Chilian interests there. Chili will also appoint a Governor for the Lennox Islands, where the largest amount of gold has been found.

The Peruvian French protocols have been approved by both houses of the Chilian Congress, and the necessary signatures will be appended next week.

The barque "Emily Chapen," laden with wheat, is a total wreck near San Antonio, south of Valparaiso.

LONDON GOSSIP.

London, Oct. 14.—The fact that the Prince of Wales absented himself from the funeral of Lord Tennyson on Wednesday in order that he might attend the Newmarket races is provoking considerable comment. His action is especially dilated upon by certain Radical journals, which appear anxious to make a sensation similar to that occasioned by the baccarat scandal. Since the Tranbycroft affair public opinion has been very sensitive in regard to the conduct of the Prince of Wales, but the public takes a very common sense view of the Prince's present action. The efforts being made to arouse feeling against him will fall flat. It is generally felt that his partiality for the lighter side of national life is so marked that to show deep regret over the death of Tennyson would be mere hypocrisy. Those agitating against his absence, however, contend that his presence was necessary, not as an expression of his own personal feeling, but as the next head of the nation assisting at a national event. The Radical journals, while dilating upon the Prince's absence, discreetly omit, as far as possible, all mention of Mr. Gladstone's absence. His plea of pressure of work and the feeble excuse volunteered by his supporters that the danger of catching a serious cold at Westminster Abbey, are not considered satisfactory. The Prince of Wales will before the end of the month make his first appearance in public since the death of the Duke of Clarence and Avondale. He will open the new wing of the hospital at Paddington.

HURT THE LIBERALS.

The defeat yesterday of Mr. Lawson, the Gladstonian who contested the Cirencester division of Gloucestershire, with Mr. Colmaster, Conservative, is keenly felt by the Liberals, who, though they expected a tough fight, hoped to retain the seat. This is the first loss the Liberals have sustained since the general election. Following their reduced majorities in the by-elections in Leeds and Bedfordshire, it is certain to make a marked impression on the public, while it will stimulate the Conservatives to contest every election where there is the smallest chance of victory. The local Liberals refused to believe that they were defeated. They insisted upon a recount, which was made during a scene of feverish excitement, enormous crowds surrounding the hall. The Conservatives were overjoyed when the result was announced.

EXPERIENCE OF A SEALING SCHOONER.

Victoria, B. C., Oct. 15.—The sealing schooner "Sea Lion" reports that she was seized while putting skins on the "Coquitlam" and placed in charge of a United States Marshal, but the Marshal was afterwards put ashore during a storm and the vessel escaped. Capt Bucholz, of the "Sea Lion" said he had decided to start for home when off Behring Island on September 13, On September 25 the ship, after suffering considerably from a terrific storm, made Sand Point. The captain went ashore and explained to Mr. Bullock, deputy collector, the condition his vessel was in, but declared that he would not enter port if liable to seizure. By the collector's concurrence the "Sea Lion" went in. Having been repaired the schooner came off, and on the same day the fur company's schooner entered port with orders to have any vessel seized that had transferred skins to the steamer "Coquitlam." In consequence the "Sea Lion" was seized on September 28, Deputy-Marshal Todd being placed in charge. On the night of September 29 another heavy gale sprang up and the "Sea Lion" began dragging her anchor. It at once became evident that the schooner must either drift ashore or put to sea at once. Mr. Todd was told either to go ashore or make up his mind to go to sea. The captain offered him his dory and a lantern to guide him to shore, which was about 1,000 yards off. This he accepted, and the "Sea Lion" soon afterwards put to sea. The captain declares that the seizure of his vessel was a downright robbery.

CHINESE MISSIONARIES MOBBED.

San Francisco, Oct. 14.—The steamer "Oceanic" has arrived from China and Japan. On Sept. 10, Mr. Polhill Turner and wife, who have been engaged in missionary work among the Thibetans, on the border, were assaulted by a mob at Sungnam, and narrowly escaped with their lives. Mrs. Turner was ill and had been sent to Sungnam for treatment. The people accused the strangers of being necromancers and of preventing rainfall. A mob numbering fully 1,000 made an attack upon the house, and Mr. Turner and his wife were dragged out, beaten over the head with pickets and their clothes half torn from their bodies. They were then marched, bareheaded, through the streets. The mob threatened to drown them but were prevented by the military officials, who suggested the missionaries be carried before a native court. This was done and the court ordered Mr. and Mrs. Turner to be beaten, but the two native Christian servants volunteered and were beaten in their stead. The Turners gathered their children and fled to Szechuen. Subsequently rain fell at Sungnam to such an extent that the village was nearly submerged by the mud washed from the hills.

A FOOLISH FEAT.

Niagara Falls, N.Y., Oct. 13.—Another man has crossed Niagara's deep gorge on a wire cable, and in quicker time than any of his predecessors. Clifford Calverly, a young Canadian, handsome and daring, made the trip yesterday in the presence of several thousand people. He began his perilous walk at 3.10 o'clock, starting out briskly. He made good progress for the first one hundred feet until he came to the point where the wild, mad rushing river was beneath him. The light reflected from the foam-crested waves rather dazzled him and he paused three times and moved more cautiously yet swiftly. After he reached the centre of the cable he began the climb to the American side with longer steps and more rapidly, the last hundred feet being made on the run. The entire distance, 910 feet, was covered in six and three-quarter minutes, which is nearly seven minutes less than Dixon's time. He was greeted with loud applause by the thousands of people who lined the banks of the river and the bridges. After this successful walk Calverly gave a fine exhibition of daring feats on the cable.

ITALIAN AFFAIRS.

London, Oct. 13.—The royal decree dissolving the Chamber of Deputies and fixing November 6 as the date for holding the elections for new members of the Chamber is preceded by a report dealing with the programme of the Government. This report says that Italy can count on the several years necessary for the regulation of the country's finances. The military expenditures for 1892-3 are estimated at 196,800,000 lire, a great reduction in the amounts appropriated for this purpose in previous budgets. By readjusting the expenditures for public works and by effecting other reductions a surplus of 4,800,000 lire is expected in the budget of 1892-3, and an equilibrium in that of 1893-4. The Government will make a State monopoly of the importation and sale of mineral oils for lighting purposes. In regard to the International Monetary Conference to be held in Brussels on November 22 next, the report says that the states of the Latin union cannot disagree upon the attitude they will adopt. The report announces that the Government will introduce in Parliament measures of organic and social reform aiming to ease the burdens borne by the poor.

THE PARKERSTOWN DELEGATE.

A CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR STORY

BY GRACE LIVINGSTON.

(*Lothrop Company.*)

CHAPTER IV.

Franklin sat down then, and there was nothing for Lois to do but submit, although she would gladly have fled the house and her newly-fledged Christian Endeavor Society and never come back any more. Harley was to lead the meeting, so she had nothing to do but await developments, but she sat with her eyes down and her whole body in a quiver. Harley asked her almost immediately to pray for the opening of the meeting. She knelt down with not a thought in her mind and scarcely a desire in her heart, except that she might be helped to get out of this trying situation, and the help came. "Thine ears shall hear a word behind thee, saying, 'This is the way, walk ye in it, . . . Now therefore go, and I will be with thy mouth, and teach thee what thou shalt say.'"

Surely these premises were fulfilled for her that day. She had not known what to say nor how to say anything indeed, but the young man who knelt across the room listening was amazed, and found himself wondering if it was really Lois Peters who was talking in that sweet voice, apparently to some One who stood close beside her, and in whom she seemed to have the utmost confidence. He seemed to feel that he was being prayed about too, although his name was not uttered, and for the first time in his life he believed that there was something in religion which he did not understand, a power that reached into the heart-life as nothing else could do. Harley felt the influence of that prayer too, as he took up the petition where Lois left off:

"Please, dear God, we thank thee that we have some new members to our society. Help them to get to be active members pretty soon. Let Pepper be a good member, if he is only a dog. He can run round and do the errands I could do if I were like other boys. Amen."

The little dog curled up on the bed beside his young master, opened his eyes and raised his head inquiringly at the mention of his name, but seeing Harley's eyes closed, he rested his cold nose confidingly against Harley's clasped hands and closed his own eyes until the Amen, when he gave a soft whine of satisfaction and settled down among the pillows again. Franklin's eyes were wet with tears when he raised his face from his hands, and Lois's face was grave, but little Sallie Elder sat immovable on the edge of her chair, with wide-open eyes, throughout the entire service, uncertain just what to call this strange performance to which she had been invited. It was not until Harley read slowly and carefully a story from the Bible that she began to be interested, and by and by when the reading was over and the meeting thrown open for remarks, she was persuaded into repeating her one Bible verse: "Suffer little children to come unto me."

Franklin, too, had consented to read a verse if he were allowed to come, and not being very familiar with the Bible himself, Harley had selected it for him.

That was the beginning of the Parkerstown Christian Endeavor Society. It is not needful that you should know what was read or said at that meeting. There was nothing original or remarkable in it. You might think it very commonplace, but to those who were gathered there it seemed not so. They had caught the spirit of Christian Endeavor, and even Franklin felt that there was a power there, greater than any other which he knew. He promised to come again if they would let him, and even volunteered to become a temporary member of the lookout committee until some more worthy members should come in. He would that week agree to bring in at least two to the next meeting. Lois's heart began to swell with the thought of a real society right there in Parkerstown, albeit she had scarcely gotten over her panic at the rapid development of her small scheme. It was something to be thought about and prayed over, this, actually planning to speak and pray before people like Franklin Winters, every week. She was not sure she would be able to do it, though she recognized that a power higher than her own had helped her that afternoon; but would he always help? Surely he had promised, but—she must get away by herself and think it over. Happy for Lois that she had learned lately to think such things over upon her knees. The Lord presides over decisions made there, and so it was with a less fearful heart that she came to the next meeting, having herself prevailed upon three young girls to come with her.

Harley had been made president. First, because they thought it would please him, but he proved such a good president, with so many wise and original little plans for the growth of the society, that they came to feel after all that they could not have chosen more wisely. For Harley read all he could get hold of, and he knew all about the great Christian Endeavor Society; he knew all its principles and the wisest ways of working; he knew more about it than all the rest of Parkerstown put together. Moreover, he had time to think and plan and, best of all, to pray, and to grow, in this thinking and planning and praying, daily like Jesus Christ. They all saw the change in his life, even patient as it had been heretofore. There was a wondrous beauty growing in that face that spoke of an inward peace, and a sweet wisdom that had touched the child-heart and caused it to open like a flower.

It came about very gradually, the addition to the society. First, Franklin brought two boys, farm hands from a neighbor's house, and then little Sallie coaxed her older sister, and then all grew interested and the meetings became larger until it was hard to find chairs enough in the square white house by the roadside, and until Harley's little bedroom off the sitting-room became too small to contain all the members.

"Father," said Harley one evening, when he had been lying quite still for a long time with his eyes closed, so that they all began to step softly and talk in low tones, thinking him asleep, "I wish you would take me into the big south room to-morrow. I haven't been in there in two years, I guess, and I want to see it. I have a plan. Perhaps you won't like it, and if you don't I will not coax; but, father, I should like to go in there and see it."

"You shall go, my son," said the father, who could not deny Harley anything in these days. "What is your plan, my boy?"

"Well, father, if you and mother don't like it, I won't make any fuss, but its something I think would be very nice. Do you think mother cares very much about that south room? I know it's the parlor, and there's all the best things in there, but she doesn't use it much only on Christmas days, and not much then nowadays. It seems too bad to have it using itself up in the dark when it would be so nice for our society. I shouldn't think it would hurt things very much—just once a week—would it? Or couldn't I have it for my bedroom and you move the things in here and have this for the parlor? Do you think it is a very ridiculous plan, father? Because if you do, you and mother, why, I said I wouldn't coax, but I'd like to have you think it over very hard before you say," he said pleadingly.

And so, after much calculation and some changing of household plans, with a few tears mingled by father and mother, it is true—tears of love for their afflicted little boy—the plan was carried out, and the front parlor of the Winters' household became the headquarters of the Parkerstown Christian Endeavor Society. It is true that the room had not been much used as a parlor, and that it afforded ample accommodation for the meetings of the society.

"In fact," said father Winters, "we don't need it and they do, and what Harley wants will please us better than anything else, any way."

There was much bustle of preparation after the decision was made. Franklin agreed to give as his part enough cane-seat chairs to accommodate the members. Some one sent a fine engraving of Father Endeavor Clark, Lois brought over a large copy of the United Society Pledge, neatly framed, to hang over Harley's couch, and together she and Harley planned little decorations to make the room look home-like and yet "churchified," as Harley said. A great monogram C. E. was made from evergreen and hung in the centre of one wall, surrounded by the motto, "For Christ and the Church." Another wall contained the motto, "One is your Master, even Christ; and all ye are brethren." Harley made Lois describe the mottoes she had seen at the convention in Lewiston, and they made theirs as much like them as possible. When the motto, "For Christ and the Church," was put up, Harley lay thinking long about it. He didn't see how he could be working for the Church at all. But the end of his thoughts was that he wanted the new minister asked to attend the meetings. The minister was invited, and came with a glad heart. He had heard of this society with thankfulness, but had not thought it best to come until invited. Now he became one with the young people, and helped them along more than they knew. He grew to love the little president much as did every one else, and came frequently to see him, finding that in this young disciple there was much of the spirit of Jesus, and that he might sit at his feet and gather inspiration and new love and faith from conversation with this sweet, trusting child.

The work of this society was carried on according to the most approved methods. No suggestion passed by unheeded. Everything, too, was talked over carefully with the minister, to see whether in their particular society such and such measures were expedient. Every member had a pledge-card. There were cards from the National Headquarters for the different committees to use in their work, and topic cards and everything else that could be thought of; for when Harley expressed a wish for a simple little thing like that to work with, there were plenty to see that it was granted; and so it came about that there was not in all the State a society better fitted out for work in all departments, than the one at Parkerstown.

Harley had one thing of which he was very proud. The minister brought it to him one day when he came to see him. It was a Christian Endeavor scarf-pin of solid gold; and how Harley loved that pin! He looked at it for hours at a time thinking what it meant; he held it in the rays of sunlight that lay across his bed; he wore it pinned on the breast of his dressing-gown with pleasure, and showed it to every one that came to see him.



"It seems to shine brighter than any other gold thing," he said one day. "I wonder what makes it. Is it because it is for Christ?"

The meetings were large in these days, and very solemn ones. A good many of the Parkerstown young people were beginning to find out what it is to belong to Jesus Christ, and many others were seeking him. Even the new big room was full every Sunday afternoon, and the songs that filled the air and floated out to the street often drew in outsiders who were taking a little walk or who had nothing else to do. Lois had sacrificed her organ to the cause, though it was not a sacrifice, but given gladly, and Franklin had brought it over himself, so they had good rousing singing and plenty of it, and Harley would lie on his little couch by the desk and look at the organ with admiring eyes, feeling that it lent a dignity of the church to the modest room.

But there were days, and growing more frequent now, when the little couch by the light desk was empty, and the young president of this society was unable to be moved in to the meeting, but must lie in the darkened bedroom beyond, with the door closed, and suffer. At first they thought the meetings must be adjourned when Harley was not able to be there, because the noise would trouble him, and because they felt they could not do without him, until he begged so hard that all should go on as usual that it was tried as an experiment, in hushed voices, and without music. But Harley missed that at once and sent word for them to sing:

"At the cross, at the cross, where I first saw the light,
And the burden of my heart rolled away,
It was there by faith I received my sight,
And now I am happy all the day."

He said the singing rested him. So, after that they went on as usual, only when the president was not there, there was a more earnest feeling manifest in all the members, and much praying done that the dear boy might be relieved from his sufferings. Some who had not cared much about the meetings heretofore seemed strangely touched by the thought that the little, patient sufferer was lying there thinking of them and praying for them.

CHAPTER V.

It was the evening of the day after one of these sad, painful Sabbaths. Lois and his brother Franklin were sitting by Harley's bed. They had been telling him about the meeting as he had asked them. Franklin let Lois do much of the talking, he only helping her out here and there when she forgot what came next, or called upon him to know who was present. He was not yet an active member, and apparently no nearer being a Christian than when the society was first organized. He came in regularly to the meetings and did whatever he was asked to do, even to reading a verse of Harley's selection, but he never selected one himself, and always kept in the background as much as possible. People said he was doing it all for his little brother's sake, and no one dared approach him upon the subject or even urge him to do more. Very few remembered to pray for him I think, there were so many others worse than he, they thought. But Lois was praying, and so was his brother. Many a night when he could not sleep he lay and talked with God and asked him to make Franklin love him.

"I want to tell you something," said Harley suddenly rousing from deep silence into which they had fallen. "I have seen something, and I think you would like to know about it. I should like it if you should see such a thing to have you tell me about it. It was last Sunday when you were at meeting. The pain in my eyes was so bad that I had to close them and my head ached very badly, so that I couldn't even have the bedroom door open to hear your voices in the room, but had to close my ears, too, to bear the pain. I could just hear the sound of the song you were singing. I do not remember what it was, but it was very sweet, though it seemed far away, and it grew further away and further until it suddenly seemed to turn and come back again and burst into the sweetest, clearest music you ever heard. It was like, and yet it was not like, the music in our meetings. It was such as that would be if every voice was perfect, perhaps the sort of singing they have in Heaven, though I never knew before that any singing could be sweeter than what we have in our meetings; but of course Heaven has everything better.

"Well, this singing, although it was very near and loud, didn't make my head ache a bit harder, and even seemed to rest my back; at least I forgot it was aching. There was a light all around, too, and I could look up without its hurting my eyes. I didn't think how strange that was then, but just listened to the music and looked at the light. It took a shape in some clouds that were far off and yet all around—you see you were not there and so I can't quite explain it all, because there wasn't time for me to understand everything about it, and there was so much else to see. The light grew brighter and brighter and broadened out at the top as though a hundred suns were shining through one spot, and there was a long, sharp, golden crack in the clouds below, and the light changed and broadened and shaped and brightened in such a strange way until suddenly I thought of the shape of my Christian Endeavor pin, and then all at once I saw the letters at the top C. E., and the long sharp ray of light was the pin, and there it was in the clouds all gold, and growing 'golder' every minute, until I thought I couldn't look any longer; but I had to, because it was so beautiful. And then I saw that the line that made the pin was only a break in the clouds, where the light from Heaven—it must have been Heaven—shone through. Above, in the large, bright letters was a real opening into such light as you never saw before, not even when the sun sets; and then there came angels, hurrying out of the letters and down through the narrow opening and everywhere towards me, and more were beyond up there in the brightness. I watched them come out through the opening, and more and more of them seemed to come from the golden letters until all the air was full of them, and one angel came quite close to me and touched me on the shoulder where I lay—right here in my room, just think—and he said: 'Little president'—he called me 'little president' just as the secretary did when he wrote to me that nice letter after I wrote him about our new society and told him how young I was—'Dear little president,' he said, 'you are one of us now, for we are Christian Endeavorers too, though our work is different from yours, but it is going on all the time. We are the "ministering spirits." God our Father loves your society and will bless it.' And then I felt it all so wonderful! I was just here in my bed, you know, and my head was aching so hard just a minute before, and there was the great piece of sky that I see from the window every day, and the hills at the foot of it and there in the centre of it the beautiful great gold badge with the air full of lights and angels from it and the most beautiful music floating all about. I was so glad and so astonished at it all that God should have taken so much trouble to send word to me, that I almost let the angel go away without saying anything but 'Thank you' to him; but just as he turned with a lovely smile to fly back, I asked him if he would please see that something was done for a few people down here in our society who didn't love Jesus. Then he put his hand on my head and smiled again, and there was a look in his eyes that I'm sure meant yes, as he went back into the centre of the light again. I could see him all the way just as clearly as when he stood beside me, and when he reached the very center of the brightness the music got farther away again, and the angels all went back, and the Heaven's badge grew dim, and pretty soon was all convered up and I only heard the music; and pretty soon the music was the hymn you were singing in the other room, 'God be with you till we meet again,' and your meeting was breaking up. But I wish you could have seen it, and don't you think it was wonderful?"

Later, after Franklin had taken Lois home, and come back to kiss the little brother good-night, Harley put his arm about his neck and drew his face close down to his own.

"Frank," he whispered, with his lips to the young man's ear, "you were one of those that I asked the angel about, and I wanted him to be very sure about you, because I love you so much."

The older brother finished the good-night greeting hastily, and drew away to hide his emotion, but there was a warmth in the quick grasp that he gave the little hand, that Harley knew meant that he understood and appreciated.

Now about this time there fell to the lot of that society a bit of good fortune and happiness such as they had not dreamed of. The society, which had been expected to entertain the State convention in the spring was somewhat disabled, and wrote to say that they must withdraw their invitation, whereupon the State secretary and executive committee, having heard of the rapid growth of the Parkerstown Society, wrote to know if they would like to entertain the convention. Ah! Wouldn't they? Such honor was almost enough to take the breath away! The dear young president was so excited that they almost had to keep him away from the next Sunday's meeting. To have a real convention right there in their society, the first year, and the national secretary coming to it too, and perhaps—oh, wonderful hope!—perhaps, the dear Father Endeavor himself—for that was the hope that the State secretary held out to them.

"Oh, Lois!" he said, with his eyes shining very brightly, and his hands clasped tightly together with excitement, "this must have been part of what the angel meant when he came out of the letters in the sky and said God would bless our society. I can't go to much of the convention myself, of course, because our room will not be large enough, and the meetings will have to be held in the church, but you can tell me all about them as you do Sundays about the service, and we shall have some real delegates in the house to talk to, for mother said so; she said we could have four. Just think, and that perhaps they would be willing if the secretary and Father Endeavor came, that they would stop here on account of my not being able to go out to hear them. Do you think others would mind and think me very greedy? Because I should want to have a little of them you know, and then perhaps they would have just one meeting here in our room. The consecration meeting would be so grand, or a morning prayer meeting; I should so like it!"

It was decided that the convention should come, and there was much looking forward to it, and the meetings grew in interest and in spirituality.

"Oh," said Harley one afternoon at the close of the meeting, "I wish that every day was Sunday! If only our meetings could last longer. I did not want it to be out to-day at all."

But the mother looked anxiously at her boy, and was thankful in her heart that every day was not filled with excitement for him. It was getting more and more apparent to the ones who were watching him closely, that Harley was not to stay with them much longer. They had questioned whether the meetings which were so dear to him were not, after all, doing him harm, and perhaps ought to be stopped; but the wise doctor shook his head sadly and said:

"No; if he is careful not to get too excited; it can do but little harm. The disease will have its way, do what we will. The end is not far off, I fear, but I do not think that will hasten it. The boy is getting to be such a power in this community that I do not see how we can do without him." And he went slowly from the room with bent head, while the mother covered her face with her hands, and sat down to silent grief.

Spring was coming. The convention time was near at hand, when the summons came to the little president to leave his society. He had been very ill for a whole week. On Sunday the society had met in the south room but to pray through the whole hour. Lois and Franklin were near Harley constantly. He could not bear to have them out of his sight.

It was the balmiest morning the spring had given them yet. The birds were trying some summer carols, and the breeze brought a few stray notes in at the open window. But to those in the room the notes had a sad sound, that told of some great change about to come. The whole family were gathered about Harley's bed, for he had passed through a night of suffering, and Dr. Fremont had told them he could not last much longer. He suddenly opened his eyes and looked up as Lois softly entered the room, her arms full of the splendid white lilies he loved so much.

"Lois," he said, smiling, and putting out his thin little hand to touch the flowers, "I don't think I can stay to the convention here after all. I'm sorry not to see the secretary and Father Endeavor, and all the delegates, but I think I can't stay. I saw the badge in the sky again this morning; it was brighter than before, and the angel came and spoke to me, and he said there was a convention in Heaven now, and they wanted me for a delegate from Parkerstown, and I'm to stay, Lois. The delegates to that convention all stay, and it's to get ready for the great convention when you're all coming—the angel told me so. And I don't feel so bad about not seeing Father Endeavor and the secretary now, for they will come to the great convention pretty soon. It's only a little while, and I'm to see Jesus, you know. Besides, I shall be able to do real work up there, and not have to lie on a bed as I do here. He promised me. He asked me whom I would leave to do my work for me if I went, and I told him I didn't think it mattered about that, that I was only a little invalid boy down here, and that I had been doing pieces of other people's work. But he said no; I had a work of my own, and that I must give it to some one else to do. I thought of you, Lois, but I decided that you had enough of your own work to do, so I told him that I thought my brother Franklin would do it. You will, won't you, Franklin? You'll have to give yourself to Jesus, you know and then you can do it, and you didn't have a work of your own. So he said it would be all right. You will, won't you, Franklin?"

The strong young man bowed his head on the pillow beside his brother and grasped the dear little hand held out so pleadingly, promising to take the commission. Harley's other worn white hand went feebly up to his breast, where was fastened the beloved gold pin, which he wore night and day. He took it off, and tried to fasten it in Franklin's coat, but was too weak to do so.

"Put it on and keep it. The angel told me I wouldn't need it up there, because he would introduce me as the delegate from Parkerstown, and they would know all about me. I think I knew what makes that pin shine so now; it's the light from the letters in Heaven, that catches all the pins in the earth. You'll take good care of it, Franklin, won't you? and you'll take my place and work with Lois. She'll show you how. I wish you would find a verse to read for me at the next consecration meeting. I'm sorry not to be there, and oh! if you would say something for me at the consecration meeting of the convention I should like it, because I can't be there, you know; and if they should call my name I should like some answer to be made to it. Good-by, mother and father, I must go now, the light is coming in the sky again, and the angel will be here for me. I thought I caught a glimpse of the throne when the letters opened the last time, and maybe I shall see Jesus right away. Good-by."

And the little president of one winter passed into the "Great Convention which never breaks up," and to the "Sabbath which has no end," having accomplished more for Christ during his short winter than many of us do in a life-time.

"Weep if we may—bend low as ye pray!
What does it mean?
Listen! God fashioned a house. He said:
'Build it with care.'
Then softly laid the soul . . .
To dwell in there.

"And always he watched it—guarded it so,
Both day and night;
The wee soul grew as your lilies do,
Splendid and white.

"It grew, I say, as your lilies grow,
Tender and tall;
Till God smiled, 'Now the house is too low
For the child, and small.'

"And gently he shut the shutters one night,
And closed the door;
'More room and more light to walk upright
On a Father's floor.'"

THE END.

MR. JORDAN'S TRAVELS.

EASTERN WAYS ARE OFTEN THE DIRECT REVERSE OF OURS.

"Street Scenes in China," was the subject of a lecture delivered by the Rev. Louis H. Jordan, the former pastor of Erskine Church, on Tuesday, Oct. 4, in the lecture room of St. Paul's Church. As comparatively little is known of the interior of China the glimpses of daily life there, presented by the lecturer, were extremely interesting, and the large audience was held in rapt attention for over an hour and a half. China is a wonderful country, so large, so old, and yet so little known by those of other lands. It was the seat of ancient civilization, and was a great country thousands of years ago.

Still it was so exclusive that till a few years ago few foreigners knew anything about it. The first visitor of China from the west was Marco Polo, who pushed into Pekin in 1330 and was instrumental in partly opening the door which had been barricaded against outsiders for centuries.

A great peculiarity of the Chinese was their resolute exclusiveness and it was not till 1842 that they allowed their ports to be open to outside nations.

The Chinese have two languages, the written and the spoken. The written language is the only living system of hieroglyphics. There are about 80,000 characters in the language and every idea is represented by a different character. There are several dialects, and in a city, such as Canton, as many as seven dialects are spoken, one portion of the people not understanding the other.

As to the social life in China, everything is the complete reverse of Western fashions and ideas. In China when one man meets a friend they do not shake each other's hands as we do, but each is satisfied to shake his own hand. The men wear skirts and the women wear trousers. The men are the dressmakers. When a Chinaman reads he commences at the end of a line and reads backwards. The surname precedes the Christian always. Vessels are launched sideways instead of endways. We begin with fish at dinner, the Chinaman commences his dinner with dessert. The grown up man amuses himself with flying kites while the children only look on. The bridesmaids at weddings are old women and arrayed in black. It is considered disrespectful to take off the hat in presence of guests. The left hand side of the host is considered the more honorable. The mother never kisses her child. The finger nails are never trimmed but allowed to go to extreme lengths, sometimes six inches long. It is needless to say that no gloves are worn in China. The coins have holes in the centre. Pillows are made of wood, earthenware or some hard substance. Valuables are put into their pillows and not hidden under them. The men use fans more than do the women. The shoes are thick and white. If you want to drive a nail you must not do it in the same way as here. If you want to put a screw in you must turn it the wrong way. It is the same with many other things.

The speaker for a moment spoke of the future of China. Is China to become a great warrior nation? Will she drive Russia out of Asia and England out of India? In at least a half a century, the speaker predicted, these things would come to pass.

When you go to a Chinese sea port, do not be carried away with the idea that all the other cities are like the one which you visited. Chinese cities are not all alike, and when you have seen one you have not seen all. The seaport towns like Hong Kong or Shanghai are now full of foreigners and foreign customs are there. To see China the coast must be left behind. You must go to the interior. Canton is about a hundred miles from the coast and there one can see John Chinaman as he really is. The foreigners live by themselves at a small island near the city and are protected by soldiers night and day. The first thing that strikes a foreigner when he enters the city is the dowdiness of the important thoroughfares. Your first impression is that the guide is taking you through the back lanes and alleyways, and you are somewhat astonished when the aforesaid guide informs you that he is taking you through the principal street of the city in which live some of the wealthiest merchants of China. The principal streets in Canton are only about eight feet wide and the city contains about 2,000,000 people. The streets are always in a crowded condition. The wall which surrounds this city can be walked around in about two hours, so small is the place. There are 23 cities, each exceeding 100,000 inhabitants. The Chinese streets are filled with moving faces. There is much noise. Few pause to rest and the great multitude presses tirelessly on. Few travellers attempt to walk in the Chinese streets. They either take a jinriksha, a two-wheeled vehicle drawn by a coolie or a sedan chair. The latter is decidedly preferable. The lecturer then dwelt at length on the costumes of the Chinese men and women, as seen on the streets. When a Chinaman is in mourning he wears white. Red is an emblem of prosperity, and yellow is the Imperial color. The streets of the Chinese city are filthy. No description can possibly give an idea of it. In these narrow lanes are dead dogs and cats. There are offensive odors and unpleasant sights. There are lepers at the street corners, who rush at you for alms. There is no drainage and no police system in the interior cities. At each end of a street is stationed a sentry, and when a row occurs in the street the gates are closed, so as to prevent the trouble from spreading.

CONVERSIONS IN CHINA.

MISS HORSBURGH'S WORK.

(*To the Editor of the Witness.*)

SIR,—Your very kind letter of June 1 received. Thank you very much for your kind promise of the *Weekly Witness*, I have been familiar with that paper all my life, as my beloved father was a subscriber ever since he came to Canada 35 years ago, until his death; then my mother continued it. I will be delighted to receive it in China.

The weather is very warm here just now, 98° in our rooms during the day, and 94° during the night; but the Lord keeps us in very good health. We have a very good work here,—over 100 members in our church and out-stations, and have the prospect of getting a house in two or three other places very soon.

We had a great joy last Tuesday morning at daybreak, that of seeing twenty-four of these dear people confess Christ by baptism,—twelve men and twelve women. Five came from Jang-Kio and four from Kuang-feng, two stations opened by us two and a-half years ago. The others belonged to our jurisdiction. There were the old and the young and the middle-aged, and the learned and the ignorant, the rich and the poor, but there was no difference, all were one in Christ Jesus.

I am sure you will rejoice with us and send forth praises to our God for gathering so many of these dear people into his fold, and also pray for them that they may be kept from falling, and grow in the knowledge of God.

Eight were not received, but are praying that the hindrances which keep them back may be removed, so that they may be received at the end of the year. I remain yours, very truly,

AGNES B. HORSBURGH.

China Inland Mission, *Ysih-Shan Kiang-Si.*

EFFECTS OF AN ADDER'S BITE.

As cases of poisoning from the bite of venomous reptiles are happily rare in this country it may prove interesting to some of your readers if I relate my experience on this matter. About a month ago I caught two snakes at Bickleigh, near Plymouth, and while examining one it "bit" or rather struck me on the lower part of the right thumb. I immediately sucked the puncture, (it could not be called a wound), which bled a little, and tried to make light of the matter. A livid patch soon formed around the point, and the hand and arm commenced to swell. In a quarter of an hour I was unable to hold anything and almost in a fainting condition. The first symptom (apart from the swelling) was a peculiar taste and a sensation of swelling in the teeth, then the tongue commenced to swell and became so large that I could hardly move it, and my eyes seemed ready to start from their sockets. In half an hour a terrible vomiting commenced, preceded by excruciating pains in the stomach and heart, and continued with the pains altogether for nine hours, every drop of liquid being ejected almost as soon as swallowed; there was also violent purging and complete suppression of urine. There was practically no pain in the arm. Altogether the painful symptoms lasted for about nine hours. I did not lose conciousness at any time. The arm continued to swell for two days, and then it was nearly as large as my leg. After this the swelling subsided, but the arm did not return to its normal size until twelve days after the accident. After the swelling had gone, I suffered very much from rheumatical pains, and, in fact, do so now, and the digestion was also very much impaired. The viper is a male, a little more than two feet long and about one inch in diameter at the largest part. Color, a dull, yellowish brown on the upper side, with a zig-zag black line running down the whole length. On the under side it is nearly black, except at head, where it is pale yellow. I have kept the reptile now for nearly five weeks, and although well supplied with small frogs, &c., it has not eaten anything and seems as lively as ever. Cases of this kind, where the sufferer is able to record the symptoms, being rather unusual, is my excuse in occupying the space in *Nature*.—*W. A. Rudge in London Nature.*

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

QUEBEC MUNICIPAL STATISTICS.

THE WEALTH OF THE PEOPLE SHOWN BY A BLUE BOOK.

The compiled statement, by counties, of the municipal statistics of the Province of Quebec for the year 1890 has been issued in a blue book of 171 pages. It will be seen at once that the information contained in this publication is nearly two years old, consequently the statistics are not nearly so interesting as if they referred to more recent events, but this is a small defect in comparison with the very incomplete nature of the returns made by the various municipal officers. Mr. C. E. Deschamps, who compiled these returns, makes the following remarks about their incompleteness: "This compilation would be of very considerable importance if it could be made complete. Two hundred and twenty-six secretary-treasurers have neglected to send in their reports, although blanks for the purpose were furnished them in the month of December, 1890. Of the reports received, two hundred and sixteen were sent back once; fifteen, twice; and one, three times for correction. Seventy-three of the two hundred and thirty-two secretary-treasurers to whom their reports were so returned, did not think proper to make the required correction, which accounts for the absence from this compilation of the figures showing the balance sheets of their municipalities."

A LIST IS APPENDED

of the municipalities whose secretary treasurers have wholly neglected to comply with the requirements of the Municipal Code in this respect, and also of those where those officers were too indifferent about the proper discharge of their duties, to make the required corrections in the defective returns sent by them to provincial headquarters. In looking over the returns as published it becomes at once evident that the valuations of real estate made in the different municipalities are not at all made in equal proportion to the actual selling value of such property. Take, for example, the town of Cote St. Antoine, with a population of 2,321, has its real estate valued at $4,141,809, while the town of St. Henri, with a population of 12,871, spread over one-third larger area, is valued at only $3,591,080. Again, the whole county of Jacques Cartier, excluding the village of St. Laurent, whose statistics are not given, is valued at only $3,664,646, or $477,163 less in value than the town of Cote St. Antoine alone, yet the village of Lachine in Jacques Cartier County has 1,436 more inhabitants than Cote St. Antoine. Again, the city of Hull, with a population of 11,964, and all its mills, manufactures and water power is valued at only $1,822,306. The city of St. Hyacinthe has a population of 7,174 and its taxable property is valued at $1,598,125 and its untaxable real estate at $500,200. The city of Sorel has a population of 8,226, with taxable property valued at $1,617,065 and $836,000 of untaxable real estate. The city of Sherbrooke has a population of 9,923, its taxable real estate is valued at $3,058,675 and the untaxable real estate at $533,550.

LAPRAIRIE AND NAPIERVILLE

were the only counties in the province in which reports were received from each local municipality, while in the returns received from the local municipalities in each of the counties of Beauharnois, Montcalm, Sherbrooke, Stanstead, St. John and Vercheres the blanks were equal to or exceeded the filled up returns. The 610 municipalities making full returns give a total population of 799,026, of whom 129,306 are taxpayers, the number of acres of land appraised is 12,901,947, and the estimated value of the taxable real estate is $201,959,842, and the untaxable real estate is valued at $25,221,692. Since the cities of Montreal, Three Rivers and Quebec and over two hundred local municipalities are not included in this estimate, the taxable real estate in the whole province would be much more than double the amount given above, while the untaxable real estate would be more than three times the sum stated above. By making due allowance for undervaluations and omissions in the returns it may be stated that the

VALUE OF TAXABLE REAL ESTATE

in the whole province is about $500,000,000 and the untaxable real estate at about $100,000,000. The county of Levis and quite a number of the local municipalities in different parts of the province have a greater value of untaxable real estate than of the taxable kind within their borders.

The County of Levis has a population of 20,679, with 117,869 acres appraised, a taxable real estate valuation of $4,358,260 and untaxable real estate valued at $4,496,048. The village of Arthabaskaville with a population of 936, has taxable real estate valued at $146,900 and untaxable real estate valued at 221,325. St. Joseph village in the county of Beauce has a population of 964 who own $112,912 worth of taxable and $153,750 of untaxable real estate. The village of Chambly Basin contains 980 acres of land with 923 people residing on them. The taxable real estate is worth $179,425 and the untaxable $177,900. Chicoutimi village has a population of 2,059 and the taxable real estate is worth $260,450 and the untaxable $256,500. Ste. Anne de Bellevue, in the county of Jacques Cartier, has a population of 1,172. Its taxable and untaxable real estate are $281,450 and $572,000 respectively. The town of Joliette has a population of 3,122, they own $641,525, and $554,150 of taxable and untaxable real estate. The village of L'Assomption has a population of 1,068, $160,955 of taxable and $256,600 of untaxable real estate. The villagers of Nicolet number 2,059, and they have $226,740 and $327,760 of taxable and untaxable real estate. The city of Sorel has $1,617,065 of taxable and $836,600 of untaxable real estate. The village of St. Germain, in the county of Rimouski has $201,140 taxable and $263,400 untaxable, and the adjoining parish of St. Germain has an additional $114,500 of untaxable property; the village of Mont Joli, in same county, with a population of 588, have only $37,575 of taxable property, but are blest with $100,000 worth of the untaxable kind. The town of Fraserville, in the County of Temiscouata, has an acreage of 4,800 with $4,180 people located upon them and $780,305 of taxable, while $750,300 is untaxable. There are several other localities where the untaxable real estate nearly equals or exceeds the taxable, but their populations are neither numerous nor wealthy.

THE ANNUAL RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE

in all the municipalities reporting are $1,512,968.97 and $1,382,054.92 respectively, the assets and liabilities being $3,051,475.68 and $3,809,700.89. In most of the municipalities the municipal receipts and expenditures are very moderate, but in a few of them they seem greater than they ought to be. The 664 people in the parish of St. Paul de la Croix, Temiscouata county, own 20,060 acres of land, on which they raise $36.45 of taxes, all of which was expended, let us hope, judiciously in 1890, but their liabilities amount to $33.45, and they have no assets to balance the account.

The villagers of Ste. Flavie de Lepage, in Rimouski County, number 1,222; they own $221,225 of taxable and $104,800 of untaxable real estate, spread over 540 acres, on which they raised $49.44 of taxes and expended $49 of it, leaving municipal assets of $44, and liabilities of $36. There are several other economical municipalities who keep nearly, or altogether, out of debt while raising less than $100 of taxes yearly. On the other hand there are several municipalities whose receipts and expenditure seem unaccountably large for the number of people concerned. Cote St. Antoine has 2,321 people, with $4,141,809 worth of taxable real estate on which they raised $98,345.87 and expended $90,162.82, their assets are $16,411.53 and their liabilities $44,289.37. In Cote St. Louis the population is not given, but the other items are as follows: $883,585, $60,104.66, $56,436.37, $126,588.74, $201,352.29. In Sault au Recollet the population is 1,740 and the other items as follows: $372,871, $58,334.08, $58,332.01, $17.86 and $130.41. In Ste. Cunegonde the figures given are 7,400, $2,381,034, $9,275.84, $256.53, $463,262.51 and $521,500.

THERE IS NO ATTEMPT MADE HERE

to explain how the people of Ste. Cunegonde managed to curtail their annual expenditure on municipal matters to the insignificant sum of $256.53. The town of Lachine has a population of 3,757; taxable real estate, $860,420; receipts, $52,288.34; payments, $41,049.80; assets, $125,824.38, and liabilities, $115,009.62. But the town of Joliette seems to be in a peculiarly unpleasant condition so far as the levying of taxes is concerned. Its population is but 3,122; the taxable real estate is $641,525, and the untaxable $554,150; the receipts during the year 1890 were $66,608.84, and the expenditure was $64,789.60; the assets are $141,961.25, and the liabilities $122,000.

From this it would appear that the annual assessments exceed ten percent of the value of the taxable real estate. In the parish of Lauzon, in the county of Levis, the assessments are more than six percent of the value of the taxable real estate and in the village of Nicolet they are nearly five percent.

In some of the parishes the councils seem to have levied pretty freely, but were very nigardly in their expenditure.

The united parishes of St. Albans, Altor and Mountanban in the county of Portneuf, raised $3,134.00 but expended only $127.00 of it, leaving their assets at $3,211.00 and their liabilities at $322.00.

SAFETY IN RAILWAY TRAVEL.

The loss of life in the Fitchburg Railway accident has aroused the people of Massachusetts to the necessity of adopting on all lines the block system of signalling, since "operators" receiving $40 a month can no longer be relied on as infallible. It is especially pointed out that in the winter, when fogs inland from the coast are frequent, the present system is next to useless. "On this point," says the Boston *Transcript*, "we are behind the English railway men. Take the London and North-Western Railway as an example. When one of the traditionally dense fogs of England settles over any portion of the line, the men engaged in keeping up the track are necessarily idle, and they are utilized as a sort of human semaphore system. A man is stationed at each of the signal-posts which act as advance guards of the entrance to a block, known technically as distance signals, and whenever the arm of the apparatus is set at 'danger,' he places two torpedoes on the track, which explode with a loud noise when the engine reaches them. As soon as the engine is set at the 'safety' position, these torpedoes are removed. A striking example of the efficiency of this system occurred in January, 1888, when for a week the signals were blotted out by fog. During this time fogmen were provided at 2,462 signal-posts, and the service was so good that few express trains were more than thirty minutes late, and some of the trains actually ran on schedule time. The length of the road thus operated was a little over 1,800 miles."

PRESERVING NATIVE ANIMALS.

THE BUFFALO AND DEER TO BE SEEN ON A PANHANDLE RANCH.

Cars run twelve miles in crossing one man's dooryard in the Texas Panhandle. They stop midway. The brakeman shouts "Goodnight," with the emphasis on the first syllable. As the train slows one can see an avenue of shade trees leading south from the neat station for a half a mile. The avenue ends at the broad veranda of a tastily painted mansion. The house is a striking centre of a group of shops, stables and sheds. To all points of the compass stretch the plains as far as vision can follow. The contrast of the well-painted buildings, the green avenue, and the brown plains with their wire-fence divisions is sharp. The scene is fascinating. But something more marvellous claims the eye. Buffalo are grazing on the short grass so industriously that they do not even raise their great shaggy frontals when the whistle sounds. Moose are looking over the high fence and shambling about. Elk and deer and antelope are scattered over the face of the plain, some lying down, some grazing, some looking with languid interest upon the cars. It is a sight to be seen nowhere else upon the American continent. The younger fawns of the elk and deer and antelope huddle close to the does as if born wild, and not yet fully reconciled to this invasion of the iron horse. But there is no manifestation of alarm upon the part of the older animals. They have grown accustomed to this long, black, clanging, puffing monster passing half-a-dozen times every twenty-four hours. As for the buffalo, they take the change stolidly. One little five days' calf, very shaky and wobbly on its big legs, walks directly under its mother and looks out with lowered head and great eyes.

These are the pets of Mr. Charles Goodnight. And who is Mr. Goodnight? Within 500 miles of the Panhandle there is no need to answer that question. A thousand miles away there may be an interest in the personality of the man who counts his acres by the hundred thousand, ships his cattle by the train load, and keeps a whole menagerie for his amusement. To everybody in the cow business Mr. Goodnight is "Charley." He is the greatest of the cattle barons, kindly and frank in speech. More years ago than the clear eyes and good complexion and the black hair and whiskers just beginning to show gray would indicate Mr. Goodnight came to Texas from the Northern State. When the war broke out he said he couldn't fight against his kind, but he would go on the frontier and help keep the Indians back. He became one of the rangers with "Sul" Ross. He was in and through that long, hard campaign of years against the Comanches.

This Panhandle country was the natural home of the buffalo. Here the buffalo bred. From here the herds went forth in search of new pastures. Back here the remnants drifted before the storms of winter and found refuge till spring. When the plains of Colorado and farther north had been swept by the hunter who slaughtered for robes, there were still buffalo in the Panhandle country. And when the cattlemen came in as the Comanches went out of this favored region, there were still scattered small herds of buffalo on these plains. A buffalo calf or two strayed into the herds of cattle and grew up in civilized company. This was the foundation of the buffalo business with Mr. Goodnight. He gave the stray calf, the last of a noble race, a welcome to his roundup. He found company of his kind for him. He added to this beginning from various sources. When fenced pastures took the place of the wild free range, Mr. Goodnight gave his buffaloes the place of honor near ranch headquarters. Thus fostered, the herd has grown on its native heath until it is the finest and largest collection in existence.

The buffalo chose his home well. There is something in climate which encourages the highest degree of health in the cow brute on these plains.

There were thousands of antelope in the Panhandle when Mr. Goodnight first established himself here. But antelope steak is good. And as the buffalo disappeared the antelope became scarce. Mr. Goodnight came by his collection of antelopes in the most natural manner. When he ran the wires around his great pastures he actually fenced in little bunches of wild antelope with his cattle. The antelope will not attempt to go over or through a wire fence. They remained in the pastures, growing tamer, until now those near the house come running at the sight of a bucket and hang around after their feed of meal to be petted. The fawn of the antelope take to the new condition readily.

The elk are inclined to jump. It takes more than the ordinary fence of three or four wires to control their movements. About the elk pasture Mr. Goodnight has drawn thirteen wires. But this makes a fence that will keep wolves and dogs out as well as elk in. "Elk rather like to jump," said Mr. Goodnight. "They will try most anything low. They breed as well in captivity as when free. It is no trouble to raise elk. They calve every year when old enough. The only trouble about keeping them here is that they ought to be where they can do some browsing. They don't do so well on grass alone. Their home is in the mountains, where they can get at grapevines and twigs. That is why the moose don't do very well on the prairie. Those I have came from the North, from Manitoba. They belong in a country where they can browse on foliage."—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

WHY DOGS WAG THEIR TAILS.

There are many reasons for the tail being the chief organ of expression among dogs. They have but little facial expression beyond the lifting of the lip to show the teeth and the dilation of the pupil of the eye when angry. The jaws and contiguous parts are too much specialized for the serious business of seizing prey to be fitted for such purposes as they are in man. With dogs which hunt by scent the head is necessarily carried low, and is, therefore, not plainly visible except to those close by. But in the case of all hunting-dogs, such as foxhounds, or wolves which pack together, the tail is carried aloft, and is very free in movement. It is also frequently rendered more conspicuous by the tip being white, and this is almost invariably the case when the hounds are of mixed color. When ranging the long grass of the prairie or jungle, the raised tips of the tails would often be all that an individual member of the band would see of his fellows. There is no doubt that hounds habitually watch the tails of those in front of them when drawing a covert. If a faint drag is detected suggestive of the presence of a fox, but scarcely sufficient to be sworn to vocally, the tail of the finder is at once set in motion, and the warmer the scent the quicker does it wag. Others seeing the signal instantly join the first, and there is an assemblage of waving tails before ever the least whimper is heard. Should the drag prove a doubtful one the hounds separate again and the waving ceases; but if it grows stronger when followed up, the wagging becomes more and more emphatic, until one after another the hounds begin to whine and give tongue, and stream off in Indian file along the line of scent.

The whole question of tail-wagging is a very interesting one. All dogs wag their tails when pleased, and the movement is generally understood by their human associates as an intimation that they are happy. But when we attempt to discover the reason why pleasure should be expressed in this way, the explanation appears at first a very difficult one. All physical attributes of living beings are traceable to some actual need, past or present. * * * *

Probably the manner in which domestic dogs express pleasure is owing to some interlocking of the machinery of cognate ideas. In order to understand this better it may be helpful to consider some analogous instances with regard to habits of our own species.

There can be no question that the chief delight of wild dogs, as with modern hounds and sporting dogs, is in the chase and its accompanying excitement and consequences. One of the most thrilling moments to the human hunter (and doubtless to the canine), and one big with that most poignant of all delights, anticipation of pleasurable excitement combined with muscular activity, is when the presence of game is first detected. As we have seen in watching the behavior in a pack of foxhounds, this is invariably the time when tails are wagged for the common good. The wagging is an almost invariable accompaniment of this form of pleasure, which is one of the chiefest among the agreeable emotions when in the wild state. Owing to some inoculation of the nervous mechanism, which at present we cannot unravel, the association of pleasure and wagging has become so inseparable that the movement of the tail follows the emotion whatever may call it forth.

