Montreal Weekly Witness.

FIFTIETH YEAR. MONTREAL, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1895. {MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS $1.00 Post-Paid; 5c a Copy.

SUMMARY.

Sir Charles Tupper, High Commissioner, has arrived, and he says he has come over in connection with the fast service between Canada and Great Britain.

Halifax celebrated with great enthusiasm on Friday last, the ninety-first anniversary of the birth of the late Hon. Joseph Howe. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed at the Old Temperance Hall, where the celebration was held.

Senator Cullom has made a speech before the House at Washington, in which he represents Illinois, strongly emphasizing the infallibility of the Munroe doctrine, especially with a view to restraining British aggression upon South American states.

Mr. Bayard, United States ambassador at London, has been impeached by the House of Representatives, at Washington, for his Free Trade speech at Edinburgh, Scotland, some time since. The resolution of impeachment was carried by 207 to 90.

The great telescope for Harvard College University observatory in Arequipa, Peru, has been shipped from Boston, and will be landed in Mollenda, Peru, by steamer. It is known as the Bruce telescope, and has four delicate lenses and two prisms, each with a diameter of twenty-four inches.

Lieut.-Col. Prior, M. P. for Victoria, B. C., will be Minister of Customs and a member of the Cabinet. Mr. Wood, Comptroller of Inland Revenue, will also be made a member of the Cabinet, and the Solicitor-Generalship and the Comptrollership of Inland Revenue are to be abolished. These are the latest despatches from Ottawa.

Gen. Martinez Campos is said to have resigned his command of the Spanish army in Cuba. A young British officer, son of the late Lord Randolph Churchill, who has seen some of the fighting between the Cuban insurgents and the Spanish army is quoted in New York as having declared that the rebels will be victorious unless the Spaniards suppress them before the rainy season sets in.

Harry Hayward, the murderer of Miss Ging, a dressmaker in Minneapolis, Minn., was executed last Wednesday morning. What gave additional interest to the trial was that the man Hayward had induced a man named Blixt to shoot the woman while he himself attended a theatrical performance. Blixt alleged hypnotic influence, which was not proven, however.

Troops were ordered under arms in Topeka, Kansas, to protect the Kansas Medical College from a mob whose members threatened to burn it down on Wednesday night. Students had stolen the body of a citizen from its burial place in the cemetery, and it was found in the dissecting room of the college. This caused the trouble, which happily, did not come to open hostilities.

Helen R. Finlay was on trial last week for manslaughter at Owen Sound. She was charged with causing the death of a Barnardo boy, and the evidence showed him to have been fed on bran porridge and milk. The boy's body was somewhat covered with sores, and he appeared to have died of pneumonia, but Dr. C. M. Lang, who examined the body, found no trace of starvation.

The Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, a Vienna despatch says, intends to change the order of succession to the throne as laid down by the Pragmatic sanction. He wants to exclude the Archduke Charles Louis and the Archduke Francis Ferdinand d'Este, and place the Archduchess Valerie, wife of the Archduke Francis Salvator, next in the succession. Two thirds of the Hungarian Parliament are necessary to give effect to his desire.

LORD ABERDEEN DECLINES.

Ottawa, Dec. 16.—Lord Aberdeen has declined his patronage to the ball to be held New Year's Eve in aid of the Children's Hospital. Lord Aberdeen's refusal is due to the fact that it is contrary to the principles of himself and Lady Aberdeen to take part in festivities of any kind on New Year's Eve as on such an evening he thinks it improper to allow the pleasures of the ball-room to intrude upon time that could be more profitably spent on that particular evening.

KILLED BY BANDITS.

Durango, Mex., Dec. 13.—News has been received here of an attack made on the ranch of Guillemero Martinez by bandits. They killed three men on the ranch and then robbed the place of a sum of money and valuables. The wife of Martinez was subjected to severe brutalities by the outlaws and it was while defending the woman that the servants were killed.

FROM OVER THE SEA.

What Newspaper Correspondents Have to Say of the Political Situation.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S IMPERIAL UNION SCHEME GROWING IN POPULARITY.

New York, Dec. 15.—Mr. I. N. Ford cables from London to the 'Tribune' as follows:—'Sir John Tenniel hits off Mr. Chamberlain well this week in a cartoon, depicting him as a smirking matrimonial agent with a Briton and a Colonial dame before him listening to his words: "My dear young friends, if you will only let me know what you both want I will see what I can do for you." The cartoon, which is capitally drawn, epitomizes the recent circular from the Colonial office. A more practical commentary was the address of Judge Conde Williams at the Royal College Institute on the sugar-making colonies, in which it was shown that the business in the Mauritius and Jamaica was now carried on at a loss and that the only hope for the industry was that foreign bounties might some day be taken off. Of this, however, there is no sign, since Russia is now preparing to increase her bounties thirty-three per cent. The Germans, by the bounty system, have destroyed English sugar refining, which was once a great industry, and have nearly ruined cane-planting in the Mauritius and the British West Indies, and Mr. Chamberlain now wants to know what can be done to improve trade between England and the Colonies.