An explanation of a similar kind can be found for the fact that dogs depress their tails when threatened or scolded. When running away the tail would be the part nearest the pursuer, and therefore most likely to be seized. It was, therefore, securely tucked away between the hind legs. The act of running away is naturally closely associated with the emotion of fear, and therefore this gesture of putting the tail between the legs becomes an invariable concomitant of retreat or submission in the presence of superior force. When a puppy taken out for an airing curves its tail downwards and scuds in circles and half-circles at fullest speed around its master, it is apparently trying to provoke its pseudo-cynic playfellow to pursue it in mock combat. It may be observed that this running in sharp curves, with frequent change of direction, is a common ruse with animals which are pursued by larger enemies. The reason of it is that the centrifugal impulse acts more powerfully on the animals of larger bulk, and so gives the smaller an advantage.—*Dr. Louis Robinson, in the Contemporary.*

"PUNCH AND JUDY."

It would surprise a good many persons, probably, to hear that "Punch and Judy" is a Chinese institution, but there seems to be good ground for the supposition, according to a correspondent of the London *Times*, who says: "A few years ago I witnessed at a garden party, given by the general then commanding the troops in Hong Kong, the exhibition of a Chinese 'Punch and Judy,' which had been brought down from Canton. The general arrangements were precisely the same as those of an English Punch and Judy, the only difference being that instead of the dog Toby there was a wooden figure with clapping jaws supposed to represent a dragon. The costumes were Chinese, and the piece varied in some respects from that which we see in England, but all the characteristic features were the same. The lesser mandarins were duly knocked over by the big mandarin, with just the same satisfactory whack as that with which Punch disposes of Judy and Jack Ketch, and all the accessories of voices, pipes, and scenery corresponded to those of the English performance." The correspondent asks Prof. Max Müller and the Congress of Orientalists to decide the nice question whether the Chinese or the Europeans are the plagiarists.—*New York Evening Post.*

FRENCH "S. A." WORK.

EVANGELISTIC EFFORTS OF STAFF CAPT. AND MRS. SIMCO.

INCIDENTS OF A YOUNG WOMAN'S MISSIONARY TOUR AMONG MONTREAL SALOONS—FRENCH "S. A." SERMONS IN KITCHENS.

Sweeping changes are shortly to be made in connection with the administration of Salvation Army matters in Quebec province. Our reporter questioned Staff-Capt. Simco, of the French work, regarding them. The latter said that definite announcements could not be made at present. It is, however, understood that Commandant Herbert Booth is giving special attention to the French Salvation Army branch, and that he is determined on making it even more effective than in the past.

The Staff Captain has just returned from a visit of inspection to Quebec city and district. The two captains there, young women, trained for work among French-Canadians, are courageous, and have an attendance of about forty at their meetings. In Montreal the two French corps are making brave efforts against great difficulties. A lack of sufficient money to defray running expenses is the great obstacle. There is now a deficit of $300 to be met. "We have been in this work for five years now," said the Staff-Captain, "and we feel that the work must go on. We succeed in reaching a class which the ordinary Protestant efforts in the way of school and educational institutions do not reach, and although the financial obstacles are great we cannot give up the work." Rather than do so, Staff-Captain and Mrs. Simco are prepared to go throughout the Dominion raising the necessary money to keep the French Salvation Army work in progress in this Province.

Cadet Marie Graham is a most enthusiastic worker in Montreal among the French. Every Saturday afternoon, wearing a tri-color ribbon, she sallies forth selling *En Avant* in the saloons. Miss Graham says of this special work "it gives me such grand privileges of bringing salvation near to the people who don't come to our meetings." On a recent trip Miss Graham entered a saloon where a number of dissolute characters were singing to the accompaniment of a piano. "I'll give you five cents," shouted one of them, "if you'll sing us a song." She said "I will sing you a Salvation song to glorify God but not for the five cents." They listened respectfully while she sang. She then said, "I should like to pray." They readily assented. She asked them to take off their hats and shut their eyes. They did the former. They were silent while Miss Graham prayed. Then they bought several copies of *En Avant* and asked for another song before she left. The same afternoon she met a German immigrant on Viger square and happening to have a German paper with her, greatly delighted him by giving it to him. A Frenchman on Viger square took two copies of *En Avant* and paying her a quarter told her to keep the change. Miss Graham sums up the French Salvation Army's struggles here by saying "Some people think that we are wasting our lives in this work, but we don't for an instant concur in this opinion. We believe that 'our labor is not in vain.'"

Staff-Captain Nettie Simco, like her husband, has returned to Montreal full of enthusiasm, and regardless of the empty treasury, says, "We are in no way discouraged." Mrs. Simco was greatly cheered by the "welcome social" tendered to her in Quebec. While in the country districts recently Mrs. Simco held a number of meetings in spacious kitchens in the French-Canadian farm-houses, the auditors using every available seat, frequently including the sink. An old *habitant* said with all earnestness, "It is a pity you are not a man, madam, for you then might have been a priest." Mrs. Simco says that her heart ached when she learned that these people, who have become so dear to her, were treated to weekly discourses from the pulpit upon "how to keep pigs," "how to manage crops," and on the importance of paying their tithes. The officers of the French Salvation Army corps visited the French warships when they were here, and were welcomed both by the officers and men who bought quite a number of copies of *En Avant*.

Staff-Captain Simco says that the French Salvation Army work will certainly be maintained, although it is not now known how the financial obstacles will be overcome.

THE FISH THAT SWALLOWED JONAH.

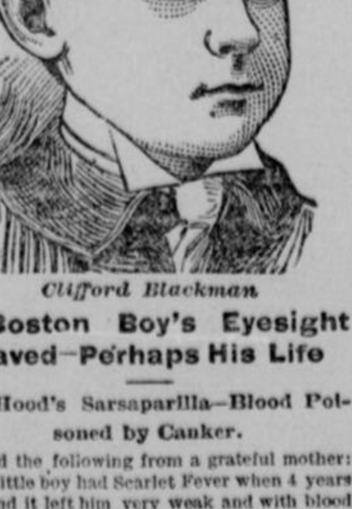
There is no argument valid upon a premise of inherent impossibility. It used to be concluded beyond question that there were no black swans, because it is impossible to conceive a black swan. But one harmless and unconscious black swan from the Antipodes put all the ingenious thinkers to rout. Hume argued from his conception of a true induction that the major premise must include all possible cases. This he thought conclusive against a great deal of popular belief.

But what test have we of the possible? It is harder to believe that we have explored and classified the whole field of knowledge than that a ravenous fish—with no higher and no lower thought in its meagre brain than a plentiful dinner—should have swallowed and then disgorged a man. Besides, we are not without evidence that such piscine conduct is at least possible. Jonah was sailing in the Mediterranean—right along its whole length—from Joppa in Palestine, to Tarshish in Spain; and it is in this very sea that even at the present day a huge fish, the white shark, is found; and not only this, but the bones of a much larger species now extinct. For the word used in the Bible is a general term for a large fish, and it includes in various writers sharks, tunnies, whales, dolphins, and seals. This white shark attains such a size that it has been known to weigh four tons and a half. One that was exhibited last century over Europe weighed nearly two tons, and very nearly re-enacted the part of Jonah's fish. A British war-vessel was sailing in the Mediterranean when a man fell overboard. A huge shark instantly rose, and the unlucky seaman disappeared within its mouth. The captain fired a gun at it from the deck, and as the shot struck upon its back, it cast the man out again, and he was rescued by his companions. They forthwith harpooned the fish, dried him, and presented him to his intended victim. In the beginning of this century a shark was taken at Surinam, and in it was discovered the body of a woman excepting the head. Instances are recorded upon good authority of specimens being found in the same sea; one with a sea calf in its stomach as big as an ox, another with a whole horse, and another with two tunnies and a man. That a man could live there for a considerable time seems by no means impossible.—*Quiver.*

CHICAGO UNIVERSITY.

Not a drum was beat, not a speech was made at the opening of the new great university of Chicago last week. The first exercises were in the class room at half-past eight in the morning, when five hundred students met their professors and the lessons were assigned and lectures begun. At the first chapel exercises, though two hundred visitors were present, there was not a word beyond the regular devotions, and the casual hearer would not have known but that the university had been in existence for fifty years. It went about its business as quietly as a new star in the sky, but expecting a thousand students within a fortnight.—*New York Independent.*

ADVERTISEMENTS.



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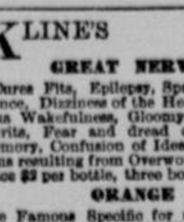
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LITERARY REVIEW.

BOOKS FOR BOYS.

Mr. G. A. Henty's last book for boys is entitled, *In Greek Waters*. (Scribner's Sons.) It is a story of the Grecian war of Independence, 1821–1827, a war of which Mr. Henty says:—"Never during modern times has a struggle been disgraced by such deeds of cruelty and massacre as those which prevailed on both sides." This being the case he devotes less attention than usual to the historical portion of the tale, in which he tells the adventures of the "Misericordia," and her crew. A map of the Grecian Archipelago is given, with twelve illustrations by W. S. Stacey. (W. Drysdale & Co., $1.50.) Another book of the same series, by Robert Leighton, author of "The Pilots of Pomona," is *The Thirsty Sword*, (Scribner's Sons) a story of the Norse invasion of Scotland in 1262, with illustrations by Alfred Pearse, and a map of the Western Isles of Scotland. It tells of the adventures on land and sea of young Earl Kenric, the Lord of Bute, and of his triumphs over his enemies. (W. Drysdale & Co., $1.50.) *The End of a Rainbow* (Scribner's Sons) is another book for boys, but being an American story it is in every respect a great contrast to the two preceding volumes, which are by English writers. Mr. Rossiter Johnson tells in it the story of three real boys who go through many most natural boyish adventures. Finally one of them goes to Java, and after several years spent in the interior returns to the United States and hears with astonishment of the great war of Secession, in which most of his school friends had taken an active part. (W. Drysdale, $1.50.) *Kent Hampden*, by Rebecca Harding Davis (Scribner's Sons), is a story, the scene of which is laid in Wheeling, Virginia, some seventy years ago, in the days when Henry Clay was a candidate in the Presidential campaign. It is a story of identity concealed, for magnanimous reasons, of money stolen and hidden, but afterwards recovered through the energy of the young hero, who gives his name to the book. (W. Drysdale & Co., $1.)

CARLYLE.

The last volume issued of the English Men of Letters Series (Harper Bros.) is *Thomas Carlyle*, by John Nichol, LL.D., M.A., Balliol, Oxon., Prof. of English Literature Glasgow University. It gives in short compass what the general reader will most desire to know about the life and work of the great philosopher, prominence being given to facts less generally known, while events which have been much spoken of are passed over more lightly. Dr. Nichol thus estimates Carlyle's place among men:

When all is said of his dogmatism, his petulance, his "evil behaviour," he remains the master spirit of his time, its censor, as Macaulay is its Panegyrist, and Tennyson its Mirror. He has saturated his nation with a wholesome tonic, and the practice of any one of his precepts for the conduct of life is ennobling. More intense than Wordsworth, more intelligible than Browning, more fervid than Mill, he has indicated the pitfalls in our civilization. His works have done much to mould the best thinkers in two continents, in both of which he has been the Greatheart to many pilgrims. Not a few could speak in the words of the friend whose memory he has so affectionately preserved—"Towards men it is still more true than towards England that no one has been and done like you." A champion of ancient virtue he appeared in his own phrase applied to Fichte, as "a Cato Minor among degenerate men." Carlyle had more than the shortcomings of a Cato; he had all the inconsistent vehemence of an imperfectly balanced mind, but he had a far wider range and deeper sympathies. The message of the modern preacher transcended all mere applications of the text *delenda est*. He denounced but at the same time nobly exhorted his age. A storm tossed spirit, "tempest buffeted," he was "citadel-crowned in his unflinching purpose and the might of an unflinching will."

(W. Foster Brown, 75 cents).

LITERATURE.

South Sea Idyls, by Charles Warren Stoddard (Scribner's Sons), is a series of poetical tales with a warm letter of introduction by W. D. Howells, who speaks of having accepted one of these tales for the *Atlantic Monthly* long years ago, and of still holding to the thought that there are few such delicious bits of literature in the language. He says of the tales:

They always seemed to me of the very make of the tropic spray, which "knows not if it be sea or sun." I do not see why they did not flow in rhythm under your hand, except that they found a prose there which was fluent and musical enough for them, or had had too much of your mustang humor in them to go willingly in harness.

(W. Drysdale & Co., $1.50.)

A small volume published by the Harpers is entitled, *From the Books of Lawrence Hutton* and contains odd things and curiosities of various kinds gathered by Mr. Hutton from the literature in his own library. In the quotations both in prose and verse, the original spelling has been retained and blank leaves are placed between the chapters for extra illustrations. One of the curious points Mr. Hutton tells us of, is the following origin of the word "bawbee." He says:

Without doubt, the first attempt at the portraiture of the Queen of Scots was made in her earliest infancy for her little face was engraved upon the halfpennies issued from the Royal Scottish Mint at the time of her coronation in 1543, and when she was but nine month's old. A number of these small coins are still preserved, and it is said that the name "bawbee" or baby was originally given to that denomination of money because of its bearing the image and superscription of the Baby Queen.

(Wm. Foster Brown, $1.00.)

SCIENCE.

Thomas Nuttall's valuable work treating of the birds of the United States and Canada has been out of print for several years, but its popularity and real value have kept it in demand, and the few copies recently offered for sale were disposed of at high prices. It did not seem wise to bring out a new edition of the work as classification and nomenclature have entirely altered since 1832, when the manual was published, but instead a new work has been prepared by taking Nuttall's biographies and inserting brief notes relating the results of recent determinations in distribution and habits. This new work is in two volumes and is entitled *A Popular Handbook of the Ornithology of the United States and Canada, Based on Nuttall's Manual*, by Montague Chamberlain, of Harvard University (Little, Brown & Co., Boston.) In preparing the book Canadian readers have been kept constantly in mind, and an account is given here of every species that has been found within the Dominion east of the Manitoba plains, with their Canadian distribution. The nomenclature adopted is that of the Check-list issued by the American Ornithologist's Union. The illustrations are numerous and finely printed and the general reader will enjoy the perusal of these interesting volumes as much perhaps as the specialist. It is an admirable work. (W. Drysdale & Co.)

The *Principles of Ethics*, by Borden P. Bowne, Professor of Philosophy in Boston University (Harper Bros.), claims to be an introduction to fundamental moral ideas and principles rather than a detailed discussion of specific duties and virtues. Prof. Browne's aim has been, by critical study, to enable the reader to discern the outlines of ethical truth and the principles which underlie conduct. He shows how complex many of the problems are, and how impossible it is to solve them without taking into account both the moral nature and the teachings of experience. The lawyer, the economist, the historian and the moralist must work together and the sentimentalist must be left out. (W. Foster Brown, $2.25.)

THE BEAVER IN HISTORY AND TRADITION.

A volume to be appreciated by all lovers of natural history, but especially by those interested in the natural history of Canada is *Castorologia, or the History and Traditions of the Canadian Beaver*, by Horace T. Martin, F.Z.S., (Wm. Drysdale & Co., $2.50.) A traditional knowledge of the beaver, Mr. Martin acknowledges, is the birthright of every Canadian. At the same time he evidently holds with Josh Billings that "it is better not to know so much, than to know so much that aint so," and, therefore, aims in this volume to carefully separate fact from fancy. The fancy, however, is treated with the respect which the early traditions of any people deserve, the author holding that while much of it seems childish and unworthy of serious reflection, it is of vastly more profit than the fabulous accounts of the beaver which practically constitute the popular range of beaver literature. Coming to the facts of the case he shows that while Canada has been justly called the home of the beaver, the popular idea that it is its only home is very far astray, the animal having been at one time, undoubtedly, very abundant in Europe, only passing from English records as late as 1526, while the Obi river still continues to furnish a few skins for the fur market. Throughout this volume are fully discussed the Canadian beaver's life history and domestic habits; his geographical distribution; his engineering accomplishments; his economic and medical value; his importance in trade, commerce and manufactures; the methods of hunting him, and his rapid extermination; also the experiments made of late years in domesticating him, with a chapter on "Anatomy, osteology and taxidermy," and one on "The Beaver in Heraldry." The volume is dedicated to Sir William Dawson, "in grateful recognition of his services to students of Canadian natural history."

The numerous engravings are by Walker, and the printing by Desbarats & Co.

CATHOLICISM IN QUEBEC.

ITS PRESENT CONDITION AND FUTURE PROSPECTS DISCUSSED BY A FRENCH-CANADIAN—SOME STARTLING OPINIONS AND PREDICTIONS.

"I am surprised," said a French-Canadian gentleman speaking to a *Witness* representative, "at the moderation of the *Witness* with regard to the recent scandals. It was thought that the Protestant press of the city would be eager to make the most of these unhappy circumstances, but it has been remarkably moderate. Must we give your charity credit for this reticence, or attribute it to fear of giving offence?"

"I presume that beyond the necessity of letting the events point their own moral journalistic wisdom did not see any need to go. Scandals likely to have the effect of shaking the people's faith in their religious guides have a lowering effect on public morals."

"Quite true. But this is one of the penalties of vice. Men whose example for good or evil is of such great consequence, in fact, every man with a conscience, should consider the consequences of his conduct on the lives of others. Priests more than any other men are charged with this responsibility. As individuals they may escape the proper punishment of their crimes, but the institutions they represent must suffer through them. As a consequence of the affairs we are speaking about, I know there is a silent but stern revolt among the French-Canadian Catholics. The spread of education, contact with Protestants, and the matter-of-fact spirit of the age are influences working a great revolution in French-Canadian habits of thought. The celibacy of the clergy and the confessional are two institutions in which the faith of our educated people is greatly shaken."

"No doubt; but as in many former like instances, may not the spasm of revolt be only temporary?"

"Perhaps so. Religion—the Catholic religion is part of a French-Canadian's life. But during recent years an intimacy has sprung up between modern France and our educated French-Canadians which has changed their whole tone of thought and feeling. The ideas and sentiments of the old régime, which inspired our people for generations, are giving way to the notions of republican France, where many of those who think themselves orthodox Catholics openly advocate the abolition of the confessional. This is a result, I believe, of the changed character of the French priesthood, who are too much given to the pleasures of life, and have imbibed the loose ideas consequent on the maintenance of vast standing armies in Europe during years of prolonged peace. French atheism has also a good deal to account for in this respect. Take these influences, then consider clerical celibacy, auricular confession and absolute refusal of divorce by the Church, and you have all the elements of a religious revolution. The Church, by forbidding divorce, leaves a man no option but connivance at his own dishonor or the ridicule of impotently proclaiming it. True, our laws permit separation, but the Church will not permit divorce. The luxury and exactions of many priests caused much discontent before these scandals were exposed. But when the priest goes further and plays the villain in the homes of his parishioners—God help us!—even the most pious amongst us must resent the outrage, and even after regard the confessional and other religious practices with doubt, touched with dismay."

"That reminds me of what I have read of the state of things in France before the Revolution."

"Precisely. We have men among us whose reason opposes certain doctrines, others who are scandalized by the conduct of certain priests, and now we have men whose hearths have been invaded, whose wives have been corrupted, so that religion itself is losing reverence and affection, as in France over a century ago. A little more of this sort of thing and it would not be astonishing to see reproduced in this Province the frantic atheism of Clootz, and the heathen deism of Robespierre. To me it is clear that the Church in Quebec is too rich, too powerful, too autocratic. There is still, however, a large body of good men to whom the people are strongly attached, but the farming class, to which they belong, is decaying. It is not what it was. The cities are becoming the great centres of impulses, deeply immoral compared with the old parishes. The French-Canadian has become a traveller, and has travelled ideas. He was good at swapping horses before he started on his travels. He is good for anything when he returns."

"How will all this affect the race and religion question, of which we hear so much?"

"It should, one would suppose, hasten unification. But these scandals will act as a bar to intermarriage. Protestants will hesitate more than ever before marrying Catholic women. The opposition of the Church to mixed marriages will be helped by the unwillingness of Protestants to engage in such connubial contracts. This will tend to keep the races apart. But the hierarchy is intellectually weak in this province. In striving to hush up the scandals they have made a profound mistake. The people are thinking all the harder. That's why I said a while ago that there is a silent revolt among the people. Therefore, I look for a marked decline of religious fervor and of church attendance. This, however, is only the beginning of the changes I see coming."

"You said a while ago that there was a likelihood of a reproduction here of the vagaries of Clootz and Robespierre. Do you not think that the presence of the calmer and more cool-headed Anglo-Saxon will have a modifying effect on those who are likely to fly to extremes?"

"You mistook my meaning, I think, or I did not express myself clearly. What I meant was that when the educated among our people cease to be Catholics they do not, as a rule, become Protestants. They remain nominally as they were through dislike of incurring odium, but are infidels at heart, and should excitement arise they would not be able to hide their true colors. No doubt the influence of the Anglo-Saxon element would be very great. It is very great as things are. But another not less important influence arises from the ease with which our people can cut loose from disagreeable conditions by going to the States. Already American influences are profoundly modifying the character of the French-Canadian people settled in the States, and this change, in turn, reacts on the population at home. I don't suppose there is going to be any violent upheaval, but when faith in the Church and respect for the priests are shaken a change must come. Of course, the mass of the people will remain attached to their religion, but it will not be the old blind attachment while many will openly repudiate it, as they did in Maskinonge the other day, and many more will drift away."

"Then the dream of establishing a French-Catholic nation on the shores of the St. Lawrence is not likely ever to come true?"

"I am afraid not. There will always be French-Canadians, but not a French-Canadian nation. The Church encouraged the idea, but its policy and pretensions, and the grasping exactions of the priesthood have destroyed it. French-Canadians who have tasted American freedom have no desire to become subjects of a Government nominated by the Church."

GOOD-BYE TO LONG SKIRTS.

We have probably seen the last of long skirts, in the street at all events. Next winter, while gowns for the house, reception or carriage wear will have a little train, the walking costumes promise short, round skirts. Some makers now cut skirts with two breadths of material, one front and one back, instead of running a bias seam at the middle of the back. If your material is plain the front breadth is cut on the straight and the back on the full bias, if striped or plaid then both breadths are cut on the straight and gored at the side. Corsages are now pretty generally made with the back in one piece, slightly gathered at the middle of the waist line, or else with a simple flat fold down the middle. The rule is, use all the lace effects you please, but don't mar the outlines of the figure.—*Evening World.*

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

THE FIRST QUEBEC LEGISLATURE.

AN HISTORICAL EVENT OF A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

The hundredth anniversary of the meeting of the first Legislature of Lower Canada is later, by three months, than that of Upper Canada, already noticed in these columns. Its opening took place on December 17, 1792, Major-General Alured Clark, being Lieutenant-Governor. Lord Dorchester had sailed for England. The election of fifty members had taken place in the June previous and had resulted in the following gentlemen being returned. Their names, in many instances, still linger in the pages of our history. But we look in vain for the old counties with few exceptions:

Cornwallis—J. Digé, P. L. Panet.
Gaspe—E. O'Hara.
Devon—F. Dambourges, J. Tod.
Hertford—P. Marcoux, L. Duniere.
Dorchester—G. E. Taschereau, L. DeSalabery.
Buckingham—J. A. Duchesnay, J. M. Tonnancour.
Richelieu—John Barnes (William Henry now Sorel); P. Guerout, B. Cherrier, borough.
Bedford—J. B. de Rouville.
Surrey—P. Rocheblave, F. Malhiot.
Kent—Rene Boileau, P. Pierreville.
Hunts—H. Dupre, G. C. Lorimier.
York—M. E. G. De Lotbiniere, P. A. De Bonne.
Montreal—(West Ward)—J. McGill, J. B. Durocher; (East Ward)—J. Frobisher, J. Richardson; (County)—J. Papineau, J. Walker.
Effingham—J. Jordan, J. La Croix.
Leinster—F. Antoine La Roque, B. Panet.
Warwick—P. La Valtrie, L. Oliver.
St. Maurice—(Three Rivers)—John Lees, N. St. Martin; (County)—T. Coffin, A. Rivard.
Hampshire—M. McNider, Jean Boudreau.
Quebec—(Upper Town)—J. A. Panet, W. Grant. (Lower Town)—Robt. Lester, John Young; Quebec County—Louis De Salaberry, David Lynd.
Northumberland—Pierre Bedard, Louis Dufour.
Orleans—Nicholas Gaspard Boissean.

The Hon. Mr. Panet, grandfather of the present Deputy Minister of Militia, was elected the first Speaker.



The Hon. J. A. Panet.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

was as follows:—

Hon. William Smith (Chief Justice), appointed Speaker; J. G. Chaussegros de Lery, Hugh Finlay, P. de Belestre, T. Dunn, Pani Roc de St. Ours, E. Harrison, Francois Baby, John Collins, J. de Longueuil, Ch. de Lanaudiere, Geo. Pownal, R. A. DeBoucherville, John Fraser. The Receiver-General, Mr. Caldwell, was soon added, making the fifteen required by law.

THE FIRST "SPEECH FROM THE THRONE"

in Quebec was, in brief, as follows:—

Gentlemen of the Legislative Council and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

Our Most Gracious Sovereign always watchful over the happiness of his people, having taken into consideration the condition of his loyal subjects of this Province and recommended them to his Parliament for such change in their colonial government as circumstances might require and admit, this Act was passed that has made it my duty, as it is my pride, to meet you in general assembly, which I have endeavored to do at a season least inconvenient to your private interests.

On a day like this, signalized by the commencement in this country of that form of government which has raised the kingdom to which it is subordinate to the highest elevation, it is impossible not to feel emotions difficult to be expressed. To give an opportunity for your loyal and grateful acknowledgment to His Majesty is one of my motives for calling you together, and that debt discharged your councils will, doubtless, be next employed for enacting the laws necessary to confirm and augment the prosperity of your country.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

Acquainted as you are with the conditions and desires of the people you represent, it is from your house the public will chiefly expect such ordinary provision as the common weal may require, and I trust that if any measures conducive to it shall necessarily be postponed for mature consideration to a subsequent session, no regulation of indispensable utility will escape your present attention.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Council and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:

Great Britain being happily at peace with all the world, and I hope without apprehension of its interruption, the present moment must be most fit and urgent for all those arrangements best made at a season of tranquillity and falling within the sphere of our trust. The conviction I feel of your disposition to cultivate that harmony amongst yourselves and each branch of the Legislature, which is always essential to the public good and private satisfaction, makes it unnecessary for me to enlarge upon this subject.

The address in reply was very cordial and almost a transcript of the speech. Some little hitches occurred at the outset. The Speaker did not speak English, and discussion arose as to the language to be used in bills and debate, and it was ordered that both be used. Arrangements had to be made for the customary Parliamentary routine, in the way of asking the privileges of free speech, etc. More than that, it appears that the two chambers seem to have supposed that they held the full powers of the British Parliament, and demanded "generally all the like privileges and liberties as are enjoyed by the Commons of Great Britain, our Mother Country." Their "estates and servants" were to be "free from arrests and all



The Hon. W. Smith.

molestations." These demands appear to have been put in a summary form by the Speaker, as follows:—"I most humbly claim in the name of the House of Assembly, the freedom of speech, and, generally, all the privileges and liberties that are enjoyed by the Commons of Great Britain, our Mother Country."

The answer was decidedly discreet and noncommittal. "The House may depend on being allowed the full exercise and enjoyment of all *lawful privileges*." The session dragged on until May 29, 1793, and seems to have been largely occupied in organization and the establishment of the doubtful position of the two houses. The Council styled itself Parliament, and said it was so in pursuance of the Imperial Act of 1791. But that act created a Provincial Legislature only. The House of Assembly called itself merely by that name. A message from the Governor, however, shortly instructed the members that the style of legislation was to be by "Legislative Council and Assembly." Education was touched on, and the interminable Jesuits' Estates question crops up and the petitioners assert that "since the abolition of the Jesuits those of Canada had generously offered, and still persisted in offering to the province, the remitment and possession of all the property and funds of the College for the use of the public to whom they belong, and only desire a subsistence, but that such restitution has been retarded by many difficulties." This is a song of a different tune to that sung within a comparatively recent period. The long session was, no doubt, more fruitful in matters other than acts and we find that the following was the list of bills assented to.

THE FIRST ACT PASSED

by the infantine parliament was one relating to Montreal. It stands on the books entitled, "An act to prevent the bringing of gunpowder in ships or other vessels into the harbor of Montreal and to guard against the careless transporting of the same into the powder magazines." It enacted that no vessel shall enter the port of Montreal with more than five pounds of gunpowder, under penalty of ten pounds, but accords permission to unload at the "cross" or foot of the current "near to the town of Montreal." The act declares the harbor to "extend to the channel on the off-side of the little island near to the town." The second statute is designed to permit the importation of wampum from the neighboring States by inland communication on Lake Champlain and River Richelieu and Sorel, such to be duly entered at the customs. The third act passed is one to prevent certain inconveniences arising from the discontinuance of certain temporary Ordinances passed by the Lieutenant-Governor and Council as to appeals to the Governor-in-Council and the production of parole proof in civic causes by continuing the same in force. Another act grants "indulgences to the people called Quakers" exempting them from military services but subjecting them to a fine of two shillings for each absence from service. They were to provide substitutes at their own expense. By the act Quakers were also excluded from giving evidence in criminal cases, serve on juries or bear office or place of profit under the Crown. Highways and Bridges: regulating *maitres des postes* or those who let horses and carriages for hire; providing for the returning officers; for knights, citizens and burgesses to serve in assembly, and to establish a fund for paying the salaries of officers of the Legislative Council and Assembly, and contingent expenses were the next measures passed. This was accomplished by the imposition of a tax of fourpence a gallon on Madeira wine and twopence a gallon on all other wines. Eight acts were all that the young parliament dealt with, and prorogation took place after the style of the "great original," till Nov. 11, 1793.

ASIATIC CHOLERA.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

Sir,—I take the liberty of offering and supplementing some information for your numerous readers, regarding an important matter now under universal discussion, viz.: that of "Cholera Epidemic," which I hope may be of some service, at least the experience which I had of hospital work in India during several epidemics will doubtless lend some weight to my evidence as follows:—

1st. Those who had healthy digestive organs had almost a complete immunity from the scourge, or if attacked—a rapid and phenomenal recovery, unlike other diseases.

2nd. In Calcutta civic hospitals, where postmortem examinations took place under European and native doctors, the autopsy record eighty-five percent of these functional disorders, such as stomach, liver, spleen and kidneys, notwithstanding that the cases indicated fair specimens of humanity with no suspicion of any of these pre-cholera visceral disorders. Some few had head and heart trouble, which of themselves would, sooner or later, end fatally; and it would appear that in each case the system being undermined with these often obscure and insidious complaints aggravated by this cholera complication rendered recovery impossible; indeed, after all symptoms of cholera had disappeared, the patient collapsed from one or more of these intensified disorders, and the diagnosis changed accordingly.

3rd. Persons living in the most sanitary and unsanitary conditions, high and low, rich and poor, white and black, the sick (especially) and well alike became victims. Changing locality every day, drinking the purest water, on hill summits from 5,000 to 7,000 feet high, under apparently most healthy atmospheric conditions, and total abstinence from alcoholic beverages were no preventives.

This is, then, the Asiatic cholera we are now contending with, and has defied every attempt of the medical faculty, civil and military, of Asia, to account for its origin. Rewards have been offered for both the discovery of its cause and cure, without result. Some said it was in the air, some in the water, some by germs communicated by contact with infected persons, lying dormant till time and circumstances favored its more general spread; if any one of these theories is correct, there is more than fifty percent of practical exceptions against each, as have been proved time after time, year after year, epidemic after epidemic; hence their faulty conclusions. India being a country where it is not only an epidemic disease, but an endemic and where practical demonstrations confound all scientific theories. In Europe and America we have a learned medical theory, unfortunately there are too many bacillus ideas, a more natural and practical knowledge of hygiene would serve us better. The fact is, the air and water, and even our food contain microscopic organisms and germs of life; we have not microscopes yet powerful enough to discover the still minuter organisms that exist and must be destroyed at every movement of our muscles. If we are to believe these specialists (seeing is believing) they say every increase in the power of microscopic lens brings into vision billions of such beings, and one dared not say what yet was in store for our sight when they reached the limit of the make of this instrument. I quote from oral testimony, Dr. Dallinger, Professor, Dover, England, 1887. I have seen men in all possible contact with cholera patients drink the vilest water (thirst knows no law) crowded with visible living forms, inhale the foulest of odors during epidemic cholera, with an indifference and recklessness that under ordinary circumstances would look like madness—some were attacked—some were not. How is this? Why not all? They must have all taken in the bacilla, etc. It means, as may have already been inferred, that a healthy person may inhale or imbibe any of these disease germs, such as typhoid, influenza, cholera, and a long category of other zymotic diseases, chemically change them by digestion or otherwise eliminate harmlessly from the system, as demonstrated by the fact when work is performed in reputed unhealthy localities of our own towns, clearing stopped drains, etc., only a small percentage of the workers become affected; in some cases all escape. On the other hand, these poisons become stored up in an already infected subject, develop a cognate disease of vomiting and diarrhœa variously diagnosed cholerine, cholera infantum, Asiatic cholera, etc. It has come many times under my own observation, where a cholera diagnosis has been made; an "overcharged stomach" would have been simply correct. There is a species of cholera in India, annually epidemic, known as the "Peshawur ague," and it seems to search out every organ of the body, and lasts for years, but a natural and healthy diet is considered an eminent antidote. If this form were more fatal it would be far worse than what we know of cholera proper. Such a diet (conducive to a healthy digestion) and good digestive organs are the best preventives to all these malignant diseases. To those who have inherited, or otherwise have impaired digestive organs I would recommend, if natural means have failed, to take a morning tonic, say a grain dose of quinine, or dose of preparation of hops, or of dandelion, etc., the best of all is a common Indian herb, known as Chiretta, which, I believe from the taste, is the basis of all the dyspepsia cures sold in England or America, and is rapidly superseding the use of quinine in India, would be more effective than the do-nothing theories. For fear of being misunderstood I would summarize in conclusion thus, a vigorous unsatisfied appetite, by natural means, or resort to medicine and habits till this can be attained. Nor do I infer that sanitary precautions are unnecessary, the fault is they are only considered necessary when often too late; they are always necessary; a clean outside and inside and clean surroundings are supposed to be the distinctive features of Christianity, and ought to be of natural man. I take it in its broadest sense as intended, "Cleanliness is next to godliness," and godliness is profitable to all things, etc.

R. H. Curson,
Late Qr.-Mr. Sergt. and Hosp. Sergt.,
2nd Batt. East Surrey Regt., Imperial service.
Port Elgin, Westmoreland Co., N.B., Sept. 1892.

DISENDOWMENT: WOULD IT BE ROBBERY?

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

Sir,—As a constant reader for years, and as an admirer of your excellent moral journal, I was pained to read a few days ago an article in which you expressed your hope that Mr. Gladstone would set about the disestablishment and disendowment of the Church in England. I think, sir, that, with many others, you do not understand this question. First of all with reference to disestablishment, I will merely say this, the Church of England is proving more and more every year that she has a right to be called the Church of the Nation; she is, upon the confession of the organs and leaders of the Methodists in England, growing while they are declining; the Rev. Mr. Clapham, a leading Methodist divine, in a recent conference, going so far as to say:—"The Church of England has to-day all the fire and force and love of early Methodism, and is growing fast, while we are hampered with doubt, coldness and indifference, and, in consequence are declining year by year in numbers." I ask is the Church, then, ripe for disestablishment?

The question of disendowment, however, is quite a different one. I hold, sir, that disendowment would be nothing short of robbery. Why? Because the State never did endow the church. All the endowments, except an infinitesimal sum, were private gifts of individuals, corporations or societies, spreading over many years. Neither did these ever belong to Rome, nor were they given by Romanists. As Magna Charta shows, it was the Church of England that, hundreds of years before the Reformation, was the owner of all these properties. As to property of the Church since that time, excepting a grant of £1,000,000 from the House of Commons as a thank-offering for the return of peace in 1818, and a further grant of £500,000 in 1824 for building churches, the State has given nothing towards the building of cathedrals, churches, collegiate schools, chapels, or clerical residences. On the other hand, the Church is said to have raised and expended £11,000,000, and to have built 3,150 churches in the first half of the century. During the last fifty years it is estimated that £70,000,000 has been given by church people for church purposes, in great part for the religious benefit of the poor. Between 1840 and 1874 the Church of England expended in church building and restoration over £25,000,000, and I therefore claim that to take the proceeds of these voluntary contributions and use them for State instead of Church purposes would be imple robbery.

One of the witnesses before the select committee of the House of Lords, a Nonconformist, said, "So far is the State from supporting the Church of England that every parish church in England was provided, not by the State, but by individual donations in ages past."

[See evidence of Toulmin Smith, barrister, Feb. 16, 1860.]

The learned dissenter, John Selden, when arguing against the divine origin of tithes admits (page 1209): "When devotion grew firmer laymen of fair estate built and endowed oratories and chapels, and provided chaplains, etc., *which were endowed with private maintenance by the founders*."

Finally, sir, here is a quotation from Mr. Gladstone's speech in the House of Commons, May 16, 1873: "Take the Church of England out of the History of England, and the history of England becomes a chaos, without order, without life, without meaning. The Church has not only been a part of the history of this country, but a part so vital, entering so profoundly into the entire life and action of the country that the severing of the two would leave nothing but a bleeding and lacerated mass."

I cannot think, sir, that this is what you and any others except a small minority of *political* Nonconformists, would urge Mr. Gladstone, on his own showing, to do.

W. J. Taylor.
St. James' Church Rectory,
St. Mary's, Ont., Oct. 2.

ENGLISH TOLERANCE PRAISED.

Referring to the appointment of Mr. Stuart Knill as Lord Mayor of London, the *Semaine Religieuse* says:—"The new Lord Mayor belongs to the Catholic religion. This choice shows a great progress in the spirit of tolerance of the English nation, and honors it."

THE BISHOPS SPEAK.

A COLLECTIVE PASTORAL ON THE SCANDALS.

THE PRESS CONDEMNED—THE BISHOPS HAVE NO LESSONS TO RECEIVE.

A collective pastoral letter from all the bishops of the three ecclesiastical Provinces of Quebec, Montreal and Ottawa, was read in the Roman Catholic churches on Sunday week. It refers to the duties of Catholics in the face of the accusations which have been brought against the clergy, in connection with the recent scandal in St. James' parish. The following is the full text of this very important document:—

Very Beloved Brethren:

"We are now witnesses of a spectacle which afflicts and moves us deeply. The humiliating fall of a priest has been made the occasion of unjust attacks against the clergy, of violent speeches and writings of scandalous revelations, of indiscreet publications, of lack of respect of religious authority and of ecclesiastical discipline, such as, perhaps, has never been seen in our country.

Already the Bishop of the diocese, wherein the evil took place, has raised his voice full of sadness and indignation to deplore the faults committed, console the good, strengthen the weak, condemn the grave errors of certain Catholics, stigmatize in others a line of conduct equally injurious to truth and to morality, and to recall to all their duties in the troublous days through which we are passing.

But, very beloved brethren, thanks to the press—a terrible power for evil as well as for good—the scandals have been divulged at a distance and have caused much agitation in the midst of our population, ordinarily so calm in their religious faith. Uneasiness has invaded all classes, the peace of families has been troubled, and consciences are distracted.

Blinded by prejudices, passion, calumnies, questions have been raised which concern only those charged with governing the Church of God, and to whom alone belongs the duty of directing it.

Saddened and disquieted, you have turned your eyes towards your first pastors to ask from them encouragement, light, counsel and guidance. It is that word of consolation that we bring to you to-day, very beloved brethren.

A priest has fallen: be not too surprised at this, nor alarmed in your religious beliefs. Has not our Saviour said, "It must needs be that scandals come; but woe to the man by whom the scandal cometh.' The history of the Church gives us many examples of the truth of these words. Sad defections among the clergy as well as among the simple faithful have occurred, and will again occur. We have seen, and we will see, priests unworthy of their sacred character, unworthy of their sublime apostleship, unworthy of the Church, their mother, who gave them birth as priests, and who gave into their hands the sceptre of her powers, and the guardianship of the souls entrusted to her direction.

Human frailty, the violence of passions, the abuse of holy things, the temptations of the devil, the seductions of a world seen too closely, have at all times produced Judases, who have abused their high position, the intimacy and confidence of the Master, to break their vows and betray their mission. The Church has lamented these falls, she suffered by them, but her existence has never been shaken nor her action impeded thereby. The splendor of her incomparable holiness has remained the same, the same her beneficial influence over souls, the same her regenerating power. Possessing the respect, gratitude and love of nations, the Holy Spouse of Christ has none the less continued through the course of ages, her work of salvation and her astonishing conquests. Thus has her divine founder designed; by confiding to men who are both weak and sinners, the care of his religion, he shows the celestial origin and supernatural conservation thereof, he tests our faith, and points out the abuse of liberty by which we can keep away from her sanctifying influence. Only at the end of time will the good grain be separated from the tares and the gold from all alloy: to the Triumphant Church alone is reserved the glory of never-failing holiness in each of its members.

Anyway, very beloved brethren, too common, alas! at certain periods and in certain countries, defections have been, thanks to God, the exception in the midst of our national clergy. It would then be neither wise nor just to include in the same condemnation a few prevaricating priests and the mass of the clergy, to reflect on all the faults of a few, and arguing from isolated facts to place suspicion on the entire ecclesiastical body.

What then has been our sorrow, to tell the truth our righteous indignation, to see men who call themselves Catholics, defenders of religion and public morals, take occasion of the fall of a priest, so deep and so humiliating as it may be supposed, to throw scorn and insults on the clergy of our whole Province. They have been referred to in terms which could but discredit them in the opinion of all, neither blame nor contempt have been spared, and each mail brings us new condemnations and additional insolent suggestions. Here they are represented as a corrupt and corrupting clergy in a large number of its members, while elsewhere they are given as a too powerful body, living in luxury, eager for riches and domination. The respect with which our people have always surrounded their priests, the zeal of the latter for the increase of religion and piety in souls, have become the object of the most severe criticisms and of the most unjust suspicions.

Playing the demoralizing role of Voltaire, these bad Catholics have given to the scandal, which we deplore so bitterly, the largest publicity possible; it has been spoken of in a manner to make every self-respecting person blush.

Unclean writings, that a mere feeling of honor and virtue should have caused to destroy, have been printed, sold, distributed in public; and why all this commotion, this circulation so fatal to souls and so contrary to the most elementary laws of moral and Christian charity?

Why all these false or exaggerated accusations? Why this explosion, as sad as unexpected, of assertions more than bold, of offensive propositions, of perfidious insinuations, if not to humiliate the Church, discredit the priesthood, and by that means stop, or at least diminish, its beneficent action in the world?

Well, very beloved brethren, we, your spiritual leaders, we, who have received the charge from Jesus Christ to watch over the flock and to protect it against ravening wolves, we who shall one day render an account of the good which we will have omitted to do and of the evil which we will not have prevented, we say unto you: Love and respect your priests, first, because they are worthy of this love and respect, and also because your own good and that of religion demand it.

Who does not know the zeal of the Canadian clergy, their devotion, their piety and their chastity? Who will venture to deny all that they have done in the past for the well-being and prosperity of our race, after as well as before the conquest?

The influence which they have and with which they are reproached, they conquered by charity, courage, sacrifice, unlimited devotion to the temporal and religious interests of the country.

Now, what the clergy have been in the past they are still in the present. We who know our priests, we are the best authorized witnesses of their virtue and their disinterestedness. That is why we regard it as a duty at the present moment, to protest strongly against the attacks of which our national clergy has just been the object. This clergy—we proclaim it without fear of contradiction—are one of the most admirable in the world, by their tried zeal, ardent and practical faith, and the purity of their life.

The exceptions that can be called to notice, the faults that are denounced, too often exaggerated, cannot destroy this fact so consoling for you as well as for ourselves.

Moreover, the whole Canadian people themselves, by their respect and submission, by their eagerness to show their attachment and gratitude, on the occasion of our great national feasts, are those who praise most our clergy and avenge them of their slanderers.

Another reason why you should respect your pastors, very beloved brethren, is that the respect due to the clergy is of capital importance in the life of the Church. A nation that does not respect its priests is a nation rushing towards its own ruin. When Voltaire wanted to kill France and shake its faith, what did he do? He commenced by writing these perfidious words:—"Your priests are not what the insignificant masses believe." He spread doubt and defiance against them in the mind, he followed them with his jeers and sarcasms, and he accomplished his work.

Now, very beloved brethren, what else has been done, within a few weeks, in the home, on the street and even in the press? Those who have played this wretched role will not be slow to blush at it, but will they ever understand all the evil which they have done? Here we cannot help expressing our profound regret at seeing that in journalism, with a very few noble exceptions, there is an almost complete absence of all control and of all surveillance demanded by Christian morality. We often see reproduced there dangerous novels; scandalous scenes, romantic adventures, filthy tales of the street and of the criminal courts are published with guilty, or at least inconsiderate haste; advertisements on behalf of impious and unwholesome works are printed, and thus journalism, forgetting its dignity and its duty, dishonors itself and betrays its mission.

Be not surprised, very beloved brethren, at the severity of our language. If our persons alone or our acts had been at issue we might have kept silent, following the example of our Divine Master, who met with silence only the insults heaped upon him by the Jews. But the doctrine, sacraments and discipline of the Church are not our own property; they are a sacred deposit that we must religiously keep and defend, even at the risk of our lives. Jesus Christ, so meek, so merciful towards his accusers, nevertheless unmasked their ignorance and hypocrisy when the good of souls that were simple or as yet not very firm in their faith demanded it. We, his delegates and representatives, must then fight with full apostolic vigor against the guilty machinations of those who try to diminish the influence of the Church, by misrepresenting its most sacred dogmas and the most important points of its discipline. Now, very beloved brethren, that is what guilty aggressors have been trying to do. Not satisfied with criticising the priest, and putting in a false light his works of piety and charity, with slandering our religious communities and standing in the way of their development, they have ventured to attack more or less directly the sacred sacrament of penance. Some have had the baseness to publish one of the most revolting pages of an atheist of our century; others have spoken a language the logical conclusion of which would be the negation of the divine origin of this beneficial institution; or have claimed, from the example of a tyrant whose name has been branded by history, the right to control the working of this sacrament and the power to govern it according to their wishes. There is no need to set forth here the indisputable proofs upon which rests a dogma which no Catholic can deny or put in doubt without betraying his faith. Let us simply say, and we are sure to be understood, that with ecclesiastical authority alone rests the important as well as delicate task of settling the different questions of time, place and circumstances concerning the administration of one of the most consoling and most beneficial sacraments of our holy religion. No doubt abuses can creep in, notwithstanding the minute precautions taken by the enlightened prudence of the Church, but to us, its chiefs and head pastors, to us alone it belongs to repress and punish those lamentable and exceptional cases.

Is this all, very beloved brethren? No; the men who first and loudest cried out scandal, have caused a much greater one themselves, by ignoring the Catholic hierarchy, in the most direct and most formal manner. The Church, very beloved brethren, has its legitimately constituted chiefs, the same as the family and civil society. What those chiefs are, their name, their talents, their qualities, it matters little; they are, in the eyes of faith, the depositories of the authority of God himself and the lieutenants of Jesus Christ. When our Saviour said to his apostles:—"As my Father sent me, I send you, go, preach unto all nations," he gave to the bishops his powers and his mission: he made of all the bishops and of all the priests chosen and ordained by them, the continuers of his work, of his labors and of his teachings. In one word, he created, in his Church, different attributes and rights; he divided the members into two perfectly distinct classes—that of the clergy and that of the laity—a division corresponding to the two elements of every social body: the authority and the multitude, the governing and the governed.

In the family, is it for the sons to command and punish? In the State, is it for the simple citizens to enact laws and to judge? In the army, is it the soldier who makes out the plans of campaign and sounds the charge or the retreat? Specially is this the case in the Church. The bishops are those whom the Holy Ghost has established to govern it; it does not rest with the laity, however Catholic they may be or pretend to be, to trace a line of conduct for them, much less to judge and condemn them. In all that concerns piety, morals and discipline, they are in no way dependent upon the opinion of men, and they have no lessons to receive from those over whom God has constituted them judges and pastors. Remember then, very beloved brethren, to respect in your thoughts and speech, in your public and private life, this order established by Jesus Christ. If you have any grievances or complaints, if you believe it to be in the general interest to point out disorders and abuses, do so, it is your duty, but always before the tribunal of the competent authority, taking care not to listen to the voice of ill feeling, passion or interest. To us afterwards it belongs to judge, to condemn or to absolve. Remember, nevertheless, that if punishment must sometimes be administered it is also a duty to heal and to save when possible. The bishop, who is a judge, is also a father at the same time; he would be going against the wish and example of Jesus Christ if he were to crush the half-broken reed, and put out the still smoking wick. He has, in those difficult circumstances, special light and graces; to blame his decisions would be exposing one's self to err, and such or such a measure, not well understood and badly received, will, in reality, be an act of strength, prudence and wisdom.

Such are, very beloved brethren, the important teachings which we have thought proper to give you, and we are sure that they will be for you, whom we have always found to be docile and obedient Christians, the expression of the doctrine of the Church itself and that of simple reason.

You will introduce those beneficial lessons in your practical life; you will continue to love your clergy, your priests and your bishops, to venerate them as the depositories of Divine authority and the representatives of Jesus Christ; you will follow their advice and wise direction, without fear of the world, being sure not to err. You will consider it a duty, without it being necessary for us to make use at present of our supreme authority and have recourse to ecclesiastical censures, to keep away from your homes, and especially to encourage in no way, the newspapers and periodicals which are guilty of the faults and errors which we have pointed out.

Finally: very beloved brethren, those among the Catholics whom passion or an indiscreet zeal have drawn into such a regrettable movement, will, let us hope, recognize that they were wrong; they will try to remedy the evil done, and calm will soon be restored in our midst.

ECHOES OF THE SCANDAL.

A VOICE FROM ST. HYACINTHE.

The *Minerve* publishes a letter from Mr. A. O. T. Beauchemin, of St. Hyacinthe, who protests against the conduct of those who have allowed the spreading of certain alleged copies of letters and rhymes connected with the recent scandal.

This impure literature has reached St. Hyacinthe, and the writer calls attention to the fact that proceedings on a charge of nuisance can be instituted against those who relate such abominations on the street, and an action for publishing obscene literature can be taken against those who publish these documents.

SOME SOUND ADVICE TO HUSBANDS AND MOTHERS.

The *National*, referring to the Guyhot scandal, expresses the opinion that the time has now come when this sad affair should no longer form the subject of conversation and comment, and it then adds:—"If the clergy are to profit by this sad event the men of the world must also derive from it practical lessons. Speaking to the priests, the clamor has been raised 'leave us, at least, our wives.' Very well, but could we not say to many men of the world: Do not neglect your wives. Outside of your business and the unavoidable absences, remain a little more at home with your wife and children." We do not see why a man should not be as gallant, as kind, as assiduous to the wife as he was to the affianced before marriage. He would thus prevent many a dangerous temptation and the wolves would be less around the sheepfold. The article then refers to the good customs of twenty years ago, when young men used to visit frequently in families, where, under the vigilant eye of the parents, everything passed off in the most becoming manner. This has now all been changed. Preachers not accustomed to our country, our temperament and customs, have been placed at the head of societies composed mostly of mothers of families, and have done so much to convince them that young men were dangerous beings in every respect that the ladies have almost ceased to receive them, by giving them the cold shoulder. What has been the result? The young men, finding themselves abandoned, have taken to the street, the saloon, the club room, etc., and while the young men were thus leaving the formerly hospitable homes, the wives and daughters became lonesome. They therefore sought for outside recreations, on the street, in the theatres and bazaars, and in bad books. The home became a terror for them. The evil caused to family life by this stupid fear of the young man, inspired among the women of certain societies, cannot be calculated. To this cause must be attributed a large portion of the disorders which we now deplore. We would advise the directors of those societies to insist upon the mothers of families that they return to the old custom of receiving on Tuesday and Thursday evenings, and on Sundays, or at least once a week, the friends of their sons."

A PRIEST'S VIEWS ON THE SUBJECT.

The *Patrie* reports an interview with a priest concerning the recent clamors against the clergy. This gentleman admits that the clergy have lost a good deal of the respect which they used to command, and while regretting the insults put upon the whole body in certain quarters, he declares that many things have been said which are true. Further on, he remarks that, if a certain clergy had not irritated all the parties by meddling with politics, the political journalists would not have taken pleasure in exposing the scandals in every shape and form, and holding the whole clergy jointly responsible. Not that the clergy have no right to meddle with politics, but they have no reason to do so. Here, elections take place on questions of figures and tariff, and what have the priests to do with this, since they pay no taxes? Being asked if he would be disposed to pay taxes, the priest replied: "Certainly. My motto is: No privileges. Why should the clergy be opposed to taxes? By paying taxes we become electors interested in the good management of public affairs. Then, those among us who care so much for politics, can have an argument, which the press cannot refute, to explain their taking part in questions of party or administration."

Before closing the interview, the priest declared that the politicians now complaining were the principal cause of the priests taking part in politics. As soon as a candidate comes forward the first thing he does is to go and see all the curés in the county, and, if he can get one word of encouragement, the announcement is made everywhere. The opposing candidate resents this, a conflict follows, and the curé's name is mixed up in the election against his own will. If the curé was left alone in his presbytery, he would very seldom meddle with public affairs.

The gentleman further declared that the views just expressed by him were those of the generality of the clergy.

LIONS AND LAVENDER WATER.

A lady correspondent writes to the London *Daily Telegraph* that a recent article in that journal on the influence of music upon certain animals reminded her of a visit which she paid, four or five years ago, to a country menagerie. She was accompanied by her brother, the late Rev. J. G. Wood, who wished to demonstrate to a party the effect of scent upon the brute creation. "No sooner," she states, "were we near the cages containing the lions and tigers than they got restless and rubbed themselves against the bars, evidently recognizing a friend in my brother. They received his caresses with much pleasure, though apparently with the expectation of something more to come. Upon his taking a small bottle from one pocket, and some pieces of thick brown paper from another, their excitement increased. He poured a little lavender-water upon the paper, and, calling each animal by name, presented it upon a stick to the favored one, who, on taking it, rubbed the paper upon paws, cheeks, and back, and indulged in other antics, all expressive of extreme delight. When two animals were in one cage, the favored possessor of the scent would lie down upon the paper and roll over and over upon it to keep it from its disappointed mate. The strange part of the matter was that no other scent than lavender-water had any attraction for these creatures."

THE DANGERS OF CYCLING.

For the sake of cycling and of cyclists we wish it were the fact that our knowledge were not practical. Unfortunately, it is founded on nothing but the practical. We know what cycling means in its outside working, but this is little compared with what we professionally know of it from those sufferers from the practice who do not tell always their most intimate friends the whole story of their cycling experience. Men who enter on cycling exercises find for a short time that it seems to give them a new kind of life. They have been confined to the counting-house, the place of business, or the study; they have, so to say, grown old in their pursuits, and parts of their nervous and muscular system are wearied with the monotony. This new exercise comes to them and all is changed. They discover, without understanding the reason, that they have muscular and nervous powers which have hitherto been concealed. They can cover as much ground in a week on the machine as they could previously cover in a year by their own muscular powers. Their eyes fall on new pastures, and their intellect is awakened to lessons read without books of which they have hitherto had no knowledge except at second hand, and then imperfectly. In addition, by reason of their fresh acquisition, they are brought into a new social life; they meet associates to them entirely new, some younger, some older than themselves, but all "full of cycling;" they learn from these new comrades the names and works of great riders—of one who has broken his own record by so many seconds in a race of over four hundred miles in twenty-four hours, of another, perhaps a lady, who has ridden a hundred and fifty miles between sunrise and sunset. These persons they find exalted into heroes and heroines of the wheel, and there is enkindled a spirit of competition oftentimes stronger than the intellectual spirit itself. Then comes the competitive effort. A book is obtained and kept, in which each day's work is recorded from the beginning of the year to the end. A man utterly unknown out of his own little circle suddenly becomes a man of mark to a new and wide circle. He has ridden, say, some thousands of miles, in one year or won a race, or made a great excursion; he is a man to know in the wide and ever-widening cycling world. Here are the inducements to hard cycling, new exercise of body, new exercise of mind, and new competitive ambition.

As a contemporary said a few weeks ago, apropos of these remarks: "One can understand the insidious strength of the temptation to indulge overmuch in this fascinating form of exercise. But the greater the temptation the greater the need of prudence and self-restraint." We who look on as well as practise the exercise see the necessity for this advice with increasing evidence each month and year; it is day by day becoming more obvious, on the road, on the track, in the streets of the metropolis and other cities, that cycling is breaking its own record in evidence before the coroner, before the physician and surgeon, before the magistrate, before the world at large, cycling circles alone excepted. Accidents daily increase, not from faults of the machines ridden—for, thanks to the skill, care, and competency of the industry that turns out cycles, there is the most admirable safety work in this direction that ever was produced—but from the fault of the riders themselves; chiefly the fault of competition against other riders and against all sorts and conditions of travellers—travellers on horseback, in carriages, by omnibus, and on foot. Lookers-on say there is marvellous precision in riding in the crowded streets. They may well marvel; but in this regard success itself in meeting and evading obstacles does not mean winning; it means wear and tear of the constitution beyond anything that can be accredited when it is carefully observed. We have ourselves ridden under these trials, and we know the effects. During the feat the most active of the senses are strained to the utmost; the ear is strained to catch every voice and sound; the eye is strained to meet every danger as well as to avoid being a cause of danger to others; the sense of touch is equally strained; the mind and the body are at full-strain and the muscular sense at its highest mark. So long as the tissues are young and elastic this feat is for a time possible, but it is doomed even in the young to early failure and it makes the young prematurely old. To the middle-aged, nay to those who are but just matured, the feat is dangerous, though a collision may never take place. There is the internal and the external strain; there is the after lassitude from what Dr. Kolb has ably described as "the nervous insufficiency" of fatigue; and there is the after waste of the nervous fever which follows the effort. Under these strains it is little wonder that riders die while riding without actual collision; little wonder that the papers should report how a well-known cyclist was found dead by the roadside with his machine beside him. Framed in a manner not calculated to bear these strains, though they be less severe than riding daily through a London thoroughfare, this gentleman, from nervous insufficiency, failed and succumbed under an exercise the too enthusiastic partisans of which say we have no right to criticise, albeit it is fatal to their best comrades.—*London Lancet.*

THE QUEEN'S DOLLS.

The little girls of England will have their loyalty to the Queen stimulated by the paper on 'Queen Victoria's Dolls' in the *Strand Magazine*. No fewer than 130 dolls owned by the Queen as a child, and dressed by her in the costume of her favorite characters in fiction and history, were recently found hidden away in Kensington Palace, where they had been forgotten for more than half-a-century. Miss Frances H. Low was permitted to see them, and to take photographs and write a description of them. The Queen herself has revised the plentifully illustrated article, and added foot-notes, while in the body is inserted this half pathetic communication from the Queen: "Her Majesty was very much devoted to dolls, and, indeed, played with them till she was nearly fourteen years old. Her favorites were small dolls—small wooden dolls—which she could occupy herself with dressing, and who had a house in which they could be placed. None of Her Majesty's children cared for dolls as she did, but then, they had girl companions, which she never had. Miss Victoria Conroy (afterwards Mrs. Hanmer) came to see her once a week, and occasionally others played with her, but, with these exceptions, she was left alone with the companionship of her dolls." This is the touch of nature which makes the whole world kin. The dolls give a high idea of the Queen's juvenile skill with her needle, and her taste in millinery.—*Christian World.*

HOW GREAT CITIES GROW.

The great cities of the world have grown to their present size in two ways: by the natural increase in their own population, and by the gathering of other outlying towns and cities into a united municipality. The second of these processes has worked with singular uniformity all over the world, and its further use in the case of some large American cities is even now under discussion.

Perhaps the best illustration of this movement is furnished by London. There is to-day, in the centre of that huge municipality, a small district known as "the City." It is built up solidly, and is the heart of London's trade. At least 700,000 people enter it every day to do business, and leave it again at night. But its own actual residents number less than 40,000; not a hundredth part of the great city's total population.

Nevertheless, this was the original city of London. Around it there grew up, as time went on, nine other towns, every one of them vastly larger in population than the little "city" at the centre. More than a century ago these surrounding towns had become one great city in everything except government. Gradually, by act of Parliament, some of the common concerns of all these places were entrusted to boards and commissions, having jurisdiction over the whole territory, and now almost all the municipal power is vested in the London County Council.

The ancient government of the "city" still exists, but for all practical purposes London is the "greater London," lying on both sides of the Thames and embracing many square miles of territory.

Other European cities have had a similar history. At the start, there is one large town, with villages lying about it at various distances, separated by open meadows, woods and farms. The city grows and extends. The villages grow and spread out toward the city. At last there is left no break in the streets, and rows of houses, and all the cities are by act of Government gathered into one.

The same thing has happened often in this country. Old Boston covered less than 800 acres. Half a dozen towns, which used to be considered far away suburbs, have grown up to and been merged in the city, which now covers nearly 24,000 acres.

The territory embraced by New York city has been doubled within a few years, and if the city were combined on the basis of London, and made to include Brooklyn and Jersey City, its population would be double what it now is.

Philadelphia, Chicago, Baltimore and other cities have grown greater by similar absorption of their suburbs.

Of course, one reason for such consolidation is the sentimental idea of making one large and powerful city. Local pride in a population equalling the great cities of the world is natural and commendable.

But there are other reasons still more important. When the suburbs have themselves grown into cities whose streets are built up to the border of the parent city, the need of one city government for all becomes imperative.

One department of police can do the work for all better than half-a-dozen departments. City improvements must be made by the Board of Public Works, and one general board accomplish more than several distinct boards can.

Usually, the richest part of such a group of adjacent towns and cities—the part from which largest taxes are raised—is least in need of extensive improvements. The districts farther from the centre want new streets laid out, new pavements constructed, new water-works and sewers. The interests of the whole community are served by such improvements; yet the revenue raised in the old section cannot be spent for the newer sections unless all come together under one city charter. Every growing city has recognized this fact.

In this country we have as yet seen only the beginnings of the movement.—*Youth's Companion.*

A FRENCH EXPLORER'S DEATH.

Full details of the death of the French explorer Capt. Menard have been received in Paris. His ill-fortune was great, but his death seems to have been the direct result of his interference in a local fight for his own benefit. The trouble was that he made an alliance with the wrong chief. He agreed to help a potentate called Fakourou Bemba to exterminate a warrior named Sekoula, on the understanding that Bemba should aid him in exploration after Sekoula had been disposed of. Unfortunately Sekoula routed Bemba's army, and Capt. Menard found himself shut up in a little native fort with seven Senegalese. Five of these he sent after his baggage, but they were caught by Sekoula and killed. The story is then continued as follows: "Capt. Menard, seeing all was lost, prevailed on the two remaining Senegalese to seek safety in flight; but he resolved to die fighting to the last. In his native fort he kept the enemy at bay for some time. Though wounded, he, with his revolver, had killed twenty-nine men when the roof was set on fire. Opening the door suddenly, he rushed out, defending himself with his revolver, and thus reached a stream, into which he plunged. At that very moment he received a mortal wound in the back. His body was taken out of the water and decapitated. The body and the head of the unfortunate explorer were sent to Samory, with the baggage which had been captured."

EXPORT OF HORSES.

The Government report relating to the export of horses to Great Britain has just been issued. The export during the year 1892 was as follows: To Great Britain, 1,369 horses, valued at $214,785; to the United States, 9,261 horses, valued at $1,094,461; to British West Indies, 252 horses, valued at $28,025; to Newfoundland 157 horses, valued at $13,906; to all other countries, 24 horses valued at $2,850; making a grand total of 11,063 horses, valued at $1,354,027. This is a decrease as compared with the total export of last year, and the trade has decreased since 1888. The exports to Great Britain have increased since the McKinley Bill was enforced, but there has been a great falling off in the exports to the United States. In 1892 the report shows a drop of 6,857 horses and $793,434 in value, as compared with 1890, and more than 50 percent as compared with 1888. The total export to Great Britain in 1890 amounted to only 125 horses, while the year following showed an increase of 1,097 in number, or 1,222 horses, valued at $156,254. As will be seen by the return, this has been more than maintained in 1892.

The statement of number and value of horses imported into Great Britain shows that the demand there is large and rapidly growing, the import value having increased since 1887 over one hundred percent.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

What is

CASTORIA

Castoria is Dr. Samuel Pitcher's prescription for Infants and Children. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It is a harmless substitute for Paregoric, Drops, Soothing Syrups, and Castor Oil. It is Pleasant. Its guarantee is thirty years' use by Millions of Mothers. Castoria destroys Worms and allays feverishness. Castoria prevents vomiting Sour Curd, cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. Castoria relieves teething troubles, cures constipation and flatulency. Castoria assimilates the food, regulates the stomach and bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. Castoria is the Children's Panacea—the Mother's Friend.

Castoria.

"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children."

Dr. G. C. Osgood, Lowell, Mass.

"Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not far distant when mothers will consider the real interest of their children, and use Castoria instead of the various quack nostrums which are destroying their loved ones, by forcing opium, morphine, soothing syrup and other hurtful agents down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves."

Dr. J. F. Kincheloe, Conway, Ar

Castoria.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."

H. A. Archer, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

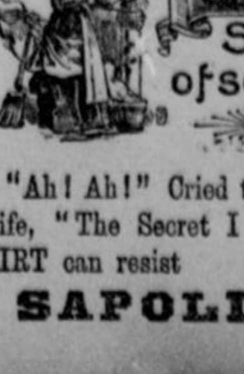
"Our physicians in the children's department have spoken highly of their experience in their outside practice with Castoria, and although we only have among our medical supplies what is known as regular products, yet we are free to confess that the merits of Castoria has won us to look with favor upon it."

United Hospital and Dispensary, Boston, Mass.

Allen C. Smith, Pres.,

The Centaur Company, 77 Murray Street, New York City.

"I wept when I was born, and every day shows why," said A House-keeper who didn't use SAPOLIO



Sapolio is a solid cake of scouring soap used for all cleaning purposes

"Ah! Ah!" Cried the housewife, "The Secret I know, no DIRT can resist SAPOLIO."

"Oh! Oh!" Cried the DIRT, "At length I must go, I cannot withstand SAPOLIO."

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 28c; "Daily Witness" add $3.00.

For Great Britain add $1.04 for postage on "Weekly Witness;" "Northern Messenger" add 28c; "Daily Witness" add $6.00.

ADVERTISING RATES.

WEEKLY WITNESS.—Casual advertisements, 20c per line per insertion, including cuts and large type. One-third off when set in our usual small advertising type. Contract Rates—1 year, $7.50 per line; 6 months, $4.00 per line; 3 months, $2.25 per line. "Farms 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. Contracts on favorable terms. "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 will accept are 1 and 3 cents.

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

FREE, FREE, FREE!

To all new subscribers for 1893 paying now for the *Daily Witness*, *Weekly Witness*, or *Northern Messenger*, we will send the papers from receipt of remittance to January, 1, 1893, without charge. Our subscribers are asked to make this offer known to their neighbors and friends.

The Witness.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 19, 1892.

CABINET CHANGES.

Changes are being made in the Dominion Government, and it is to be hoped that they will go on in the same line until the ministry is reconstructed so that it will be possible for intelligent people who have watched its course during the last fifteen years to hope for an end of the carnival of corruption which has characterized that period. There were at least four ministers who should, in the interest of the general public, be relegated to private life. So long as Messrs. Chapleau, Caron, Haggart and Dewdney remain in the Government all hope of a pure administration was simply fatuous. Mr. Dewdney, who is perhaps the least bad of the quartette, has been got rid of so far as the Cabinet is concerned. He has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia, and Mr. Daly, one of the Manitoba members, takes his place in the Government. Had Mr. Dewdney been allowed to retire altogether it would have been best, but as Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia he will fill a position in which he cannot do much harm, and which his fine presence and courtly manners will grace. It is a pity that governorships, if the office is to be revered, should be so used. There is probably no faction opposed to Mr. Dewdney's retirement, so that it cannot have been hard to get rid of him. This is not the case with either Mr. Chapleau or Sir Adolphe Caron. There are Conservative factions fiercely opposed as to these two men, and the Government can not get along very well without the support of both. Though these factions are at daggers drawn, they talk daggers rather than use them while the leaders of both are in office if the Government could only eject both it would be as much relieved as the country. But Sir Adolph Caron and Mr. Chapleau have been party managers too long for that, and neither would allow himself to be sacrificed as Sir Hector Langevin has been. If only there were two governorships of Quebec it is not improbable positions could be found for both at once which would reconcile them to retirement from the Cabinet. But there is only one such position and so long as one is in the Cabinet the other has to be there to watch over the interests of his faction. Mr. Haggart has been talked of for the Governorship of Ontario, but it is to be hoped that that is an impossibility. He ought to be ejected from public life altogether. As a Lieutenant-Governor or social head of a province he would be singularly out of place.

LOOKING BACKWARD.

No one will grudge the Roman Catholic minority in Manitoba the sympathy that seems to be given them in official quarters. The position of being denied privileges which they have hitherto practically enjoyed and which, correctly or not, they had assumed to be legally theirs, is undoubtedly a painful one. We know ourselves what it is to be a slighted minority, and we likewise sympathize with them, not that we can possibly desire what they desire; for we honestly think that that is bad for the country which they honestly think is good for it; but we can easily realize the sense of desolation with which we would see an ecclesiastical system which we revered and cherished as the hope of the world slowly losing its domination over the governments of the earth. It is the greatest of joys to a good man when he sees the cause that he most reveres gaining ground, and beholds in all the signs of the times the presage of its assured final triumph, while to such it brings the deepest sadness to find himself forced to recognize in his cherished cause evidences of decadent vigor. Senility generally creeps on gently and kindly with institutions as with men, and well for either when they escape, if the former ever do escape, the due reward of their deeds. Few would complain if nothing more expensive than sympathy were dealt out to these complainants, or even if no injustice to others were implied in the favors shown them. Such, however, is far from being the case. On the contrary, the favors accorded them by Sir John Thompson are characterized by the most marked partiality.

Let us look at the facts. In the year 1871 [...] wick, speaking for the religious minority of that Province, thought their constitutional rights infringed by some educational legislation enacted by the Provincial Legislature. They appealed to the Ottawa Government for redress, and that Government, after the English law officers of the Crown had declared that there was no case, offered to pay the expenses of bringing the matter before the Privy Council of Great Britain, and would have done so had there been any case to carry there. This was of course not in Sir John Thompson's time, though the party in power was the same, but there certainly was in this a precedent which Sir John might have followed when there was an opportunity to show like consideration for the claims of a Protestant minority who really had a case. In the year 1889 the Protestants of Quebec appealed to the Government at Ottawa against a definite invasion of their rights by Mr. Mercier's Government, asking in the terms of the British North America Act that they might appear by counsel to plead their case before the Privy Council of Canada. For many months no answer was made to this request. An offer of citizens to pay the expenses of the submission of a case to the Privy Council of Great Britain was refused. Friends of the Government and its organs intimated that there was a way by which the matter could be got before the regular courts of the country, but when Sir John Thompson was directly asked to say how he refused to do so. When, in desperation, the petitioners appeared before the Governor General at Quebec, the latter, as the mouth-piece of Sir John Thompson, insulted them by telling them to go home and live and let live. At length came the long delayed reply to the first petition fixing a day for a hearing before the Privy Council of Canada, that is to say, before Sir John Macdonald's cabinet. This did not come, however, until Mr. Mercier had removed the groundwork of the appeal by remedying, at the suggestion of the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction, the point on which the appeal was taken, thus acknowledging that the appellants had had a good case.

It is this same Sir John Thompson who, when the religious minority of the Province of Manitoba (this time Roman Catholic) appealed to his government against what they claimed to be an invasion of their educational guarantees hasted, as had been done in the case of the Roman Catholic minority of New Brunswick, to pay out of the public treasury all the expenses incident to carrying the matter before the Privy Council of Great Britain and to give every facility for the same. Even after judgment came proving that they had no case and that all the expenditure on their behalf was unwarranted by the results, he has proceeded to offer them a new hearing, possibly equally expensive to the country, before the Canadian Privy Council, thus constituting that body, or practically himself, a court of appeal from the foot of the throne. This is on the face of it a most daring unconstitutionality, unless indeed some question of redress can be brought before this high Canadian court which was not and perhaps could not be submitted to the British court. It might be difficult for Sir John Thompson satisfactorily to explain the extreme difference of his conduct towards different minorities, but we can explain it easily. In both cases he was acting under the dictation of the Roman Catholic bishops, the very persons with the misfortunes of whose clients the country as represented by Sir John Thompson is so expensively sympathetic.

DRINKING IN ENGLAND.

The very startling statements made by Lady Frederick Cavendish, the Duchess of Bedford and others concerning the prevalence of "dram-drinking" in high circles in English society are much resented. Those noble ladies are told that they have maligned the class to which they belong, as much as the evil to whose existence they testify is no more characteristic of that class than any other. This denunciation of ladies appealing where best they may on behalf of the unfortunate of their own circle and the attempt to turn class feeling against them is simply a repetition of the usual tactics of the father of evil wherever evil is assailed. We have not seen in the testimony of the ladies, as reported, a word of comparison between one class and another. They simply gave evidence of facts known to themselves. Unfortunately, what Lady Frederick and her friends have said is no new revelation. She has but echoed what leading physicians and others have been saying and moralists deploring for a long time past. Sir Henry Thompson, not long ago pointed out the terrible extent to which this evil had spread and its sources. The vulgar conception of what goes on in the more exclusive ranks is revealed in what are called society novels written by people, women too often, who know nothing about society, answering to the description drawn by that bitter satirist of "Lothair," who, in *Blackwood's Magazine*, said that Disraeli, ere he penned that book, must have mentally said: "My pictures of high life shall resemble "the gin-inspired dreams of the assistant of "some fashionable haberdasher who enjoys "glimpses of great houses and great people "when he goes out with the goods." But setting aside such lurid and exaggerated nonsense it remains a fact that no class of society is free from the inroads of this direst curse of modern life and that while in some circles the evil is on the decrease in others it is on the increase. We read in a recently arrived English paper that at one sitting of the police court at Westminster, "twenty females of all ages, many of them married and of very respectable appearance," were all brought up charged with having been found drunk. Of these many were quite young. In one case a father had to say that his daughter, only fifteen years old, was "continually intoxicated." In English high life, it seems, the temptation is found in fashionable confectionery stores, milliners' establishments and other little suspected places, where the cravings of a depraved appetite may be gratified, and that which would not be asked for at home obtained secretly. In the lower circles the magistrates report that grocers' licenses are a perfect fountain of evil in the direction of breeding feminine habits of drinking. "Wine from the wood" shops are another nearly as bad, and in one or the other, in the majority of cases, the fatal step is taken, and then from bad to worse, and finally at race-horse speed the poor victims go down. Such is the tale told by the Westminster magistrate. How to deal with it is the most pressing social problem of the day, for it is not too much to say that religion, socialism, the labor and capital question, trade and other matters hinge on it in more or less degree, directly and indirectly, and the solution is comparatively simple. Restrict and license as you may, only one thing will be of any effective avail to stay the evil, and to this we must come, and the sooner the truth is fearlessly faced the better. The earnest appeal of Lady Frederick Cavendish on behalf of her own caste may not be more productive of results than many other and more eloquent appeals. But if it prove an effective contribution to the forces which are moving in the direction of effective repressive legislation it will not have been in vain. The trouble is [...] save their fellow-men. A recent visitor to London was recounting his observation of the misery prevailing there, of the layers of degraded, almost naked, men and women to be seen nightly sleeping in the great parks, and of other evidences of human degradation. It was remarked to him that there was a simple remedy which would remove three-fourths of that evil within five years. "Oh, yes, prohibition," he said, "but they don't want it. That is the trouble, they don't want it."

THE TRAGEDY OF FOOLS.

There are some subjects which occupy a considerable amount of attention and create no end of gossip in social circles, which not infrequently lead to some of the darkest tragedies of human life, and yet are seldom visited with that public reproof from pulpit and press which they richly merit. The trial of the man Wilson at Toronto for the murder of his wife, is a striking illustration of the evil to which we allude. "Among "the witnesses at the trial on Saturday," says our Toronto special, "was Miss "Clara Kellman, of Newmarket, who de-"scribed her flirtation with Wilson, which "she kept up, she said, till she "found it was injuring her reputation." Here we see an unprincipled married man and a giddy, foolish, single woman, who can find nothing better to occupy their time than to carry on an intimacy which, beginning in frivolity, ended in soiling the reputation of the girl and the suspecting of the man of wife murder. The woman with no thought, apparently, than the gratification of her own vanity, goes so far, as she herself admitted, as to compromise her reputation, while the stronger passions she aroused in the man seemingly led to his being placed in his present terrible position. Sometimes we find the relations of such persons reversed and find a married woman forgetting the restraints of honor and decency and carrying on flirtations with men till some day she wakes up to the fact that she has lost her good name, wrecked the happiness of husband and children and brought upon herself the scorn and contempt of all honest, respectable people, and, perhaps, the crushing disgrace of a public trial for crimes, resulting from her criminal folly. What we call society is often too lenient in dealing with its moral delinquents, and it must be admitted that in recent years there has been a wide extension of that leniency; but society always rights itself after these periodical lapses, and one of the best signs of its doing so is when the married flirt is denied recognition by respectable people and relegated to that dubious coventry where the pursuit of folly can compromise only those immediately connected with it. In this case the man has been declared not guilty of murder, but both he and the young woman, not yet out of her teens, cannot but suffer in their character.

THE PROSECUTION OF MR. MERCIER.

There are those who regard the prosecution of Mr. Mercier as persecution, and who declare that he is being pursued by mere partisan malice. In view of the history of politics at Ottawa and Quebec during the last fifteen or twenty years there is some excuse for this view. Everyone knows that since the time of the first Pacific scandal the Governments of Quebec and Ottawa, with the exception of two short intervals, once during Mr. Mackenzie's régime at Ottawa and once during Mr. Joly's administration at Quebec, have simply been alive with corruption as a castaway carcase swarms with maggots. The Macdonalds, the Langevins, the Carons, the Chapleaus, the Senecals, the McGreevys, the Murphys, the Dewdneys, the Haggarts, and all the rest who have lived upon the body politic and flourished parliament after parliament in spite of the exposure of the rottenness of the administrations of which they have been a part, or with which they have been connected, have all been allowed by blind Justice to slip past, but suddenly the goddess, who should have the bandage over both eyes or over none, makes a grab, and amidst all who have capered about her and twitched at her garment, catches—whom? whom but Mr. Mercier, a so-called Liberal who has joined in the corruption game played so successfully by so many Conservative administrators. Sticklers for legal distinctions protest, and rightly enough, that Mr. Mercier is accused of something more and other than the Conservative offenders. Mr. Mercier is alleged to have directly profited by or appropriated moneys paid out of the treasury for public purposes, whereas the worst that is alleged against Caron and the rest is that they accepted for political purposes moneys paid out for public purposes. The plain people are not legal sticklers, and they cannot see much difference between a minister accepting moneys from contractors in the pay of the Government, to be used in maintaning themselves in positions of emolument, and a minister who perhaps pays money out of his own pocket to defend his position, and recoups himself from moneys paid out to contractors or alleged contractors. The broad facts remain that the Conservative ministers by years of corruption flourish, maintain themselves in office, become rich (in spite of asseverations that they are poor, shown to be false when their deaths reveal the truth) and die in the odor of legality if not sanctity while the Liberal who followed their example and who declares that he is impoverished, may end his life in prison if he be convicted. This is the way one half of the people generally view the broad facts and pronounce upon them. That half are of course Liberals and they declare that the difference between Mercier and Langevin, for instance, is that one belongs to the party out of power, the other to the party in power. They also explain that Liberals are clumsy when they resort to corruption, that they have not had the practice that has made their opponents perfect in the vice, and that Liberals are poor politicians in the Machiavellian sense as compared with Conservatives. While there is much to be said for these crews, there is a great deal more, or at least a great deal that is sounder, to be said in favor of the course that is being pursued toward Mr. Mercier. In the first place we do not believe that mere party malice is the motive at the bottom of the prosecution of Mr. Mercier. It is probable that the Attorney-General could not but set the law in motion; any other course would probably be in contravention of his oath of office, certainly it would be a failure of duty. The law should take its course. If the administration did not do what it believed to be its duty in this connection, the people would have reason to believe that it had some sympathy with such offenders, or that it had some fear of the consequences of setting the law in motion against offences which as ministers they might be tempted to commit. By allowing the law to take its course the administrators are probably doing a great deal to discourage and prevent corruption in the future. Nothing brings home to the mind of a law-abiding people the wrongfulness and detestableness of vices or offences like branding them in the public courts with the stamp of illegality. Had the first political corruptionist in Canada been sent to gaol as he deserved to be, there would have been an end for ever, instead of an end for five years [...] nostrils of the nations. Enforce the law against political corruptionists with the utmost severity, and if the law makes distinctions which enable the big sinners to escape while it punishes the smaller and less practised offenders, then let the laws be amended. In the meantime, it is well that a beginning has been made in attempting at last to enforce the law against politicians.

A PECULIAR CAMPAIGN.

The Presidential election is only about three weeks off, and yet there is little or none of the usual excitement over the campaign. Few clubs have been formed as yet by the adherents of either party, there have been no great processions through the streets of the principal cities, and only a very small number of campaign speeches have been delivered on either side. The people seem to be interested in the issues but they would rather read the explanations, arguments and conclusions in regard to these in the newspapers and magazines. They refuse to go out on the streets and parade with torches, or to take part in rolling large colored balls from one city to another along the public roads, or in the other silly performances which have characterized former campaigns. Meetings at which the most serious and weighty of the statesmen of either party are advertised to speak are well attended, but there is no uproariousness either of assent or dissent manifested as a rule. The lighter speakers, jokers, tail-twisters, and indulgers in personalities are apparently not wanted at the meetings. So far there have been no attempts to stampede any class of supporters of either party and few sensational campaign reports have been issued. The only thing of the kind that we can recall was the extraordinary bulletin issued by Mr. Peck, of the New York Bureau of Labor Statistics, setting forth the alleged advances in the rates of wages since the inauguration of the McKinley tariff. Since Peck burned the documents he used in getting up this report, in order to prevent his being compelled to produce them by the Courts, the report has been widely discredited, and has proved a boomerang, so that its effect has not probably been great. The people are apparently very greatly interested in the discussion of the various issues, tariff reform, sound money, civil service reform, and the pension system. It is probable that everyone but those who would like to sell their votes has really made up his mind on the issues and as to the side he will take, but people are interested in discovering reasons in support of their decision. The independent journals and magazines are, therefore, publishing an unusually large mass of what people are apt to call dry facts and dry argument. What the effect of this peculiar campaign is going to be upon the people it is apparently unknown to either side. Each side professes confidence, but it is easy to perceive that each is in the dark and is whistling to keep its courage up. The Republicans seem to be the most uneasy. The apathy of the people evidently fills the leaders of that party with vague alarm. Hitherto the people in the North have been excited over the bare prospect of a Democratic executive at Washington. They have now lost all fears on that score. The Republican leaders have tried to alarm them by pointing out that when the last Democratic executive was in office a Republican Congress or Senate barred the way to revolution. This time they say the election of Mr. Cleveland will mean a Democratic Congress as well, and a fair course for those who would revolutionize the relations of the States and the fiscal policy of the country. This appeal has so far had little effect, judging from the quietness of the campaign. The Republicans are evidently greatly afraid of the extraordinary confidence placed in Mr. Cleveland by all that is best in the country. Mr. Cleveland is, perhaps, not popular among the masses, though he is certainly not unpopular, but he is trusted by all and his prestige grows. He is one of the few statesmen of the United States who is the man of the nation rather than the man of his party. His record as a President is far and away ahead of that of Mr. Harrison and great additions have been made to the ranks of the Independents who support him, and who formerly supported the Republican candidate. The Principal of Harvard College and many of the professors of that institution, as well as other prominent public men of Massachusetts, have made public their reasons for supporting Mr. Cleveland and tariff reform. Prominent public men in other states have also written letters in his support. The result of the election depends however upon quite other things than the opinions of the wise. Indeed a good deal depends upon the amount of money raised among the manufacturers for the support of Mr. Harrison and protection. The independents have reason to hope that it will not be as large as usual and that it will be used less effectually.

A BAD SCHEME.

Far be it from us to desire to weaken any government in facing the liabilities which it has inherited from its extravagant predecessors. The country or province which, of its own accord and through its regularly elected representatives, plunges itself headlong into folly, corruption and debt, fairly owes all it has wasted, principal and interest. But Mr. Hall's taxation scheme is vicious in many ways. It is vicious, as we have already pointed out, in that it falls almost altogether on that portion of the population which is least responsible for incurring the burden. Not in one but in a hundred ways does the thriving commercial population of Montreal suffer from being surrounded by a mass of unprogressive and irresponsible ignorance. Not only is the country about this city a comparative blank commercially, but so sluggish agriculturally that it will not even haul away the city's manure, forcing the city to pay outrageous prices to get it disposed of. This is but one small sample of the way in which a half-taught population can, even if ever so harmless, hamper their more progressive neighbors. When to these evils are added a reckless extravagance in the national, provincial and civic administration based on a non-taxpaying and corruptible electorate, and an organized system of taking the means of those who have something and who are too few to count at elections, and spending it in corrupting and buying up the over-represented constituencies of those who, being sufficiently bled by the Church, can stand little or no bleeding at the hands of the State, our mode of filling our treasury must be acknowledged to be positively demoralizing.

Another vice of the new system of taxation, which we have already pointed out, is the fining of manufacturing industry. This element of the new method is based on the Irishman's principle of "wherever you see a head hit it." If there is a manufacture it is naturally supposed that there must be money there, and if there is money there it can be grabbed, no matter who it belongs to. There are many other economists besides Mr. Hall who gratuitously assume that wherever there is a manufacturing enterprise there is a capitalist. Most of the talk about the enmity between capital and labor implies this. Capital, of course, there must be in some shape, but the [...] organizer there is, but a capitalist not always. In many a business the so-called capitalist is the poorest man connected with it, from the fact that he owes for plant, stock, etc., much more than he is worth. Indeed, many a business sails gallantly on whose proprietor is for years, irrespective of all assets, worth less than nothing. If such a one can sell for cash and buy on time, as, for instance, a newspaper publisher does, he may have all the while a fine balance at the bank; but what is the capital in his business? This brings us to a very serious objection to this tax upon the capital invested in manufacturing. When the law fell only on the enterprises of joint-stock companies some definition could doubtless be made of what was to be called the capital. There was, perhaps, some sort of reason for taxing joint stock enterprises, seeing that they are creations of the law and enjoy special privileges of limited liability at the hands of the law, and that they are supposed to be investments of surplus capital. But we are still waiting for a definition of what is the capital in a private business. Take your balance sheet to your lawyer, and he, perhaps, tells you that the capital is the balance at the credit of capital. Ask at the office entrusted with this collection, and you are told it is the value of your machinery that is to be counted as capital. Ask a chartered accountant, and he gives you a very different reply from either. We have not found the first man who knows exactly what the capital invested in his business is. Yet he has to register a declaration with regard to it under pain of heavy fines and imprisonment. Is not this oppressive and demoralizing?

There is another vicious element that enters into this system of taxation which should be carefully weighed by those who must have put it in the law without foreseeing its consequences. Afraid of the honest land tax which would have fallen on the omnipotent *habitant* and consequently turned out the Government, ministers laid a tax on transfers of property which while it harmonizes with the *habitant's* love of continuity, falls heavily upon the more progressive conditions of towns. It is, doubtless, a good thing to check land speculation which, far from assisting the growth of towns, is a serious hinderance to it; but there is a most healthy normal development which needs all the encouragement it can get which this tax almost vetoes. Outside of criminals and paupers no class of people affords less desirable material for the making of a nation than people who live from hand to mouth with, as the saying is, no stake in the country. These are the material out of which riots and revolts are made. Those who have something to lose are naturally friends of order, while the empty-handed or proletaires, as the French call them, are natural revolutionists, thinking that any change in the tenure of property must be a good change for them. High wages are but a poor insurance of the peaceableness of this class unless it results in something permanent in the shape of a home. The great strength of the new France of to-day as compared with the France of the Bourbons is that outside of the towns every man now owns a little bit of the country, and that no one that does so desires a revolution. The same is largely characteristic of our North American communities, though growingly less so. A law which fines a man for acquiring a piece of property is essentially a bad law. A law taxing the land annually is not so bad, because the tax so imposed would immediately be discounted from the nominal value of the land, and, as it would make it harder to hold land unused, the land would be more easily acquired for use than without such a tax. We have heard of cases where men had been saving up with the most painful economy in order to secure to themselves a little home of their own, whose long hopes have been dashed by the imposition of this tax.

IN INDIA.

England has some problems to solve in connection with India which will tax the abilities of her statesmen to the utmost, if solutions are really possible. One of these, which has been prominent but not as yet urgent, is that of overcrowding on account of the rapid multiplication of the population. The British Government has effectively fought the great evils which beset the lives of natives under native government. Famine, plague, civil wars, official massacres, the suttee, thugism, the juggernaut, wild beasts and serpents, have all been so effectively overcome by the Anglo-Indian Government, that they do not slay one today where they slew hundreds a century ago. As a consequence the population threatens to become greater in some regions than the country will support. East Africa and Arabia, Beloochistan and Southern Persia will, under British protection, furnish homes for millions some day, when the ban against the crossing of the seas by Hindus has been removed, as it is likely to be owing to the influence of the most learned among themselves which is now being exerted to that end. The future government of the hundreds of millions of Indians is another problem which has to be left to the future to some degree. Wise English and Anglo-Indian statesmen are trying to mould the thoughts of the East Indians, so that when the time for a large measure of self-government comes, their children or children's children will be fitted for the task. In the meantime more and more of the judicial offices and an ever-increasing share of the higher administrative offices are being occupied by the highly educated natives mostly Hindus whom the schools and colleges established by the Government and churches are fitting for the work. Their assumption of the administrative executive and judicial duties and offices of Indian government is, however, creating, or rather intensifying, another great trouble, which is even now pressing sorely upon the Government of India and the European residents. As the offices come to be more and more filled by natives, there is less and less demand for European talent. Those who go out from England to India to fill some office with a commission in their pockets are, of course, all right; they are, as a rule, picked and tried men, who are ambitious, and whose energy and fortitude have enabled them to make their mark at home, and have secured for them positions in India which will enable them to gain a competence before they are old. Such men seldom fail; they either die or become well off. But those who drift to India,—an increasing number, and those who are born and educated and are stranded there, also a rapidly increasing number, find it more and more difficult to get such positions as Europeans in India will accept. They drift about, and eventually become utterly dependent upon the public or private charity of Europeans. Once they become paupers they are seldom reclaimed to the army of the industrious. They nevertheless marry either among themselves or with the natives, and their descendants are bred as paupers. Of the whole number of Europeans and Eurasians (half-breeds) in India more than one-sixth are confirmed paupers. Almost one-fourth of all the Eurasians are paupers. And their numbers are multiplying with a rapidity that is causing great alarm to Indian economists and administrators. Both the whites and Eurasians [...] gance and conceit which as members of a ruling race have been developed in them, and retain them in an intensified form, a very common phenomenon in such cases. Yet these people are despised by the Mohammedans and Hindus, especially by the latter, among whom there is no individual pauperism. These paupers with their weaknesses and vices tend to bring the Europeans into contempt, a very dangerous thing where a few thousands rule millions more by virtue of their moral and intellectual superiority than by any other power. How to check this increase of European and Eurasian pauperism is the problem. Circumstances are just now rendering a solution more difficult and at the same time more urgent. The silver standard in India, according to which all civil and military servants are paid, is sinking rapidly as compared with the gold standard of Great Britain, and as a consequence that part of the income which British people remit home is reduced by over one quarter before it is deposited in English banks to their names. Thus it is becoming impossible for Europeans in India to send their children home to be trained and educated and brought up in England as well as to be strengthened morally and physically by the atmosphere of "Home." The result will be that an increasing number of the children of English parents in India will become enervated and demoralized and the ranks of the paupers will be heavily recruited. This "poor white" population has always been a perplexing element to deal with in all countries where ruling white classes have had to maintain an ascendancy over dark people, who alone did manual labor. In India, however, the problem is a vital one. No one seems to think of or suggest that all whites or Eurasians who lapse should be subjected to conscription for the army. It may be that they are physically unfit. This might be overcome by placing them in regiments stationed in the hills. The pauperized youth of the great cities in England can be reclaimed in the navy, where they are removed from all street temptations, idleness and vice for long periods, and are subjected to very strict discipline. Eurasians and Europeans born in India ought to be fit for such work. Colonies might be established in South Africa, North Australia and some Pacific isles, any of which ought to make a suitable habitat for East Indians. Anything is better, both for the paupers themselves and the country, than to allow of the development of a regular pauper class of white people in India who live and multiply and become a centre of ever increasing and spreading demoralization generation after generation.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

The money market remains without change as to rates, although the demand has continued to improve, notwithstanding the decreased activity in the local stock market, which lessened the demand from that quarter. This is partly due to the fact that the demand for funds to remove the crops has increased and a further advance in the rate for call loans in New York, where from five and a half to six percent was obtainable, has led Canadian banks to invest there.

The large advance in the principal stocks dealt in on our local stock exchange seems for the present to have reached the maximum, nearly the whole list having declined at yesterday's Board from one to four percent from the highest point of a few days ago, the only exception being Canadian Pacific, which seems to have been neglected during the speculation in other active stocks. This decline can hardly be attributed to any important change in the rate for call money, but is rather due to the belief that prices are at or beyond their true value, and to the desire to realize profits. The Clearing House returns for the past week show a falling off compared with the previous week, but a satisfactory advance over the figures of previous years. The large figure of a fortnight ago was, no doubt, due largely to the speculation on the Stock Exchange leading to transactions through the bank Clearing House, and in addition to the Stock Exchange clearings. This is a good indication of the amount to which the clearings of Montreal would total were the clearings of the Exchange included with those of the banks, as is done in other American cities. The figures for the past week are as follows:—

	Clearings.	Balances.
Total for week ending Oct. 13, 1892	$12,392,428	$1,817,247
Cor. week 1891	10,616,840	1,402,034
Cor. week 1890	9,706,572	1,310,238
Cor. week 1889	10,518,068	1,538,671

The report of the directors of the Molsons Bank, at the meeting which was held on Wednesday, is, as usual, a very favorable one, showing net earnings of fourteen percent on the capital. This bank, it may be remarked, since its establishment in 1855, has never passed a dividend, and on this occasion, in addition to its usual half yearly dividend of four percent, has paid a bonus of one percent to its shareholders and set aside fifty thousand dollars to provide for rebate on current discounts. The net earnings amounted to $280,750, after making the usual provisions for bad and doubtful debts. Fifty thousand dollars of this was also transferred to the Rest Account, which is now $1,150,000, or over fifty percent. In the course of his remarks the President briefly surveyed the business situation, stating that the general trade of the country had been fairly good during the year. The crops of the recent season were excellent in Ontario and also in Quebec, though in this Province peas were a failure, while in Manitoba the shortage of the wheat yield as compared with last year was compensated for by a better quality of grain. The cheese trade has assumed the largest proportions in its history.

The remarks of the president bear out our own forecast of the business prospects some time ago, but there are some items to be added in a general survey, which the president has omitted as not concerning his bank to any appreciable extent. One of these is the cattle trade, in which during the past week some local storms have arisen, while its history for the season has not been satisfactory. In the lumber trade, on the other hand, a most satisfactory season is about closing. There were neither strikes nor breakdowns in the Ottawa mills and all worked smoothly with the sawing. The year's cut is expected to total up in excess of that of 1891, the output of lumber being estimated at about 428,000,000 feet.

The approach of winter brings before us once more the question of country roads, for in a few weeks at most the weather is likely to break and leave the roads swimming in mud in many localities. No one who has not seen the excellent roads of England or other European countries, and the heavy loads which at all seasons they enable farmers to haul long distances, can conceive the loss, direct and indirect, which the stoppage of our country roads in autumn and spring entails upon the agricultural community. Our province is, unhappily, too deep, perhaps, in the mire itself to be able to engage in the expenditures necessary to create a proper road system, but if attention is called to the question, a scheme may yet suggest itself.

ONE SENTENCE in Col. Nicholas Smith's vice-consular report upon Three Rivers' sanitary condition is a falsehood. It gives [...] He describes the cholera as riding at anchor upon our seaboard. There has not been a case of it in Canadian waters, and, on the other hand, it has had its home, both at anchor and on shore, in New York's jurisdiction for weeks. Breaking the consular windows, however, and thereby insulting Her Majesty in the person of the representative of a nation with which the Queen is at friendship, is the wrong way and one which cannot but prove most humiliating, of resenting the severe and burning criticism poured upon Three Rivers. The picture drawn by the report of the want of sanitary measures in that city has a terribly familiar look. Overcrowding where there is no need for it, dependence upon open sandy soil to do the work of sewage, and the absence of the use of soap and water among some classes of the population require no consular colonel's inspection. These are common enough in even larger cities than Three Rivers. We have had our fight against them in Montreal. It is not so long ago, either, that a Montreal mob broke scores of windows and ran riot because the sanitary authorities took measures to protect clean citizens from dirty people, who preferred to nurse smallpox rather than be vaccinated. The dignified proceeding for Three Rivers is to meet each statement made by Consul Smith with a direct denial, if it can. It will then be time to ask for his recall, if, indeed, there is not sufficient ground for that in his chief utterance as to cholera on our seaboard. That is, however, a slander upon the whole Dominion, and does not concern Three Rivers directly as do those other charges, tinged as they are with wild-cat journalistic rather than calm official language.

THE DEFEAT of the Gladstonians in the Cirencester division of Gloucestershire was not unexpected. In every by-election since the general elections the Gladstonians have lost ground, and it was plain that if in Cirencester the loss was in proportion to the losses in other constituencies the Government candidate would be defeated. Nor was there anything about the Cirencester contest which promised a better result for the Liberals than in the other constituencies. The member elected in the general contest was an old representative and personally very popular, yet he only carried the constituency by something like two hundred votes if our memory serves us. The new candidate was not altogether *persona grata* to the constituency and besides he had been defeated at the general elections. That the Gladstonians all but tied their opponents in the contest is rather better really than they expected to do under all the circumstances. Nevertheless the defeat is discouraging to them for another reason. There was some hope that the Liberal-Unionists would now find it impossible to do anything else but support Liberal candidates. Their position was only tolerable before because they could force Liberal legislation upon a Conservative Government; with a Liberal Government in power how could they do otherwise than support Liberal legislation, even though by doing so they were compelled to vote against the Conservatives and for the Liberals. This dilemma was pointed out by a prominent Liberal-Unionist, and it was fondly hoped that the Liberal-Unionists in the country would solve it by choosing to support the Gladstonian candidate. The Cirencester election makes it clear that they still stand by their principles.

THE REGINA "LEADER" bewails the fact that "the absentee speculator has his fangs "into this country," and declares that "the "sooner the Legislature gets a hand on him "the better. Some means must be devised "of taxing the men who are holding lands "for purposes of speculation, at the expense "of our farmers and business men who are "building up the country and increasing the "value of such lands." In view of the fact that the *Leader* is so mixed up as it is with the powers that be his protest betokens a very strong feeling in the country. No class of people deserve less consideration in a new country, or in any country for that matter, than the land-grabbers. They retard settlement, prevent enterprise and prey upon industry. In former days the people of Upper Canada had to deal with them, and did so effectively when municipal institutions were established. The farmers having secured the power to levy direct taxation through county councils, put as heavy a tax on wild land as on improved land, and the consequence was that the wild land rapidly changed hands and was cleared and brought under cultivation. Those farmers had not studied Henry George, but were taught by necessity, and the success which crowned their common-sense method of getting rid of the land speculator is one of the best proofs that can be produced of the soundness of their policy. It is probable that, if the territorial Legislature should get possession of the public lands, it would follow the example of the municipalities of Upper Canada. But the people, coerced by Government through open voting, send men to Ottawa without independence enough to attack the abuses of which they complain.

FOR A MODEL to the persevering commend us to the October fly. The spider that inspired the great Bruce persevered to perhaps six or seven times, but the October fly perseveres to seventy-seven times. In that he shows himself worthy of his master, Beelzebub, the lord of flies. A very kindly old lady had formed such a habit of speaking well of everybody that some of her children remarked in her hearing that she would have something good to say of the devil, upon which, all unconsciously and through the mere force of habit, the mother remarked that many might learn from him a lesson in perseverence. So they may from the October fly. We do not know whether he is a different fly from the fly of other days or whether he is the same fly increased in courage, matured in daintiness, or driven to desperation by having to leave, in these colder days, the rich offscourings of out-of-doors and fatten as best he may upon such barren surfaces as that of the human skin. Whether heeding his example of perseverance or not, his victim may as well, for his own sake, learn from him patience, for there is no way of parrying his attacks. Except in very rare instances, the most watchful agility will not kill that fly, though it will seldom fail to bring a smarting blow down on one's own cheek or skull. No number of shakes of the head or waves of the hand are sufficient fully to convince him that he is not wanted, or, if so, to care whether he is or not. Fodder is scarce and poor, and has at times an unmistakable taste of Pears's soap, but he must munch and munch at any risk for bare life. November alone can take vengeance on the October fly.

THE EMINENT WELSH ECCLESIASTIC to whom, it is reported, Mr. Gladstone has entrusted the task of drafting a bill disestablishing the Church in Wales, is probably Archdeacon Howell, who is the only Anglican churchman of high degree in Wales, who is at once in favor of Home Rule and of the disestablishment of the English Church. In a recent address to the people of Carnarvon, Mr. Gladstone thus spoke of Archdeacon Howell:—

I do not know whether many of you have read what I have just taken the opportunity of mentioning [...] tinguished man, and a thorough Welshman, and that is Archdeacon Howell. I recommend the perusal of that address to every one of you, and if you will read it you will see in what condition Wales was kept by the dominant power of England as late as the reign of Henry VII. It will tend to quicken your sympathies and your generous feelings for Ireland. (Hear, hear.) It was a bad time for Wales before the accession of the Tudor family. Queen Elizabeth was perhaps, one of the greatest of the English Sovereigns, and there was nothing better in her than her strong sympathies with Wales. (Hear, hear.) However, this is not the opportunity for an historical lecture. Let me recommend you, instead of detaining you with a lengthy address myself, to read my friend Archdeacon Howell's address, as you will find it excellent. (Hear, hear.) Do not be afraid of him because he is an Archdeacon. (Laughter.) Do not think he is a bad man because he is a dignitary of the Church. (Laughter.) On the contrary, he is a right good one, and his heart is in the right place and it beats warmly and cordially in sympathy with his countrymen. (Cheers.)

It is possible that the report that Archdeacon Howell will prepare a Disestablishment Bill was founded upon this speech, which dealt with disestablishment in Wales. Mr. Gladstone is not in the habit of entrusting the construction of legislation of an important character to hands other than his own.

SLAVIN, a Cornwall rough, trained in ruffianism, in all probability, in drinking saloons licensed by law, gets into a row at one of these places while half-intoxicated with liquor bought in it. While still under the influence of the poison thus bought under a license granted by law, Slavin shoots and kills a constable, an officer of the law who attempted to arrest him. Slavin is tried by law and is convicted, the judge informing the jury, we are told, that there had been a great deal of drinking, and the prisoner, while not drunk, was under the influence of liquor. "But drunkenness was "no justification under the law for crime, "and it was fortunate it was so." Why is it fortunate that drunkenness is no justification for crime? Because most crimes are committed by men under the influence of liquor, and there would be little punishment of crime if only sober criminals were to be held responsible for their crimes. And yet are men under the influence of liquor wholly responsible? Everyone knows they are not. They have taken poison which has the effect of exciting their brains while lessening their will power and their judgment, and under this excitement all that is worst in them has more rein, if not free rein—and they commit crimes. Yet the poison is sold to them under the direct sanction of law, which formally provides the means of "putting an enemy into the mouth to steal away the brains," and is thus responsible in part for the crimes those thus rendered brainless commit. The law in effect authorized drink in this case to destroy two lives.

THE ENORMOUS TRAFFIC of the great lakes may be realized from the following figures. During the season of 1890, the Detroit Flats Canal and the "Soo" Canal were open for navigation 228 days, and the Suez Canal for 365 days. The total tonnage which passed through these channels was:—

	Tons.
Suez Canal	6,890,000
"Soo" Canal	8,454,435
Detroit River	21,684,220

And the average tonnage per diem:—

	Tons per Day.
Suez Canal	18,876
"Soo" Canal	37,180
Detroit River	95,106

It thus appears that the average daily business of the "Soo" Canal is twice as great, and of the Detroit River five times as great as the traffic of the Suez Canal. Almost the entire volume of this tonnage sails under the United States flag, Canadians having a mere fractional share thereof. The tonnage passing through the "Soo" Canal is of course of a different character from that passing through the Suez; it is not so important ton for ton.

THE SIMPLICITY which surrounded the removal of Tennyson's body from his home near Haslemere to Westminster Abbey was, like the great departed with whose tastes it accorded, essentially English. Funeral display is a poor substitute for grief and more appropriate to sham than to true greatness. All the elaboration of millinery upholstery and feathered hearses, with which we parade the bodies of our dead, is as offensive to true taste as to genuine affection. All this hired show of mourning is in reality on the same level as the hired mourners who wail and beat their breasts at Eastern burials. Why should the latter custom seem outrageous to people who employ undertakers to act as drum majors followed by all their elaborate outfit of streaming crepe?

A REMARKABLE MOVEMENT, which promises to do great things for the rising generation, has been started in the public schools in some parts of Pennsylvania and New Jersey. An article published in another column shows how the Patriotic League succeeds in imbuing each pupil with the dignity of the idea that he is to be a helper in fitting himself for intelligent citizenship, and also that he is to look after all other children who ought to be in school. Some of the suggestions of the paper might well be adopted elsewhere if it were only for the sake of developing the spirit of helpfulness among well-to-do children, who are naturally prone to despise those who are poorer.

THANKSGIVING DAY has been fixed for the tenth of November. As it is necessary in order that the holiday should be a legal one for all institutions that the Dominion and Provincial governments should all proclaim the same day, this has been apparently done, and there will be no hitch about it as in former years.

THOSE WHO WERE INCLINED to believe that Mr. Schultz, Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, was at the instigation of the Dominion Government, trying to force a quarrel upon his advisers in order to compel their resignation will be reassured by his statement that the relations between himself and his ministers were not strained.

LONDONERS are so well assured of the entrance of Mr. W. R. Meredith into the Ottawa Cabinet that they are preparing for the election that must follow his resignation of his seat in the Ontario Assembly. Mr. Meredith under Sir John Thompson would be the old patent combination over again.

FREEEE, FRE, FRE!

To all new subscribers for 1893 paying now for the *Daily Witness*, *Weekly Witness* or *Northern Messenger*, we will send the papers from receipt of remittance to January, 1, 1893, without charge. Our subscribers are asked to make this offer known to their neighbors and friends.

THE HON. MR. DEWDNEY'S SUCCESSOR.

MR. THOMAS MAYNE DALEY APPOINTED MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR.

OTTAWA, Oct. 17.—Mr. Thomas Mayne Daley, M.P. for Brandon, Man., was to-day sworn into the Privy Council, and afterwards appointed Minister of the Interior instead of the Hon. Edgar Dewdney, appointed Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia. The ceremony took place before the Governor-General-in-Council at noon, Mr. McGee, clerk of the Privy Council, administering the oath. Mr. Dewdney was sworn in by His Excellency. Mr. Daley's appointment, while not a surprise, is a disappointment. He has only been one full term in Parliament, and that has been characterized by the grossest and most offensive partisanship on every occasion. His favorite interruption in the investigation committees during the scandal session was to exclaim, "Rats." This alone will describe the dignity and statesmanship which have been added to the Cabinet. Personally, Mr. Daley is social and genial, and as one of the wits of the House has rendered service to the party. He is a fluent, forcible speaker. His re-election is certain, unless his attitude on the school question [...]

QUEBEC ENDEAVORERS.

SUNDAY AND MONDAY AT THE PROVINCIAL CONVENTION.

HEARTFELT WORDS BY MR. J. R. M'CONICA AND MR. W. SHAW—REPORTS FROM THE PRESIDENT, SECRETARY, AND SOCIETIES IN THE UNION—THE NEW OFFICERS—CLOSING EXERCISES.

SHERBROOKE, Que., Oct. 10.—The Sunday morning prayer meeting in the Y.M.C.A. Hall, from nine to ten o'clock, was led by Mr. H. A. Moulton, provincial secretary, who delivered a very instructive and interesting address on the "First Christian Endeavor Society," pointing out how services were performed by certain of the apostles corresponding with the offices of the Christian Endeavor Society of the present day. From four to five o'clock on Sunday afternoon there was a grand rally of Sunday-school scholars in the Congregational Church. They were addressed by Mr. Wm. Shaw, of Boston, treasurer of the United Society, on "Junior Christian Endeavor." The Rev. Mr. Hill added some appropriate remarks. A beautiful service of song was furnished by the several Sabbath-schools of the city.

The grand mass meeting in the evening was held in the Methodist Church, which was packed, fully one thousand persons being present. Addresses were delivered by Mr. J. R. McConica, of the Old Brewery Mission, Montreal, and Mr. Wm. Shaw, Boston. Mr. McConica, in his address on

"RESCUE MISSON WORK,"

said, "I am glad to be here for many reasons. I thank God that I have been called on to speak of what is very dear to my heart, and though I am not enrolled a member of any Christian Endeavor Society I am an Endeavorer at heart. Now, there was a time on the continent of America when the destitute and sinful could find no place in which to hear the Gospel, but God decided that this state of things must end. In seeking an instrument he did not go to one of the great pulpit preachers. Oh no! He went up the river to Sing Sing prison and found a man who was repulsive in appearance and whom most people would shun, and he saved that man, and when he came out he wanted to do something for his God, and so after many trials and failures Jerry Macauly started his successful mission, and to-night I thank God that Jerry Macauly lived. He tried hard to bring me to Christ, though he did not live to see me converted. I have seen go into his mission, men who have been judges in the Supreme Court of the United States, ministers, lawyers, physicians and others who have been

DRAGGED DOWN FROM THEIR HIGH POSITIONS

by the appetite for alcoholic liquors, and I have seen them crying for mercy and coming out saved and happy. Oh! how I thank God for these lighthouses where these poor drunkards may find a willing hand and a loving heart to help them to better things. How many men I have known who have been raised from degradation by the speaking of a kind word. Dear Christian Endeavorers do not be content with attending meetings and don't wait for some great mission the future may hold in store for you, but take up the small duties that abound and do something. My dear ladies, when you meet a poor fallen creature on the street don't draw your skirts around you and pass by on the other side, lest you should be contaminated, but go up to her and say 'dear sister, Jesus loves you and died for you. Will you not give your heart to him?' And you, brother, when you see a poor drunkard, do the same, and then, in the world beyond, when the books are opened, you will find that perhaps you do not come empty-handed.

Mr. Shaw delivered an address on

FIDELITY AND FELLOWSHIP.

"If there is anything in this world that we need as young people," said he, "it is this enthusiasm for souls that our brother McConica has spoken of. I want to plead with you to begin at the beginning, and bring in the boys and girls and so teach and train them that they will early be born again. In looking into my dictionary I find that the word "fidelity" is defined as "faithfulness." I am so glad that our Lord did not say "Well done, thou good and 'eloquent' servant," but that he said, "Well done, thou good and 'faithful' servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord." I appeal to you to more fully develop your Christian characters that men seeing you may honor, not you, but your father in Heaven. It seems to me as I stand here that I can hear the song of praise and thanksgiving arising not only from the sweet soprano of the Methodists, the heavy bass of the Presbyterians, the alto of the Baptists, and the tenor of the Congregationalists and the chorus of the many other denominations, but from the thankful hearts of ransomed Chinese and negroes in China and Africa, and saved ones in many other far-off fields. Let us then continue to serve in love, in fidelity and in fellowship with one master, even Christ."

During the service the congregation was favored with solos from Miss Shields, of Sherbrooke, and Mr. J. Ritchie Bell, of Montreal.

MONDAY'S WORK.

The convention commenced its work bright and early on Monday morning with a "sunrise prayer meeting" at seven o'clock. There was a heavy white frost on the ground, but neither the early hour nor the sharp air kept in the Christian Endeavor delegates, about one hundred and fifty of whom found their way to the Congregational Church, where the meeting was held. It was ably conducted by Mr. W. R. Price, president of the Sherbrooke local union. The Endeavorers, ladies and men, took part earnestly; the singing was hearty and when the assembly dispersed at eight o'clock they all felt better prepared for the work of the day.

The forenoon session, which commenced at 9.15, with Mr. A. R. Grafton, of Montreal, in the chair, was a very busy one. It opened with a prayer and praise service led by Mr. W. F. Stephen, secretary of the Beauharnois District Union. Two open letters, one from an active to an associated member and the other from an associate to an active member, were read, respectively by Miss M. Sutton, of Coaticook, and Mrs. Bradford, for Miss G. L. Lanigan, who was unable to be present. There was also a paper on "The Corresponding Secretary," by Mr. J. Keith-Edwards, of Sherbrooke, assistant-secretary of the Provincial Union, and one on "Local Union and District Work," by Mrs. Massiah, Lachute; also a paper on "Fields for Christian Endeavor Work," by Miss S. Norris, East Farnham. All these papers were full of interesting and useful suggestions and anecdotes. During the morning the Committees (Nominating, Finance and Resolutions) were appointed to report at 3.50 p.m.

The closing item on the morning programme was the pastor's half-hour, the subject being "How to crowd the prayer meeting." This was ably introduced by the Rev. W. L. Mitchell, of Sherbrooke Congregational Church. He objected to the word crowd as inappropriate for church work. He gave some practical hints on how to fill up the prayer meeting. The topic was discussed in a general way by most of the local clergymen, each expressing their views briefly on the subject.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION

commenced at two o'clock in the Presbyterian Church, the Rev. D. W. Morison in the chair, and included the annual reports from the president and secretary of the Provincial Union. The president, the Rev. E. M. Hill, M.A., of Montreal, said in his report that the Christian Endeavor movement was the broadest and best of all the organizations for young people, as well as the warmest, for when they met at conventions they just boiled with warmth and enthusiasm. They did not have discussions on disputed points; they were all afraid they would say something that would hurt somebody's feelings, so they chose for subjects at conventions the beautiful and deep things of God and magnified and glorified God in them. He went on to ask the societies to do active work for Christ and not to be content with just attending meetings. Mr. Hill also spoke in favor of the junior societies that Mr. Shaw spoke of on Sunday afternoon, and also of floating societies on shipboard, and he asked that they should be more conscientious in the discharge of their committee work.

Mr. Moulton, Provincial Secretary, in presenting his report, said that the Quebec Provincial Union had been formed two years, to bind the local unions and societies closer together. The number of societies now represented in the union is eighty-two senior and six junior, representing about 4,000 members. Mr. Moulton stated that all the officers of the Union gave their services free, and the Union made no tax on the societies, all contributions being voluntary.

The unions and societies next presented their reports after which the Rev. Mr. Hill answered the question drawer.

The new officers elected this afternoon are as follows: President, the Rev. W. S. Shearer, Sherbrooke; vice-presidents, the Rev. D. W. Morison, of Ormstown; the Rev. Dr. Hindley, of Granby; the Rev. M. Lawrence, of Richmond; Mr. P. R. Miller, of Quebec; secretary-treasurer, Mr. H. A. Moulton, Montreal; assistant secretaries, Mr. J. Keith-Edwards, Sherbrooke, and Mrs. Schofield, Lachute.

At the close of the afternoon session the delegates sat down to a sumptuous tea provided and arranged for by the Sherbrooke Societies.

At the evening session Mr. A. R. Grafton delivered an address on the coming convention in Montreal, explaining the magnitude of the undertaking and the responsibility and work resting on the officers and committees. The Rev. Leroy S. Bean, of Gorham, Mass., followed with a magnificent address on "Christian Endeavor and Self-surrender." He spoke very strongly on self-denial in Christians and their entire surrender to the will of Christ to do his service. At the close of his address Mr. Bean held a very impressive consecration service for a few minutes, in which a great many took part.

The convention closed with the Endeavor Benediction repeated by all present in unison.

Nearly all the delegates left by the early train on Tuesday morning and of the happy company that had sojourned together for so brief a time but few only remained. They came like a flash of light on Saturday evening, and before they had even become domiciled, had held their first meeting and the convention had opened. On Monday night the session was over, and by eight o'clock Tuesday morning they had, as the poet remarks,

Folded their tents like the Arabs,
And as silently stole away.

The Convention was a grand success, the eloquent speakers, the prayer meetings, encouraging reports, hearty singing, the solos, sung by Mr. Ritchie Bell, of Montreal, and Miss Shields,

social reunion of Monday, were all enjoyed to the fullest, and last, but not least, the hospitality and kindness of the people of Sherbrooke, who were kindness indeed, and succeeded in making the delegates feel quite at home. If your correspondent's experience as to the reception and entertainment is a sample, the delegates must have spent a most happy time. One thing is certain the delegates will long bear with them pleasant memories of their visit to Sherbrooke.

BRADSTREET'S TRADE REVIEW.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—Bradstreet's to-morrow will say: The total capacity of the pig iron production throughout the country increased about 32,000 tons during September, but stocks on hand fell away 32,000 tons. Bank clearings this week aggregate $1,177,000,000 at cities throughout the country, about 9.7 percent less than last week, and about the same as in the week a year ago.

Wheat prices have advanced a little this week, due to bearish reports of stocks available, followed by reduced estimates of our probable net surplus for export and increased estimates of probable European wants. Exports of wheat this week, four included, equal 3,625,000 bushels from United States seaports, both coasts, as compared with 4,017,000 bushels last week, and 4,093,000 bushels in the second week of October, 1891.

The gross earnings of railways during September aggregate $50,000,000, or 3.1 percent more than in that month last year. For nine months the gross earnings aggregate $375,666,000, or 6.5 percent more than in a like portion of 1891.

The movement of raw wool is not active, and holders are firm in their demands, believing small takings at London for America, about 6,000 bales, with relatively small domestic stocks, tend to strengthen the situation. A good volume of trade exists, with dealers in staple cotton goods, and mills are running on full time. Stock prices tend to advance on symptoms of increasing interest in the American on the part of foreign investors. The fact that railway earnings are well sustained and traffic abundant also creates a bullish sentiment. The firmer rates for money have less influence, owing to freer offerings on the part of outside financial interests.

IN CANADA.

At Montreal the tendency of iron and steel to advance has also shown itself, and orders for spring dry goods are liberal. At Quebec City the shoe manufacturers have had a very prosperous year. Tanned leather tends to higher prices. From Toronto word comes of a satisfactory trade among dealers in dry goods, hardware and groceries. Receipts of barley are increasing, but the export demand is slack. Halifax, Montreal and Toronto banks' clearings this week aggregate $21,000,000, a decrease of about 14 percent from the total last week, but an increase when contrasted with the like aggregate a year ago of 20 percent. There were 36 business failures in the Canadian Dominion this week, as reported to Bradstreet's, against 36 last week and 50 in the like week of 1891.

SOLD INTO SLAVERY.

RESIDENTS OF THE GILBERT ISLANDS FARMED OUT TO PLANTERS IN CENTRAL AMERICA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 15.—A local paper contains an account of the cruise of the steamer "Montserrat," which arrived here on Thursday from San Jose de Guatemala, having landed in Guatemalan ports three hundred and eighty-eight natives of the Gilbert islands, who were delivered to wealthy planters in Central America, under contract to become laborers there for a term of five years. The account is written by a reporter who left here in April last in the guise of a sailor and accompanied the vessel on the entire voyage. The account declares that the "Montserrat" was a slave ship, and that the natives were sold in Guatemala for money received in the guise of passage money. It further states that the officers of the vessels visited a number of places of the Gilbert group, and showed that most questionable modes were resorted to to get natives aboard. In a number of cases young lads were induced to come aboard the vessel and were frightened into signing contracts, and the parents not being willing to part with them, would go along with them. A number of old decrepid men and women and children were among those secured. Upon arriving at Guatemala the planters demurred at paying for such helpless labor and these victims would then be presented to them in consideration of their paying for the more able-bodied ones. The manager of the expedition was W. H. Ferguson, who was also connected with another alleged slave ship, the ill-fated "Tahiti," which sunk with four hundred Gilbert islanders aboard. The reporter says that during the visit of the "Montserrat" Ferguson when asked the fate of their countrymen on the "Tahiti" told them they were safely landed in Mexico. The account also states that of the four hundred Gilbert islanders who were taken to Guatamala to work under the same conditions, there are only 180 alive now, the others having succumbed to fevers and other diseases.

A QUARANTINE FOR MORALS.

DR. PARKHURST SAYS THAT ONE SHOULD BE ESTABLISHED.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, in his sermon at the Madison Square Presbyterian Church yesterday morning, declared that though America is improving in many respects, crime is on the increase. "I quote a responsible public man," said he, "when I say that murders here are double the number committed in Europe, per capita. And they are increasing faster than the population. In 1890 there were 4,000, and in 1891 6,000 crimes of this description occurred. In 1880 there were 709 penitentiary inmates for each 1,000,000 inhabitants; in 1890, 722. The prisoners in the United States in 1850 were 290, and in 1880, 1,169 to the 1,000,000.

"Both political parties are guilty of bribery at the polls. Good men do not handle the money, but they know how it is handled. If a Presidential nominee would accept only on pledge that no man of dirty record be allowed to manipulate the canvass, and that only clean votes be received, it would brace American integrity and boom the commandments more than endless homilies on ethics from pulpit or elsewhere. A Connecticut statistician declares that the colored and French-Canadian voters in that State are generally venal, and that ninety-five out of 1,000 native Americans are purchasable.

"Immigration is another evil. The committee appointed by Secretary Foster demonstrated that the one hundred societies for discharged prisoners in England habitually ship them here. We should erect a moral quarantine, and I regard it so urgent, that I have given it the emphasis of the occasion we commemorate this morning."

TRIENNIAL EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

A REPORT SUBMITTED OPPOSING THE USE OF THE REVISED VERSION OF THE SCRIPTURES.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 14.—At yesterday's session of the House of Deputies of the Triennial General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, a short letter from President Harrison expressed appreciation of the sympathy of the House of Deputies for the illness of Mrs. Harrison. The memorial of the diocese of Massachusetts, praying the authorization of the use of the revised version of the Scriptures, was unfavorably reported from the committee to which it had been referred. The grounds given were the controversy among the revisionists, the distortion of the new version, its cumbrous and pedantic phrases, and the lack of that air of authority which clusters about the King James version. Dr. Abbott presented his views as the minority member of the committee, and said that it was not the object of the resolution to make the use of the revised version obligatory. The Rev. Dr. Joseph Carey, of Albany, made a report to the Convention on behalf of the deputation sent to represent the general Convention at the Provincial Synod of Canada, held in Montreal on September 15. Dr. Carey spoke of the fruitful results of these interchanges of brotherly visits.

A COLLIERY DISASTER.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., Oct. 13.—An explosion of gas occurred at the Sterling colliery this morning, supposed to have been caused by a fall of coal breaking a miner's lamp. One man was killed, four were injured and seven others entombed. It is believed that the latter are all dead. Up to to-night the searching party have been unable to reach the missing ones owing to so much "black damp." The following are the the names of the dead and injured:—Dead, Thomas O'Gara, married. Probably dead, Benj. Thomas, married; Sam. Collins, married; Patrick M. Devitt, Isaac Dorney, single; Joseph Kelchie, married; Michael Wetchlock, single; Charles Elcayage, single, and Joseph Milnstock, married. Injured, Horace Price, door-boy, terribly cut and mangled; Samuel Rogers, loader, cut and bruised; Wm. Mack, driver, cut and mangled; Davie Reed, driver, skull fractured, burned and cut, will probably die.

A RAILWAY RECEIVER DISMISSED.

TYLER, Tex., Oct. 15.—In the District Court here yesterday an order was granted finally dismissing T. M. Campbell as receiver of the International and the Great Northern Railway property. This winds up a receivership which has been prominent in the minds of railway magnates for a long time.

HOW PROHIBITION WORKS IN VERMONT.

Ex-Governor Page, in his valedictory message to the Vermont Legislature, on Oct. 6, has the following remarks about the operations of the prohibitory law in that state:—At each succeeding session of our Legislature the charge is made that the prohibitory law is a failure and that its repeal should be the first labor of the session. That this session will prove an exception in this regard is hardly to be expected. The shibboleth of these would-be reformers is "prohibition does not prohibit." During the past month I have devoted considerable time to the investigation as to the truth or falsity of this claim. My information has been gathered from the prosecuting attorneys of the different counties, from the Superintendent of the House of Correction, and from other official sources, and the facts ascertained go to show conclusively that the law is to-day being more faithfully enforced than ever before. The number of commitments to the House of Correction for the past two years has been 360, as compared with 271 for the biennial term preceding, while the fines and costs collected were $4,703.10, as compared with $2,474.37 for the same period. The manner in which the prohibitory law is being enforced in Vermont is fast making the liquor traffic unprofitable, and when the element of profit is eliminated from the business the prohibition problem is practically solved. I believe that with five years more of as honest enforcement as the law has had for the past two, the illegal traffic in intoxicating liquors will be practically stopped in our smaller towns and greatly diminished in the larger. Public sentiment is moving in the right direction, and I am confident that you will take no backward step in whatever you may do with reference to the pro-

STORMS ON THE BRITISH COAST.

RIVERS OVERFLOW THEIR BANKS AND INUNDATE THE ADJOINING LANDS—OTHER DAMAGE.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The storm that set in through England, Scotland and Wales seems to have done terrible damage. The telegraph lines are down in every direction and communication with some of the coast towns is greatly interrupted. Tidings of disaster continue to be received and loss of life by shipwreck is beginning to be reported. The fishing yawl "James A. Anderson" was capsized yesterday in a heavy squall in the Firth of Forth, Scotland, into which she was putting for shelter. She had a crew of five men and all were drowned. Much damage has been caused by the floods. At Leeds the river Ayre got out of its banks and overflowed the adjoining country. In some places the railways leading into the town are submerged. Houses in Leeds and Holbrook on the south side of the Ayre have been flooded and in many cases their occupants have left them, fearing that they might fill. A number of craft at various places along the coast have been driven from their moorings and sunk. At Malton, on the river Derwent, it has rained continually for forty hours and there seems no sign of a break. The Rye and Derwent rivers have overflowed and the country for miles is inundated. Vast areas of pasture lands are impassable except in boats. Much alarm is felt at Doncaster at the rapid rise of the river Don, and every precaution is being taken against an overflow.

CONTINUATION OF THE STORM.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—An unusually exciting lifeboat rescue occurred to-night at Yarmouth. The rescued are the crew of the steamship "Banuss," from Christiania for Honfleur, which vessel was wrecked on the sands, near Yarmouth, early this morning, in a heavy gale. The floods in Yorkshire are the most serious that have occurred in that county in the memory of the oldest inhabitants. Railway trains are stopped completely. Damage to property is enormous. A bridge at Selby on the York & Doncaster railway has been destroyed. Thousands of acres of land are submerged in the Darndsley district, and many people are moving from their houses. The floods in Derbyshire are causing a large amount of damage. Many horses and cattle have been drowned.

Reports of damage by floods continue to come from many different parts of Great Britain and Ireland. The river Ayre in Yorkshire has overflowed its banks, inundating eighteen square miles in the district of Pontefract. Many families were compelled by the flood on Saturday and Sunday to take refuge in the upper stories of their houses from which they were afterward rescued by boats. Dozens of houses, undermined by the water, have collapsed. Many of the mines in this district are flooded. The loss to stock is very great.

MR. McNEILL ON IMPERIAL FEDERATION

PRESS COMMENTS.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—Mr. McNeill, Canadian M.P., addressed the Sheffield Chamber of Commerce this week on behalf of Anglo-Canadian preferential trade. He warned Englishmen that Canadian loyalty is being subjected to a terrible strain, and urged that the offer of the Dominion Parliament for preferential trade, on which Canada is united, should be accepted.

The Sheffield *Independent* to-day contained a long article dealing with the address delivered by Mr. McNeill, a member of the Canadian House of Commons, and a well-known Imperial Federationist, before the Sheffield Chamber of Commerce. The *Independent* remarks that Mr. McNeill is a good speaker, but has a poor opinion of the intelligence of Englishmen if he thinks they propose to quarrel with their largest customers for the sake of a small rise in prices for themselves. Canada promises to smother us in corn, but if Canada reduces the hostile tariff now existing against Britain, its action will be a very practical evidence of good will. There is nothing in Mr. McNeill's address calculated to beguile anyone not already an infected protectionist.

The Sheffield *Telegraph* (Conservative) says Mr. McNeill's speech was no gossamer fabric. The facts are marshalled with the skill of an able general. It was the sort of speech which will set people thinking. Conservatives should be especially grateful for Mr. McNeill's utterances.

REVOLT IN CRETE.

ATHENS, Oct. 11.—Advices have been received here of a revolt in Crete. The inhabitants of the island have seized roads and mountain passes and have held their own in numerous encounters with the Turkish troops. Reinforcements have been forwarded from Constantinople.

CANDIA, Oct. 13.—For a long time past considerable ill-feeling has existed between the inhabitants of the Province of Shahakia and the Turkish troops stationed in various parts of the Province. The troops were overbearing in their demeanor and perpetrated many outrages upon the inoffensive inhabitants. Matters went from bad to worse and the people rebelled. Details of the trouble which occurred on Tuesday, Oct. 4, have just been made public. It appears that the troops stationed at Askifo, in the Shahakia Province had been particularly offensive to the inhabitants. On the day mentioned the male inhabitants of Askifo armed themselves and when the soldiers attempted to perpetrate one of their accustomed outrages they set upon them. The troops gathered in force and a conflict followed. The soldiers fought with desperation, for they knew they need expect no quarter if they fell into the hands of the villagers. After a considerable time the troops were driven into their barracks, and comparative quiet was restored. Nine soldiers and villagers were killed and many on both sides were wounded. Much bitterness still prevails among the soldiers and civilians, and further trouble is looked for.

MR. SPURGEON'S DEPARTURE.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The departure of the Rev. Thomas Spurgeon on a voyage to New Zealand to-day afforded an occasion for a remarkable exhibition of hero worship on the part of his admirers. On the steamer which bore Mr. Spurgeon and his friends to Gravesend the preacher was overwhelmed with affectionate farewells. He finally delivered a short speech of thanks, at the conclusion of which many persons wept, and some of the women present were with difficulty restrained from embracing the minister. All the party then gathered in the saloon, and Mr. Spurgeon wrote his name in everybody's hymn book as a souvenir. On nearing the steamer which was to convey Mr. Spurgeon to New Zealand, all on board sang the tender hymn, "God be with you till we meet again." The voices of the singers were frequently broken with sobs. The hymn "There will be no parting there," was sung as the steamer moved out, bearing the popular son of England's greatest pulpit orator away.

THE SS. "BOKAHARA" A WRECK.

HONG KONG, Oct. 17.—The Peninsular & Oriental steamship "Bokhara has been totally wrecked. The steamship struck on a sand island of the group known as the Pescadores, or Fisher's Islands, called Pheng Hoo by the Chinese, in the channel of Fokien in the China Sea. The weather was terrible and the raging waters quenched the fires on the steamer. The steamer became unmanageable and sank, and the commander and a majority of the officers and crew were lost. Twenty-three persons only were saved. It is feared that those who were lost were mostly Europeans. The survivors will reach Hong Kong on Tuesday morning next. The steamship "Anconia" has proceeded to the scene of the wreck. The cargo of the "Bokhara" was a valuable one. It comprised a large amount number of specie and a large consignment.

A GLADSTONE CONSTITUENCY REVERSED.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The election to fill the vacancy for the Cirencester Division of Gloucestershire, in the House of Commons, caused by the death of Mr. Arthur Brend Winterbotham, who was returned by the Gladstonians at the general election, was held yesterday and resulted in a victory for the Conservatives. This election will reduce Mr. Gladstone's majority for the House of Commons to thirty-nine. The Conservative candidate was Colonel Master, who was defeated by Mr. Winterbotham at the last election, while the Gladstonian candidate was Mr. Harry Lawson. The vote stood, Master, 4,277, Lawson, 4,274. The contest was regarded as a very important one.

THE EMPERORS KISS EACH OTHER.

VIENNA, Oct. 11.—The Emperor William arrived here to-day, the Emperor Francis Joseph, a number of high military officials and several of the ministers awaiting his coming. As soon as the train came to a stop His Majesty sprang to the platform. The Emperor of Austria stepped forward and the two rulers threw their arms about each other and kissed repeatedly. After salutations were exchanged with the other notables the Emperor Francis Joseph and the Emperor William entered a carriage and were driven to the Imperial Chateau at Schonbrunn, a mile and a half from the south-western boundary of the city. The entire route from the railway to Schonbrunn was lined with people who gave the German Emperor an enthusiastic welcome.

THE HEALTH OF THE EMPEROR WILLIAM.

BERLIN, Oct. 12.—The Conservative *Deutsch Zeitung*, of Leipsic, confirms as follows the information concerning the Emperor's health. The Cologne *Gazette* does not confine itself strictly to the truth when it asserts that the only time when the Emperor has been unwell was when he went to Bugais. The assertion that the Emperor has not consulted specialists for his ear since 1889 is also denied. Since his return His Majesty's health has been good, although of late his physical condition has not been up to the mark because of the cares of Government, which have caused him considerable worry.

THE CHOLERA.

ANTWERP, Oct. 11.—A few cases of cholera have occurred the past few days, in the poor quarter of the city, in the Rue Kronenberg, one of the streets near the water front. Some of the persons attacked died before they could be removed to the hospital, and when the health officers attempted to remove the bodies, a mob tried to prevent them from taking away the dead and disinfecting the houses. The timely arrival of the police prevented serious disorder.

HAMBURG, Oct. 11.—According to official figures, there were seven new cases of cholera and five deaths here yesterday. In Altona one new case and one death were reported.

AN ONTARIO RAILWAY SOLD.

OTTAWA, Oct. 14.—"Yes, I have bought the Parry Sound Colonization Railway," said Mr. J. R. Booth to-day. "I did not intend to have made the matter public for some time yet, but as it has leaked out I might as well say that I have purchased it and it will never become a part of the Ottawa & Parry Sound Railway." The Parry Sound Colonization Railway was projected many years ago, a charter obtained and the road built from Emsdale on the Northern Pacific Junction line, for twenty miles west, the work being done by Mr. W. G. Read, of Montreal. The total length of the road is fifty miles so that thirty of it has yet to be built.

EX-PREMIER MERCIER ON TRIAL.

HE MUST APPEAR BEFORE THE CRIMINAL ASSIZES ON A TRIPLE COUNT.

JUDGE CHAUVEAU CONSIDERS HIS POSITION UNIQUE —THE SITUATION UNPRECEDENTED.

QUEBEC, Oct. 10.—As already wired, Judge Chauveau rendered judgment in the Police Court this morning committing Mr. Mercier to stand his trial before the Criminal Assizes on all three charges of malfeasance in office brought against him by the Attorney-General. These were: (1) Receiving $26,000, payable to the Baie des Chaleurs Railway Company, depositing it in his own name and applying it to the payment of his personal debts; (2) Receiving $3,000, being part of a subsidy voted to the Hereford Railway, a note of his for that amount having been discounted and met with the proceeds of the subsidy, which was voted later; (3) Having been a party to diverting the sum of $14,000, being part of a subsidy to the Montreal and Ottawa Railway, from the purpose for which it was voted and applying it to political purposes. In a long introduction to his decisions, Judge Chauveau said that the cases he had had to consider were altogether exceptional; that he had no precedent whatever to guide him either in this country or in England where the constitutional system had existed for centuries. There were in the old English reports, he said, two or three cases which might be regarded as having some analogy to the present, but in each of those cases the parties accused were state officers, responsible for their administration to their superior officers, while in this instance an ex-Prime Minister was accused, who had been appointed by the Queen's representative, and who, under our constitution, was only responsible for his administration to the people represented by its members in the Legislature. Under the circumstances, he said, he fully understood the grave responsibility which rested upon him in cases so important; but he had a duty to perform and he intended to perform it conscientiously and to the best of his ability. He then took the ground that, as the common law of England formed part of our criminal law, and as that law provided for criminal offences of the nature charged, it was applicable to the cases before him, which he considered in all three instances sufficiently proved to warrant indictments being laid before the Grand Jury against the accused.

THE BAIE DES CHALEURS MATTER.

In his judgment in the Baie des Chaleurs matter, Police Magistrate Chauveau said he could not maintain the pretension of Mercier's defence that the prosecution should be dismissed because later on the ex-Premier replaced with other moneys to his credit in other banks the amount taken from the subsidies for his personal use. He said he did not consider this a sufficient answer to the charge of diversion, at least in the present stage of the proceedings. And on this head the Magistrate added: "Would a bank cashier who should take $20,000 of the bank's funds and apply them to his own use be discharged on simple proof that he afterwards reimbursed to the institution the amount diverted? Such cases have, unfortunately, arisen in this country, but the courts have never sustained this plea as a valid answer to the charge. This pretension of the defence can, therefore, not be regarded as very serious. Moreover, there is no proof by vouchers as to the repayment of a balance of $6,852. Mr. Mercier may prove this later, as he had no opportunity to do so at the preliminary investigation where he could call no witnesses."

QUEBEC CRIMINAL ASSIZES.

QUEBEC, Oct. 10.—As already announced, the October term of the Court of Queen's Bench for this district opened in this city this morning, Judges Bossé and Blanchet presiding. The Court room was densely crowded with lawyers, politicians and the general public, especially in view of the politico-criminal cases against ex-Premier Mercier and Mr. Ernest Pacaud, which figure on the docket and which are to come before the Court for trial this term. Judge Blanchet referred to the fact that the offences on the calendar for this term were more numerous and of greater gravity than usual in this district, a fact which he characterized as regrettable, if not absolutely alarming. Among these offences, he said there was one, a murder, which had been committed under circumstances that warranted once more the contention of those who maintain that intoxicating drink is the fruitful cause of the majority of the most atrocious crimes. Referring to the charges against the ex-Premier and Mr. Pacaud, His Honor said these were of such an unusual nature that they called for some special explanation. An ex-Minister and a citizen were accused of conspiracy together to defraud the public treasury. His Honor then explained at some length the law relative to criminal conspiracy, telling the Grand Jury that, in order to find a true bill it was not necessary for it to be shown to them that the conspiracy had succeeded in its object. It was sufficient, he said, that a conspiracy should have existed to constitute the offence. The Grand Jury were then ordered to retire, and the Court adjourned until three o'clock in the afternoon, when the Grand Jury returned and the foreman informed the Court that they had been considering the indictment laid against Messrs. Mercier and Pacaud for conspiracy to defraud the Province in connection with the Langlais stationery contract, and that they desired to examine a witness not mentioned in the indictment—Mr. Langlais himself. The Crown representatives declared that they had no objection, and Judge Bossé issued a special order to compel the witness to attend, and the Court then adjourned until to-morrow morning.

A TRUE BILL.

QUEBEC, Oct. 11.—A true bill has just been found against Mercier and Pacaud.

QUEBEC, Oct. 12.—In the Criminal Court to-day, the challenge to the array of the Grand Jury in the cases against Messrs. Mercier and Pacaud, made by Messrs. Fitzpatrick and Greenshields yesterday, was argued very fully by counsel on both sides. The "trouble" began by a demand on the part of Mr. Fitzpatrick that the list of the Grand Jurors should be read, as he said he was desirous of knowing their names, occupations and residences, in order to try to find out if possible the object of afterwards adding three men to the body, who were not present in court when it was sworn in and charged by the judge. The list having been made, Mr. Fitzpatrick declared that he persisted in his challenge. On the other hand, Mr. Dunbar, for the Crown, contended that he was not obliged to answer, as, legally speaking, there could be no challenge to a Grand Jury, whatever there might be to a petit jury. In any case, he admitted that the only valid reason which could be advanced for setting aside the array was the irregular swearing in of the jury, which was not the objection in this instance. He cited a number of authorities and precedents in support of his argument, but laid particular stress on the case of Sheridan, who was tried in Dublin for treason, and in whose behalf a similar objection was unsuccessfully made. Mr. Languedoc, also for the Crown, upheld the same line of argument, maintaining that challenges to the Grand Jury were unknown in the practice of the English Criminal Courts, and that they had invariably failed. Mr. Fitzpatrick replied that the precedent established by an Irish Court, trying an Irish political prisoner, was not a precedent to guide a Canadian or any other Court, for, in Ireland, unhappily, political prisoners were only put in the dock for form's sake, as they were invariably adjudged guilty before trial. He hoped that such was not the spirit in which the present case was to be dealt with. He then cited a number of authorities and cases in support of his contention that the array of the Grand Jury could be legally challenged, and notably a case from one of our Canadian courts at St. John, N.B., in which it was allowed. Judge Bossé here intervened to say that there did not appear to be anything in the English criminal law to justify such a challenge, but, in any case, he did not think that the Crown was obliged to answer, as the motion had been made altogether irregularly. Mr. Greenshields replied that he and his colleague had yesterday asked the Court to wait until this morning to discuss the point raised, in order that it might be studied carefully in the meantime; but, as the Court did not seem to regard the objection as serious, they had been forced to put it in writing and argue it on the spot. They still contended that they were right, both in their objection and in the time selected for making it. There could not be the slightest doubt, he maintained, that a Grand Jury could be legally challenged as well as a petit jury and, in support, he cited all the great English authors on criminal law. Bishop, among others, he said, laid it down unmistakably that any person directly interested in a case before the Criminal Assizes had the right at any time to challenge and have a Grand Jury set aside individually or as a whole, and, among other precedents bearing out this theory, he mentioned a case in which the proprietors of the Cunard Steamship Line were concerned and in which the verdict was quashed because it was afterwards discovered that one of the grand jurors was an interested party in the case. Mr. Languedoc then summed up in reply on behalf of the Crown, and the Court took the objection *en délibéré*, promising to render judgment to-morrow morning.

THE TRIAL FIXED FOR THURSDAY.

QUEBEC, Oct. 13.—The Criminal Court here was again crowded to-day, one of the first things done being the rendering of judgment on Messrs. Fitzpatrick and Greenshields' challenge to the array of the Grand Jury in the Mercier-Pacaud case. Both the judges, Bossé and Blanchet, concurred in overruling the objection on the ground that, according to English criminal law practice, a Grand Jury could not be challenged. This principle having been laid down in the Irish State trial of Rex vs. Sheriden by the majority of the Court of King's Bench in Dublin, in 1811, and since maintained by the Courts, and that the only way to bring up the question of the irregular constitution of a Grand Jury was by plea in abatement of its finding. Mr. Fitzpatrick then moved to set aside the finding of the Grand Jury as that of an irregularly constructed body, and the argument of the motion was deferred until the afternoon. The Grand Jury then returned true bills against Alfred Morrisset for forging Government cheques, and against Telesphore Fournier and wife for feloniously wounding one Daniel Sheehan, of Montreal. The defendants were arraigned, and severally pleading "not guilty" had their trials fixed. During the afternoon session of the Court Mr. Fitzpatrick's motion to quash the true bill in the Mercier-Pacaud case was argued at length by Counsel on both sides and summarily dismissed by the Judges. Mr. Fitzpatrick, on behalf of Mr. Pacaud exclusively next moved to strike one of the counts off the indictment charging him with conspiracy to defraud the Caisse d'Economie of $60,000. He said that this charge was an afterthought of the Attorney-General as it was not in

Magistrate, which only charged the defendant with conspiracy to defraud the Government, but this motion was also rejected, and the defendants were then called upon to plead. Mr. Pacaud responded simply "not guilty," but Mr. Mercier struck a defiant attitude and said solemnly, looking the judges squarely in the face: "I know the accusation by heart, and I plead not guilty." Judge Bosse then said that for the moment the case could only be fixed nominally for trial, whereupon Mr. Fitzpatrick demanded that the trial of his clients should proceed immediately, remarking sarcastically that their prosecutors were in a great hurry to place indictments against them the very first before the Grand Jury, in order to get true bills so as to prejudice the public mind against them, but now that they had gained their object they were not so anxious to proceed, as they wanted to let their poison do its work. A long discussion followed between the Bench and the counsel on both sides, which ended in the trial being fixed for Thursday of next week.

QUEBEC, Oct. 14.—In the Criminal Court to-day, Judge Blanchet alone presiding, the Grand Jury brought in true bills against Bouchard and Landry for smuggling and resisting the authorities while smuggling.

MERCIER ACQUITTED OF MALFEASANCE.

QUEBEC, Oct. 17.—The Grand Jury this morning threw out two of the remaining bills against Messrs. Mercier and Pacaud, one against the former for malfeasance in office, in the matter of the Hereford Railway, and the other against the latter for bribery in the same connection. There are still three indictments before the jury against the ex-Premier and his friends Messrs. Pacaud and Langelier; but as it is doubtful whether the Crown will go on with them this term, Mr. Fitzpatrick intends to move this afternoon that they be either proceeded with at once or dropped altogether, as it is grossly unfair to keep them hanging over the heads of his clients for another six months, simply for political effect.

SUPREME COURT JUDGMENTS.

A LARGE NUMBER DELIVERED YESTERDAY—THE CONMEE CASE STILL UNSETTLED.

OTTAWA, Oct. 11.—The Supreme Court met yesterday to deliver judgment. There were present Justices Strong, Taschereau, Gwynne and Patterson. The first case, that of Conmee vs. the Canadian Pacific Railway, the biggest case ever argued in the Supreme Court, was passed over. This has given rise to the rumor that the Court stand two against two. Justice Fournier was not present when the case was argued and the judgment of the late Chief Justice Ritchie, even if prepared, cannot now be used. In this event there will be nothing for it but to re-argue the case. The Hon. Edward Blake was counsel for the C. P. R.

The following decisions were given:—

British American Assurance Co. vs. Law, appeal, dismissed with costs.

Chaudière Electric Light Co. vs. Fuller, appeal dismissed with costs.

Crowe vs. Adams, the appellant is now a Nova Scotia sheriff, and the action arose out of his seizure of some chattels claimed by respondent's wife, appeal allowed with costs.

Smith & Co. vs. McLean & Co., appeal allowed with costs.

Vaughan vs. Richardson, appeal dismissed with costs.

Buck vs. Knowlton, insurance case, appeal dismissed with costs.

Paradis vs. Bossé, appeal dismissed with costs.

O'Shaughnessy vs. Ball, appeal dismissed with costs.

In the appeals of Williams vs. Irving and Martindale vs. Powers, Justice Strong explained that owing to the death of the late Chief Justice these cases would have to be argued, as the four other justices who heard the argument with the late Chief Justice were evenly divided in their opinion.

McDougall vs. Cameron and Bickford vs. Cameron, appeals dismissed with costs.

Western Assurance Co. vs. Ontario Coal Co., appeal dismissed with costs.

Harris vs. Robinson, appeal allowed with costs, Justice Taschereau dissenting.

The motion to quash in the case of the Emerald Phosphate Co. vs. the Anglo-Continental Guano Works, was granted and the appeal quashed with costs.

Baptist vs. Baptist, motion to quash dismissed with costs.

THE CORNWALL MURDERER.

HE IS SENTENCED TO DIE.

CORNWALL, Oct. 14.—The trial of James Slavin, alias McMahon, for the murder of Captain J. R. Davey on September 6, opened this morning before His Lordship Justice Armour at the Court of Queen's Bench. Thousands flocked to the Court House from the town and country to hear the trial, but only those fortunate enough to secure their tickets were admitted. In his address to the grand jury His Lordship Justice Armour briefly referred to the cases that would come before them and instructed them to do their duty. He explained what was meant in law by the term malice aforethought. Malice was always applied in law to the wilful doing of an unlawful act. It was not necessary that there should be any actual ill-will against the person before committing the act. Malice was implied if one man met and shot another whom he had never seen before. The depositions before him in the case of McMahon or Slavin were not sufficiently clear for him to give them any direct instructions. If the prisoner shot at Lafess with intent to kill or do grievous bodily harm, then he was guilty of a felony, and such being the case Davey and Lefebvre, or any citizen, would be justified in arresting him. If he knew that they were arresting him for that offence the killing of the officer was murder. If he was ignorant of their purpose then it would be reduced to manslaughter.

The grand jury returned two true bills against Jas. Slavin alias McMahon, one for murder and two for shooting with intent. On Wednesday afternoon the prisoner was brought into Court and the indictment read to him. He was found guilty and was sentenced to be hanged on Dec. 16.

DISCIPLINE MUST BE MAINTAINED.

OTTAWA, Oct. 13.—The following interview with Major General Herbert appears in last evening's *Journal*:—

"It is said that you were opposed to the dismissal of Lieutenant Macdonald, of Toronto, from the active militia and that there was a difference of opinion between yourself and the Minister?"

"There was no difference of opinion between us, both of us arriving at the decision that it was best to remove Lieutenant Macdonald from the active list. Politics had nothing to do with it; certainly not. In political discussion and in the heat of debate, men sometimes may use stronger language than they otherwise would, but Mr. Macdonald must have known what he was doing when he coolly went to the United States to advocate annexation. The militia is not the place for men who talk treason."

"What about the suspension of Deputy Adjutant-General Villiers, of Winnipeg?"

"I see the papers say that I did not know what I was about and what not when I suspended Lieut.-Colonel Villiers. I am not in the habit of acting in such a hasty manner. So far no one outside of myself and the Minister knows why Lieutenant-Colonel Villiers is suspended. It was not necessary for me to know whether he was in or outside of the district at a particular time, as mentioned in the despatch in the press."

"Then you did not act on the report of a busybody, as stated in the despatch?"

"I acted on the information which was right before me in this office and which was sufficient for me to order his suspension until such time as I had the matter inquired into. I had not a despatch from any one, so that he is still suspended. I must have discipline in the force, but I would not have any officer suspended without cause."

A MAJOR'S STRANGE ACT.

KINGSTON, Ont., Oct. 13.—Kingstonians were surprised and pained to read from a London despatch that at the church congress in the town hall of Dover, Eng., Major Edwards, recent labor candidate for Parliament, rose between the opening prayer and the Bishop of Manchester's address on theosophy, and began singing loudly "Ta-Ra-Ra-Boom-De-Ay." Several clergymen tried to pull him down into his seat and quiet him, but he clung to a pillar and sang on. Two constables were called, and they finally succeeded in ejecting the disturber.

Major Edwards came to this country almost three years ago to take the position of professor of artillery in the Royal Military College, Kingston. He showed himself in a short time to be a thorough master of his profession and a capable instructor, as well as a high-bred English gentleman. He soon, however, developed certain eccentricities of character which culminated in his resigning his commission in the British army to contest Kingston with Sir John Macdonald and Mr. Gunn. Twenty-nine cast their ballots for the Major. Shortly afterwards he returned to England, and at the last general election offered himself for Dover, as well as for a district in London, as labor candidate. He was badly beaten in both.

CANADIAN BAPTIST CONVENTION.

BRANTFORD, Ont., Oct. 15.—The Baptist convention, morning session, was opened with devotional exercises, the Rev. Mr. Dadson in the chair. After some preliminary business had been transacted the Rev. E. G. Smith, missionary, read the Foreign Mission report, which showed that quite a successful work is being carried on. The Rev. E. Harris and the Rev. B. B. McKay moved for the adopting of the report and strongly urged the convention to send out more foreign missionaries, there being a large field for them. The election of a Foreign Mission Board was then taken up, and resulted in the election of Mr. Bently, Mr. Craig, Prof. Farmer and Dr. Thomas. The employment of a permanent secretary for the Foreign Mission Board was brought up and discussed for some time, after which the convention was addressed by Prof. Goodspeed, on "The Forward Movement," the Rev. John Craig on "Condition, Plans and Prospects," and the Rev. S. S. Bates on "The Possibility of a Forward Movement."

KINGSTON SCHOOL TAXES.

KINGSTON, Oct. 17.—Archbishop Cleary, in the service yesterday in St. Mary's Cathedral, stated that there were 167 Catholics on the assessment roll who were rated as public school supporters. Their school taxes would reach $1,600. He called upon them to immediately appeal and have themselves rated as separate school supporters. All rate payers are assessed as public school supporters unless otherwise notified.

WILL MEET IN BOSTON.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 14.—The Congregational Council last night adopted a resolution that the next International Council be held in

AN OLD CRIMEAN HERO.

COLOR-SERGEANT LUDWIG HOFFMAN, OF THE 42ND HIGHLANDERS, TELLS HIS STORY.

FIGHT WITH ARABS AT SINOPE—BATTLE OF INKERMAN—DEATH OF GENERAL CATHCART—CHARGING THE RUSSIAN COLUMNS—WOUNDED, DISCHARGED, SHIPWRECKED.

Mr. Ludwig Hoffman, who resides with his family at 285 St. Martin street, is a quiet, unassuming, industrious man, well known among the architects and builders of the city, as a contractor who has performed a number of difficult and important works for public institutions and private companies and persons in Montreal and other parts of Canada. No one meeting this burly, practical, matter-of-fact German would imagine that he had been a color-sergeant in the 42nd Highlanders, or Black Watch, had fought in one of the most desperate battles the world has ever known—Inkerman, was severely wounded, and altogether had led a career as romantic as ever was pictured in the pages of a novel.

Probably Mr. Hoffman would have gone his usual way for years to come, as he has for many years past, unnoticed and unknown to the world, were it not that, having been awarded the contract for the stone and masonry construction of the new buildings of the Protestant Hospital for the Insane, at Verdun, jointly with Mr. Fraser, inquiry was made as to who he was. Many people knew him as a capable and correct man in his line of business, and as one who had done good work for the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. Accident revealed to a reporter that he had

SEEN SERVICE IN THE CRIMEA,

and he was induced to relate his story, which he did somewhat reluctantly. As he said himself, "I'd rather not get my name in the papers. It has all passed over long ago, and I don't want to be bothered with people talking and asking questions." On being assured, however, that the story of his adventures was of historical interest, that he ought to tell it, as those who had fought in the Crimea forty years ago were getting few, and people were always glad to hear, and never tired of listening to the stories they had to tell, he said:

"Well, if it is so important, and will please anybody, and they will not bother me, I can tell you how it was. I was a young man in London, England, clerk to a ship-broker, named Allison, who did a large business with Germany and Holland. I had a good situation and was doing well. One evening with two friends I went to the Strand theatre. On our way home we went into a public house to have some beer. While we were there a fine gentleman came in. He got into conversation with us, was very friendly and called for some more beer. We told him our names, what our business was and where we were living. He said:

"'You are fine, strapping young fellows. I have lots of money. Here's a shilling each for you.'

THE QUEEN'S SHILLING.

"'We took his money, though we told him we didn't want it, but he pressed it on us, saying he would see us again and it was all right. I thought no more of the affair, went to my lodging and was at work in my office as usual next day, when in walked my friend of the night before along with a policeman. I was translating a bill of lading into Dutch, when the gentleman said:—

"'Your name is Ludwig Hoffman. You have enlisted as a soldier, and you must come along with me.'

"'What is that enlistment?' I asked another clerk, for I was a stranger in England and did not know the ways of the country.

"'Poor fellow! they've got you,' he said. When in walks Mr. Allison. He was very angry when I told him the story of how the gentleman had given me the shilling.

"'You call yourself an Englishman,' he said, 'and play that dirty trick on a stranger. You ought to be ashamed of yourself.'

"But it was all no use. They told me I had to go. Then I got mad and went for that fine gentleman and would have given him a good licking if they had let me alone. But they interfered, and Mr. Allison went with me to the magistrate. That official said he was very sorry for the trick that had been played on me, but he could do nothing. I had taken the Queen's shilling, had become a soldier and the military authorities only could deal with my case. I had sixty pounds sterling that I had saved, in my trunk at my lodging. I offered to give it all to them, if they would only let me go, but they refused. That night I was in Dover Castle. Next morning they made us take a bath, get our hair cut and put on the soldier's uniform. Then we were stood in a line on the parade ground, when a sergeant in kilts, of the 42nd Highlanders, came along. He was the first man I ever saw dressed in kilts, and I thought him an extraordinary person.

A SOLDIER IN PETTICOATS

was a new thing to me. He inspected us in the line, and picked out myself and a half-dozen others, the biggest men in the lot. Sergeants of other regiments took the others. The Highlander sergeant took us to Hythe that day. There we were armed with the new Enfield rifle, just out. We had to drill in the forenoon, and in the afternoon we went through a course of musketry instruction. After a while I passed the examination and was sent to Portsmouth, where we went aboard ship and sailed for Constantinople. War had been declared with Russia. I knew I was in for it. There was no use kicking, so I determined to do my best. We went into camp on the shores of the Bosphorus, opposite Stamboul. The French were at Pera. Some time before the Russians had attacked and sunk the Turkish fleet at Sinope, and the British had sent a governor with fifty soldiers as a body-guard and taken possession of the Greek town at that place. Sinope is an island in the Black Sea, off the Asiatic coast of Turkey, and has two towns—the Turkish town and the Greek town. The Turkish town had a high wall around it with loop-holes, and there was a battery of guns outside on the seashore. Back of the towns there is a high mountain. At Sinope at that time were gathered about fifteen hundred Arabs with mules and camels employed in the transport service. For some cause or other these Arabs mutinied, and the Governor sent to Constantinople for troops to put down the mutiny. I was one among about three hundred, taken from the regiments in camp, who volunteered for this service. When we got to Sinope the Arabs were entrenched on the mountain. We marched against them in two divisions, one on each flank of the mountain.

THEY OPENED FIRE ON US

from behind the rocks, as soon as we came within range of their old-fashioned carbines. A bullet struck me in the right leg; it was only a flesh wound, but we dashed in on them with the bayonet. There was a hot, but short, hand-to-hand fight. Besides their carbines, the Arabs were armed with long cavalry swords. One of our men, in letting drive with his bayonet at an Arab, over my shoulder, ran the point into my forehead, just over my right eye, where you see this scar. It closed my eye up, but the Arabs quickly surrendered. We took the ringleaders prisoners, quiet was restored, and we went back. My wounds were very sore, so I had to go to hospital at Gullali. When I was well enough again, we sailed for Varna, where there were several detachments belonging to regiments serving in the Crimea. The battle of the Alma had been fought by this time, and the allies had marched round Sebastopol and commenced the siege from the south of the city. From Varna we sailed to Balaclava. Arrived there, I at once joined my regiment, the 42nd Highlanders, in the trenches.

THE BATTLE OF INKERMAN

took place about ten days, or it may have been a fortnight, after I reached the front. I had risen to the rank of color-sergeant in No. 8, Captain Brown's company. It was getting well advanced in the fall of the year, and the climate of the Crimea being pretty much the same as in Canada, the weather was getting cold and raw. Our tents were pitched in a valley behind the trenches, the outposts were fifty yards in front, and the cavalry horses were picketed in our rear. The French army was away on our right. On the morning of Nov. 5, there was a thick fog. We could not see more than a few yards before us. The breakfast bugles had just sounded and the orderly men were getting the coffee from the iron kitchens on wheels, when we were served with

ANOTHER KIND OF BREAKFAST.

The Russian guns opened on us with a tremendous storm of shot and shell. The day previous had been a fine, clear day, and I learned afterwards that the Russian officers had taken levels from the hills opposite and during the night had placed their guns in position. The general alarm sounded all along our lines. We fell in as fast as we could, and went out at the double to support the outposts, for we soon learned that the Russians were advancing in force on our lines. Soon in the fog we came upon a column of troops. We didn't know whether they were Russians or French, but they let us understand who they were and what they were after, for they opened fire on us. We went at them, but the column was too heavy for us. We were driven back into the trenches, when we rallied and charged them again and again several times. We held our ground in this way, fighting hand to hand till about 11 o'clock, when the Russian columns moving solidly down upon us were slowly driving us back—we were only eight thousand men against their sixty thousand—and some of our people were in full retreat when General Cathcart rode up. He met the men falling back.

"'Why are you retreating?' he asked them.

"'Our ammunition is all gone,' the men replied.

"'But aren't you Englishmen,' he cried, 'and haven't you got your bayonets? Come back with me.'

"Our soldiers formed up behind him to a man and he was leading them to the charge when

HE FELL, RIDDLED WITH BULLETS.

His horse was killed at the same time. I was near him at the moment. The battle was terrific just then. Still we advanced till we came right up to the Russians and dashed into them at the 'charge bayonets.' We were mixed up pretty thick when I clubbed my musket and struck at the crowd of Russians. I don't know any more of what happened at the battle of Inkerman, only what I was told some time after, when I came to my senses in the hospital. I had been wounded in several places and had my head all smashed, as you can see where the doctors sewed it up. With many other wounded men I was sent back to Gullali, where for a long time I was not expected to live. Brigade Sergeant-Major Mackenzie, who had been wounded at

We were two sick men, I can tell you, but we got the best care in the world. Dr. Phillips, who had charge of the hospital, did all he could for us. We had everything we wished for. They fed us on the best of food and wine, and the doctor and nurses couldn't do too much for us. At the end of nine months we were well enough to return to England. The war was over, and I was invalided and discharged with a pension of half a crown a day.

"So much for my military adventures. I am a stone-mason by trade, and when I was at Portsea, near Portsmouth, after I left the army I met Mr. Denny, an engineer, who had been appointed to construct roads and bridges in South Africa. He offered me good wages to go out there with him, and I agreed to go. I went to Cape Town and from there to Port Natal, Port Elizabeth, King William's Town, East London and other places, where we built many bridges, culverts, etc. Sir Philip Woodhouse was Governor, and Sir Percy Douglass commanded the troops. I stayed eleven years in South Africa. It is a glorious country.

LIFE IS NOT ANYTHING LIKE SO HARD

as it is here. Everybody could have all the land he wanted there. The climate is one of the best in the world. There is abundance of all kinds of fruit, and I could go out with my rifle any time, game was so abundant, and return in an hour with a fine deer on my back. In 1867 I took it into my head to return to England. Because I could earn my living, I suppose, the Government stopped my pension, and I thought it was time for me to settle down. On the voyage back the steamer broke her shaft, and before we could do anything, it punched a hole in her bottom, and she began to sink so fast that we had to take to the boats to save our lives, leaving everything we had aboard. I lost everything, money, papers and medals. We pulled away till we came to the Island of Madeira, where we landed, and shortly afterwards got passage to England aboard the "Acorn." From London I went to Hull, where for fifteen years I was foreman for John Salmon, Thompson & Co. I also carried on business for myself. I got married in Hull and came to Canada in 1881. I have been here ever since, and, though I have had some ups and downs, I have done very well. The 5th of November was an unlucky day for me. That was the day I was nearly killed at Inkerman, and that was the day, too, that our ship broke her shaft and I lost everything I possessed. I was thinking of selling out here and returning to South Africa when I was awarded the contract for the buildings at the Protestant Hospital for the Insane. A good many people in Montreal know me, but they are not aware that I ever was a Highlander of the 42nd in the Crimea. I was told lately that I could get my pension restored, for I have never recovered rightly from my wounds. I have been too busy to write to the Paymaster of Pensioners at Halifax, or communicate with the War Office in London. I may do so yet, as they have my record, and I believe there is a new warrant that covers my case which entitles me to my pension from the time it was stopped as long as I live. It is worth looking after. Now, you have the whole story. I never told it before to anybody, but if you think it interesting you may put it in the *Witness*."

NOMINATIONS TAKE PLACE.

THE ARRAY OF CANDIDATES FOR POLITICAL HONORS IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Oct. 16.—Saturday was nomination day and both sides put up candidates in every county but Madawaska where Mr. Theriault was returned by acclamation. The Government candidates have protested against the receipt by the sheriff of the nomination of the six St. John Opposition candidates on the ground that the person certifying to the signatures of the nominators had sworn thereto before the sheriff instead of before a justice of the peace as the amended election act requires. The sheriff declined to entertain the protest and will hold an election, but the Government party are confident that they have the Opposition on the hip in this matter.

The following are the nominations, with the exception of Gloucester county, which has not yet been heard from:—

County.	Government.	Opposition.
St. John City	Allen	Edward
	Carleton	Shaw
	Hetherington	Smith
	Trueman	Stockton
St. John County	Dunn	McKeown
	McLeod	Rourke
Kings	Flewelling	Gilchrist
	Scoville	Fowler
	White	Kirstead
Albert	Emerson	Jonah
	Lewis	
Westmoreland	Killam	Melanson
	Richards	Powell
	Smith	Sumner
	Woodbury	Wilberforce
Kent	Barnes	Gogain
	Leger	Phinney
Madawaska	Theriault (Ind.)	
Northumberland	Burchell	Morrisey
	O'Brien	
	Robinson	
	Tweedie	
Restigouche	Gallabois	Culligan
	Mott	Murray
Queen's	Ferris	Pearson
	Hetherington	Woods
Sunbury	Harrison	Glassiers
		Perley
York	Anderson	Allan
	Blair	Rowe
	Colter	Pinder
	Wilson	Pitts
East Carleton	Dibblee	Atkinson
	Connell	Jones
Victoria	Tweedie	Lawson
	Baird (Ind.)	
Charlotte	Hill	Primner
	Mitchell	McGowan
	O'Brien	Maxwell
	Russell	Murchie

ARRESTED FOR FORGERY.

ECUADOR'S CONSUL-GENERAL, AGED 71 YEARS, IN JEFFERSON MARKET POLICE COURT.

NEW YORK, Oct. 16.—Consul-General Domingo Ruise of the Republic of Ecuador was arrested on two charges of forgery and was taken to Jefferson Market Police Court to-day. Ruise is 71 years of age. His son and his lawyer were with him. It was disclosed in court that Ruise has been in the hands of sharpers who have fleeced him out of $30,000 and in their greed for more money induced him to endorse the two $1,000 notes bearing the forged signatures of Consul Gustave Preston. Prominent among the conspirators was Mrs. Bertha Laws, his adopted daughter, who lives in fine style. She has also been arrested. It seems the old man has fallen completely under the influence of the woman and has blindly obeyed her bidding for some time. He first became acquainted with her through an advertisement. His wife was in the country and his daughter in Europe and he advertised for a housekeeper. She was engaged in that capacity, became extremely affectionate, made him believe she was his daughter by a woman not his wife and finally got him to adopt her as his daughter. All this time she was the wife of William Laws, a bookmaker. The rest of the story is easily guessed. No disposition was made of the case.

THE TEXAS FAMINE.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Oct. 12.—Advices from the City of Mexico state that the Board of Charity of that city since its appointment one month ago has imported $300,000 worth of corn, and an average of 5,000 cargoes, or about 150,000 pounds have been sold daily to the suffering poor at prices just to cover the cost.

DR. HERON EXONERATED.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—The inquest into the death of Miss Ruby Russell, whose death was followed by the suicide of Dr. Woodburn-Heron, an army surgeon, with whom Miss Russell was living, was concluded to-day. The jury returned a verdict that she died from morphine poisoning, but that they did not know whether she took the morphine wilfully or accidentally. They added that no suspicion attached to Dr. Heron.

TO REPEAT THE FOOLHARDY ACT.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—A despatch received here says Capt. Wm. Andrews, the navigator who recently crossed the Atlantic in a fourteen foot boat from Atlantic City to Lisbon, and who arrived at Palos October 4, announces that he will cross the Atlantic again in a small boat.

MONTREAL NEWS.

MESSRS. ATWATER AND MACKIE, for the Government, are busy closing up the turf gambling agencies in Montreal.

DR. THOMAS EDMOND D'ODET D'ORSONNENS, one of the oldest and most prominent medical men of Montreal, is dead.

WITHIN the last two weeks over 15,000 tons of raw sugar were brought to Montreal for account of the Canada Sugar Refinery.

MARY COYLE, locked up in No. 4 Police Station for being drunk, tried to commit suicide by hanging, but was discovered and cut down.

SIR WM. DAWSON'S HEALTH, which has been very poor, has now taken a turn towards recovery and his early convalescence is expected by the doctors.

MR. JOE HESS, ex-pugilist, now temperance revivalist, has been conducting well attended meetings, giving rousing lectures and addresses on the drink evil.

NOT A METHODIST.—Mr. P. M. Sauvalle, of the *Canadien*, has taken an action against Mr. J. P. Tardivel, of the *Vérité*, for stating in his journal that Mr. Sauvalle was a Methodist. The latter claims $200 damages.

A NUMBER of the Montreal City Council, accompanied by their friends, left for Chicago on Tuesday, Oct. 18, for a ten days' trip. The idea is to expand the mind and get pointers how to run a city on the most approved lines.

A MRS. GILBAULT, living on Lafontaine street, was brought up at the Police Court to tell what she had done with a four-year-old child entrusted to her care by a Mrs. Gariepy. The case was remanded. The police say they hold proof that the child has been sold for $4.

WORMY FOOD.—In the Police Court, the case of the crew of the barque "Bass Rock" against the captain for ill-treatment as regards food was decided in favor of the crew. It was proven that the food and even the drinking water given to the crew during an eleven months' voyage was of the vilest description.

CALLED IT A SWINDLE.—The Hon. James McShane, Mayor of Montreal, has been sued by Mr. Plourde for $1,000 damages for characterizing his claim on the city on account of damages to his horse as "a swindle." In court the Mayor admitted the accusation and repeated his opinion that the claim was a swindle.

WORLD'S CHAMPIONS.—On Saturday the Capital-Shamrock match for the lacrosse championship was played on the M.A.A.A. grounds, before one of the largest gatherings ever seen in Montreal. After an exciting contest the Shamrocks gained a glorious victory by three games to two, and thus earned the enviable title of champions of

PLEASING WORDS FROM READERS.

An Ontario farmer writes, enclosing his renewal for the *Weekly Witness*, and adds:—"I have been a reader of your paper ever since you first printed it, first in my father's house and later in my own, and except you change your views I am likely to continue the few years that are left me as I am now an old man."

A missionary writes as follows: "Allow me to express the pleasure that it gives me to still find you so faithfully and fearlessly standing up in the defence of truth and justice and every question affecting the weal of the public. May you long be spared to thus hold forth the lamp of truth in this dark and sin-stricken world is the earnest prayer of your well-wisher."

A subscriber renewing for the *Weekly Witness* for another year, adds the following:—"I am pleased at the honest, upright stand you take in our political affairs, and most other matters. I gain much information from the various discussions in your columns."

A subscriber to the *Daily Witness* in Ontario says:—"Before I was born my father used to welcome your bi-weekly, and the several mile tramp through bear-infested woods was amply repaid by the light it cast upon his then small household. I pray that you and yours may ever continue the exponents and champions of temperance, truth, morality and righteousness."

I have received "Cruden's Concordance" and am much pleased with it as it is much better than I expected. I think the dollar subscription was the best investment I ever made, as my friend will have the pleasure of reading the paper and the Sabbath-school lesson I hope will be a blessing in the lumber shanty this winter and to myself a good work. We have taken the *Witness* twenty-four years and it is as welcome now as at the first."

[Cruden's Concordance to the Old and New Testament and Apocrypha, edited by William Youngman, is claimed to be "the best and completest edition in the world of Cruden's Complete Concordance to the Bible." Any old subscriber to the *Weekly Witness* who sends a new subscription with his own and two dollars, will receive a copy of this book, the new subscriber receiving the *Weekly Witness* the remainder of 1892 free.]

The following is from New Brunswick and contained a dollar from a new subscriber: "Having read a number of borrowed copies of the *Weekly Witness* I am of the opinion that it is just such a paper I want. I believe that it is independent in politics, and not a time-server to any party, but fearless and outspoken on all questions that affect the public mind. I notice also that it is not afraid to publish facts and circumstances in connection with the working out of the Roman Catholic machine; so few papers have any backbone about them when it comes to facing the influences and forces of Catholicism. I believe that the *Witness* stands also for the prohibition of the liquor-curse, and here is where it will most please your servant. Prohibition of the liquor traffic is speedily becoming the great national question; and we believe the time is near at hand when this great curse shall be wiped from the face of our otherwise fair country. So I am going to become one of the *Witness* subscribers and shall read every copy carefully, and hope to profit much thereby."

A Newfoundland subscriber writes as follows: "I am much pleased to send you four new subscribers and I shall do my utmost to increase the number, you may rely upon it. All the old subscribers speak highly of your paper and for myself I must say that I do not know what I should do without it. I regret very much the strained relations of the Governments of the Dominion and Newfoundland, particularly in the matter of the taxation on our literature; in fact, it is a tax on the education of the people. This ought not to be the case between subjects of the same empire and in my opinion and that of thousands who are deeply interested, is a shame and disgrace to both parties. This game of retaliation is not worth the candle and sooner or later if persevered in will bring the players to grief. I have been for many years a strong Confederate, believing that in our union with the great Dominion is the only chance of raising our little colony from its present state of depression and stagnation. I am convinced that our present Government are anxious to promote a union that would be honorable and serviceable to both provinces, but they must not be driven into union, it must be the spontaneous and willing act of our people, encouraged by the sympathy and friendship of a sister colony.

SIR JOHN THOMPSON IS VERSATILE.

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 12.—Before leaving for England Premier Abbott informed the Governor-General that in his absence Sir John Thompson would act as His Excellency's chief adviser. Sir John Thompson is also acting for the Hon. G. E. Foster, and his great capacity for work will probably be strained to the utmost. He is now discharging the following duties:—Acting First Minister, Minister of Justice, Acting Minister of Finance, Attorney-General, Leader of the House of Commons, member for Antigonish and of the Internal Economy Committee of the House of Commons and of the Treasury Board.

DEATH OF A TRAVELLER AND AUTHOR.

PARIS, Oct. 11.—Xavier Marmier, the French traveller and author, died to-day.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"WORTH A GUINEA A BOX."



STOP THIEF.

Dyspepsia is stealing the roses from many ladies' cheeks, and making many men's faces blanch.

BEECHAM'S PILLS will arrest the rascal, and restore health, vigor and color; they will cure Sick Headache, *acting like a charm* on the Stomach, Liver and Kidneys. Price 25 cents a box.

Wholesale Agts. Evans & Sons, Ld., Montreal.
For sale by all druggists.

AN OLD SOLDIER'S STORY

AFTER U. S. MEDICAL MEN FAIL RELIEF COMES FROM CANADA.

The following letter tells the tale of one released from suffering, and needs no comment:—

MICHIGAN SOLDIER'S HOME,
Hospital Ward A.,
GRAND RAPIDS, March 27, 1892.

Dr. Williams' Medicine Co.

GENTLEMEN,—I have your letter of the 24th, asking me what benefit Pink Pills for Pale People, and it gives me unbounded satisfaction to reply. Within ten days after I began taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, those terribly excruciating pains I had experienced in my limbs, heart, stomach, back and head, began to leave me, becoming less severe and less frequent and before I had taken all of the second box they were gone. At times since I have experienced aches, but they are nothing compared to the pains I had formerly suffered. For months I could get no sleep or rest, only from the use of morphine, two, three, and five times daily. Soon after I began taking the Pink Pills, I discontinued the morphine and have taken it but once since, and I am now only taking my fourth box of the pills. Before I began taking Pink Pills I had no passage from my bowels except from the use of cathartics. Very soon after taking the pills my bowels moved regularly and naturally,—constipation was entirely gone. Previous to commencing the use of Pink Pills my urine was milky in color and after standing resembled a jelly substance. Now it is clear and perfectly natural, and shows no sediment whatever. I had lost the use of my legs and could not bear the weight of my body on them. By the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and cold baths and rubbing with a crash towel prescribed with them, my limbs have steadily gained in health and strength until I can now bear my full weight upon them. I have been gaining slowly, but surely, ever since I began the use of the Pink Pills and am perfectly confident that I will be able to walk again and be comfortable, and this after doctoring for years with the best physicians and specialists who said my disease could not be cured but only relieved temporarily by the use of hypodermic injections of morphine. I would not do without Dr. Williams Pink Pills under any circumstance, even though they cost ten times what they do, and I strongly recommend them to persons afflicted with locomotor ataxia, paralysis, kidney troubles, nervous diseases and impurities of the blood. I have recommended the Pink Pills to a number of old comrades, and in every instance they have proved beneficial, and I therefore do less than warmly recommend them to all who read this letter?

Yours very gratefully,
E. P. HAWLEY.

Pink Pills are a perfect blood builder and nerve restorer, curing such diseases as rheumatism, neuralgia, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, St. Vitus' dance, nervous headache, nervous prostration, and tired feeling therefrom, the after effects of la grippe, diseases depending on humors of the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. Pink Pills give a healthy glow to pale and sallow complexions, and are a specific for the troubles peculiar to the female system, and in the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of any nature.

These Pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., and Schenectady, N.Y., and are sold only in boxes bearing the firm's trade mark and wrapper, at 50 cts. a box, or six boxes for $2.50. 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. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company from either address. The price at which these pills are sold make a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive as com-

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON.

PETER DELIVERED FROM PRISON.

NOVEMBER 6.—Acts 12 : 1-17.

GOLDEN TEXT.—The angel of the Lord encampeth round about them that fear him and delivereth them. —Ps. 34 : 7.

EXPLANATORY.

Doctrine. Earnest prayer is always answered, but often in unexpected ways.

I. The Martyrdom of the Apostle James.—Vers. 1, 2. 1. "Now about that time." The time when Barnabas and Saul were on their way to Jerusalem with alms from the church in Antioch (compare ver. 25). *Meyer.* "Herod the king." Herod Agrippa I.

"The accuracy of the sacred writer in the expressions which he uses here is remarkable. There is no portion of time for thirty years before, or ever afterwards, in which there was a king at Jerusalem, a person exercising that authority in Judea, or to whom that title could be applied, except the last three years of Herod's life, within which period the transaction here recorded took place."—*Paley.* "Stretched forth his hands." He arrested and scourged (for this is doubtless the meaning) certain nameless but prominent members of the Christian sect.—*Schaff.*

2. "And he killed, . . . with the sword." Only two words in the Greek—two words describe the martyrdom of James. This brief record is all the more strange because "James the brother of John" had been a prominent apostle. He was the son of Zebedee a well-to-do fisherman on the sea of Galilee. He was one of the earliest disciples and "was one of the favored three admitted to the death chamber of Jarius' daughter (Mark 5 : 37), to the Mount of Transfiguration (Matt. 17 : 1), and to the agony in the garden (Matt. 26 : 37). He was named by our Lord 'Boanerges,' 'son of thunder.'"—*Alford.* He was ambitious and asked to sit close by his Lord in the expected kingdom (Matt. 20 : 20-24). It was then that Jesus foretold that he would drink of his Master's cup of suffering.

Contrasts. 1. James and John. The one brother dying early, the other living to become the oldest of the apostles, 90 to 100 years old. But both served God in God's way.

2. James and Herod. James the martyr was a success. Herod, trying to make himself appear divine, died a few weeks later a death so terrible that it was a fitting close of a sinful career (12 : 21-23). His chief usefulness was to be a warning.

3. The hand of Herod was against the Gospel, but the hand of the Lord was for it, and the hand of Herod could accomplish nothing. The Lord's hand is stronger than all others.

II. Peter imprisoned.—Vers. 3-6. 3. "Because he saw it pleased the Jews." Herod was very ambitious but his power depended mostly on the favor of others. "He proceeded. . . .to take Peter also." Peter was one of the most conspicuous men in the Church. He also was leader in bringing the Gentiles into the Church. He was very bold and successful. He was greatly changed since his denial of his Lord and restoration to power. So that to take away such a man would be especially pleasing to the Jews. ("Then were the days of unleavened bread.") The Passover, during the eight days of which no leaven was allowed in Jewish houses.

4. "Put him in prison." Probably in the tower of Antonia, near the temple.—*Schaff.* "Four quaternions of soldiers." A quaternion of soldiers was a squad or group of four, set in this case to succeed each other on guard over Peter. This large guard was placed probably because Peter had once before escaped from prison (5 : 18, 19), 14 years before. As John Foster well remarks, "they were too many, or too few"; too many to be needed to prevent a rescue by the disciples; too few to withstand the might of heaven. "After Easter." After the Passover. It was not lawful, according to strict Jewish notions to execute criminals during religious festivals.—*Professor Lindsay.*

5. "Prayer was made without ceasing." Real prayer is a real power in the unseen world. It was the only force the disciples could then wield. "Could Herod have seen those saints upon their knees, he might have exclaimed, as did Ethelred, the Saxon king, when he saw the monks of Bangor praying against him for the success of their countrymen. 'They have begun the fight against me. Attack them first.'"—*Professor Churchill.*

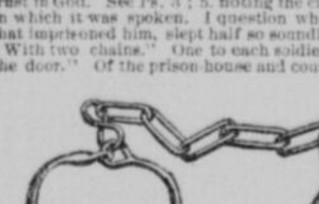


ROMAN SOLDIER IN COMPLETE ARMOR.
(*From Trajan's Column.*)

For what did they pray? (1) No doubt for the release of Peter, for this came in answer to their prayers. They remembered his former deliverance by an angel. (2) That he might be sustained and comforted. "They knew he had once denied his Lord," but fourteen years of bravest service gave them the strongest faith that their prayer for him would be answered. (3) Most of all, that Christ's kingdom might prosper; and all that came to Peter might in some wise way, aid the cause so dear to their hearts.

The prayer was (1) united, (2) earnest, (3) continual. (4) Recall the promises to prayer, so many and so strong. (5) Note the kind of praying that receives an answer. "Of the church." Their central point of meeting seems to have been at the house of Mary the mother of Mark (ver. 12). Probably as the season of prayer lasted at least through the week of the Passover, there may have been a continual gathering at this place of the saints, while the individuals composing the meeting were changing. But at home, at business,—everywhere,—prayer was going up from their hearts, as fragrance exhales from a rose wherever it is carried.

6. "Peter was sleeping" in conscious peace and trust in God. See Ps. 3; 5. noting the circumstances in which it was spoken. I question whether Herod, that imprisoned him, slept half so soundly.—*Burkitt.* "With two chains." One to each soldier. "Before the door." Of the prison-house and courts.



PART OF AN ANCIENT CHAIN.

III. Peter released by an Angel.—Vers. 7-11. 7. "And, behold." Peter was not missed by the guards till sunrise,—about six o'clock (see ver. 18). It was then in the fourth watch, sometime between three and six o'clock, that the angel-presence entered the prison-chambers (*Schaff*), for the loss would have been discovered at the change of guards at three o'clock had Peter then been missing. "And behold, the (an) angel of the Lord came upon him." This was the Lord's answer to prayer, but those who prayed were unconscious of the answer. (Compare Daniel 9 : 21-23.)

The Lord of Hosts is the Lord of organized, natural forces, and the angel bands, ready to do his will. The Lord can use every law of nature, breaking none. And the ministry of angels shows how he can guide and control without interfering with the laws he has made. "And a light shined." The natural effluence of angelic presence. "In the prison" (Rev. Ver., in the cell), where Peter was, a different word in the original from prison in the last verse. "And he smote Peter on the side, and raised him up. Rather, roused him up. In the beautiful fancy of Keble, the wearied apostle, sleeping, as he thought, his last sleep, and dreaming of the glorious witness to his Lord he was to witness when the day dawned, would naturally mistake the angel's touch and voice for the summons to execution.

"His dream was changed—the tyrant's voice
Calls to that last of glorious deeds;
But as he rises to rejoice,
Not Herod, but an angel leads."

"His chains fell off." That bound him to the sleeping soldiers.

8. "Gird thyself." The Orientals, when they go to rest, do not undress fully as we do: or, rather do not change their dress; they simply loosen their girdle and lay aside their outer garment.—*Beda.* "Bind on thy sandals." The angel gives these various directions: (1) to indicate the reality of the appearances; (2) to show there was no need for haste.—*Schaff.*

10. "When they were past the first and second ward." Guard or watch. Part of the four quaternions of soldiers. They were asleep. Or their passing unrecognized was a part of the miracle. "Unto the iron gate." The gates are large, massive, and two-leaved, built of heavy timber, plated with iron.—*Abbott.* This could not be opened by Peter, but it "opened. . . .opened of its own accord." "Forthwith the angel departed." Extraordinary dealings of providence continue no longer than they are necessary. —*Starke.*

11. "From all the expectation of the people." The Jews who felt sure that, though he had once escaped their prison, he could not escape from Herod the king, with all the Roman power behind him, from the mighty fortress of Antonia, and the guard of sixteen soldiers.

IV. The Answered Prayer. The Return of Peter. —Vers. 12-17. 12. "When he had considered." Had thought over the circumstances and decided what it was best to do. "He came to the house of Mary." One of the meeting-places for prayer for Peter. "The mother of John. . . Mark." John is his Hebrew name and Mark (Marcus) his Latin name. He was a cousin of Barnabas (so "nephew" should read in Col. 4 : 10) and the author of the Gospel according to Mark. "Many were gathered together praying." It was now almost morning, between three and six o'clock. As this was the last night before Peter's expected execution, they continued all night in prayer.

13. "Peter knocked at the door of the gate" (or porch). Probably the small outside door that formed the entrance from the street into the court or area where the house was—"A damsel. . . Rhoda." Rose. She seems to have been the servant of Mary. "Came to hearken." As was the custom before opening the gate.

14. "When she knew Peter's voice." An indication that Peter had before been a frequent visitor at the house.—*Abbott.* "She opened not the gate for gladness." She was so eager to make the others assembled there that night partakers of the great joy she felt in beholding Peter again alive and free, that she ran back and forgot to open the door when she heard his well-known loved voice.—*Schaff.*

15. "It is his angel." His guardian angel, assuming his form and voice, a common Jewish belief. "This belief in guardian angels was common to the Greeks and Romans. (Compare Matt. 18; 10; Heb. 1 : 14.)

16. "They were astonished." This does not indicate, as some have inferred, that these praying disciples "had small expectation of an answer." It is not a "striking instance of how slow of heart to believe are even the most devout." On the contrary, where could we look for the true prayer of faith, if not in this week of unceasing prayer by the whole Church? They were astonished, not at the fact of an answer, but at the strange way it which it came. (1) Their unceasing earnestness was a proof of faith. (2) It was impossible for them to know what answer was wisest and best. God had allowed Stephen to be stoned, and his martyrdom had spread the Gospel as a great wind spreads a conflagration. How did they know it was not God's will for Peter also to be a martyr that should light up the heathen skies with the Gospel, even more than his life could have done? (3) They prayed for Peter because they love him, and because he seemed necessary for the good of Christ's cause; but the soul of their prayer was for the cause of Christ and the salvation of men. (4) They knew this prayer would be answered. Even if Peter was to be released, they could not imagine in which, of a hundred possible ways, it would be done. They never dreamed of the plan God actually used. No wonder they were astonished. Our prayers are oftenest answered in unexpected ways. Our astonishment at the way and the time does not deny our expectation of an answer.

17. "Go show these things to James," the brother of our Lord and practically the pastor of the church at Jerusalem. "He departed." To escape from Herod. He could not count on deliverance if he refused to use the means. But he lived many years after Herod was dead.—*Condensed from Peloubet's Select Notes.*

HOME DEPARTMENT.

INFLUENCE IN TEMPERANCE WORK—FAITH A MATTER OF WILL—WHAT TO WEAR THE COMMON-SENSE SKIRT GAINING GROUND.

INFLUENCE IN TEMPERANCE WORK.

A great scientist was once exploring a glacier, and had to be lowered by a rope into its deep crevasse. After his investigations he signalled to be drawn up again, but his companions, pull as they might, could not move the rope. They had only estimated his weight and their own strength, but had not allowed anything for the weight of the rope, and he had to remain in great danger till help came.

That is the trouble with a bad habit of any kind; when we want to draw back we find we have only estimated our own strength, and nothing but help from above, even Christ, can rescue us.

I suppose every one has thrown pebbles into smooth water and become impressed by the circles that were made. And it takes but a small pebble of an evil influence over your child or mine to widen the circles indefinitely till we cannot see where they stop. If my son or yours sees a man of good position enter a saloon it will influence him, in his opinion of the man if he condemns the saloon. It is so in our temperance conventions; we cannot, perhaps, see the good they do, but it is as a small pebble showing which side we are on.

It shows that we do not take sides with the liquor traffic, that we have at heart the welfare of the young that we will do good when we can, and though our burden may seem heavy, we know that the Lord carries the heavy end on his shoulder. As an old farmer once explained to his minister, "The yoke is not made to balance, sir; it is heavier on one side than the other, and when a weak ox is put in beside a stronger one, it is more even." So Christ takes the heavy side in the yoke of care we all have to carry. No one can go through the world without a thought or care for others. It is this that strengthens and helps each the other in our life work. Yet it is surprising how many wise and kindly souls there are in the world with no sympathy whatever in the temperance cause. It may not touch any of their own loved ones, and they are tolerant of others, and think no evil. Yet if your boy or mine should see a respectable man and a friend step out of a saloon when he has been advised not to enter, be sure that influence will remain in his mind, and have its effect. So it is not possible to remain neutral; every act is for good or evil. The fact of doing nothing is in itself a weakening of the power of the temperance cause, a stumbling block, if not a stepping stone, in the way. It is a well known anecdote of the local preacher in England who preached one stormy day to a small audience, and among them a lad of fifteen, who afterwards became the celebrated Spurgeon. It is said that the words spoken that day, the exhortation "to take all his troubles to Christ," was the influence that decided the boy's life, and so involved the life and salvation of thousands. The unknown preacher was a very small pebble, but who can estimate the influence of that appeal to the heart of the undecided youth? This knowledge of the effect of our daily lives upon those around us is underestimated, and when we realize it at times it too often takes us out of the path of pleasure into that of duty.

I said, "Let me walk in the fields;"
He said, "No, walk in the town;"
I said, "There are no flowers there;"
He said, "No flowers, but a crown."

I said, "But the air is thick,
There is nothing but noise and din;"
And he wept as he sent me back,
"There is more," he said; "there is sin."

I said, "I shall miss the light,
And friends will miss me, they say;"
He answered, "Choose to night,
If I am to miss you or they."

I pleaded for time to be given;
He said, "Is it hard to decide?
It will not seem hard in heaven
To have followed the steps of your guide."

ANNIE L. JACK,
W.C.T.U. Supt. Press Work.

FAITH A MATTER OF WILL.

EDITOR HOME.—The sincere and kindly tone of Mrs. Emerson's letter induced me, although it is so late, to reply. I think she misunderstood part of my letter, and I do not understand Eph. 28 as she does.

It is not faith, but salvation,—"ye are saved,"—that is here said to be the gift of God. This will readily appear, I think, if the chapter be read from the first. Paul is dwelling on the greatness of God's mercy to sinners—it is all of his grace or favor. "Through faith" shows how they laid hold of this gracious offer, and clearly shows why some are not saved; they have not believed, and so have not taken God's offer of salvation. Again, whatever the "gift" is, Paul says it was not obtained "by works that any man should glory."

To me it is precisely the same as he states in Romans, "The free gift of God is eternal life,"—6, 23. "By works shall no flesh be justified."—3, 20.

I adhere to my view that faith is not given by God, but is a matter of our own will. Anyone can *will* to believe. No matter how extraordinary the news, we believe it, if it comes through a trustworthy source or person.

Surely God is trustworthy!

But if I thought faith could only be ours as a gift from God, here are some of the difficulties to be met: Why does he not give it to all? Why did he not promise, at least, to give it where the disciples asked him? Why did he upbraid the cities that believed not? Why did God so often reproach Israel with their unbelief? Why did our Lord so often publicly commend the faith of those who sought help. "Thy faith saved thee"? Surely, it was that all others in distress might do the same. When the woman touched him he called her before the multitude that she might declare her act and the efficacy of the same.

Think of his reproach, as if wearied, "Oh, faithless and perverse generation, how long shall I suffer you?" A father said, "I brought my son to thy disciples and they could do nothing, but if thou canst do any thing, help us." Jesus said, "If thou canst, all things are possible to him that believeth."

Again, we are told he could not do any mighty works in Galilee because of their unbelief, and he marveled at it.

Seeing their faith he healed the sick of the palsy. To the blind men, "Believe ye I am able to do this? Yea, Lord. According to your faith be it unto you?" To the one born blind when cast out of the synagogue, "Dost thou believe in the Son of God?"

How delighted he was with the perfect faith in God expressed by two Gentiles. The Centurion believed him to be supreme in power; the Syrophenician woman declared her belief in his all-embracing love. He marvelled at their faith and predicted that many Gentiles would thus enter the kingdom, while unbelieving Israel would remain outside.

"Howbeit, when the Son of Man cometh, shall he find faith on the earth?"

Such was the concluding sentence of the parable of the unjust judge. How sad the tone. You have more faith in a selfish human being than in God.

The judge cared nothing for God or man. He did not pity the widow, nor was he indignant at injustice. Nevertheless, she persisted in seeking redress through him. God loves the world. His ears are ever open to the cry of distress. He says, "Call upon me in the day of trouble and I will deliver thee." Psalm 50-15. The thief on the cross proved the truth of that promise.

Paul also says, "faith cometh by hearing." How shall they believe except they hear? Rom. 10 : 17 and 14. Christ frequently said, "He that hath ears let him hear," also, "Satan hath stopped their ears, lest they should hear, obey and be healed."

Again Paul says that "branches of the olive tree were broken off by their unbelief." He warns his hearers to take heed lest the same thing be done to them. "You stand by faith." Rom. 11. Surely this looks as if faith is a matter entirely our own.

Here is a perfect illustration:

A nobleman caused a village on his estate to be placarded with notices that on a certain day he would be in his agent's office and would pay the debts of any and all who applied to him. The agent was questioned but would only say, "You see what is on the bills." A crowd collected on the day appointed, but though the nobleman was seen to enter his office not one would go in—fearing it was a joke. At last a poor, feeble old couple, from the poor-house, arrived. They were simple enough to believe, and the crowd urged them to go in. They did. The nobleman did more than he promised, he provided them with a home. But when they said, "Let us go out and tell the folks," he refused to allow them, "They have my word." At twelve he left. As the old couple preceded him and told of their good fortune, people clamored for his attention. His answer was, "You are too late, my friends." He is said to have done this with the object of awakening people to the loss they endure through unbelief of God's word.

There is a passage in 2 Cor. 12, however, that might have been urged against my view with more reason than others. Paul, in speaking of spiritual gifts, ministrations and workings, says, "to one is given faith in the same spirit." Now, if this be taken literally, it contradicts several of his statements. Calling to mind his statement "that none but the spiritual man can know the things of God, for 'God revealed them unto us through his spirit,'" 1 Cor. 2., and that of our Lord to Nicodemus "that until a person is endowed with the Spirit he cannot see the Kingdom of God" John 3. I understand it in this way. Membership reveals things to us hitherto unknown, and so increases our faith, and even causes us to have faith in God in regard to matters that we had heretofore never dreamed of.

The first step is *believe* in me or come to me. The second "you shall *know*," and third "you shall *do*." This is a long letter. I cannot make them short, for the material at my disposal is almost unlimited. It is only of late I have begun to see "the simplicity that is in Christ Jesus." It has too long been covered with rubbish. PRISCILLA.

THE COMMON-SENSE SKIRT.

The common-sense skirt is having not an easy fight for supremacy, but with common-sense people the victory is sure. Said a clever woman the other day to a writer in *Harper's Bazar*:—"I have made up my mind that my skirts for street wear shall not in future touch the ground; they shall clear it fully. There is no comfort in walking when one hand must forever hitch up the hem of one's garment lest it come into contact with vileness and mud; furthermore, there is no sense in it. Common-sense decrees that a short skirt shall be worn in out-door life."

The little lady, the writer remarks, might have added to her argument for the cleanliness and convenience of a skirt free from contact with the pavement or the road, a further consideration on the score of health. Undoubtedly the woman whose robes trail in the dust is making herself a medium for the transmission of disease, the germs of which, impalpable as deadly, are sown broadcast in the mire and dirt over which she must walk to church, to the shops, to the office, to the market. She can go on no errand wearing a long, sweeping garment which she allows to sweep behind her, or even to touch the ground at certain points, without incurring a peril which may be fatal to herself or her neighbor. To make one's self a vehicle for conveying infection is worse than heedless; it is little short of criminal; or, if regarded only as an error in judgment or an offence against taste, it belongs to the category of those blunders which are, in effect, crimes.

The trailing skirt worn in rainy weather inevitably means a resultant hour or two of damp ankles to its unfortunate victim, and damp ankles are often precursors of rheumatism with its torturing twinges, or of pneumonia, with its insidious attack upon the citadels of vitality. These at the worst. At the best, in the wake of dampened ankles stalks catarrh, with its destructive effect upon beauty, its marring of the voice, its coarsening and reddening of the skin, clouding of the eyes, and vitiating of the breath. The fairest of her sex is obscured by that most plebeian of maladies, influenza; and influenza, like an imp of darkness, waits to pounce upon the simpleton who promenades in the rain with a trailing skirt.

In the interest of grace, too, the short skirt is the skirt for the business hours of a woman's life. A woman need not go to business to have a business life of her own. Every woman, from the queen in her audience-chamber to the little wife who kisses her husband at the door in the morning, and then sits down to darn the knee-worn stockings of her youngest boy, has a life of business of some sort. The girl who is arrayed in purple and fine linen, and who sallies forth to buy silks to complete the altar-cloth she is working, is, in her way and at the hour, as truly engaged in business, *i. e.*, occupation, as the girl who stands behind the counter and waits on her.

The first has the greater responsibility, for the second will probably imitate her, and graduate the length of her petticoats by the inches, more or less, of the others. All leadership begins at the top.

The woman who can, financially speaking, afford to have a new facing in her gown every fortnight, or who can afford a new gown the instant her old one grows shabby, is the woman who should set the fashion of economy for those whose purses are narrower. She owes them this kindness. It is a case of *noblesse oblige*.

In the interest of grace—which in its ultimate analysis is fitness, appropriateness to requirement—women of all ranks and ages should wear a short skirt during business hours. Fancy the cook trailing around in a tea gown over her saucepans and spoons! Fancy the nurse-maid drawing the baby-carriage in a trained skirt! Fancy the physician calling upon her patients in the loose flowing draperies of the drawing-room! Fancy the teacher going to and from her school-room in robes on which the boys might play tag! Fancy, again, each of these workers laboriously toiling on her way with one nervous hand always clutching madly at the gathering and elusive folds, which defy control, and assert the propensity of inanimate things to tax the nerves and temper of things animate!

For house and evening wear, for occasions of leisure and ceremony, the trained skirt is beautiful and becoming. It is a badge of its wearer's hour of enjoyment. Equally with rings and ornaments and soft laces and embroideries, the trained gown belongs to the period of toilette, and lends a beautiful and decorative aspect to social scenes of gaiety and pomp. It is appropriate in a carriage costume. But for walking and for working we plead for the skirt of common-sense.

THE NEW SKIRTS.

The fuller and shorter skirts, says another authority in the same paper, promised for street dresses, appear in the latest importations from Paris. There are two ways of making these new skirts. One, called the round skirt, has greater fulness at the top than any lately worn, and is just short enough to escape the ground. It is made of four breadths of material three-fourths of a yard wide. The front breadth is gored to fit at the top without darts. The side breadths are much less sloped, and the back width is very nearly straight. The top and bottom are curved slightly to make it hang gracefully. The fulness is held in side pleats that fold forward, beginning next the front breadth, extending evenly along the sides and back, and meeting in a small box pleat in the middle of the back, over the pocket. There is a silk lining throughout, with the seams turned next the cloth, as in bell skirts, and a silk ruche or ruffle is laid in knife pleats or else in accordion-pleating for a balayeuse. There may be a narrow trimming of fur, of kid, or a cord of velvet at the foot, or else it is left plain, the outside fabric being faced up slightly on the silk lining with an interlining of crinoline about eight inches deep.

Another skirt is similar in outline to the bell skirt, but can be shortened more gracefully, because, instead of having a bias sagging seam in the back, it has a bias fold down the middle of the back breadth, which is then straight, or nearly so, on the sides. Two breadths of wide cloth are preferred for this skirt, and all the fulness is massed at the top of the back. Still other skirts have a panel of a contrasting fabric down the left of the front and of the back, and are otherwise like the bell skirt, which many modistes say will remain in favor another season.

A STYLISH DRESS.

This stylish dress, suggested by *Demorest*, can be worn without a wrap when the weather permits, or with any kind of outer garment. The simplicity of the model makes it especially desirable for woollens and practical uses. The basque is the same shape back and front. The back is trimmed on the bottom only. Any of the plain or fancy woollens, of which there is an endless variety this season, can be made after this model, and braid of the same or a contrasting color used for trimming. The illustration represents golden brown cloth trimmed with darker brown braid edged with gilt. The hat is of light felt, trimmed with dark brown velvet and medium brown ostrich-tips. The front and sides of the skirt are fitted with gores at the top, and the back is very narrow at the top, but wide at the bottom, which causes it to hang very gracefully.



A JAUNTY TOP COAT.

Gray, fawn color, light brown, blue, green or red cloth, made after this model, with the capes lined with plaid or gay-colored silk, will make an especially becoming garment for a young lady. It is fitted with side-forms and side-gores, it is just the stylish length, the capes are the fashionable full shape. All the edges, excepting the bottom, may be finished with a narrow cord, as illustrated, or they may be left plain. Most frequently, the very full capes have the edges left "raw."



FAITH AND FEELING.

What is faith? It is believing what God says is true, because God says it; or, in other words, it is taking God at his word. What is feeling? Feeling is the effect of faith. Joy and peace are feelings. The apostle Paul says, "Now the God of hope fill you with all joy and peace in believing." Rom. xv. 13. Joy and peace are among the fruits of the spirit, "love, joy, peace," etc. The Christian, just according to his faith, is joyous and peaceful. He who has set to his seal that God is true has found the secret of a happy Christian life. He is among those whom Peter speaks of "believing, ye rejoice with joy unspeakable and full of glory. It is a poor religion that gives no feeling of safety, no feeling of joy or peace. The Lord pity any professing Christian who says, "I have no feelings, I don't believe in this religion of feeling." What, have you no sense of security? no feeling of certainty? no joy? no peace? If that's the kind of religion any of the readers of the Home Department have they have missed the right thing. The pure and undefiled religion of Jesus is different from that. As faith without works is dead, so faith without feeling is dead also. In other words, a profession of faith in Jesus Christ where there is no sense of safety, no feeling of security, no peace or joy arising from said faith in the person, word and finished work of our Lord Jesus Christ is, indeed, a dead faith.

Man says, "give me the sense or feeling of forgiveness first then I will believe God's word; when I have the witness in myself. God says, "He that believeth . . . hath the witness in himself." Until the sinner sets to his seal that God is true and cannot lie, he will not have the spirit of God witnessing with his spirit that he is a child of God. Why? because the Holy Spirit will never witness to man's unbelief. When a poor sin hardened soul reads, "Behold the Lamb of God which taketh away the sin of the world," and says "That takes in my sin I believe it," his faith is counted unto him for righteousness for he believes God's word. He sees and believes that indeed and of a truth Jesus is the propitiation for his sins and that verily "the Lord hath laid on him the iniquity of us all." How can a repentant sinner help but believe on Christ as his own Saviour, if he believes God's word is truth and "believing he rejoices." The glad tidings of great joy mean something to him henceforth. He feels happy because he has repented and believes the gospel. JOHN CARLISLE.

PICKLED WALNUTS.

DEAR EDITOR HOME.—Will you please publish the enclosed receipt for the lady who asked for it. My time is very fully occupied or I would have sent it before. The time to pickle walnuts is June or early July in England (I have never pickled them in Ontario) just before the shell grows hard. The whole of the walnut is used, just as it comes from the tree.

Prick the walnuts with a large darning needle. Steep in brine (cold salt and water) for three or four days, put in fresh brine—bring to boil, let simmer thirty minutes—drain on earthenware for one or two days—put in jars—pour hot or cold vinegar (either will do) on them with ginger, whole pepper, mustard seed, salt if needed. J. W. BACON.

Peterboro, Ont.

THANKS FOR PAPERS.

DEAR EDITOR HOME.—Please allow me to return thanks to those friends who responded so kindly to the request for the *Sunday-School Times* for 1890, to be used in Sunday-school work among the Chinese in this city. A sufficient number has now been received so that we shall not require any more. I wish all who sent the papers could see our interesting work.

Yours very truly,
R. M. LIGHTHALL.

Oct. 7, 1892.

THE TRUE VERSION.

DESTRUCTION OF MISSIONARY PROPERTY IN ASIA MINOR.

(*To the Editor of the Witness.*)

SIR,—In your issue of Aug. 31 I note a mistake that I am sure you will be only too happy to correct. Referring to the burning of the missionary property in Bourdour, Asia Minor, you report that an investigation ordered by the Turkish Government revealed the fact that the destruction of the dwelling of the Rev. Mr. Bartlett, an American missionary at Bourdour, Asia Minor, was caused by the carelessness of a servant. In refutation of this misleading report, let me say that the burning of the building by fanatical natives was so clearly proven that five men are now in prison awaiting trial, and the American Government, through the Legation at Constantinople, has compelled the Porte to pay damages in full, and grant permission to rebuild. Perhaps a short history of the case will help your readers to form some idea of the embarrassment and hinderance to the prosecution of mission work in this country. Let me in the outset say that the building destroyed was not the property of Mr. Bartlett, but of the American Board.

More than a year ago permission was secured from the government to build the house. I must not delay here to detail the exasperating exactions placed upon all foreigners in the matter of building. The law forbids the building of churches or school houses without an imperial firman. A firman is practically unobtainable. Dr. Cyrus Hamlyn, ex-president of Robert College, labored for seven years to obtain one, and then would have been unsuccessful but for a combination of favorable circumstances that carried the matter to a successful issue. Having obtained permission in the regular way to build a house, operations were immediately begun. The work progressed until the walls were finished when, without any reason, an order from the Government came demanding the work to cease. The walls were constructed, as all walls in Bourdour are, of sun-dried mud bricks.

The work was pushed forward as fast as possible that the building might be roofed before the fall rains set it. But just as the walls were finished and ready for the roof, but in a condition to be utterly ruined by rain, the order came to cease operations. This is one method by which Turkish officials extort what are called bribes in Canada, but in this advanced country are termed presents. If the missionaries were of the bribe giving kind the difficulty would be easily solved, but, as it was, the building remained in that unprotected way until ceaseless correspondence with the Government in Constantinople through the American ambassador secured an order to permit the work to proceed.

Again a force of men were set to work. The roof was barely finished when the Government a second time interfered and stopped the work. The excuse made was of the most puerile kind and one that did not bear examination, yet the building remained in that condition until July of this year when Mr. Bartlett in person went to Bourdour to push on the work. Early in the winter the Prime Minister sent an order to the Local Governor to permit the completion of the building, but the latter was so controlled by the prejudice of the Greeks and Armenians that he denied having received any such order. On Mr. Bartlett's arrival he informed the Governor that he had good authority for saying that permission to proceed with the work had been granted and he proposed to push on the work. The Governor while not admitting the receipt of the order yet offered no objections to Mr. Bartlett's proposal. A third time the work was opened up, but little was accomplished when the Greeks and Armenians joined issue and used all their influence to induce the Pasha to interfere again, which he did, and the work for a third time was stopped. By this time feeling among the nominal Christians was running high and threats were openly made. Mr. Bartlett, fearing that the destruction of the property was contemplated, indicated his suspicions to the Governor, at the same time telling him that if anything should happen he would hold him responsible. As a precaution against what seemed quite probable, Mr. Bartlett ordered his men to build the street wall higher. This was no sooner begun than the governor ordered the imprisonment of the men engaged in the work. This act so encouraged the enemy that that very night the building was fired.

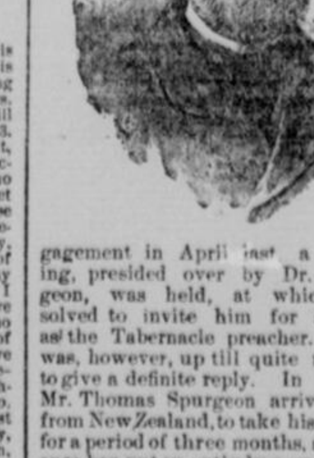
The report of the catastrophe having been caused by the carelessness of Mr. Bartlett's servant gained currency in the following way. When Mr. Bartlett and the Protestant brethren suspected that the building was in danger, one of their number was appointed to sleep in it and act as watchman. He was in the building when it was set fire to and barely escaped with his life. What absolutely clears the young man of carelessness, even, is the fact that he was compelled to retire early that night because the oil in his lamp became exhausted, and the fire occurred four hours after he retired.

This is only one illustration of innumerable ways in which missionary work is hindered, either by the government directly or by the nominal Christians indirectly.

A REGULAR READER AND ADMIRER OF THE "WITNESS."

MR. SPURGEON'S SUCCESSOR.

Under the heading, "The Tabernacle Tempest," the London *Christian World* says: The Metropolitan Tabernacle is just now the centre of an interest as general and eager, though very different in kind, as when, some months ago, all eyes were turned towards it as the scene of its great pastor's obsequies. The daily papers are relieving their dead season with the minutest obtainable details of the division which has taken place over the question of the vacant pastorate. The main facts of the situation are easily stated, At the end of Dr. Pierson's temporary en-



gagement in April last a church meeting, presided over by Dr. James Spurgeon, was held, at which it was resolved to invite him for a further term as the Tabernacle preacher. Dr. Pierson was, however, up till quite recently unable to give a definite reply. In the meantime, Mr. Thomas Spurgeon arrived in England from New Zealand, to take his father's pulpit for a period of three months, and his appearance has put an entirely new face on matters. A large party in the church has rallied to the old name as represented by the pastor's son, and ask why the Spurgeonic succession may not be continued in him. His services as a preacher seem to have been greatly appreciated, as is manifest by the large congregations which he has secured. The awkwardness of the situation is much enhanced by the fact that at the time when this feeling had been suddenly called into open manifestation, Dr. Pierson's acceptance of the call extended to him some months ago has arrived. In a letter, however, to a member of the Opposition, the Doctor, whose conduct throughout seems to have been most honorable and magnanimous, states "that no invitation extended to him must for a moment hinder them in calling any man who is likely to serve the Church acceptably." It must be observed in this connection that the papers have been entirely wrong in stating that Dr. Pierson had received a call to the pastorate. The invitation was simply to the resumption, for a farther limited term, of the office of preacher. The recipient of the letter from Dr. Pierson mentioned above, now writes to say that this invitation would never have been given by the Church if its officers had acted straightforwardly. He declares they suppressed a letter from the Doctor, in which he announced his fixed Pædobaptist sentiments. Had that been read to the meeting, there would have been no call to farther service. A requisition is now being extensively signed by the adherents of Mr. Thomas Spurgeon, demanding the summoning of a church meeting at which the correspondence relative to Dr. Pierson be read, and for the purpose of inviting Mr. Spurgeon to the pastorate. Great, though suppressed, excitement was manifest at the Tabernacle services on Sunday. On Monday evening an immense prayer meeting was presided over by Mr. Thomas Spurgeon, and at its close something like a scene took place in the vestibule. The requisition for a church meeting was lying on a table for signature, and surrounded by an eager crowd. The procedure evoked some very sharp passages from those adverse to the movement, one gentleman being reported to have told those in charge of the document that "they had no business in the church, and if they did not like what was done in it they might walk out." The requisition declares there is no doubt that Mr. T. Spurgeon would accept the pastorate if it were offered him, and that he himself believed his health would permit him to perform the duties of the position.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

THE FIRST CHRISTIAN BUILDING in Tokio was erected twenty-five years ago. There are now ninety-two Christian churches and chapels there.

THE CZAR OF RUSSIA has followed up his gift of £50 to the British and Foreign Sailors' Society by a further gift of a site for the proposed Sailors' Institute and Rest, at the new port, St. Petersburg.

A LITTLE STEAMER of galvanized steel for mission service, on the Zambezi and Shire, was launched at Govan, recently, Mrs. A. L. Bruce, of Edinburgh (a daughter of Dr. Livingstone) naming it the Henry Anderson.

SOME RECENTLY DISCOVERED MANUSCRIPTS in the cellars of the Weslyan Conference Book-room, in London, contain some hymns and poems of Charles Wesley, in his own handwriting. A volume of poems by Samuel Wesley was also found.

MRS. A. E. N. ROBERTSON, of Moscogee, Indian Territory, has translated the Greek New Testament into the tongue of the Cree Indians, and the University of Ohio has given her the degree of Ph.D., in recognition of her work.—*Boston Congregationalist.*

A NONCONFORMIST CHOIR UNION has been formed at Oxford with the object of improving the standard of music in the several churches. The Rev. H. B. Cave, Baptist, has been elected president. A similar union has been formed at Canterbury.

IN RESPONSE to the recent appeal of the British and Foreign Bible Society for a special sum of £50,000 (in addition to the ordinary income) to meet the requirements of the next year or two, upwards of £15,000 have already come to hand. "A few poor Christians," in Vancouver's Island, sent £5.

THE KING OF SIAM has recently presented to Dr. T. Hayward Hays, of Baltimore, medical missionary to Siam, representing the Presbyterian Board of Missions, a handsome gold watch and chain, with locket, in recognition of the Doctor's services at the birth of the King's youngest son. The gift bears the King's monogram, inlaid with diamonds.

WHILE WE REJOICE at the interest taken in foreign missions, we regret that more is not being done for the heathen right at hand. When we learn that within a few hours' ride of Toronto, we have Indians who yet sacrifice a white dog annually to the Great Spirit, we feel that the charge of neglecting souls still lies at the door of our churches. We pray that God may richly bless the efforts being made to reach these rapidly dying out tribes of Indians, and that ere long the Gospel may be preached to all.—*Faithful Witness.*

AWAY IN LABRADOR, Mr. W. T. Grenfell, superintendent of the Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen, is doing his work. He has treated over 350 sick people, and has taken one in-patient into the hospital. Many services have been held, and the audiences have been large. Three times the vessel has been caught out at sea among the icebergs at night, yet neither ice nor rock has been touched, in spite of fogs and gales, which have caused loss of life among fishermen and the wreck of two schooners.—*Christian World.*

A RECENT VISIT to two of the evangelistic tents in connection with Mr. Moody's Bible Institute, Chicago, affords indications of what is being done by this method of religious work. At the large tabernacle at the terminus of the Milwaukee avenue cable line, where Mr. Schivera and his co-laborers are working, we saw an audience of twelve or thirteen hundred of mainly non church-going people gathered, listening most attentively to the gospel, plainly and earnestly preached. There were many inquirers in the after-meeting.—*Standard.*

THE SCHOOL FOR CHRISTIAN WORKERS at Springfield, Mass., has begun its eighth year with increased facilities, larger classes and teaching force. The chapel in the rear of the main building has been remodelled so that it has a seating capacity of 450. Among the new departments are the schools of music and physical culture; also a corresponding school for Sunday-school superintendents and assistants. The department of Christian Evidences and Bible History will be under the care of the Rev. E. H. Knight, late of the Park Street Church, West Springfield.

THE NORTHFIELD TRAINING SCHOOL opened September 29 with more students than at any time previous. Mr. Moody has renewed his offer to the Societies of Christian Endeavor throughout the country to take twenty-five members of the Society at thirty-five dollars each, instead of the regular tuition of fifty dollars for the term of twelve weeks. There has been a great demand for the graduates in home mission, city mission and church temperance work. The Bible Institute in Chicago is also making extensive preparations for the coming year, with special reference to the crowd that will visit the Fair.

SEVEN HUNDRED school teachers are interested in an order issued by the assistant clerk of the school board at Cincinnati. In looking up a legal question he discovered that a law had been passed by the Legislature making it mandatory upon teachers to have examinations in "hygiene, physiology, and the nature and effect upon the human system of alcoholic drinks." This law has been ignored or overlooked by fully six-sevenths of the teachers. The clerk has notified the teachers that he would refuse to honor orders for salary in the future until the proper certificates are secured.

A SOCIALIST CONVERTED.—It is reported that through the efforts of the Salvation Army one of the followers of Herr Most has been converted. The following is his story, as related by him in a Methodist Church in Pittsburgh, recently: "I was an anarchist because I loved beer. I loved beer because I was an anarchist. . . . My wife loved me and ours, but I loved my anarchy and my beer. She went to work. She washed clothes to support me and my anarchy. I abused the capitalist for making me poor and making my wife work. I drank beer and abused men of money. Finally, when I was unable to make an impression upon the capitalist, I transferred my abuse to my wife. The impression made upon her was worth considering. One day I did consider it. I became a Salvationist and stopped abusing my wife. I also stopped abusing capitalists, who didn't care for my abuse, and stopped drinking beer."

THE FUTURE OF BRAZIL.—Mrs. Mary Clement Leavitt, the W. C. T. U. missionary, writes:—We do not sufficiently appreciate the possibilities of the future of Brazil. The United States alone has an equal, unbroken, united territory of fertile land. This vast domain, with its wonderful fertility, its variety and beauty, is fast filling with European emigrants from Norway to Italy. The Protestant missionary should meet them as they land with the Bible in their own tongue, just as should be done with the same class in the United States. God has given us the world to christianize, and men, women and money to do it. The only trouble thus far is that rich Christians in America and England have double-locked their coffers against the calls of the Lord for missions, and have put the keys into the hands of Lust-of-the-eye, Pride-of-Life, and the remainder of that family.

"BACK DOORS" AND THE WOMEN.—The question of back doors to public houses has been well aired in Liverpool during the recent sessions, and the testimony of a gentleman of high standing in the city, with reference to the use made by women of these back doors is noteworthy. He says:—"It has, I think, been established beyond doubt, at these and other licensing sessions, that the 'back door,' the 'sly door,' the 'quiet door' are the ruin of women. On Monday, which is the women's drinking day, they congregate together, coming in by twos and threes by these doors, as if to a service, until a 'ring' of them is made. They club together and drink till late in the afternoon, many of them staggering home to find their fires out, their kettles cold, while the tired husband arrives from his work and becomes disgusted with all around. He, too, probably betakes himself to the public house, and on his return the tragic scenes of many a family ensue."

A LITTLE ARCADY in the shape of a model colliers' village is being established by the Bolsover Colliery Company on the Duke of Portland's estate near Chesterfield, England. Two hundred pretty cottages are to have porches decked with roses, woodbine, and other creepers, and gardens in front. A co-operative store will supply the inhabitants with all they want, of the best, and at moderate prices. "There will be no public house, but wholesome beer will be supplied." In connection with the store a savings bank and a cow club will exist, and allotments will be provided. A library, recreation clubs, a choral society, and a brass and drum and fife band, a boys' brigade, classes for the teaching of home arts and crafts, a hospital, and probably public bakehouses and wash-houses will be established. Unsectarian Sunday services will be held. A council of the men will practically govern the village, and will sternly repress drunkenness, gambling and swearing. The men will have the opportunity of buying their houses by small weekly instalments.

PERSISTENCE AND DEVOTION are marked characteristics of many of the Christian converts in China. Miss Grace Wyckoff, of Pang-chuang, gives an account of a hot Sunday afternoon in July last, when she was greatly surprised to see four women come into the yard from a village ten miles away. Three of them were over sixty years of age, and their faces were red with heat and they were very weary. They came simply for a Christian service, walking because the animals were so busy that they could not have a cart. One of these women said: "If one was to give me money, I would not walk that distance to get it." At the same meeting, which was only a regular Sunday service, sixteen other women were present from villages at least six miles distant, and a goodly number from nearer points. In some parts of New England, professing Christians have been known occasionally to absent themselves from church, even though it was considerably less than six miles away.—*Missionary Herald.*

A COLLEGE BY POST IN ENGLAND.

(*Gertrude Jordon, in the New York Churchman*).

How can we best use the educational advantages we ourselves possess for the help of those who, longing for them as we ourselves longed, yet see them sadly out of reach, and at seventeen or thereabouts, find themselves, as far as definite teaching is concerned, at a conclusion?

Some such question must have presented itself to the mind of Miss Caroline Cavendish, when, in 1880, she founded the Christian Women's Education Union with the twofold object of "raising the intellectual standard of religious education, and bringing definite religious influence to bear upon higher education"

This was the little seed, so to speak, from which sprang the College by Post which has now its students scattered far and wide over many lands, and across many seas.

One of the earliest members of this Christian Women's Education Union was Miss Mary L. G. Petrie, a young under-graduate of University College, London, England, and I have by me, as I write, a letter from her written just before the Christmas vacation of that year in which, among the various schemes for writing and study which were to occupy the weeks to come, she speaks of a paper she is going to write on "The Influence of the Christian Faith upon English Poetry," for this new society she had lately joined; showing that even at this early date of its existence her interest in it was strongly roused.

Only a few months later Miss Cavendish put into her hands a letter from a country girl asking for advice and aid in her studies, and, while willingly giving this, it occurred to Miss Petrie to offer similar assistance to others in like case, which she did through the columns of that delightful magazine, "The Girl's Own Paper."

The result showed that there were hundreds of girls who were eager for the advantages offered, which, until then, had seemed beyond their reach.

In England we do not hear from girls the cry "I have no time," as we hear it on this side of the Atlantic; there is often only too much time for the average English girl—specially if she lives in the country—whose father is fairly well off, and who has therefore not to earn her bread or earn her pocket money. Not "how shall I find time," but "how shall I employ the time I have got" is her cry. Very willingly would she continue the studies of which she has just begun to see the use, or to take up new ones, but to do either alone she finds impossible. She is perhaps at some distance from the nearest town where "lessons" may be had; "lectures" and the rarer "courses of lectures" come but occasionally within reach; and though she joins some reading society, its liberty of choice as to reading matter wearies her, and she longs for the incentive of companionship, and the definite plans of study, so much easier to follow out than a mere intention to read regularly. How often does she become depressed and discouraged over her self imposed task! How is she to know whether she is getting on or not? If not, would it not be well to adopt new methods, take different books, or begin a fresh study altogether? Yet, how sorry she might be in after years to have abandoned work in which she was really progressing had she but known it, and in which she only needed direction and encouragement. All honor to those girls who persevere in steady work under such difficulties; but how often it happens that the uphill work is found too wearisome, and relinquished to the few who must have knowledge no matter how steep the road to its attainment.

To girls leading such lives as I have tried to describe it must have been no small pleasure to hear of Miss Petrie's offer of advice and assistance by correspondence, and it is not surprising to learn that in less than six months 335 young ladies were enrolled as members of what was now called the Students' Branch of the Christian Women's Educational Union.

Of course it was impossible for Miss Petrie, who had still the hardest part of her own university career before her, to undertake this work alone, but friends came forward, most of whom had had a university education themselves; rules were made and classes organized to assist by correspondence those whose education having been brought up to a certain point were anxious to carry it still further, for the pure love of knowledge itself, but who were unable to do so in any other way.

In 1883 Miss Petrie completed her university course and took her degree of B.A. with honors. She had won in different years every prize offered by her college, including an extra prize for the best paper on "Thought and Action," for which she wrote an exquisite poem called "Amaranth." She was now able to devote more time and thought to the Students' Branch, which soon came to be known as the College by Post, the name it now bears, and which is in every respect a college except that it has no building, and asks no fees, only a small subscription to defray printing and postage expenses.

It has its three terms, and its regular dates of admission. Its lectures, examination papers and reports all pass by post between teacher and students, who have to conform to the college rules as carefully as though they were at Girton.

For instance each student has to read the appointed books on the subjects she selects at least six hours every week, and no one is admitted who is not willing to join one of the Scripture classes for the study of God's Word half an hour daily.

Miss Petrie and her colleagues are all members of the Church of England, and the daily lessons of our Church form the subject of study in one of the classes; in others the portions of Scriptures selected by some of the well-known Bible reading unions; but Miss Petrie felt that none of these quite fulfilled her ideal of what Bible study for students should be, and in 1888 she elaborated a scheme which she called the "Chronological Scripture Cycle," and which bids fair to give the College by Post a world-wide reputation. The Chronological Scripture Cycle is a scheme for reading the Bible through in three years chronologically, taking the Psalms with the life of David, the Prophecies, with Kings and Chronicles, the Epistles, and the Acts and so on. Nine short papers of from fifteen to twenty pages each contain the condensed information necessary to the intelligent study of the terms, chapters, the geography, periods and dates; God's revelation of himself to man; man's relation to God in worship, etc., and at the end of each paper is a series of thirty two questions, not intended so much to test the memory of the student as to lead her to read thoughtfully and observingly.

This scheme proved so acceptable to the students, that about a year ago Miss Petrie was persuaded to open an outer circle of "Readers," upon whom the rules for students should not be binding, but who might have the advantage of the C. S. C., papers and follow out the scheme at their leisure.

This circle of readers now numbers 1 400, many of whom are men, though the classes of the College by Post are, of course, wholly feminine, and it is not surprising to learn that this autumn the series will be published in book form under the title of "Clews to Holy Writ."

Besides these Scripture classes obligatory on every student, there is a choice of eighteen secular subjects, including several branches of English, modern languages, Greek, Latin, Arithmetic, Mathematics, Church History, Christian Evidences, Logic, Political Economy, Theory of Music, etc.

The would-be student on applying to Miss Petrie is furnished with a list of these subjects, and, when she has selected those she wishes to follow, is put in communication with the ladies who will be her teachers therein, often hundreds of miles away. These teachers, of whom 184 have been enrolled since the beginning of the college, are all cultivated women anxious to make their own acquirements useful to those less favored than themselves, and their services are given freely and gladly.

It is indeed purely a labor of love on the part of these Christian women of large culture for those who would have the culture if they could, but to whom but for the College by Post it would be unattainable.

The question may be asked, does the College by Post not enter unfairly into competition with professional teachers by offering free education to many who would otherwise receive it in the regular way? But this is not found to be the case, and Miss Petrie has never had any reason to suppose that those who use her classes should seek instruction elsewhere. In the first place a complete education is not given; students must be more than sixteen years of age and have advanced in their studies sufficiently to profit by correspondence before they are admitted; no attempt is made to prepare for any public examination, nor is any system of "coaching" pursued. And in these days of certificates and diplomas this should be a sufficient guarantee that those only use the College by Post who study for study's sake.

Since the college was founded, eleven years ago, 2,814 students have been enrolled, and there are now eighty-one classes in operation.

WHAT JAMES GILMOUR SAYS.

Under this heading an Australian paper publishes the following selections from the papers of the celebrated missionary to the Mongols:

CONCERING SELF DENIAL.

"Pardon me," he writes to a friend, "for expressing myself on one matter—the Chinese teetotal business. I suppose you can beat me in argument. I am still more than ever convinced that teetotalism is right and needful for the success of native Christian life in China. I believe were Christ here now as missionary amongst us, he would be an enthusiastic teetotaler and non-smoker. Tobacco is comparatively a harmless matter, but it is not so unimportant as it seems to us foreigners.

"Many friends have demurred to my making teetotalism an essential of Christianity, and many more have still more strongly demurred to my taking such a pronounced stand against the use of tobacco. The position of my friends is exactly my position before going into that region; but after going to that region, and seeing just how things were, no other course seemed open to me but to demand in all who wanted to do right the abandonment of the whole three; and I am convinced that any other missionary placed in the same circumstances would have taken the same stand.

"Good, earnest Christian men smoke and drink. Evangelists and pastors owned of God to the salvation of souls, smoke, and see no harm in it. The reason is they have never seen how the thing works, and don't know the harm it does. I feel sure that if they could see with their own eyes men, women, and children, hungry, and in rags, when, but for tobacco and whiskey, they might be well fed and well clothed, these same good brethren, whose example is quoted against my position, would be the first and most earnest to say, 'I will neither smoke nor drink whiskey while the world stands.'"

THE HIGHER LIFE.

"I have got a step nearer to God lately. It is this: I do not strive to get near him, I simply ask Christ to take me nearer him. Why shouldn't I? Does not Christ save men from a distance from God, and bring us near? *Peace, Blessing, and Power*, by Haslam, sent me by an old college mate in Scotland, was the means used. The chum tried my soul much when I was at home last. I think I was of use to him, and now he has been of use to me. Let us sow beside all waters."

"Lately I have come to see that we have but to put ourselves into the hand of Jesus, and let him do with us as he likes, and he'll save us sure and certain."

"God has waked me up these last years to such an extent that I feel a different man. I wanted Christ's blessing more than I wanted himself. That is not right. Lately, too, I have become calm. Before I worked, oh, so hard and so much, in prayer to God to bless my work. Now I try to pray and get more blessing, and then work enough to let the blessing find its way through me to men. Perhaps I work as much as before, but I don't worry at the things I cannot overtake. I feel, too, more than I did, that God is guiding me. Oh! sometimes the power of God flows over me like a river."

"About feeling—never mind that at all. Things are so whether we feel them or not. Let us take God at his word, and not consider our feelings."

"All I know about the process is just going to God and telling him what I want and asking to be allowed to have it. 'Seek, and ye shall find.' I know no secret but this."

CONCERNING THE HOLY SCRIPTURES.

"I am reading through the New Testament at about the rate of a Gospel a day, or two Epistles. Rapid reading has advantages. Close study of minute portions has other advantages. All sorts of reading are valuable. Go for your Bible, brother. There is an end more in it than you or I have yet seen. I am going through it both in Chinese and English, and it pays as nothing else."

"Romans viii. I find good reading in dull spiritual weather, and the Psalms, too, are useful. When I feel I cannot make headway in devotion, I open at the Psalms and push out in my canoe, and let myself be carried along in the stream of devotion which flows through the whole book. The current always sets toward God, and in most places is strong and deep."

"What helps me most at present is the Psalms. I take a few verses every morning (almost), and learn off the Chinese translations of them. I never knew there was so much in the Psalms before. I believe that even at the end of a long life, this (discovery of more and more in God's word) will hold true of all the Bible, and then for the beyond there is the Inexhaustible himself—satisfaction for the present and plenty for the future."

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

JOHN'S VICTORY.

BY ANNIE A. CHESNEY.

The schoolroom showed signs of great excitement. To be sure, that had not been wanting any time during the past two weeks, for an entertainment to which an admission fee is to be charged is at all times an exciting affair, and each day new questions about the dialogue, or the drill, or the choruses came up for discussion and settlement. But the commotion of which I speak was not even to be explained by the fact that the great day itself had arrived, for notice the looks of vexation on all faces, and coming nearer some of the groups which are standing in various parts of the room hear the exclamations—

"I think it's too mean for anything." "He might play, anyway, even if he won't speak or sing." "Don't you think Miss Clark will make him take part?" and so on.

In the meantime the subject of these remarks, John Crawford, the largest boy in the school, was at home feeling more unhappy, I am sure, than those whose pleasure he was spoiling. John was a good-natured, large-hearted boy, very popular with the rest of the pupils, and his popularity had been greatly increased by his share in the entertainment in question. Not only was he to be one of the chief characters in the boys' dialogue, and sing a solo, but he was to play for the other singers and also for the girls' fan drill. Into all these he had entered with great spirit, and everything promised to be highly successful when—this happened.

The day before the one on which the entertainment was to come off Miss Clark had given John a mark which he thought he did not deserve. And now John's evil genius was uppermost. He would show Miss Clark what he would do, or rather what he would not do.

"Say," he called to one of the girls in the fan drill, as he was going home that afternoon, "you'll have to get some one else to play for you to-morrow. I'm not coming to the entertainment."

His resolution seemed to gather strength as he gave it voice, and he repeated it to other boys and girls, most of whom tried to coax him to give in. One or two came back to the teacher to tell the news, but she listened without comment, thinking that when the time came John would repent of his words and all would be right.

The entertainment was to take the place of the regular exercises of the afternoon. When the pupils were dismissed at noon they were told to reassemble, as usual, at one o'clock, although the programme was not to begin until half-past one. When John and his younger brother Raymond went home to lunch they found their mother ready to return with them to school, but though Raymond, as soon as he had eaten, hurried to his room to don his best clothes, John made no movement to accompany him.

"You haven't any time to spare," said his mother glancing at the clock.

"I'm not going," said John sulkily.

"Why, what in the world is the matter?" asked Mrs. Crawford.

Then John burst forth and told his grievance. Miss Clark had called on him to recite, and he did not know her question. She would not repeat it, but had marked him a total failure. He was not inattentive, but had really not heard her.

"Did you tell her so?" asked his mother.

"Yes," replied John rather reluctantly, "and she only said that I had not heard her a good many times lately."

"And is that true?" queried Mrs. Crawford.

"Yes," admitted her son, "but I was listening yesterday."

"John, suppose Miss Clark has been unjust to you, what has that to do with your not taking part in the entertainment?"

"Why, if she is so mean, I am not going to do anything for her."

"That is, if she is mean, as you call it, you are going to be mean too? You know that is neither right nor manly; besides you are gaining nothing by acting so; your mark is not taken off. You only annoy Miss Clark, disappoint the boys and girls, and, I am sure, you do not make yourself any happier."

Raymond's step was heard on the stairs. Mrs. Crawford continued:

"I will not say that you must take part, for if you do not do so freely and cheerfully it be worth nothing, but you must return to school this afternoon, as I do not want any absent marks against you."

Raymond came in as she finished speaking, and the two passed out together leaving John alone.

He knew all that his mother said was true; it was mean to spoil the entertainment, and, after all, if Miss Clark had been mistaken yesterday, it was no great wonder for she was always speaking to him for inattention. He believed he would dress, get his banjo, and take his place among the performers. But then came the thought that he had told so many of the fellows that he would not sing or play. What a ninny they would think him, and how they would tease after it was all over! No, he couldn't stand that. Seizing his hat he hurried along and entered the school-room where Miss Clark was anxiously awaiting him.

Her heart sank when she saw that he wore his school suit, and, still worse, that he carried no banjo. The school had not yet been called to order, but John took his seat and was soon surrounded by a crowd of boys and girls. Somehow it did not seem such a fine, brave thing to do now that he saw their disappointment and caught a glimpse of Miss Clark's worried face. He answered the pupils sullenly enough, and angry and indignant they gradually left him.

Miss Clark was helpless. The afternoon would be ruined if John persisted in his stubbornness, and yet she felt, as his mother had done, that it was no time to command obedience. But she would give him a chance to conquer himself. Calling him in the hall she placed her hand on his shoulder and said;

"Is it true that you have not brought your banjo, and do not intend to play?"

The boy's eyes filled. He was not so brave, or rather so hard-hearted, as he had supposed, but he answered:

"I don't think you should have marked me yesterday when I told you that I was listening."

"Ought that to influence your actions in this affair, John?"

"No, Miss Clark, it ought not. I have done a lot of mean things, but I think I never did anything as mean as this," and the tears were in danger of overflowing.

Miss Clark could have hugged the boy to see his better nature triumph so completely, and then, too, the relief on her own account was great. But she postponed any sympathy or praise for the moments were precious.

"You will have time to run home for your banjo," she said, "and if you are a little late we will wait for you."

Her smiling face, as she re-entered the room, told the pleasant news without the need of words, and bright, happy looks were reflected on all sides.

The pupils were in their seats when, exactly at half-past one, John appeared in the doorway. He was breathless, but his face beamed with pleasant excitement. He had changed his clothes, and had stopped to gather a rose for his coat; best of all, the banjo was under his arm.

As the children caught sight of him they greeted him with a vigorous clapping of hands, in which the teacher joined heartily. Flushed and smiling he walked to his place, and it is safe to say that no applause won by him in the exhibition which followed sounded half so sweet as this given in honor of his mastery over anger and self-will.—*Presbyterian Observer.*

COME, LITTLE LEAVES.

"Come, little leaves," said the wind one day—
"Come o'er the meadows with me and play;
Put on your dresses of red and gold:
Summer is gone, and the days grow cold."

Soon as the leaves heard the wind's loud call,
Down they came fluttering, one and all;
Over the brown fields they danced and flew,
Singing the soft little songs they knew.
—*Youth's Temperance Banner.*

CITY MISSIONARY WALDRON, of Boston, met a prominent business man a while ago who said, "Looking over my cash account, I saw this entry: Pug terrier, $10, and on the next line, City Missionary Society, $5. I haven't felt quite easy about the matter ever since, and you may count on me for an additional $5." A good many people would be made similarly uncomfortable if they carefully scanned their lists of expenditures for luxuries and for benevolence.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Cherry Pectoral

Has no equal for the prompt relief and speedy cure of **Colds, Coughs, Croup, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, Preacher's Sore Throat, Asthma, Bronchitis, La Grippe,** and other derangements of the throat and lungs. The best-known cough-cure in the world, it is recommended by eminent physicians, and is the favorite preparation with singers, actors, preachers, and teachers. It soothes the inflamed membrane, loosens the phlegm, stops coughing, and induces repose.

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Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

Prompt to act, sure to cure

AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.

[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.

A FARM without a tool house is like pants without pockets.

WHEN A PLAT is to be set with trees, the grass and weeds should be killed out.

IN SHIPPING FRUIT any considerable distance, remember that bruises hasten decay.

IN 1880 only 13 percent of Kansas farmers were renters, and in 1890 more than 33 percent of them were renters—an increase of 153 percent of landless farmers in one of the best Western farming States.

IF YOU CANNOT HAUL the manure to the fields as fast as made, and have no shed under which to store it, put it in piles and throw a few inches of earth over it. This will preserve it in good shape, and will repay the labor required.

ADVICES ON THE BROOM corn crop indicate an average in Illinois fully 15 percent larger than last year, and also an increased yield per acre. Quality of crop in this State is very fine, with the exception that some is red-tipped. The Western crop is also larger than a year ago, but here the quality is not as satisfactory.

JAMES IRVING, of Grattan, told an Eganville editor that he dug from one hill of Early Rose potatoes 113 tubers fit for table use. Mr. A. Wilson, an Eganville man, dug in his garden a potato of the "Early Rose" variety that weighed two pounds and had the shape of a bull frog.

ALL BARNS, SHEDS, and other outbuildings should now be put in order for the cold and stormy weather that will soon be here. It is especially important to keep farm stock well protected and in good condition at this juncture, as it will go far towards carrying them safely through the winter.

GIVE THE HENS FREE RANGE of the garden as soon as the crops are secured. They will pick up a good many odds and ends, over-ripe vegetables, etc., besides finding an abundant harvest of insects. Now that vegetation is dying do everything that you can to help them to a varied diet.

EVEN THE MOST WEATHER-WISE cannot tell what a day may bring forth in the matter of temperature, and therefore the wise cultivator will get in those crops liable to damage at the earliest moment practicable, properly store or market them, and then take timely action for the protection of his family and domestic animals from the rigors of the winter season.

THE CROP OF POTATOES this season in the United States, is estimated at 177,000,000 bushels, against 225,000,000 bushels the year before, and 135,000,000 bushels in 1890. Michigan is going to have a better crop than was generally expected early in the season. There will be a fair crop of late potatoes in Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan, the quality of which, however, is still uncertain.

SOME FARMERS CLAIM that wheat is benefited by pasturing the calves upon it in autumn. They say that by cropping it down the stooling out of the plant is promoted. Personally we should need some further proof of its efficacy before venturing very far. It might be well to experiment upon a small portion of the wheat field this fall, and observe the result.

THE SECRETARY of the Indiana Horticultural Society relates the experience of a farmer who took advantage of some warm weather in February to commence ploughing a piece of clover sod. The return of cold weather stopped his work when the field was about two-thirds ploughed, and he had to finish in April. On the two-thirds first ploughed there was a fine stand and a good crop, and that on the rest was almost destroyed by cutworms.

AN AMERICAN BEE-MASTER has recently turned attention to the production of "stingless bees." The coming bee ought, he thinks, to have no sting, and a longer proboscis than the ordinary bee, so as to reach down into deeper flowers after the honey. As the giant bee of India owns the required proboscis, and as there is a stingless bee in South America, it is expected that by crossing these with the ordinary bee a new variety, uniting the peculiar virtues of all the three, can be obtained.

MANY FARMERS can profitably employ their leisure this month in making permanent and other improvements upon their premises. If the season be dry, draining may be done advantageously. Under-draining is needed on many farms, and is an investment that would pay large dividends for a succession of years. Well laid tile drains are the cheapest in the end, and the most effectual in fitting the land for cultivation; but stone drains, brush drains, or open ditches, if put at sufficient depth and provided with proper outlets, will do good service while they last.

A CORRESPONDENT WRITES.—Not one-half the harvest had been completed on the Flintshire and Denbighshire hills. Rain has fallen in torrents this week, and the grain is in a deplorable condition, most of it having been cut a fortnight. Coupled with the failure of the hay crop and the serious fall in the price of horned cattle and sheep, the agricultural outlook in North Wales is very dismal. A commodious estate has just been sold near Mold for £2,000, for which fifteen years back £6,500 was declined. This illustrates that the landlords feel the pinch as well as the tenants. The great fall in the value of landed estate in this particular locality is ascribed to the combined commercial and agricultural depression.—*Flintshire Observer.*

FALL PLOUGHING can be done at but little more than half the cost of spring ploughing. It is preferable for all kinds of soils except the very light, friable, sandy, and gravelly ones, containing small quantities of vegetable mold; and it is better for all crops except Indian corn. Turn lap furrows, and take care that good water furrows are drawn to carry off the excess of water. This water may often be led entirely away from ploughed land if preferred. Hillsides which are liable to wash cannot be ploughed in the autumn, unless it is done early enough not only to get grain sowed but to have the ground well covered with the fall growth. It is now too late in the season for this in most sections; but we advise the pushing of fall ploughing wherever it is practicable.

PRIOR TO THE INTRODUCTION of guano and artificial fertilizers which are now so common, farmyard manure was the sheet anchor of the British farmer, and by it alone, or in conjunction with compost, chalk, marl, and lime, he was enabled to restore to his land a portion of the fertility exhausted by the usual farm crops. A compost, as its name implies, consists of a mixture of any kind of useless vegetable matter, such as leaves, peat, moss, the long grass cut from banks, ditches, and other waste places. This vegetable matter is gathered into heaps several feet in depth, and left for some months to ferment and undergo certain chemical changes which cause it to become fit for manure for the root crops. Applied to clay soils it not only has a manurial effect, but also improves and lightens the texture of the soil in the same way as farmyard dung.

THE CROPS AT BATTLEFORD.—Once more the crops have been safely garnered, and from almost every section of the broad prairie land the reports are alike—crops fair to good in quantity, and of excellent quality throughout. In this district they will rank as very good, and have all been secured in prime condition. There was an abundance of rain all through the growing season, and there having been no frost to cut the unripe grain, it matured perfectly. It is later than usual, but that is due to the lateness of the spring. However, all's well that ends well, and our people have much to be thankful for. Root crops promise an enormous yield, and cattle are in prime condition and it will be indeed strange if our people do not enjoy a high degree of comfort and prosperity.—*Battleford Herald.*

DRY WOOD.—But few persons are fully aware of the amount of water contained in their firewood, and the loss they sustain in not having it properly seasoned at the time it is wanted for use. Kiln-dried wood burns so much more readily, that for kindling purposes it will often pay to put a little in the stove oven the evening before, when coal fires can be easily started with it. Where wood is used generally in the house fires, people cannot go to the trouble of kiln-drying it, but they can fell the trees at the season when they contain the least sap and expose the wood to the drying influence of the summer heat and in autumn place it under shelter to be used in its best condition in the winter. Nothing is more wasteful or unsatisfactory than the attempt to burn half-seasoned wood, for the water it contains must be evaporated out of it before a good fire can be made with it. Then again, it will pay to prepare the wood ready for use by sawing and splitting it beforehand, instead of putting it off as many do until near the time they want to burn it.

STORING ROOTS.—Wherever potatoes are still in the ground they should be dug and properly stored at the earliest opportunity. If your crop is touched by the rot, or likely to be, remember that moisture and heat are the greatest factors of vegetable decomposition. Therefore guard against the disease by digging the tubers in dry weather, and housing or burying in the driest state possible. Most other root crops yet in the open ground should be dug and safely secured and disposed of before the freezing weather. Parsnips are so hardy that they may be left in the ground through the winter, but beets, carrots, and rutabagas must be taken up and protected from the frost. The usual order is to harvest beets first, then secure the carrots, and follow with the turnips. Roots will generally keep well if stored in pits where the frost does not reach them and there is sufficient ventilation.

EUROPEAN HARVEST.—England has finished harvest, Scotland and Ireland have still some oats out, and North Wales, most belated of all, is said to have some unharvested fields both of barley and of wheat. But from now we may count the 1892 as "a tale that is told." The yields are in no case really heavy, and it may be added there are few cases in which anything is more than 20 percent under average. But for the extraordinary low prices prevailing 1892 would not pass for a bad agricultural year, though it has no claims to rank among the abundant or propitious seasons. On the Continent the wheat crops are generally better than last year, though not "bumper" yields anywhere. Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Bulgaria, France, Germany, Holland, Italy, Roumania, Russia, Servia, and Turkey report an increased yield on 1891; but Austria Hungary, France, Germany, Holland, Italy Russia and Turkey have smaller crops than in 1890.

FARMERS CLUBS.—The season has arrived for organizing and operating farmers clubs. Every populous rural section would be benefited by having an organization of soil tillers holding regular meetings during the fall, winter, and spring, for discussion, the reading of essays on practical subjects, and occasional lectures. So if there is no club in your locality, stir up your neighbors until one is organized, and then aid in making the meetings as interesting and beneficial as possible. Discussion by intelligent, practical, and experienced men on matters pertaining to their calling, is sure to bring out useful facts, and the grain and fruit growers, breeders, dairymen, and market gardeners participate therein, the better will their home interests be promoted. Facts and conclusions based on close observation and careful experiments are what farmers and stockmen want and the best way to obtain them is by comparing experiences in field, dairy, and stock yard, and having free discussion thereupon.

LAND FOR THREE CENTS AN ACRE.—One need not go to the far West to get land at low figures. The County Commissioners of Carbon County on Tuesday sold 10,000 acres of unredeemed mountain land. The tracts are in different parts of the County. Some of it was sold for less than three cents an acre. This sale was different from the usual treasurer's sale of unseated lands. The County Treasurer every two years puts up at public auction unseated lands for the taxes that are charged against them. The purchaser cannot buy a tract for any less amount than the taxes, and the former owner can redeem the tract at any time within two years by refunding to the purchaser his money. All tracts not sold at the Treasurers' sale are turned over to the County Commissioners. The County Commissioners hold the tract for five years, and if during the meantime the taxes are still unpaid, it is then advertised, put up at auction, and sold for whatever it will bring, regardless of the taxes that are charged against it. That is the kind of a sale that was held on Tuesday. The only requirement was that a tract was must bring not less than $10, so as to pay the costs, etc., of advertising.—*Allentown Pa., Chronicle News.*

THE DIVINING ROD.—No little astonishment has been caused amongst the inhabitants of Fishborne and Wootton, Isle of Wight by the successful use of the divining rod. On the shore near Wootton Creek, overlooking the Solent, is a yachting estate known as Woodside, the residence of the Rev. J. B. Morgan, which has hitherto been without a good supply of water. Two wells had been sunk at considerable expense, but without success. It was thereupon decided to call in the assistance of Mr. William Stone, a well-known operator with the divining-rod. On his arrival Mr. Stone, after cutting his rod in the neighboring coppice, set to work, and, within 10 minutes, indicated a spot which everyone seemed to consider the most unlikely on the estate. It was on the brow of the hill, and over 100ft. above the house, whereas the well had been previously sunk in low lying land. Men were, however, quickly set to work, and at a depth of 7ft. the water rushed into the well so fast that the men were obliged to get out, and the water came to the top of the well. The spring has been found an ample supply, and the quality is excellent. This is Mr. Stone's third visit to the island. On his first visit he discovered a spring at Arreton, which yields enough water to supply the wants of the village, and he subsequently found water on another estate near Ryde.—*South Wales Chronicle.*

IRISH AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS. It appears from the report of the Irish Registrar-General that the total area under crops in Ireland in 1892 is 4,884,784 acres, being a net increase on the extent in 1891 of 66,403 acres, or 1.4 percent. In 1891 the extent returned under grass was 10,289,654 acres, in 1892 the amount returned is 10,250,801 acres, being a decrease of 47,853 acres; the extent returned as fallow in 1891 was 21,626 acres, and in 1892 26,936 acres; the extent under woods and plantations in 1891 was 311,551 acres, against 309,655 acres in 1892; and the extent returned under "turf bog, marsh, barren mountain land &c.," in 1891 was 4,883,129 acres, against 4,861,168 acres in 1892, being a decrease of 21,961 acres; of the acreage thus returned in 1892, 1,180,828 acres have been entered by the enumerators as turf bog, 515,668 acres as marsh, and 2,925,389 acres as barren mountain land. As regards the live stock, it appears that between 1891 and 1892 there has been an increase of 14,007 in the number of horses and mules: an increase in the number of cattle amounting to 82,514; and an increase in sheep amounting to 105,089. Pigs exhibit a decrease of 251,842. Of the 15,335,581 poultry enumerated in 1892, 920,647 were turkeys, 2,115,828 were geese, 2,846,133 were ducks, and 9,422,946 were ordinary fowl.

A VALUABLE FODDER PLANT.—A new fodder plant of an extraordinary promise has been recently introduced. It is a variety of wild pea, Lathyrus sylvestris, a native of Southern Europe, but cultivated by Prof. Wagner for thirty years, and greatly improved by constant, careful attention. This plant is a member of the family known as Leguminosæ, to which clover and the pea belong, and is noted for the large proportion of nitrogenous matter contained in the seed and herbage. This plant, however, is said to surpass the clovers and the related lucern (alfalfa) in this respect. Analyses show that it contains three times as much fat and twice as much of digestible albuminoids and carbonaceous matters as any hitherto cultivated plant of this family. An analysis of the hay by Dr. Voelcker, the chemist of the Royal Agricultural Society, shows that Lathyrus sylvestris has 4.95 percent of fat in the dry matter and 24.75 percent of albuminoids, while clover hay of the best quality has 15.3 percent of albuminoids and 3.2 percent of fat. The plant yields a total weight of green crop equal to 16⅔ tons to the acre, which, as it has more than a fourth less water in it, would make twice the average amount of hay as clover. This plant is now growing on the grounds of more than half the experiment stations in the United States in Canada, in every country in Europe, in South America, New Zealand and in Australia. It has a deep root, which grows like that of clover, and, after having given twenty or more successive crops of fodder or hay, it may be turned under and made to enrich the land for several successive grain crops, and be then reseeded for another term of years. It grows on the driest sands and needs no irrigation. The Director of the Michigan Experiment Station says of it: "It has withstood perfectly a temperature of 23° below zero the past winter, and is now (April 25) growing vigorously. These plants have the most wonderful development of roots and nitrogen nodules I ever saw—they seem to go down to China." If half of these reports be true, it appears that we have in store for the enterprising farmer a most valuable addition to our list of fodder and hay crops as well as an invaluable crop for ensilage. The seed contains more than twice as much albuminoids as wheat, and three times as much fat. They most nearly approach in this respect the average cottonseed oil meal.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

IF YOU CANNOT have all your stock of the best, have the best you can.

COWS SHOULD BE GIVEN EXTRA RATIONS to keep up their flow of milk, as good butter may be made in October if they are properly protected and fed plentifully.

IN SPITE of the heavy export of frozen meat from New Zealand, the number of live stock in the colony has increased by 1,721,748 during the past year, and now stands at 18,475,500.

A GREAT MANY KICKING COWS might be cured and more prevented by simply trimming the finger nails often enough to keep them from cutting the teats of the cows.

SHEEP MAY BE PASTURED later than any other stock, but they ought to have shelter from the long, cold autumn rains, as during these rains they get soaked to the skin and suffer greatly from the cold, as their wool is a long time in drying. It is a good plan to have rude sheds out in the field for the sheep to run under, and thus save the trouble of driving them to the stables.

THE BIG, HANDSOME, LONG-WOOLLED SHEEP of Lincolnshire are growing in appreciation throughout the vast pastoral territories of the Argentine Republic. At the present time there are several buyers for the farmers of La Plata, who are visiting the chief Lincolnshire breeding farms. A large business is reported, the only fear, indeed, being lest the very pick of the breed on certain farms should be carried off for breeding purposes abroad. Large drafts have been made on the Pointon and other well known flocks.

The *British Medical Journal* says: "We are informed that the Board of Agriculture have drawn up and will issue forthwith orders conferring upon County Councils (and especially that of London) new and increased powers for the suppression of glanders and farcy. They will include powers of inspection of public stables and places of sales for horses, and powers of isolation, disinfection, and destruction. They do not go to the full length desired, owing to money questions, but will be very effective. The London County Council are proposing immediately to appoint a special staff of veterinary superintendents and inspectors to put them in force."

A NEW ARGUMENT in defence of the practice of dehorning cattle is being put forth by the Minnesota Experiment Station. By dehorning the half of a herd and keeping them apart from those not dehorned, it is found that the former yield daily a much larger quantity of milk with a higher percentage of fat. The reason given is that, in a herd of horned cattle, the larger cows drive the small from their food and water. The consequence is irregular feeding and drinking, a diminished yield of milk, and premature births. Deprived of their horns, the beasts live in peace, and thrive.

CHICAGO HORSE MARKET.—There have arrived 1,472 horses at the yard last week, the lightest receipts during the month. The arrivals for the three preceding weeks were close around 1,900 head. All but 263 of last week's arrivals were re-shipped. The following are the quotations as received from J. S. Cooper, Union Stock Yards:

Draught horses, 1,600 to 1,700 lbs.	$190 to $225
1,400-lb. chunks	130 to 165
1,200 to 1,300-lb. chunks	120 to 145
Streeters	100 to 115
Drivers	125 to 200
Coach teams	400 to 600
Range horses, 1,000 lbs.	30 to 50

—*Prairie Farmer.*

TO REAR A GOOD COLT, these two things should be understood and acted upon: Feed makes the animal and training makes the disposition. The very best food should be supplied the colt from the first, and even while it is with the mare it should be fed, both through the dam and by its own mouth. Beginning in a small way the ability to digest food is cultivated and increased, and its first growth is the foundation on which after-growth is built. And as that is the better, so this is. The stronger and broader the foundation, the same will be the superstructure. And as long as digestion is perfect the quantity of food given may be measured only by that test.

MESSRS MACDONALD, FRASER & CO. (Limited) opened their great annual two days' show and sale of Clydesdale horses, colts, fillies, foals, and harness horses, cobs and ponies, the catalogue for the day's sale comprising 235 horses. In point of number the show was larger than the corresponding sale of last year; but, if anything, was not of so good a class. The best class of farm horses or those suitable for heavy carting purposes, were in good demand, and high prices were realized. Well grown two and three-year-old colts and fillies were also in good demand, but small ill grown sorts were stiff to cash. Best class of work horses, four to seven years old, to £70, and from £34 to £55; seven-year-old and upwards from £15 to £32; colts and fillies, rising three years old, from £33 to £44, and from £15 10s to £30; harness horses from £25 to £36; cobs from £17 to £28; ponies from £8 to £15; worn-out sort from £4 to £10.—*Stirling Observer.*

THE DISEASE KNOWN AS COW POX is of little importance, but yet at times very inconvenient because it affects the udder and teats and interferes with the milking. It appears as round, red spots, not larger than a dime on the udder or the teats, or both; these spots change into sores, which are soon covered with scabs. If these are broken or rubbed off, the sores become troublesome; but if all goes well the disease runs its course in ten or fourteen days, and the scabs fall off, leaving new skin under them. The disease is exceedingly contagious, and precautions are to be taken to prevent it from spreading through the herd. The sick animal should be isolated and kept quiet, and milked by silver milking tubes if necessary. The person who attends the sick cows should not go near the others. The disease returns again, and a cow may have it several times. It is different from the human small pox, and a much milder disease.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA ERADICATED—From the Department of Agriculture we have the following proclamation: Notice is hereby given that the quarantines heretofore existing in the counties of King's and Queen's, State of New York, and the counties of Essex and Hudson, State of New Jersey, for the suppression of contagious pleuro-pneumonia among cattle, are this day removed. The removal of the aforesaid quarantines completes the dissolving of all quarantines established by this department in the several sections of the United States for the suppression of the above named disease. No case of this disease has occurred in the State of Illinois since December 29, 1887, a period of more than four years and eight months. No case has occurred in the State of Pennsylvania since September 29, 1888, a period of four years within a few days. No case has occurred in the State of Maryland since September 18, 1889, a period of three years. No case has occurred in the State of New York since April 30, 1891, a period of more than one year and four months. No case has occurred in the State of New Jersey since March 25, 1892, a period of six months, and no case has occurred in any other portion of the United States within the past five years. I do therefore officially declare that the United States is free from the disease known as contagious pleuro-pneumonia. J. M. Rusk, Secretary.

DAIRYING DOTS.

IF ANYTHING CAN BE MORE FILTHY than to put the milk away without straining, it is to use a wire strainer or a dirty rag which has not been washed since the last time of milking.

A CELLAR which is also a vegetable storehouse is not a good place in which to keep milk and make butter. If you expect to produce a first-class article, the dairy room should be by itself, and used for dairy purposes only.

THE AVERAGE CREAMERY BUTTER is called better than the average farm dairy butter, and the same is true of cheese, but there are some private dairies that make better goods and get better prices than the factories can. Such ones should hesitate before pooling their products along with the shiftless, careless ones who never could make good butter, mainly because they had not learned how to make good milk to begin with.

THE CREAMERY AT ST. ALBANS, Vt., is being rebuilt, and while the size of the building is not being changed much, the capacity for butter making will be nearly doubled, so that they can run 100 separators, and make 25,000 lbs. of butter per day. In one room there are 14 churns, 10 of which will churn 300 lbs. each, and the other 4,400 lbs. each at one time, or 4,600 lbs. at a churning. One cause for their increased capacity is the doing away with ice, which took up a great deal of room in the factory that was burned. They will now use chemicals to do their freezing.

A FARMER HAD TWO COWS in his herd suspected of tuberculosis. They were separated from the herd and their milk was given to two fat pigs which the farmer was raising for his own consumption. This went on for some time till the cows were condemned and killed. Not long after the pigs were killed and found to be in such a diseased state from feeding on the milk of the tuberculous cows that they were buried; they were unfit for food. There is no doubt that great quantities of milk from tuberculous cows is sold in the market, and sold innocently, the producers having no knowledge of the presence of the disease in their herds.

THE FOLLOWING NOTE appeared in the *Farming World* (Edinburgh); the experiment is worth a trial:—"The only way to get the turnip flavor out of the milk is to heat the milk in a water bath to 135 deg.—140 deg. immediately after milking. This will completely eradicate the turnip flavor, and the milk will make good, sweet butter. This heating of the milk will also cause the cream more perfectly to rise if set in shallow pans, and will thus increase the amount of butter. We have often described the mode of heating milk in a water bath, which is, in short, to set the vessel containing the milk into another vessel containing water, allowing the water to circulate under the vessel containing the milk by raising it on two thin bars of iron. The milk will then be heated by hot water and cannot be scorched. The taint of milk from sour or mouldy ensilage is removed by heating it to 130 deg. We have made butter quite satisfactory to very particular customers after thus heating the milk."

A TYPHOID FEVER epidemic in Springfield, Mass., this summer has been traced by the State Health officers to this source. The families in one quarter of the town where upwards of sixty cases broke out got their milk from a retail dealer, who, in turn, got it from three dairies. It was noted by an investigator that the milk which came from one of these places was left at the doors of houses where cases of the fever had been reported. A visit was then paid to the farmer who sold the milk originally, and it was learned that there had been a case of fever in his family last February. The drainage near the house was bad, and poisonous matter made its way into the well in which the farmer cooled his milk in cans. These cans were not water tight, which is perhaps not astonishing; and that they were the source of contagion is proved by the fact that when the milk was cut off from the quarter of the town where the fever raged it quickly abated. The milk from the other dairies was shown to be above suspicion.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES ON THE TORONTO AND LONDON FAIRS.

NO I.

I propose in these supplemental notes to deal chiefly with farm implements, and I combine the Industrial and Western Fairs, because many of the implements I shall notice were shown at both. Let me say that extra time and pains were bestowed by me on these exhibits this year in the hope that useful hints might be given from time to time to the numerous readers of the *Witness* who are engaged in agricultural pursuits. There has never been a time when such hints were more needed or more likely to be useful to the farming community than the present. A revolution in the implement trade has begun, the outcome of which, if the farmers are alive to their own interests, will be that they will deal directly with the manufacturers and cease to be saddled with the cost of keeping up an unnecessary army of agents. In order to do this with advantage, farmers must keep themselves informed about the implements that are in the market so as to get the best. One large manufacturing firm has already dismissed its agents, and is dealing directly with the farmer. This means a reduction in the price of their goods at from twenty-five to thirty percent. There are some indications of a combine against this firm on a large scale. It is the duty and interest of the farming community to set its face like a flint against any movement of this sort; to buy as far as possible for cash; and to insist on paying prices that shall be free of agents' commissions. To aid farmers in taking this course is the chief object of these notes, and to make them as helpful as possible extra trouble has been taken in their preparation.

Let it be well understood that these notes are wholly disinterested and impartial. The notices published by the daily newspaper press during and just after the great exhibitions, are advertisements, paid for as such, and prepared by the advertisers. I find no fault with this. The old method of giving free notices was open to serious objections, mainly these two:—that they were necessarily prepared by reporters unfamiliar with farming operations, and with the tools and implements needed to carry them on; also, that newspapers "must live," and they cannot do so if they advertise "free gratis, for nothing." It is right they should be paid for the use of their space, the work of their reporters, and other employees. But this Agricultural Department of the *Witness* is conducted purely in the interest of farmers, the object being to help them in carrying on their business to the best advantage. The opinions expressed here are of course fallible. "To err is human," but the endeavor will be to speak the simple truth, without malice, fear, favor or affection.

THE PLOUGH.

This is the most important agricultural implement, so I naturally and, I think, properly begin with it. In no implement has there been such vast improvement made during recent years as in the plough. On December 6, 1877, an article from my pen, over my now familiar *nom-de-plume* of "Lindenbank" appeared in the *Witness* headed "Modern Ploughing." It set out by saying that "as compared with other operations of husbandry, ploughing lags far in the rear." The plough had greatly improved, but nothing had been done to lessen the toil of the ploughman. It was still the same hard work it ever was. The description of a day's ploughing given in Gray's Elegy was still true. In the morning:—

"How jocund did they drive their team afield!"

In the evening, this was the picture:—

"The ploughman homeward plods his weary way."

Now, that cannot be said with truth any longer. In the course of the article just quoted, I gave an account of the riding or sulky plough then in use on the western prairies and California ranches. I also described a plough of this kind which had just been put on the market by a firm in Trumansburg, N.Y., a sample of which I had obtained for trial on my farm of Lindenbank. This implement was merely a common plough attached to a couple of carrying wheels, with levers for raising and lowering the plough, and for governing the width of the furrow. It was a crude implement, nevertheless it worked so well that I unhesitatingly predicted for it a long and successful career. Vast improvements have been made in the sulky plough since the appearance of that article, and as I looked at the splendid array of them recently shown at the Toronto and London fairs I felt all the pride and pleasure of a prophet over the fulfilment of his own predictions made "a long time ago." I think I cannot do better than give here a list of the firms who exhibited sulky ploughs at the Industrial and Western fairs. I may have overlooked some but, if so, it was not done intentionally. I would say to those contemplating the purchase of a plough of any kind, send for the circulars of the manufacturers named, or some of them, and study carefully the merits of the sulky plough before buying. Depend on the sulky plough for your larger jobs, and use your old ploughs for small areas and for the rough places of the farm. Here is a list of the exhibitors of sulky ploughs as compiled from my rough memoranda of the fairs:—John H. Grout & Co., Grimsby, Ont.; Wilkinson Plough Co., Toronto Junction; The Cockshutt Plough Co., Brantford, Ont.; Verity Plough Co., Brantford, Ont.; Frost & Wood, Smith's Falls, Ont.; J. Fleury's Sons, Aurora, Ont.; Elliot & Co., London, Ont.; McPherson Co., London, Ont.

The all steel sulky plough made by John H. Grout & Co., Grimsby, and by the McPherson Co., London, is a light implement workable with a small team of horses, or even a pair of ponies. It is quoted at $38.00, and with agent's commission knocked off, would not cost over $30, which used to be the price of a Scotch all-iron plough. Two-furrow sulky ploughs, and heavy single sulkies to be drawn by three horses, particularly suited to stiff clay soils can be had from several of the dealers, notably the Cockshutt Co., Brantford. All the firms I have named issue illustrated catalogues and circulars, the reading and comparative study of which will be excellent pastime for farmers and their sons during the long winter evenings now approaching.

The features and advantages of the all-steel sulky plough may be briefly summed up as follows:—The draught is direct from the beam of the plough; the plough is carried entirely on wheels, and is not liable to upset: the plough is operated by means of levers, which a boy can handle easily; the tongue can be made rigid in a moment, for turning or backing; the plough is easily backed without raising out of the ground; there is no weight on the horses' necks while ploughing; the spokes in wheels are made of spring steel; and, unlike most sulky ploughs, you require but one plough to do all kinds of work, whether sod or stubble. The special advantages of the all-steel sulky plough are set forth by one of the manufacturers as follows:—A boy can do a man's work; you can do more work; you can do better work; you can plough land where hand ploughs would fail; you can save money in the cost of shares by reason of longer wear; you can strike out and finish equal to any walking plough.

I consider the sulky plough a great boon to the farmer. He need no longer come home after a day's ploughing, bedraggled, weary and worn. All the trouble of holding the plough is done away with. Old Richard's well-known couplet:—

"He that by the plough would thrive,
Himself must either hold or drive."

may now be amended thus —

"Himself need only ride and drive."

LINDENBANK.

GREATER VARIETY WANTED AT EXHIBITIONS.

The readers of the *Witness* have already seen, heard and read so much about Agricultural Exhibitions within the past few weeks, that it would seem superfluous to inflict on them anything further in that line just now, for I trust that most, if not all, of them have attended one or more shows since getting through with the harvest work, and that these visits have been both pleasant and profitable. For many years the September shows have been a source of considerable pleasure, past, present and future, to myself, yet I must own up to considerable disappointment with what I saw, or rather with what I ought to have seen, but did not see at the late exhibitions in Montreal and Ottawa, where the managers seem to have failed in bringing out a sufficient variety of new, useful and attractive exhibits, but instead of which they branched out largely into the circus business, and in Ottawa the gambling attractions seem to be the most progressive branch of the exhibition business. It is pitiful to see what ought to be a training school for everything good and noble, become a snare to entrap the youth of our fair Dominion by creating an appetite for gambling, which has always proved so detrimental to a healthy desire to excel by honest labor involving more or less loss of sweat from the brow. The farmers, market-gardeners, and stock-raisers, kept up their end of the exhibition creditably both in Montreal and Ottawa, but the pampered and over-protected manufacturers flunked out most shabbily, and even the manufacturers of agricultural implements showed a dilatoriness in exhibiting their handywork which would scarcely have been the case were it not that Yankee manufacturers are almost excluded from the country by a thirty-five percent tariff. It is all very well to exhibit the same mowers, reapers, ploughs and cultivators, year after year, but it becomes monotonous when there is nothing new shown. The farming community are anxious to see really serviceable potato diggers, corn planters, and ditching machines, but they must "go west" for that purpose as they are not to be seen at exhibitions east of Toronto. Anyone who saw the crowds which looked on while the linotype was in operation in the Montreal exhibition, or the electric bakery at Ottawa, can readily understand how variety and novelty make exhibitions interesting and profitable. Personally I am very much interested in every thing pertaining to successful dairying, but I certainly failed to gain any additional knowledge, or even amusement, in that line at the shows I visited this year. The people who control the Government Experimental Farm at Ottawa must have been in a pout as they failed to show their works at the Canada Central Exhibition, although held in the immediate vicinity.

I think that the managers of exhibitions ought to be at greater pains to secure competent and disinterested judges, and that a single judge is more likely to do the right thing than where there are three judges to divide the responsibility while each one lays all the blame for unjust decisions upon the other two. At the Montreal Exhibition the judge of poultry failed to come to time, and the managers forced Mr. Thomas Hall of Outremont to do the judging, although he was one of the largest exhibitors of poultry. In order to avoid any grounds for suspicion, Mr. Hall refused to pass any judgment upon his own poultry and awarded all the prizes to the other exhibitors, although a number of them rightfully belonged to himself; consequently, he lost both the prizes and the honors which would have been his had the judging been done by disinterested persons. I think it is scarcely fair that live stock bred and raised in Canada have to compete in the same class with imported animals, not that the importation of superior breeding stock should receive less encouragement than at present, but the Canadian breeder ought to get much more. A man with a long purse may be a successful importer of prize-taking animals, but it requires superior judgment to breed them.

RUSTICUS.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

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

GENERAL.

NUMISMATIC.

J. N. Winnepeg.—Q.—I have several old coins in my possession and would like very much if you would give me an idea of their value or the address of some dealer who could do so. No. 1. is a French coin dated 1720. The back is quite plain but the front is somewhat worn on the outer edge fronting the face so that about one-eighth of the upper part of the letters of the first two words is defaced. The coin is silver and about one-eighth of an inch larger in diameter than a Canadian fifty cent piece. No. 2. is a copper coin dated 1798. It is a little heavier than a Canada penny. Nos. 3 and 4 are copper coins, one the size of a copper (Canada) dated 1806 and the other the size of a cent (Canada) dated 1770. Both with cuts of George III. on face of them. Ans. 1. A half crown of Louis XV. of France, common, and worth nothing more than old silver in the condition described. 2. A penny of George III. common, of no numismatic value except in good condition. 3. and 4. Halfpennies of George III. valuable only in very fine condition.

A CONSTANT READER.—Q.—Can you give me any information about a club that is interested in stamp collecting, an amateur, and their address? Ans.—The Canadian Philatelic Association, embracing stamp collectors throughout the Dominion, is the only one known to us. If you will inquire of F. J. Grenny, Brantford post office, who is exchange superintendent of the association, you will get all the information necessary.

SUBSCRIBER.—Q.—Please find enclosed a description of a brass piece in my possession. What is it? It is engraved with the head of George III. and inscribed GEORGIUS III DEI GRATIA. The head is facing to the right. On the reverse side the crown and coat of arms appear and the inscription IN MEMORY OF THE GOOD OLD DAYS, 1788. It is nicked round the edge like the silver currency of the present day; is not copper but when polished up has the appearance of gold, which soon tarnishes. Ans.—This is an imitation spade guinea made to be attached as a pendant to cheap brass watch chains. The handling of brass gives it a darker color than bright gold which it is intended to imitate.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.



THE CANADIAN FARMER'S WILL O' THE WISP.
[DRAWN FOR THE *WITNESS*.

LEGAL.

(QUEBEC.)

DEEDING GROUND FOR BURIAL PURPOSES.

F. DeL., Que.—Q.—1. Can a piece of ground be deeded legally in this province to trustees for burial purposes if those trustees do not constitute or represent a corporate body? 2. If so how should the trustees be appointed? Ans.—You had better consult a local lawyer. Articles 3445 to 3451 of the Revised Statutes of Quebec contain provisions relating to the subject and article 3452 lays down the rule as to locality so that drinking water may not be contaminated.

SCHOOL FEES.

LEX., Que.—Q.—A boy ten years of age, of whom I am the legal guardian, resides with me, and attends the commissioners common school near by, say six months. The school is in operation ten months in the year, and the rate of monthly fees is fifteen cents per month. 1. What should be the amount of my bill for fees for the year. 2. Suppose the boy had attended the full ten months, what should I pay? 3. Suppose he had not attended at all, how much? 4. I pay school taxes on my property situated in a school district in which I do not reside. Have I the right to send my children to that school on the same terms as residents of that district? Ans.—Act 2968 and following of the Revised Statutes of Quebec give the law respecting school fees. From them you will see that the fees are fixed for eight school months and are collected in the same manner as school taxes. They cannot be collected for children who are unable to attend through prolonged illness or from children absent from the municipality receiving their education in other recognized institutions. We do not think you can send the child to the school in any district where you happen to have property. The school of the district in which you reside is the proper one. Unless the child came under the exceptions named the fees for the year can be collected.

LAWYER'S CHARGES—PAWNBROKER'S PERCENTAGES.

Can a solicitor charge me one dollar for writing me a letter, stating that he has been instructed to institute immediate proceedings against me for the recovery of $5.00 and costs. I only owe my creditor $4.50, I have his bill. 2. What interest is a pawnbroker allowed to charge in the city of Montreal. I am a recently arrived emigrant and do not know the laws of this country. Ans.—1. By the new tariff lawyers can legally charge for letters written when the matter is settled before suit. If you tendered the proper amount you cannot be compelled to pay any cost. 2. Pawnbrokers may charge one cent per month for every 50 cents loaned up to $20. Over $20 five cents per month for every additional $4.00.

MEDICAL.

BOILS.

A READER., Que.—Q.—During the past four weeks I have been troubled very much with boils on my face and body. Please prescribe. Ans.—Eat only plainly cooked wholesome food and take some mild laxative mineral water.

IRRITATION OF THE SKIN.

A CONSTANT READER.—Q.—I am a young man twenty-one years of age. As soon as the weather begins to get cold I am troubled with an irritation of the skin, so bad that I scratch until the surface bleeds. The irritation continues the whole winter. Please prescribe. Ans.—Eat very little salt in your food. Take daily exercise in the open air. Drink a glass of hot water, in which a grain or two of salicylate of lithia has been dissolved, an hour before each meal, and at bedtime.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.

N.J.M.—Q.—I am a young man twenty years of age. For the past four or five years I have been troubled with a strange dull feeling. When it first commenced it would only last a short time, but now it continues all the time. It is worse when I get excited and when in a crowd. If I go to sleep in the day when I awake everything seems queer and strange. I am in good health otherwise. 1. What is the cause, and what would you recommend? Ans.—1. Want of proper nourishment of the nervous system. 2. A liberal diet of grain foods, vegetables and fruits. No tea, coffee nor tobacco. Take half a teaspoonful of Fellow's compound syrup of hypophosphites in a wine glass of water after meals.

A FEMALE TEACHER'S COMPLAINT.

READER, Nfld.—Q.—A female teacher nineteen years of age suffers very much from headaches and sickness at the stomach. The attacks are periodical, more frequent of late, accompanied by nausea and furred tongue, and alternating flashes of heat and cold. Health otherwise fair though not robust. 1. What is the cause? 2. The remedy? Ans.—1. Improper food, and an improper manner of taking it. 2. Eat grain foods, vegetables, and fruits. No fresh bread, cakes, pastry, meat, tea nor coffee. Eat slowly. Take no drink at or for some time after meals. Drink a large glass of hot water an hour before breakfast and at bedtime. At the first symptoms of an approaching attack of sickness and headache squeeze the juice of a lemon into a large glass of hot water and drink it in sips. Take as much out-of-door exercise as possible.

HEART AFFECTION AND NERVOUSNESS.

CONSTANT READER., B.C.—Q.—I am a young woman twenty-three years of age. For the past three months I have been troubled with a pain in my heart, which is getting worse, and I have cold chills running down my back and limbs, worse at night. I am very nervous, am obliged to sit all day. Please prescribe. Ans.—You are not taking sufficient food. Eat as much as possible of plain wholesome food, avoiding tea, coffee, and toast. Take a dinnerspoonful of the following in a wine glass of water half an hour before meals; Citrate of iron and quinine, two drachms; water to make six ounces. Wear a belladonna plaster over the heart for a few weeks until you get stronger.

INDIGESTION, NOT POISONING.

SUBSCRIBER, Ont.—Q.—A young lady got poisoned with ivy three years ago. The poison got into the blood and comes out frequently in blisters like a bee sting. 1. Is there any danger of blood poisoning? 2. Can it be cured? Health fairly good. Please prescribe. Ans.—The poison did not get into the blood, and there is no danger of blood poisoning. The trouble is due to indigestion. Avoid foods containing much starch or sugar, tea and coffee. Drink a glass of hot water an hour before each meal. A few grains of bicarbonate of soda added to each glass of water would make the rash disappear more speedily.

TO SEVERAL CORRESPONDENTS.

E. E., City.—The symptoms you mention indicate some disorder of the kidneys. Consult a local physician for a careful examination.

A.A.—Cannot give the required information through this column. Send an addressed postal card for reply.

J.J.S., Mich.—Cannot suggest anything better than what you are at present doing for the trouble.

CRITICISM OF SERMONS.

Talking the other day with a son of Gae', who had newly come from his "mountains wild," we inquired what sort of preacher was the minister of a parish in the North, whom we had known in our younger years. "Oh," said Donald, with a shrug of the shoulder, "he pleases some folk weel eneuch, and I ken he thinks he does real weel himsel'; but I ken he doesna please me. He has nae birr about him, sir; it comes awa frae him easily eneuch, and it's maybe, too, of gude eneuch stuff; but yet it comes na in the way that maist o'us would like it. We dinna care muckle for a man that throws aff his matter as if it were silk ribbons he was spinnin'; we would like it better did it come aff like the rows frae an auld wife's humming wheel! He doesna gie's a screed like yer auld freend Mr. Latherdesk! Ah, sir, he was the man to ding the stour frae the book-board!" "All true," we said; "but yet we have heard that your present minister is a superior man to our old cronie, Mr. L. We are told he is a better scholar, a deeper divine, a more ornate preacher—in fact, a person much superior in every respect but one—he does not roar so loudly." "Roar, sir; that's a' the difference in the world, sir. It may do weel eneuch wi' you and ither college-bred folk to hear fine-spun sermons, and listen to polished flichts of what ye ca' classic eloquence; but this will not do wi' a real Highlander, sir. Na, na, sir, we maun hae a man that can speak oot, sir—a man that can fecht in the poopit, sir—a man that can flyte, sir—a man that can shake his nieve at ye, sir—a man, sir, that can ca' ye names, sir—in fact, sir, a man that can fricht ye!"—*Edinburgh Scotsman.*

A FAR-SEEING BOY.

First Boy—"Why didn't you get a Safety like mine?"

Second Boy—"Huh! Wouldn't have a Safety, that's why."

"But that big wheel kind you've got is old-fashioned."

"That's all right. These old-fashioned ones suit me. Can't carry bundles on 'em."



NOT VERY COMPLIMENTARY.

Anxious Mother (to her husband): "I have been expostulating with Jack about his goings-on; but it's no use my speaking. He won't listen to common sense, so I wish you would talk to him."—*Funny Folks.*

HOW IT HAPPENED.

Conductor—"How did you get on the wrong train?"

Little Boy—"The trainman who called out stations that the trains stopped at made so much noise I couldn't hear a word."—*Street & Smith's Good News.*

"I DON'T MIND BEING SHOT," confided one English sparrow to another. "It's being served up as a reed bird that hurts my feeling." "Why does that trouble you?" "Because it is making game of me."—*Brooklyn Life.*

A POSER.

The lecturer on phrenology has concluded. "If there is any question," he said, "that any of you would like to ask me before I sit down, I should be pleased to answer it." Amid the deep silence that followed this remark, an earnest looking man near the door rose up and said: "I'd like to know, professor, if anybody has ever yet discovered a reliable and certain cure for warts!"—*Chicago Tribune.*



QUICK COMMUNICATION.

Superintendent—"Get from under there! Do you want to get killed?"

Lonely Watkins—"One minute, boss. I'se writin' a message on de axle to my pard out in Colorada. Dis car gits there in one night. See?"—*Judge.*

WEATHER.

Travellers are seldom without topics for complaint. If everything else fails they can at least fall back upon bad food and bad weather.

Mr. Eison, in his "European Reminiscences," mentions a man who declaimed against Pisa as the wettest of cities.

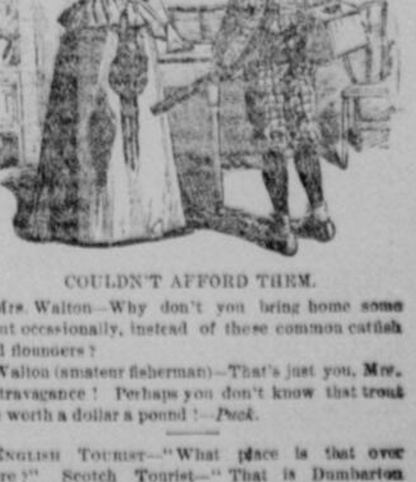
"Why," said here, "twenty years ago I left Pisa and it was raining. I come back, and it is raining still!"

Mr. Eison is sarcastic; but he is not beyond a little fault-finding on his own account. His great trouble was at Rotterdam.

"The weather reminded me of home," he says. "If ever a meteorological bureau is started in Holland, its reports will run about as follows:

"Cold and clear, followed by warm and rainy, interspersed with thunder-showers, followed by light frosts, after which the weather will become changeable."

ACTING MANAGER'S SON—"Pa, why is this called a free country?" Papa (bitterly)—"Because everybody wants to get in without paying."



COULDN'T AFFORD THEM.

Mrs. Walton—Why don't you bring home some trout occasionally, instead of these common catfish and flounders?

Walton (amateur fisherman)—That's just you, Mrs. Extravagance! Perhaps you don't know that trout are worth a dollar a pound!—*Puck.*

ENGLISH TOURIST—"What place is that over there?" Scotch Tourist—"That is Dumbarton Castle—they keep Wallace's sword there." E. T.—"What do they keep it for—chopping wood?" S. T.—"No. It chopped enough wooden heads in its time; it's getting a rest now."

HALF THE WORLD really didn't know how the other half lived till Columbus found it out.—*Philadelphia Times.*

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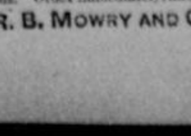
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A GAIN OF A POUND A DAY IN THE CASE OF A MAN WHO HAS BECOME "ALL RUN DOWN," AND HAS BEGUN TO TAKE THAT REMARKABLE FLESH PRODUCER,

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When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
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SOMETHING ABOUT CHINA.

VIEWS OF A PIONEER IN CHINA INLAND MISSION WORK.

The Rev. John McCarthy knows something about China. He has lived there for 26 years, and has tramped over a good part of it.

Mr. McCarthy is big and burly, and bronzed and bearded. He says he is a Briton, but he does not want to brag about a Government that sends opium into China at the point of the bayonet. As regards China, he admits that the British Government does not shine with the lustrous virtue that a Government should.



The Rev. J. McCarthy. (From a sketch.)

He casually mentioned the fact to our reporter that his last tramp in the interior of the Celestial land was 2,000 miles long. This he undertook as a missionary of the China Inland Mission, a non-denominational mission founded by the Rev. Hudson Taylor, to propagate the Gospel in the eleven provinces of China. In nine of these provinces the Society now have missionary stations in useful working order.

Mr. McCarthy was the pioneer of these things. His duty was to strike into the interior provinces and learn where a station could be suitably established and make communication certain between them. He took seven months over that tramp. On the route he took, a route untrodden by unofficial feet before, now stand 70 to 80 missionary stations. It is a great work and a successful and the modesty of its pioneer is refreshing.

"The Chinamen you see here," he said, "are not representative of the Chinese nation; they are all from one province of that vast country, the Province of Canton. There are ten other provinces, whose people we never see here. You might as well take a Liverpool dock laborer as representative of England, as the Chinamen here of China.

The opium traffic is the Chinaman's worst enemy. They hate the people that force it upon them. Opium smoking in China occupies the same position as the drink question does here. The Chinaman is a slave to the habit and cannot get away while the opium is there. The trade in this drug makes the work hard for the mission people. At Manwyne, where the English Consul was murdered two years ago, Mr. McCarthy recently preached to a peaceable congregation of Chinese.

"The morals of the Chinese are not of the highest order, but what can you expect from pagans? Neither are they a cleanly people, they are greatly otherwise. The marriage laws are strict and sacred, family ties being respected. The people manufacture a species of firewater, but there is not much drunkenness—it is always that dreadful opium habit. Buddhism and Confucianism are the principal forms of worship."

MR. M'CARTHY LECTURES.

One of the Rev. Mr. McCarthy's interesting themes spoken of by him is "The Chinese women, from the cradle to the grave." Impressed by nothing so much as by the miserable condition of the Chinese women (though he believes their condition to be better than that of women in India or Africa), he resolved to bend all his energies while here to interest in their behalf the more favored women of the west. The mothers of China, he insists, must be reached before any widespread evangelisation can be accomplished, for it is the women who perpetuate the old heathen superstitions. A Chinese woman was

UNWELCOME FROM HER BIRTH.

She was never even mentioned as belonging to the family. Suppose a certain Chinese man had two sons and three daughters, if a friend asked him, "How many are your honorable children?" he would reply, "Two." Congratulate a Chinese on the birth of a daughter, and he will come to one of two conclusions, either that you are a fool, or that you wish to insult him.

Converted Chinese women never liked to think of their earlier heathen days because of the baby girls they had murdered. They killed them, not because they did not love them very tenderly, but because they preferred to kill them to letting them grow to womanhood which they knew to be nothing but misery. During times of famine girls were always put out of the way that there might be food for the sons. During the terrible famine of twelve years ago Mrs. Hudson Taylor laid a plan to save some two hundred girls in a certain region, but could find less than fifty. The rest had been either killed or sold into a slavery worse than death.

A Chinese would far rather die himself than lose his son. According to the doctrines of ancestral worship, one part of a man's soul at his death goes into some animal, another into the "ancestral tablet," while another part stays with his body and must be fed by his sons. On the great ancestral feast days large quantities of food are carried to the cemeteries to feed the spirits of the departed. Needless to say it was those who had departed

WHO FINALLY DISPOSED OF THE FOOD.

The small Chinese boy apparently looks upon these feast days pretty much as a western boy looks upon a picnic and so grows up to associate with ancestral worship the pleasantest part of his life. Should a man be so unfortunate as to live to be forty years old without a son, he must marry again, even if his wife be not dead, his neighbors will compel him to do so, for should he die leaving no son to attend to the wants of his ghost the latter would be sure to come to haunt them. The latter would be sure to come to haunt them. When cholera or any other disease comes they always believe it is caused by the ghost of some one who left no son to care for him.

Girls, of course, were not educated in China, for education always made a girl proud and not willing to obey her husband. Chinese women were not perfect housekeepers, their houses were always clean when they were new, but they knew absolutely nothing about "spring cleaning" and so their husbands were saved much discomfort. A Chinaman's rule is, do not exert yourself; "go slowly," and in this the speaker was not sure that we, in this age of hurry, might not with advantage take a lesson from them; yet they did seem to him to go a little slower than was absolutely necessary. The women of the well-to-do classes spent a large part of their time gambling, gossipping and backbiting, but this, he feared, was not confined to China. They also smoked a great deal of tobacco, and of late years even the young girls smoked opium. They did a good deal of sewing and embroidery but most of their time was spent in a very useless way.

The practice of foot binding was another great cause of suffering.

HE HAD HEARD GIRLS HOWLING

(no other word would express it) from morning till night with the pain of their feet, yet these same girls would live to curse their mothers if their feet had not been bound, for all their future happiness depended upon it. If she had large feet her father would sell her for $50 to be the wife perhaps of a farmer, where she would have to work hard; but if her feet were small, he would probably sell her for $150 to a husband able to keep her in idleness. These small-footed women are able to walk long distances if only their feet are tightly bound. If the house were to take fire in the night, however, when their feet were not bound they would be burned to death unless some one carried them out.

Chinese girls are often betrothed as babies and should the boy grow to be a dissipated worthless man, the girl, no matter how fine a character she may develop, is forced to marry him. Even the Emperor himself cannot help her. Unless a Chinese woman has a son her life is one long misery. Miss Geraldine Guinness tells of one mission station where in one day

SEVEN WOMEN TRIED TO KILL THEMSELVES.

They do this partly to escape from their misery and partly out of revenge that their ghosts may come back to haunt those who have tormented them.

The heathen temples are filled with women who long to know of a better life to come, but the best hope that Buddhism can hold out to one is that if she makes good use of her time here she may in some future state be born a man. The priests extort enormous sums of money from the women by selling them

CHEQUES ON THE BANK OF HELL

which are burned at their death, and so go to supply them with all the money they need in the world to come. Many people who know no better, Mr. McCarthy said, complained of missionaries "interfering with the very food of the people" by discouraging vegetarianism; but vegetarianism in China was not what it was here, being simply a practice of Buddhist belief in the transmigration of souls, and that a man must not eat meat for fear of eating a part of his grandfather. In China vegetarianism meant a way of heart-cleansing and salvation.

The social barriers between men and women were a good thing, and he trusted they would never be done away with until a true Christian sentiment permeated the land.

Mr. McCarthy closed with a strong plea for more lady missionaries. Half of the missionaries sent out by the China Inland Mission were women, and they were the better half, for they reached the women, which the men could not do, and could go unmolested where men would not be admitted.

AMERICA'S CONGREGATIONAL COUNCIL.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 12.—The Triennial Congregational Council met in this city to-day and promises to be the largest ever known. Among the delegates are quite a number of colored men. The Secretary's report shows that the number of churches is now 5,000.

"JOE" HESS, THE EX-PUGILIST

OPENING ADDRESS OF THE TEMPERANCE REVIVALIST.



The broad-shouldered ex-pugilist, Mr. "Joe" Hess, received a rousing reception at Point St. Charles on October 8. The Royal Templar band met him at the Wellington street bridge, as he was being driven to his destination. A large number of the temperance people of the Point turned out to join in the greeting, and Mr. Hess, speaking from the buggy in which he was riding, thanked them warmly for their welcome.

The Congregational Church was crowded on Sunday afternoon for the opening meeting. The Rev. Thomas Hall, president of the Point St. Charles Temperance Crusaders, was in the chair. The singing of rousing hymns preceded the speeches. The Rev. Mr. Hall in introducing Mr. Hess, explained that in the early summer the temperance workers of the locality had united members from the various churches and temperance societies to form an organization for a crusade against the saloons at the Point. They had called themselves Temperance Crusaders because that was what they intended to be. Their method of work was the circulation of the temperance pledge and the canvassing of the electorate to pledge themselves to vote only for candidates satisfactory from a temperance point of view for municipal and other public honors. It was hoped that the visit of Mr. Hess would greatly assist them in this work, and when they had cleaned out the Point they would lend a hand to the city in general, and were hopeful that similar efforts the country over would result in the annihilation of the drink evil.

MR. HESS'S SPEECH.

was pointed, strong and decidedly interesting. Its aim was to stir the audience against the liquor traffic, and this was evidently attained. Mr. Hess said, "I came to Montreal twenty-two years ago to try and knock a 'feller' out, but we didn't get together. I fought forty or fifty rounds though and I got knocked out. It was with Montreal whiskey and that downed me. I'm not proud of that, but I'm proud to be here to fight against whiskey on this line. I shan't give you a scholastic effort. I was only at school about six months in my whole life and then played hookey most of the time. You needn't expect an intellectual treat. I have come here to tell you of some of the things which I have experienced. Seven years ago I could not read or write and knew nothing of the Bible, but since then, thank God, I've learned to do both and have read the Bible through three times and have got to James with the fourth time through."

"Ring-power" was Mr. Hess' topic. He spoke briefly of the power of various rings, political, social and religious, and quoted Acts 24, where St. Paul is spoken of as a ring leader. The lecturer then proceeded rapidly and in quaint style with scriptural and historical ring leaders, beginning with Moses in Biblical, and Martin Luther in modern history, as types of men worthy of emulation by the temperance workers of to-day.

Mr. Hess gave a rousing address after the regular service in the Centenary Methodist Church last night. The subject of the address was "thy bottle." He condemned in strong terms the use of fermented wines by the Christian Church, illustrating the evil by his own experience after his conversion. He also impressed upon electors their duty in using their ballot in favor of prohibition.

Mr. Hess, in telling the story of his life at the public meeting in the Congregational Church last night took for his topic "the first step to ruin." Arrangements are being made for a children's mass meeting on Wednesday afternoon. The expenses of the meeting are to be defrayed by a silver collection at the doors.

W.C.T.U. DAY OF PRAYER.

The Dominion W.C.T.U. has called for a Day of Prayer to be observed throughout the Dominion on Monday, the 31st of October, and the following programme with suggestions for the observance of the day has been sent out by Miss Barber, the Dominion evangelistic superintendent. The suggestions may of course be modified according to local needs. The collection is asked for by the sub-committee of the executive and the money should be sent to the Dominion treasurer, Mrs. Tilton, 251 Cooper street, Ottawa, Ont.

MORNING—CONSECRATION MEETING—10.30 to Noon.
Hymn 165. (Sacred Songs and Solos),
"I am Thine, O, Lord."
Prayer—Followed by Lord's Prayer in concert.
Scripture reading—Psa. xci.
Leader's remarks—On the secret place of the Most High, and the blessedness of abiding under the shadow of the Almighty.
Hymn 166—"My song shall be of Jesus."
Scripture reading—John xvii. 6, 19.
Address—Christ's followers not of the world, but sent into the world.
Hymn 122—"I gave my life for thee."
One or two prayers.
Address—The Holy Spirit's power and guidance needed in all our organizations and individual efforts.
Hymn 132—"Holy Spirit, Faithful Guide."
Collection.
Two or three prayers.
Doxology.
A different leader can be appointed every half hour if desired.

AFTERNOON—3.30 to 5 o'clock.
Hymn 141—"Oh, for a Thousand Tongues."
Prayer by Leader—Followed by the Lord's Prayer in concert.
Scripture reading—Isa. lxi.
Hymn 4—"Go work in my Vineyard."
Address—The progress of the World's and National W.C.T.U. Unions, including the missionary movement.
Hymn 419—"Sound the Alarm."
Prayer—For the World's and National Unions.
Address—Temperance work in the home and the local union.
Hymn—223—"There are lonely hearts to cherish."
Two or three prayers.
Hymn 330—"Trust on, trust on, believer."
Collection—(To be equally divided between the World's W.C.T.U. and our own work in the North-West Territories.
Closing prayer.
Doxology.

E. G. BARBER,
Supt of Evangelistic Work Dom. W.C.T.U.
J. E. DOUGALL,
Quebec Provincial Supt. Calls to Prayer.

MADDENED BY THE UNION JACK.

DISGRACEFUL SCENES IN A NEW YORK VILLAGE.

A British subject named Mackenzie thought proper to honor the Columbian celebration by hoisting a British flag last Wednesday over his home in Tuckahoe, Weschester County, New York. The village constable, Denis J. McMahon, soon gathered a force of some two hundred roughs, armed with pistols and guns, and surrounded the Mackenzie home, demanded an interview with its proprietor, but found that gentleman, although absent in body, was well represented by his better half, a Virginian by birth, and, although devoted to the Stars and Stripes, dared McMahon and his armed roughs to molest the obnoxious flag. The following description of what then took place is given in the New York *World*:—

"Two young huntsmen were watching the proceedings from the street. Both had rifles, and McMahon directed them to turn the weapons over to him. Others in the party had pistols and muskets, and got ready to use them if necessary.

"Don't shoot a woman, boys," commanded McMahon, as he saw the preparations his men were making, "but if that British renegade is in the house, and I think he is, and he fires shot or brickbats at us, blow his head off."

This order was received with cheers, and the men loaded their guns and awaited developments. A moment passed, and then they saw Mrs. Mackenzie go to the parlor window and pull down the shade. All was quiet within after that; and, finding that no warlike demonstration seemed to be contemplated by the besieged, McMahon yelled, "Now, boys, down with that rag."

In a trice half a dozen men had seized the pole and wrenched it from its supports. Amid cheers it fell to the ground. Scores then made a grab at the flag and a tussle ensued for possession of it. McMahon finally secured it, and placing it in the custody of a lieutenant, called upon his men to help put another staff in position. This was done very quickly and then the American ensign was hauled up and saluted with three times three and a tiger and howls and jeers for the British flag. Then McMahon ordered his command to fall in. The English trophy was placed in the hands of a couple of men and was dragged through the dust all the way back to Tuckahoe village.

The party had by this time been swelled by the arrival of recruits to upward of two hundred. Singing "Yankee Doodle," "Hail, Columbia," "Ta-ra-ra-Boom-de-ay" and other melodies, the paraders marched up the main street. A halt was made in front of ex-Overseer Kerwin's place of business. Then the dirt-bedraggled flag was held up while Ralph Hodges, a butcher and formerly an English subject, spat upon it. This seemed to set the crowd wild again, and they demanded a speech from their leader. McMahon mounted a platform, fashioned with boxes and a barrel, and asked every man who would pledge himself not to permit another insult to the American flag to hold up his hand. Every hand went up amid tremendous huzzahs. McMahon also paid his respects to the British Government, denouncing it in the strongest language for its brutality towards Ireland and its coercive policy towards all the provinces subject to it. He made each one of his hearers promise to tar and feather Mackenzie if it should be proved that he removed the flag that had been hoisted by the party that had participated in the storming of the castle, and predicted that Tuckahoe would very soon have an evacuation day—that is, the British would be run out of town. The speech was rapturously applauded. Then those who had taken part in the expedition tapped several kegs of beer."

THEY ARE CATHOLICS FIRST.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—A sensation was caused at the convention of Catholic Societies at the Catholic Institute, Newark, N.J., when Alderman John J. Bruder, of Harrison N.J., spoke on the question of carrying flags in the Columbus celebration there on October 21. A motion had been made to permit societies to carry any national flag in the parade providing that the Stars and Stripes were allowed to precede them. The alderman, who is a German, rose and taking up a position in the central aisle said impressively: "We should have the papal flag first. We are Catholics first and Americans afterwards." A silence followed which was oppressive. It was, however, decided to adopt the resolution and permit all societies to carry any flag they wanted but the American flag should go first.

MASKINONGE IS FIRM.

THE PROTESTANT CONVERTS UNSHAKEN.

THEY WILL MOVE FROM THE "CURSED CHAPEL" TO A NEW PLACE OF WORSHIP.

Are the Maskinongé converts about to go back to their old faith?

"They stand firm as a rock," said Mr. Joseph Richards, treasurer of the Maskinongé and Grande Ligne Missions on Saturday.

But about that story the *Monde* told the other day to this effect:—"There is every indication of the eleven Roman Catholics of Maskinongé who recently joined the Baptist Church returning to the Catholic faith. Bishop Laflèche has decided to purchase the chapel built by the dissentients, and is willing to give them a priest, and under such circumstances, the rebels are disposed to return to the fold."—There seems to be a word of truth in the statement referring to the chapel. The man who owns the lot the church is built on has taken steps towards preventing Protestants from trespassing upon it. But that does not daunt the congregation, nor does it greatly discompose the Baptists of Montreal who manage affairs at Maskinongé. They asked Mr. Richards to go down there and buy a lot and a new chapel, a brand new, uncursed chapel, would be put up for the dissentients. Mr. Richards went down to Maskinongé yesterday. He got the lot he wanted, within fifty yards of the "cursed chapel." But he says he had some trouble in getting a lot at all, for influences seemed to have been brought to bear to prevent the Protestants securing one.

However, the lot is bought, and when the fifteen hundred dollars Mr. Richards has issued a call for are collected, the chapel and a parsonage will be erected. There will also be room on the lot for a cemetery and garden.

COMMERCIAL.

"WITNESS" OFFICE, Monday, Oct. 17.

FINANCIAL.

There was very little doing to-day in financial circles, and rates are almost unchanged.

The rates of money are from 4 percent on call and 6 percent on time.

Sterling exchange is dull, with very little doing. We quote:—

	Between Banks.	Over Counter.
Drafts on New York	1-16 to 1-10 prem.	⅛ to 3-16
Sterling Exchange 60 day bills	109 1-16 to 109⅛	109⅝
Demand bills	109⅝ to 109 7-16	109⅞
Cables	109 9-16 to 109⅝	110
Money	4 percent on call, 6 to 7 percent discount.	

The stock market was very dull, and was weaker all around. The weakest point was Gas, which sold down to 221, the closing, being the lowest point of the day.

Morning sales—25 Can. Pac. Railway, 86¼; 25 at 89; 100 at 86⅛; 10 Com. Cable, 166⅛; 490 Mont. Tel., 149; 50 Montreal Street Railway, 245; 7 Gas, 223; 25 at 222⅝; 1 Bank of Montreal, 230; 50 at 231; 75 Dom. Cotton, 133.

Afternoon sales:—100 Mont. Tel., 149; 50 Mont. Street Railway, 245; 20 at 244⅞; 1 Gas, 223; 108 at 221; 50 Peoples Bank, 109; 75 Dom. Cott., 134.

The following is the complete list of stocks which have taken place at the Montreal Exchange since our last report:—6 Bank of Montreal, 230; 6 at 230¼; 33 at 231; 80 at 231¼; 25 at 231⅛; 23 Merchants, 161; 29 Hochelaga, 126; 44 Jacques Cartier, 120; 25 Richelieu, 67¼; 100 at 66; 100 at 67; 160 Molsons, 175; 15 Quebec, 130; 8 Peoples, 108; 1 Commerce, 143; 11 at 143¼; 25 Com. Cable, 166; 25 at 166¼; 550 at 166⅛; 650 at 166¾; 200 Canadian Pacific Railway, 85¼; 125 at 85¼; 250 at 85⅜; 175 at 85¾; 129 at 85⅞; 50 at 86; 300 at 86¼; 125 at 86⅜; 325 at 86½; 20 at 86⅝; 25 Montreal Street Railway, 237; 85 at 235; 50 at 239; 400 at 240; 25 at 240¼; 450 at 240⅛; 400 at 241; 25 at 245; 20 Montreal Telegraph, 148; 100 at 148¾; 800 at 149; 350 at 149¼; 100 at 149⅛; 235 at 149⅜; 100 at 149⅞; 500 at 150; 25 at 150¼; 100 (ex-div.), 150⅛; 25 at 150½; 175 at 150⅝; 550 151; 50 Gas, 221⅛; 55 at 222⅛; 8 at 223; 50 (ex-div.) 222; 75 at 223⅛; 350 at 223¼; 328 at 224; 25 at 224⅛; 50 at 225; 100 at 226; 200 at 226⅛; 15 at 227; 3 (ex-div.) at 227; 100 Bell Telephone at 163⅛; 10 Loan & Mortgage at 135; 100 Duluth (Com.) at 13⅛; 100 Merchants Manufacturing (call) at 150; 25 Royal Electric Light, 225; 10 Col. Cott., 108; 100 at 110; 3,600 Col. Cott. Bonds, 102; 4,000 at 103; 50 Montreal Cotton, 142; 1 Dominion Cotton, 135; 25 at 136; 225 at 139; 75 at 149¼; 100 at 139¼; 75 at 139⅝.

MONTREAL STOCK MARKET.

(Furnished by MacDougall Bros., Brokers.)

MONTREAL, Oct. 17, 1892.

Bank Stocks	Buyer p.c.	Seller p.c.	H'lf y'rly dividend	Par value of shares	Amount paid up
Montreal	231	230	5	$200	all
Ontario	120	....	3	100	all
Peoples	109	108	3	50	all
Molsons	180	170	4	50	all
Toronto	....	250	4	100	all
Merchants	162½	160½	3½	100	all
Eastern Townships	....	....	3½	50	all
Union	....	100½	3	60	all
Commerce	146	144½	3½	50	all
Jacques Cartier	120	118	3	25	....
Hochelaga	128	125	3	100	....
Quebec	....	125	....	....	....
Montreal Telegraph Co	149	148½	....	40	....
Richelieu & Ontario Nav	69	66½	3½	100	....
Montreal Street Railway	245¼	243½	4	50	....
Montreal Gas Co	223½	223½	3	40	all
Canada Shipping Co	....	....	6	100	all
Canadian Pacific Railway	87	86¼	6	100	....
Canadian N. W. Land	84½	83½	....	....	....
Colored Cotton	108½	105	....	25	....
" Bonds	104	102	....	....	....
Canadian L.G. Bonds	....	108	....	100	....
Dominion Cotton	135	132	....	100	....
Montreal Cotton	142	136	....	100	....
Com. Cable Co	166½	166½	....	100	....
Bell Telephone Co	164	162½	....	100	....
Royal Electric Light	300	230	....	....	....
Merch. Man	....	....	....	....	....
Intercolonial Coal	35	....	....	....	....
Duluth, S. S. & Atlantic	13½	13½	....	....	....
" " Pref	31	30	....	....	....
Can. Cent. Bonds	119	118	....	....	....

GRAIN AND FLOUR.

GRAIN.—There is no improvement in the wheat market, which is about as lifeless as ever it was. Peas and oats are, however, fairly active. The prices are as follows:—No. 2 hard Manitoba wheat, 80c to 82c; No. 3 hard, 70c to 73c; corn, duty paid, 64c to 66c; peas, per 66 lbs., afloat, 76c to 77c; oats, per 34 lbs., 33c to 33½c; rye, 70c to 72c; barley feed, 38c to 40c.

FLOUR.—There is a reasonable local trade doing in flour, but there is little doing in the way of export. Prices are unchanged. We quote:—

Patent Spring	$4.50	to	$0.00
Patent Winter	4.00	to	4.50
Straight Roller	3.60	to	4.10
Extra	3.30	to	3.50
Superfine	2.75	to	3.15
Strong Bakers' (Man.)	4.00	to	4.30

MEALS.—The market is about steady. Prices are unchanged, but incline to be stronger. We quote:—

Granulated, in brls	$4.00	to	$4.10
Granulated, in bags	1.90	to	2.00
Standard, in brls	3.90	to	3.95
Standard, in bags	1.90	to	1.95

FEED.—The market is fairly steady. Prices are unchanged. We quote:—

Bran	$13.00	to	$14.00
Shorts	14.00	to	15.00
Moullie	19.00	to	22.00

GENERAL PRODUCE.

HOG PRODUCTS.—There is a fair demand for barrel pork and other grades are steady. Lard is on the easy side. Prices are steady. We quote as follows:—Canada short cut mess, $17.00 to $17.50; Chicago extra clear, $17.00; Western mess pork, $15.75 to $16.50; hams, city cured, per lb., 11c to 11½c; bacon, 10c to 11c; lard, pure, 8½c to 9c.

BUTTER.—The market is steady, and good grades of butter are selling at strong prices. We quote:—Creamery at 23½c to 23¾c; Townships; dairy, 19c to 21c; Western, 16c to 17½c; Morrisburg and Brockville, 19c to 20c.

CHEESE.—The market is unchanged being fairly active. The export trade continues active. We quote at 10c to 10⅛c.

EGGS.—The market is firm; good fresh stock selling at strong prices. We quote 16c to 17c for choice lots and 12c to 16c for ordinary stock.

ASHES.—The market remains unchanged. We quote potash at $4.30 to $4.35 for firsts, and $2.75 to $3.80 for seconds. Pearl ash is nominal.

RECEIPTS AT MONTREAL—OCT. 17.

	G.T.R.	C.P.R.	Canal.	Total.
Wheat, bush	13396	31184	88392	132776
Corn, bush	....	....	....	....
Peas, bush	28400	14177	....	42577
Oats, bush	30800	19070	....	49870
Barley, bush	1750	792	....	2542
Rye, bush	1600	643	....	2243
Flour, bbls	1600	4468	....	6068
Meal, bbls	150	210	....	360
Ashes, bbls	....	1	....	1
Butter, pkgs	973	602	....	1575
Cheese, boxes	7438	10796	....	18234
Pork, bbls	....	....	....	....
Lard, tierces	....	....	....	....
Eggs, cases	752	89	....	841
Ham, Bacon, bxs	95	....	....	95
Tinned Meats, pkgs	....	....	....	....
Dressed Hogs	127	....	....	127
Leather, rolls	....	227	....	227
Raw Hides	9	....	....	9
Petroleum, bbls	....	....	....	....
Beef, bbls	....	60	....	60
Tallow	....	....	....	....

MONTREAL STOCKS IN STORE.

	Oct. 15, 1892.	Oct. 8, 1892.	Oct. 17, 1891.
Wheat, bushels	323815	504612	289144
Corn, "	19436	......	4600
Peas, "	136881	97367	364097
Oats, "	251512	225897	210830
Barley, "	54625	58792	109265
Rye, "	5971	2076	80702
Flour, barrels	......	59080	44093
Cornmeal, "	......	......	......
Oatmeal, "	83	106	32

LIVE STOCK MARKET—OCT. 13.

There were about 800 head of butchers' cattle, 1,600 mutton critters, and 100 calves offered on this market to-day, and a considerable number of calves were sold before reaching this market, also several droves of sheep and lambs were sent to grass, as their owners did not wish to offer them for sale on a glutted market. Prices of all but the best cattle were ruinously low, and the drovers are looking rather blue, as a large number of the cattle will not be sold to-day. A lot of six choice heifers and steers for which 4c per lb. had been offered, were held for higher figures, but it required pretty good stock to bring 3½c and most of the sales of fairly good young cattle were made at about 3c per lb. A lot of nine two-year-olds were sold at $15 each or a little over 2c per lb., and a drove of nineteen pretty good dry cows and steers, weighing 17,500 lbs., were sold at 2½c per lb. and many of the leaner beasts will not bring much over 1½c per lb. There is a good demand for good veals, and Mr. Bourassa bought a prime one for $15, and another for $12.50, also two more for $13 for the pair. Common calves sell at from $3 to $5 each. There was an excessive supply of lambs offered to-day, but they were chiefly "bucks" which are being sold off before they become too troublesome. Prices ranged from $1.50 to $4 each, or from 3½c to 4c per lb. in lots. Fat hogs bring a little better prices, or from 5c to 5½c per lb.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.—OCT. 17.

There were about 450 head of butchers' cattle, 75 calves and 300 mutton critters offered at the East End Abattoir to-day. Trade was very dull as the butchers had bought liberal supplies last Thursday and were wanting very few additional animals to-day. The low prices of Thursday prevailed to-day, but had there been any really prime beeves on the market they would have brought better prices. The best animals sold at from 3½c to 4c per lb., common dry cows and rough steers sold at from 1½c to 3c do., and the leaner beasts at about 2c per lb. A carload of 20 cattle brought from Perth were sold at 2½c per lb.; they weighed 17,800 lbs. Good calves are in demand at from $6 to $10 each and common ones sell at from $3 to $5 each. The mutton critters were chiefly the culls held over from last week. Fat hogs continue in fair supply and sell at from 5c to 5½c per lb.

ST. GABRIEL COW MARKET.—OCT. 14.

There were about 53 milch cows, strippers and springers offered on this market to-day, but the buyers were few in numbers and in no hurry to make purchases, except at much lower prices than usually prevail at this season of the year. Up to near noon, there were comparatively few sales made and the prices paid ranged from $25 to $40 each, but these cows were not by any means the best on the market, as several fine looking milkers were held at $50 each and in one or two cases at even more.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES.—OCT. 14.

The old Bonsecours Market was in all its glory to-day, as it is probable that never on any previous occasion were there such large quantities of the produce of farm and garden offered for sale there as was the case to-day, while the buyers were out in even larger numbers than usual, causing an unpleasant crush on the platforms and sidewalk, and if the pickpockets failed to do a good stroke of business, it was not for lack of opportunity. The supply of grain was unusually large and prices are easier; potatoes are plentiful but most of them are brought from a distance are not extra good for eating; other roots and garden stuffs are offered in very large quantities at low rates. The basket brigade up in the market hall was much larger than usual, the large crowds going to and fro raised a "stour" most unpleasant to weak lungs. Enormous quantities of dead poultry were offered and though the demand was something wonderful, prices were lower, except for ducks. Game is plentiful and snipes sell at about $2.50 the dozen, plover, $3.50 do., partridges, 50c to 60c the pair, and black ducks, 80c do. There were a few dressed hogs sold at about 6½c per lb. The prices of butter and eggs are both on the advance and Mr. Bourdon got 40c per lb. for a part of his gilt-edged butter to-day. The market is still overstocked with inferior apples which bring pretty low rates but good Fameuse apples, if free from spot, bring $4 per barrel. There are still considerable quantities of green and partially ripe tomatoes offered at from 20c to 50c the bushel. Grapes are still plentiful and cheap. The haymarket is fairly well supplied at about former rates.

The following are to-day's prices:—

GRAIN.—Oats sell at from 70c to 80c per bag; peas, 90c to $1 per bushel; buckwheat, 55c to 60c do.; beans, $1.25 to $150.

ROOTS AND VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, 75c to $1.00 per bag; Swedish turnips, 55c do.; carrots, 40c per bushel; onions, 60c to 70c do.; beets, 40c do.; cabbages, 25c to 40c per dozen; cauliflowers, 60c to $2.00; celery, 20c to 70c do.

FRUIT.—Lemons, $5.50 to $6.00 per box; apples, $1.00 to $4.00 per barrel; pears, $4 to $7 do.

DAIRY PRODUCE.—Tub butter, from 15c to 22c per lb.; prints, 25c to 40c; packed eggs, 15c to 25c per dozen; fresh, 30c to 35c.

POULTRY.—Fowl, 7c to 9c per lb.; turkeys, 9c to 12c do.; ducks, 10c to 12c do.; geese, 7c to 9c do.

HAY AND STRAW.—Hay, $7.00 to $9.00 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs.; pressed hay, 50c to 60c per 100 lbs.; straw, $5 to $6 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs. each.

MONTREAL HORSE MARKET.

WEST END MARKET.

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

The receipts of horses at these stables for the week ending Oct 16, were 53; left over from previous week, 25; total for the week, 78; shipped during week, 20; left for city, 26; sales for week, 4; on hand, 28. There has been a quiet trade during the week. Twelve horses were shipped per SS. "Pomeranian" for the Glasgow market by John Watson. A number of horses of various kinds and quality on hand for sale.

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 Oct. 15, were as follows:—

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.	Calves.
	1796	764	620	107
Left over from previous week	25	....	91	....
Total for week	1821	764	711	107
On hand	12	....	9	....

There were small receipts, and little business in export cattle, and trade continues dull. For butchers' cattle trade was slow, owing to heavy supply of inferior cattle, and the market closed with a number of cattle remaining unsold; lower prices generally ruled; there are better sales for good cattle.

The market for hogs was rather better than last week, closing strong at $5.35. The demand for good lambs and calves was poor.

We quote the following as being fair values:—

Cattle, export	4c	to	4½c
" butchers' good	3½c	to	4c
" butchers' mediums	2½c	to	3c
" butchers' culls	2c	to	2½c
Hogs	$5.00	to	$5.35
Sheep and Lambs	3.00	to	3.50
Calves	3.00	to	6.00

MANITOBA WHEAT MARKET.

The continuously bright, clear weather has enabled farmers to get ahead fast with their threshing, and wheat deliveries at country points have steadily increased, daily deliveries at principal points being from 4,000 to 10,000 bushels per day. Arrivals of cars at Winnipeg have averaged about 100 cars per day. Inspection returns show that a large portion is grading No. 2 hard, and No. 1 hard and No. 2 northern grades take considerable of the balance. Since new wheat began to move, the grades of 1, 2 and 3 regular have about tends to confirm the opinion expressed in these columns repeatedly, that the yield of all grain crops would be under usual estimates. Wheat, barley and oats will fall short of official and most other estimates by at least a few bushels per acre. Barley is a dark sample, except some very late patches, which were harvested after the wet spell which caught most of the barley crop at the critical time. A good rain would greatly improve the fields for ploughing, as well as subdue numerous prairie fires now traversing the country.—*Winnipeg Commercial.*

MANITOBA WEATHER AND CROPS.

The weather has continued bright and moderate temperature. The lowest reading of the thermometer at Winnipeg for the week is 33, highest 74.6. There has yet been no severe frost, and tender garden plants in some cases are not injured yet. Potatoes now being gathered, are a fine crop in this district. Threshing has progressed uninterruptedly and rapidly, and all information as a result of threshing dropped out of existence. The sample is plump and heavy, when cleaned, but seeds of weeds are more abundant than usual in the crop this year. Prices range about the same as a week ago. In Manitoba country markets 55c per bushel is about the highest price paid to farmers for finest samples of hard wheat, and at most points the range is lower, varying from 50c upward for choice hard wheats, equal to No. 2 hard or better.

Stocks in store at our Lake Superior elevators increased 5,083 bushels for the week ended Oct. 1, making the total in store on Oct. 1 210,184 bushels, of which 90,000 bushels were old wheat. Shipments out of old wheat were considerable, but receipts of new overbalanced shipments.—*Winnipeg Commercial.*

THE CURRANT MARKET.

Advices from Patras in regard to the currant market are as follows: Total arrivals to date in Patras 12,000 tons; total shipment from Greece 38,000 tons (for one-third of this year's crop). Market has remained firm without change this week. Now that the crop is fully housed, it is evident that the yield scarcely reaches two-thirds of that of 1891, which was 161,-500 tons. The complaints of growers have for once proved to have been under than over the mark, and consequent upon the small crop, arrivals which generally continue to come forward from many districts up to January and February, have this year already almost ceased. Quality varies very much, and good dry fruit is scarce, which makes it difficult to give quotations. Sticky and insufficiently dried fruit can be bought at 17s, c. i. f. in casks, but good dry fruit is held for full prices. Marseilles market has advanced owing to large orders having been given by inland consumers. America continues to buy, and the Continent also is now showing more interest in the article.

THE CHEESE MARKET.

LONDON, Ont., Oct. 15.—Thirty-four factories offered 15,329 Septembers, balance of season. No sales, 10⅛c to 10¼c bid. Market dull.

INGERSOLL, Ont., Oct. 17.—At the cheese market held here on Tuesday 1,800 boxes of September make were offered. There were no sales. The market is quiet; 10¼c bid; salesmen holding for 10⅜c.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

CHEESE.—There is practically no change to report in the market this week. There has been a steady consumptive demand, and last week's values for all grades have been fully maintained, holders being decidedly firm on choice late made goods. We quote, finest colored (July and August) 47s to 49s per cwt., and ditto white, 47s to 48s, late mild Augusts, colored or white, 50s 6d to 51s 6d. Mediums, mostly, between 30s and 40s, are in moderate demand, while common stale grades are offered at 3s to 15s, but difficult to sell.

BUTTER is without alteration. Finest fresh parcels of American and Canadian sell steadily at 95s to 105s, while qualities just below are in moderate request at 70s to 85s, according to freshness. We quote Irish butter—Cork firsts, 111s per cwt.; seconds, 101s; thirds, 98s, and fourths, 87s.

COMPARATIVE STOCKS IN LIVERPOOL, ON 30TH SEPT., FOR LAST THIRTEEN YEARS.

	Cheese Boxes.	Butter Packages.
1892	74,513	3,844
1891	100,371	5,709
1890	112,519	4,631
1889	99,650	10,092
1888	151,258	2,595
1887	93,819	9,301
1886	79,495	8,372
1885	153,533	7,084
1884	162,787	9,872
1883	140,782	2,401
1882	160,519	3,454
1881	139,508	21,908
1880	57,574	30,404

COMPARATIVE HIGHEST PRICES PER CWT., 30 SEPT., FOR LAST THIRTEEN YEARS.

	Cheese.	Butter.
1892	50s	105s
1891	47s	98s
1890	49s	87s
1889	52s	85s
1888	45s	90s
1887	45s	105s
1886	56s	92s 6d
1885	42s	100s
1884	56s 6d	118s
1883	58s	120s
1882	57s	100s
1881	55s	125s
1880	66s	130s

—*Hodgson Brothers' Circular, Oct. 8, 1892.*

AMERICAN CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—Beeves.—Receipts, 124 carloads, or 2,068 heads, including 51 carloads for exportation, 38 carloads for the market, and 35 carloads consigned direct to the local slaughterers. Nineteen carloads were carried over Wednesday, making a total of 57 carloads to be sold. The trading was very slow for all grades, and the market dragged considerably, but the demand held out until the finish, and the yards were finally cleared. Prices were fully as high as the close on Wednesday. Poor to choice native steers sold at $3.70 to $5 per 100 lb.; Texans at $2.90 to $3.10; bulls and dry cows at $1.10 to $2.90. Dressed beef dull at 7c to 8½c per lb. for poorest to best native sides. Latest private cable advices from London and Liverpool quote American steers firm at 10½c to 12c per lb. for the dressed weight, sinking the offal, and American refrigerated beef steady at scant 9c per lb.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—Receipts, including 3 carloads consigned to slaughterers, were 28 carloads, or 5,987 head. The receipts were unusually heavy, especially when there were already 30 carloads unsold in the pens, and although the demand was a little better to-day it is doubtful if the situation has improved any. There are now fully 40 carloads awaiting buyers and unless to-morrow's sales exceed those of any previous Saturday, Monday's market promises to be a record-breaker. Poor to strictly prime sheep sold at $3.25 to $5.10 per 100 lb.; common to choice lambs at $5 to $6. Dressed mutton steady at 7c to 8½c per lb.; dressed lambs weak at 8c to 9½c.

CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—Cattle—Receipts, 12,000 head; shipments, 2,500; market trifle higher; best natives, $5 to $5.50; others $3.75 to $4.90 feeders, $3.25 to $3.50; stockers, $2.15 to $2.50; Texans, $2.30 to $2.90; native cows, $2.50 to $2.75. Hogs—Receipts, 18,000 head; shipments, 8,000; market closed stronger than yesterday; rough and common, $4.75 to $5; mixed and packers, $5.05 to $5.60; prime heavy and butchers' weights, $5.40 to $5.30; assorted light, $5.20 to $5.55; others, $4.50 to $5.10.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

EDINBURGH, Oct. 3.—Messrs. John Swan & Son's weekly report says:—There have been large supplies of fat cattle all over this week, but there still continues a great want of highly finished animals. These consequently make fair prices, but secondary and inferior are difficult to sell. The meat markets have been glutted, and prices are very low. There were about 1,000 Canadian cattle in Glasgow, and about 600 States cattle. The former were largely bought for feeding purposes, and the latter met a fairly good market. Fat sheep have been shown in fairly large numbers. In Edinburgh trade was a shade better, while in Glasgow it was similar to that of last week. Ewes and secondary lambs have, however, sold at lower rates. Fat calves and pigs scarce and dear. Store sheep continue to meet a quiet demand, and for everything under best quality low prices have to be taken. Best store cattle meet a fair enquiry, but secondary are difficult to quit. Milk cows sold at similar rates to the preceding week. Best beef, 8s 3d to 8s 6d; secondary, 7s to 7s 3d; inferior, 6s 3d per stone. Best mutton, 7¾d to 8d; secondary, 7d to 7½d per lb.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—Rather larger supply of beasts, with but few of really choice quality. These were in good demand, but all other grades met an extremely dull trade, with irregular rates, and no clearance. Top price—Best Herefords, 4s 8d to 4s 10d; Canadians, 3s 10d to 4s per 8 lbs. Large supply of sheep and trade firm. Best 8 stone Downs, 5s 4d. Beef......2s 6d to 4s 10d | Mutton..3s 2d to 5s 4d Veal.......3s 2d to 5s 0d | Pork......3s 10d to 5s 0d Beasts, 2,390; sheep, 12,840; calves, 19; pigs, 120; including 80 Canadian beasts.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Chicago Union Stock Yards, Oct. 17.—Hogs—To-day's estimated receipts, 21,000; yesterday's receipts, according to official returns, 7,032; shipments 4,026; left over, 1,000; light mixed, $4.95 to $5.60; mixed packing, $4.85 to $5.60; heavy shipping, $4.85 to $5.75; rough grades, $4.85 to $5.20. Cattle receipts, 23,000, including 5,000 Texans and 5,000 Westerns. Market slow.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17, 2.30 p.m.—Closing—Wheat, 73⅛c Oct.; 75⅛c to 75¼c Dec; 80⅛c May. Corn, 42c Oct.; 42⅜c Nov.; 42⅜c Dec.; 45⅞c to 46c May. Oats, 29⅛c Oct.; 30c Nov.; 31c Dec.; 34⅛c May. Pork, $11.87 Oct.; $11.90 Nov.; $13.22 Jan. Lard, $8.60 Oct.; $8.00 Nov.; $7.45 Jan.; $7.60 May. Short ribs, $10.37 Oct.; $7.50 Nov.; $6.82 Jan.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17, 2.30 p.m.—Closing—Wheat, 78⅜c Oct.; 79⅛c Nov.; 80⅛c Dec.; 82⅛c Jan; 85⅛c March, 86⅛c April; 87⅛c May. Corn, 49⅞c Oct.; 50⅛c Nov.; 51⅛c Dec.; 51⅛c Jan.; 52⅜c May. Oats, 34⅛c Oct.; 35⅛c Nov.; 36⅛c Dec.; 39⅛c May.

DULUTH, Oct. 17, 2.30 p.m.—Closing—Wheat, No. 1 hard, 73⅛c Oct.; No. 1 northern, 70⅛c Oct.; No. 1 hard, 74⅛c Dec.; No. 1 northern, 72c Dec; No. 1 hard, 72⅛c cash; No. 1 northern, 70⅛c; No. 1 hard, 81⅛c May; No. 1 northern, 78⅛c b. May; No. 2 northern, 65⅛c on track. Nothing doing.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 17, 2.30 p.m.—Closing—Wheat, 68⅛c to 69c Oct.; 70c Nov.; 71⅛c to 71⅛c Dec.; 78⅛c to 78⅛c May. Corn, 40c to 39⅛c Oct.; 39⅛c Nov.; 39⅛c Dec.; 41⅛c May. Oats, 29c cash and Oct.; 29⅛c Nov.; 33⅛c to 33⅛c May.

TOLEDO, Oct. 17, 2.30 p.m.—Closing—Wheat, firm, dull; 74c Oct.; 76c Dec.; 82c May; No. 3 soft, 66c bid. Corn and oats, nothing doing.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 17, 2.30 p.m.—Closing—Wheat steady, 68⅛c cash; 70⅛c Dec.

DETROIT, Oct. 17, 2.30 p.m.—Closing—Wheat, white, 73⅛c bid cash; red, 73⅛c cash; 73⅛c Oct.; 82c May.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 17, 12.30 p.m.—Spring wheat, 6s 3d; red winter, 6s 1½d; No. 1 Cal., 6s 11½d; corn, 4s 4½d; peas, 5s 7½d; pork, 71s 3d; lard, 42s; tallow, 23s 9d; bacon, heavy, 42s; light, 41s 6d; cheese, 50s.

OTTAWA MARKETS.

OTTAWA, Oct. 15.—By-Ward market square was covered with rigs, being one of the largest Saturday markets that has been seen for several weeks. Prices were a little lower than usual, although there was no material change. Pork sold at yesterday's prices, but beef was a little higher. Mutton sold very cheap. Lamb, 7c and 9c a pound; pork, $6.50 to $6.75 a cwt.; beef, $5.75 to $6.50 a cwt.; fowl, 60c and 65c a pair; turkeys, $1 each; ducks, 70c a pair; geese, 75c each. Potatoes, 75c to 83c a bag; turnips, 30c; onions, per bag, $1; beets, per bushel, 30c; carrots, per bushel, 25c; cabbages, 25c a dozen; cauliflowers, 60c a dozen; tomatoes, 50c a bushel; plum tomatoes, 25c a pail; apples, $2.75 a barrel, 90c a bag, crab apples, 25c a pail. Tub butter, 16c and 18c; prints, 20c to 25c a pound. Oats, 30c to 32c a bushel; buckwheat, 50c to 55c a bushel; peas, 70c to 75c a bushel. Hay, $6 to $8.50 a ton; straw, $4.50 to $5.50 a ton. Honey, 12c a pound; eggs, 16c and 17c.

HAMILTON MARKETS.

HAMILTON, Ont., Oct. 15.—White wheat, per bush., 68c to 69c; red wheat, per bush., 68c to 69c; spring wheat, 63c to 65c; peas, 55c to 58c; barley, 45c to 48c; oats, 28c to 29c; corn, 55c to 58c; white wheat flour, per bbl., $3.25 to $3.50; strong bakers', per bbl., $3.25 to $3.50; dressed hogs, per cwt., $6 to $6.25; apples, per bag of bushel and half, 50c to 60c; dried apples, per lb., 4c to 4½c; potatoes, per bag of 90 lbs., 80c to 90c; butter, in rolls, per lb., 18c to 20c; butter, in firkins, per lb., 16c to 19c; eggs, per doz., 14c to 18c.

INGERSOLL MARKETS.

INGERSOLL, Ont., Oct. 17.—White wheat, 65c to 68c per bush; red fall wheat, 65c to 68c per bush; spring wheat, 65c to 68c per bush. Barley, 35c to 42c per bush; peas, 55c to 58c do.; oats, 27c to 29c do.; corn, 50c to 60c do. Bran, $12 to $14 per ton; shorts, $14 to $16 per ton. Potatoes, 60c to 75c per bush; onions, $1.25 to $1.50 do. Beeves, live weight, $2 to $5 per cwt.; live hogs, $4.85 do.; dressed hogs, $6 to $6.25 do. Flour, $2 to $2.15 per cwt.; oatmeal, $2.50 to $3 do. Cornmeal, $2.50 to $3 do. Butter, 22c to 25c per lb. Eggs, 13c to 14c per dozen. Hay, $7 to $8 per ton. Hides, $3 to $3.50 per cwt. Wool, 16c to 17c per lb. Tallow, 4c to 5c per lb. Lard, 10c to 12c per lb.

TORONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 17.—Wheat, spring, No. 2, 60c to 63c; white, 65c to 66½c; red winter, 65c to 66½c; goose, 55c to 56c; No. 1 hard, 80c to 90c; No. 2 hard, 78c to 84c; No. 3 hard, 73c to 74c; No. 1 frosted, 63c to 65c. Barley, No. 1, 49c to 50c; No. 2, 43c to 46c; No. 3 extra, 39c to 40c; No. 3, 38c to 39c. Peas, No. 2, 58c to 60c. Oats, No. 1, 30c to 31c. Corn, 60c to 62c. Flour, extra, $2.90 to $3.00; straight roller, $3.12½ to $3.40. Market was quiet. Sales—Straight roller flour at equal to $3.10; white wheat, outside, at 61c to 66c, and red outside, at 65c; oats, outside at 28c to 28½c, and here at 30½c; peas, outside, at 58c to 59c.

GUELPH MARKETS.

GUELPH, Ont., Oct. 15.—Flour, roller, $1.90 to $2.10; fall wheat, 66c; spring wheat, 59c; bran, $12.00; barley, 40c to 46c; oats, 27c to 30c; rye, 54c to 55c; peas, 55c to 61c; hay, $6 to $7; butter, 16c to 18c; eggs, 17c to 18c; potatoes, per bag, 60c to 65c; pork, $6.00 to $6.25; sheepskins, 75c to $1.00; hides, 3c to 4c.

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.

BAILEY.—At Dixville, Oct. 7, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Walter Bailey.

BAIN.—At 539 St. Urbain street, on Sunday evening, Oct 9, 1892, the wife of J. R. Bain, of a son.

BREWSTER.—At 92 Durocher street, on the 7th inst., the wife of W. Brewster, of a daughter.

BROOKE.—At Cote St. Paul, Thursday, Oct. 6th, 1892, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Brooke.

HEWTON.—At Sault-au-Recollet, on Sunday, the 9th inst., Mrs. James Hewton, of a daughter.

HYDE.—At the Manse, Warsaw, Ont., on the 10th inst., a son to the Rev. R. and Mrs. Hyde.

McALLISTER.—At 208 St. Martin street, on Oct. 9, the wife of Andrew McAllister, jr., of a daughter.

McCAUL.—At 158 Drummond street, on Oct. 10, 1892, the wife of Rev. Jas. McCaul, of a daughter.

MURRAY.—At Chicago, on the 10th inst., the wife of James K. Murray, late of Montreal, of a son.

PARMELEE.—At 11 Wolfe street, Quebec, on Tuesday the 4th of October, the wife of Geo. W. Parmelee, of a daughter.

TURNER.—In this city, on the 2nd October, 1892, the wife of Wm. Turner, jr., of a son.

MARRIED.

ANDERSON—CURRIE.—On the 5th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Dr. Smyth, Mr. R. C. Anderson to Mary McVicar Currie, both of this city.

BOYD—STACKHOUSE.—At the residence of the bride's father, on the 10th inst., by Pastor J. Higgins, John Boyd, Esq., of the firm of Lane, Owens & Boyd, to Lilly, only daughter of Dr. B. S. Stackhouse, all of Lachute.

CLARKE—GRAHAM.—On October 11, 1892, at the residence of the bride's father, 87 Avenue road, Toronto, by the Rev. J. Neil, of Westminster Church, the Rev. N. Clark, of Dennison City, Iowa, to Mary Anne, eldest daughter Henry Graham.

COLLINGE—KEDDY.—On the 5th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. Wm. Keddy, Roxham, by the Rev. John Fowkes, Mr. William Charles Collinge, of the parish of Lacolle, to Miss Elizabeth Grace Keddy, of the township of Hemmingford.

CRAIG—COWAN.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Ottawa, Ont., by the Rev. W. Timberlake, on Oct. 5, 1892, William John Craig to Miss Charlotte Jane Cowan, both of Ottawa, Ont.

DRINKWATER—SMITH.—At St. Stephen's Church, Lachine, on the 11th instant, by Rev. R. Hewton, M.A., rector, George Stacey Drinkwater, of Lachine, to Miss Miriam Smith, of Manchester, England.

DRUMMOND—CHETLAIN.—On Monday, 10th Oct., at the residence of the bride's parents, 536 North State street, Chicago, Edith M., only daughter of General and Mrs. A. L. Chetlain, to Thomas J. Drummond, Montreal.

GRAY—COPELAND.—At residence of the bride's mother, Valleyfield, on September 21st, by the Rev. J. E. Duclos, B.A., Thomas Gray, of Montreal, to Agnes, daughter of Mrs. Donald Copeland, of Valleyfield.

HARVEY—HENWOOD.—At Toronto, on October 12, 1892, at the Church of the Redeemer, by the rector, the Rev. Septimus Jones, M.A., Rural Dean, George Seal Harvey, to Josephine Mary, youngest daughter of the late Edwin Henwood, Esq., M.D., of Hamilton.

HINDS—LYTTE.—In the city of Ottawa, by the Rev. W. Timberlake, on Oct. 8, 1892, Robert Hinds to Miss Elizabeth Lytte, both of Ottawa, Ont.

HOOPER—MEMORY.—At the residence of the bride's uncle, Capt. N. Tonkin, Dillonton, Que., on the 8th Oct., 1892, by the Rev. George Stafford, Mr. Thomas Hooper, to Miss Sarah Ann Memory, both of Dillonton.

JONES—HOWDEN.—In Winnipeg, at Holy Trinity Church, on Oct. 1, 1892 Fred. W. Jones to Mary Stuart, youngest daughter of Robert C. Howden, Esq., M.D.

KERR—McGILLIVRAY.—At the residence of the bride's father, on Oct. 6th, 1892, by the Rev. James Sutherland, John Kerr, of the Scotch Settlement, to Flora McGillivray, Kerr's Hill, all of the Township of Iverness, County Megantic, Que.

McCULLOUGH—JACKSON.—On October 5, 1892, by the Rev. George K. Adams, James McCullough, LL.B., of Osgoode Hall, Toronto, barrister-at-law, to Annie Sanderson, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Jackson, Poplar Grange, Newtonbrook.

PATTERSON—LIVINGSTONE.—At Rockside Farm, Duntown, Ont., on the 21st ult. by the Rev. Alexander McDonald, B.A., assisted by the Rev. Dr. Lamont, of Milan, Quebec, George Patterson, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, of Deloraine, Manitoba, to Miss Mary Livingstone, eldest daughter of Malcolm Livingstone, Esq.

PATTON—HAMILTON.—On September 22, 1892, at the residence of the bride's uncle, Albany P. Barr, Esq., Pollockshields, Glasgow, Scotland, J. C. Patton, M.D., of Toronto, third son of the late R. G. Patton, Esq., formerly postmaster of Quebec, to Agnes, only daughter of the late David Hamilton, Esq., of Altrincham, Cheshire, England.

SEAGLE—MUNDLE.—At the Manse, Richmond Hill, Ont., on the 5th inst., by the Rev. W. W. Percival, M.A., Ph.D., Mr. Joseph A. Seagle, of Auora, Ont., to Miss Margaret Mundle, of the same place.

STROCK—PERRY.—At the residence of the bride's father, Laprairie, P.Q., on Oct. 11th, by the Rev. W. J. Dart, assisted by the Rev. T. C. Perry, father of the bride, Samuel Strock, M.D., of Lake Placid, Adirondack Mts., to Elizabeth Bogart, third daughter of the Rev. T. C. Perry, of Laprairie.

SWINFORD—MACDONNELL.—At St. John's Church Port Arthur, on September 19, 1892, by the Rev. C. J. Machin, Rural Dean, Herbert Swinford, of Winnipeg, to Georgina Margaret, second daughter of the late Hugh J. Macdonnell, Esq., of Whitby, Ont.

WADSWORTH—BOULTON.—On October 5, 1892, at the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Toronto, by the Rev. Alexander Williams, William Dean Wadsworth, of the Bank of Toronto, to Florence Mary, daughter of the late George D'Arcy Boulton, Esq., Q.C.

WHITELAW—IRWIN.—On October 6, 1892, by the Rev. William MacWilliam, Andrew Whitelaw, merchant, of Brandon, Man., to Esther, daughter of John L. Irwin, Port Hope, Ont.

WIGHTMAN—McKAY.—At the residence of the bride's father, on Tuesday, 11th Oct., by Rev. Arpad Givan, John Wightman, of Lancaster, to Jane, youngest daughter of George McKay, of Charlottenburg.

DIED.

BARRY.—On Saturday morning, Oct. 8th, George Cooper Barry, aged 39.

BENNETT—At East Templeton, Q., on the 14th inst., Florence Gee, widow of the late W. D. Bennett, of Maisonneuve.

BETHUNE.—At Toronto, on October 12, 1892, Norman Bethune, M.D. aged 70 years.

BINGHAM.—In this city, on Thursday, 13th instant, Marguerite, aged 6 months, infant daughter of C. P. Bingham.

BOYD—At his residence, Randboro, Que., Friday, Oct. 7th, Joseph Boyd, in his 74th year, formerly of Lakefield, Que., brother of Stewart Boyd, Lachute, and of Hugh Boyd, Carberry.

Winnipeg, Ottawa and Lachute papers please copy.

BOYD.—In this city, October 11th, 1892, Margaret Anderson, beloved wife of Robert E. Boyd, brush manufacturer, aged 36 years.

BROWN.—At Lawrenceville, P.Q., on Oct. 4th, after a lingering illness, Capt. J. M. Brown, fell asleep in Jesus, aged 66 years.

BURNIE.—In this city, Wednesday, Oct. 12, 1892, at the age of 34 years, William Burnie, eldest son of Matthew Burnie.

CURRAN.—On Thursday, Oct. 6th, with inflammation of the lungs, Eliza Ellen, beloved daughter of Eliza and William Curran, Wentworth, aged 21 years, 6 months and 5 days.

DUFF.—At Corn Exchange (his son-in-law's house) Grassmarket, Edinburgh, Scotland, on Sept. 17, 1892, John M. Duff, blacksmith, aged 64 years.

DUNCAN.—At Strong's Hospital, on 11th Oct., 1892, at the age of 42 years, Jeannie Currie, dearly beloved wife of John Duncan.

Huntingdon Gleaner please copy.

EWAN.—In this city, on the 9th inst., 1892, aged 40 years, John D. Ewan, eldest son of the late Thos. W. Ewan.

FIGSBY.—At Hemmingford, Oct. 12, Sarah McKown, relict of the late Henry Figsby, born in Douglas, Isle of Man, April 5, 1805, aged 87 years.

FINLAY.—Died, suddenly, at 4 Circus Lane, Edinburgh, on Sept. 19, 1892, Mary McGill Wallace, wife of Bland, G. Finlay, cab proprietor.

FRASER.—At Dunvegan, Ont., September 4th, 1892, Miss Margaret Fraser, aged 83 years, a native of Glenelg, Inverness-shire, Scotland.

FRIEDLANDER.—Suddenly, in this city, on Sunday, the 9th inst., Mary O'Leary, aged 78 years, widow of the late Elzear Friedlander.

HALE.—In this city, on the 13th inst., Robert Hale, aged 73 years.

HAWARD.—In this city, on Oct. 14, Emma Ethel, infant daughter of Thos. F. Haward, aged 4 months and 15 days.

JONES.—At the Montreal Protestant Orphan Asylum, Oct. 8, Georgiana ("Pinkie") Jones, aged 12 years.

LANG.—On the 8th inst., Margaret Logan (nee Moore), relict of the late R. Lang, and eldest daughter of the late Thomas Logan.

LOW.—At 2 Gardner street, Dundee, Scotland, on Sept. 10, 1892, suddenly, Mary Scott, wife of David Low, aged 28 years, and second daughter of the late Robert Rutherford, jun., plasterer, Edinburgh, and step-daughter of the late William Vigrow, compositor, Dundee. Sadly missed.

McCUAIG.—On Tuesday, the 4th of October, at the residence of his son, J. J. McCuaig, township of Caledonia, county of Prescott, John McCuaig, senior, aged 88 years and 9 months.

M'INTYRE.—At Doune Scotland, on Sept. 12, 1892, Christina M'Martin, widow of John M'Intyre, late of Western Farm, Doune, aged 85 years.

OLIVER.—At Hull, Que., Oct. 9, 1892, Thomas J. Oliver, advocate and journalist, formerly of Quebec.

PARKER.—At Oak Lake, Manitoba, on the 2nd Oct., 1892, Derwin H. Parker, aged forty-two years, third son of the late Harvey Parker, of Aylmer, Que.

PENTLAND.—At Quebec, on Oct. 8, 1892, Mary Falkenberg, beloved wife of C. A. Pentland, Q.C.

SEWELL.—At Quebec, on the 8th instant, Amy Margaret Stewart, aged 17 years, eldest daughter of the late Alexander Sewell, Land Surveyor.

SHORTISS.—At Stayner, Ont., on October 4, 1892, Edward Shortiss, Esq., formerly of Toronto, in the 89th year of his age.

SILLARS.—At Three Rivers, P.Q., the 9th October, 1892, Miss Mary Sillars, formerly of Campbelltown, Argyleshire, Scotland, aged sixty-seven.

STEELE.—In this city, On Wednesday, October 12th, Mary Kennedy Steele, aged 95 years.

STICKNEY.—On Saturday afternoon, Oct. 8th, 1892, at Newburgh, Ont., David B. Stickney, Esq., father of Mrs. (Rev.) M. Taylor, of Granby, Que.

TAYLOR.—At New Richmond, Que., on October 2, William Edson, son of George Taylor, aged 1 year and 5 months.

TAYLOR.—On the 8th inst., at 66 Bourgeois street, Point St. Charles, Ethel, youngest daughter of W. H. Taylor, aged 1 year and 6 months.

Pittsburg, Des Moines and Denver papers, please copy.

VAUTIER.—At Campbellton, N.B., on Saturday, Oct. 1st, Ida C., beloved wife of J. Vautier, G. N. W. Telegraph Company, Montreal, and youngest daughter of Mr. A. McKendrick, of Campbellton, N.B., aged 28 years.

VERNIER.—On the 13th inst., Mary Gertrude, daughter of the Rev. Paul S. Vernier, aged 16 years.

WALKER.—At 13 Wallace street, Dundee, Scotland, on Sept. 17, after a long and severe illness, borne with Christian patience, Catherine Fenton, the beloved wife of Alexander Walker, seaman, and eldest daughter of the late David Fenton, seaman, Blackscroft, Dundee. Deeply mourned.

WATSON.—At Rockway Valley, Amherst, Ottawa Co., Que., on the 8th inst., Margaret McDonald, aged 62 years, beloved wife of John Watson, a native of Greenock, Scotland.

Glasgow and Greenock papers please copy.

WYATT.—On the 9th inst., at 844 Notre Dame street, Susan Ellen, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wyatt, aged 8 years and 6 weeks.

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.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Nerve Tonic — Blood Builder
DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE
50c. per box. 6 for $2.50.
Send for descriptive pamphlet.
Dr. WILLIAMS' MEDICINE CO., Brockville, Ont. and Schenectady, N.Y.


THIS Lovely Rolled Gold Plated Ring (worth $1), your name on 20 new and pretty Cards, silk fringed, gold edge, hidden name, etc.; Agent's Sample Case; Novelty Outfit and a 25c present; all for 10c. Samples, etc., 3c. Address STAR CARD CO., Knowlton, P.Q. N.B.—This is not the cheap, trashy Ring so extensively advertised; it is as represented to be solid rolled gold plated.

ADVERTISEMENTS.


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A CURE IN EVERY BOTTLE
THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN
IT CONQUERS PAIN
NEARLY TWO MILLION BOTTLES SOLD IN THE DOMINION IN TEN YEARS
REMEMBER THE PAIN KILLER
A SAFE, SPEEDY SURE CURE FOR RHEUMATISM & NEURALGIA
Ask your Druggist for it and take nothing else.

THE POPULAR SOAP
MADE TO CELEBRATE Her Majesty's Jubilee AND USED BY All Her Loyal Subjects
The only genuine has "V.R. FATHERLAND 1887" Stamped on the Cake.
Beware of Imitations.


DANVILLE'S POSTMASTER.

Startling Facts for Our People.

TERRIBLE WARNING AND GREAT HOPE.

A Flood of Light for those in Darkness and Misery.

If it were possible to collect reliable statistics regarding sickness, suffering and disease in Canada, our newspaper readers would be astonished beyond measure.

No epidemic known to our people has ever worked such desolation and misery in our country as the common ailments of our times are now working.

Nervousness, sleeplessness, general debility, dyspepsia, neuralgia and rheumatism, have laid a heavy hand on our men and women; even the young have felt the terrible agonies of these dreaded and treacherous troubles. Thousands in our Dominion are bound with the chains and fetters of suffering; and thousands of once happy homes have been robbed of sunshine and joy.

Sorrow, darkness and pain have entered our Canadian homes, cutting down the rich and poor alike. The object of this article is to spread hope, fresh inspiration and courage.

Our great aim is to dispel gloom, sadness and agony of mind, by pointing the prisoners of disease to that rescuer and deliverer, which has already removed heavy and deadly burdens from millions of suffering mortals on this North American continent.

To accomplish this object in a convincing way, it will be necessary to furnish our people with facts and truths which the skeptics of our day cannot disprove or mock at.

To-day, it is our privilege to publish the testimony of a well-known Canadian gentleman, one held in high esteem by his friends and countrymen—a citizen of honor, truth and uprightness.

Mr. Isaac W. Stockwell, Postmaster of Danville, P.Q., was for twenty years a victim of nervousness, sleeplessness, loss of appetite and general debility. His condition at times was alarming; and the amount of suffering endured during those long years, can never be fully estimated. A score of years in the toils of agony and suffering, and no cure from physicians or other sources, was sufficient to bring on despair and crush every struggling hope. Notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Stockwell failed so often in his endeavors to find a cure, he never lost courage.

At last a good angel of mercy passed by, and whispered, "Son, be of good cheer, thy prayers for new life and health are answered, take thou of this god-given remedy and be restored." The precious medicine recommended to Mr. Stockwell was Paine's Celery Compound; it was well and faithfully used, and accomplished a mighty work.

It only remains for us to give the public of Canada Mr. Stockwell's letter of testimony in favor of nature's wondrous preparation.

It reads as follows:

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GENTLEMEN:—Twenty years ago I overheated myself in the hayfield, which brought on nervousness. I consequently became restless and weak, and suffered from loss of appetite, low condition of blood, and general debility.

I could not go out in winter, as the cold affected me so much on account of my low condition. I consulted many physicians, but received no perceptible benefit.

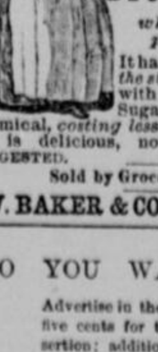
Two years ago, I commenced to use Paine's Celery Compound. I have used twelve bottles and the result is, the nervousness has left me; my nerves have resumed their former strength; I sleep and eat well; the blood courses through my veins as when I was young; I can now stand the winter's cold; and, in a word, I am a new man.

I would specially recommend Paine's Celery Compound to those who are suffering from insomnia and nervousness; they will find it a wonderful restorative.

Respectfully yours,
ISAAC W. STOCKWELL,
Postmaster, Danville, P.Q.

Are you satisfied with this strong proof and testimony contained in this cheering letter, poor sufferer? Are you thoroughly convinced of the great efficacy of the remedy that wrought such a magnificent cure in Mr. Stockwell's case? If you honestly think Paine's Celery Compound can meet your troubles with success, banish at once all doubts, stubborness and false pride, and take hold of the life giver. Inaction on your part may mean injury to your friends and family, and loss of your own life.

Trust no longer in medicines that have deceived you, and which have prolonged your sufferings. Cast them out forever, and wisely follow Mr. Stockwell's example; then will new life, strength, vigor, happiness and pleasure be your reward.


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Montreal, Oct. 12, 1892.
MACLAREN, LEET, SMITH & SMITH,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

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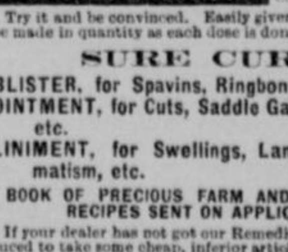
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