LITTLE HOPE FOR PROTECTIONISTS.

If politics are stagnant, economics have been vitalized by the change of government. The great offices are besieged weekly by delegations and committees asking relief measures for suffering or ruined industries. Lord George Hamilton in receiving a powerful delegation from Lancashire could not promise help in securing the removal of the Indian duties on British cottons, which, while nominally for revenue purposes, are bringing into existence native manufactures, and are in reality protective. The shrinkage of the Lancashire cotton trade with India is great, not only because of the duties but also from the fact of Indian manufacturers employing the cheapest labor on the planet. The Lancashire delegation went empty-handed, like the hop growers and barley farmers, from the presence of Lord Salisbury and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach. Lord Winchelsea, their spokesman, wanted the beer duties changed in the interest of farmers and asked to have a shilling added if the beer were made from foreign material and a shilling taken off if it were made from British barley, malt and hops. The ministers protested that this would be protection, and would have none of it.

Mr. James Lowther has been the leading spirit in the conference at St. James's Hall in favor of protection for home industries, and the establishment of preferential trade relations with all parts of the Empire. These outbreaks in favor of protection would be more frequent if the Democratic party in America had not altered the tariff in the interest of English exporters.

PROMISES OF RELIEF.

The Right Hon. A. A. Douglas, First Commissioner of Works, who represents the East division of Kent in the House of Commons, has assured his constituents that the government will introduce measures in the House for the relief of the prevailing agricultural distress, and that these measures will be made the first business of the session, which will begin on February 11 next. As the ministers are still undecided what form the relief measures will take, Mr. Douglas was unable to give any definite information concerning them. A forecast of the government's proposals based on various official utterances, includes besides modifications in the system of land taxation, bounty on the meat products of the United Kingdom. Lord Salisbury's declaration against a protective tariff is held in Conservative circles to be quite consistent with the acceptance of the bounty system. In any event, unless the government produces a measure that an influential section of its supporters will deem effective, no habits of obedience that have long controlled the Conservatives will prevent a disruption of the party. There are 232 members of the House of Commons pledged to maintain the programme of the National Agricultural Union, and they will not accept other than a substantial instalment of their demands.

'If the government fail to satisfy us somehow,' said a leading agriculturist, at a conference of the Union, 'let us make a clean sweep of them.' This proposition was received with thunderous applause. Another plan in the programme of the Union declares for preferential trading between all parts of the British Empire. This programme obtains, besides the unanimous adhesion of the Conservatives, the growing support of the Liberals.

The circular of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of the Colonies, to the governors of the various British colonies, has raised the question of an Imperial zollverein into the sphere of immediate practical politics. The 'Statist' argues that such a zollverein is impossible unless the colonies consent to absolute free trade with the Mother Country, but the tone of the Conservative and some of the Liberal papers tend to the acceptance of the resolution adopted by the late Intercolonial Conference at Ottawa, which declared in favor of granting to Great Britain only a preferential tariff over foreign countries.

LANCASHIRE SORE ALSO.

The 'Sun's' London cable says: The sorely stricken cotton manufacturers of Lancashire sent a deputation to the ministers this week to urge the abolition of the Indian import duties. The Secretary of State for India had expressed great sympathy for the Lancashire people in this matter, and early this year had publicly pronounced for abolition. Since then, however, he strangely forgot and they waited upon the Secretary with the assurance that he would give them all they wanted. They got nothing of course beyond bland assurances of sympathy and the wonder is that they expected anything else. When the members of the deputation opened their newspapers the next morning they had the further discomfort of finding cheek by jowl with the report of their own despairing speeches to the Secretary of State, a statement respecting Japan's cotton trade made to a Manchester reporter by Mr. Sugihara, the European representative of the famous Imperial Spinning and Weaving Company of Japan. This gentleman, who is fully qualified to talk on the subject, bubbled over with cheerfulness and with good reason, for the trade of Japan is extremely busy and money is being made rapidly. It seems that there are at present fifty-seven cotton mills, representing 838,000 spindles, working in Japan and it is expected that in about fifteen months from now there will be 700,000 additional spindles going. A good many Lancashire people found some comfort in the fact that the exports of cotton yarn from England to Japan has increased from 5,316,582 yen in 1892 to 7,288,699 yen last year. But these figures are evidently delusive, for the yarn in question, according to Mr. Sugihara, consisted chiefly of the higher grades, which the Japanese are not yet able to manufacture in sufficiently large quantities. But, evidently, they intend to supply themselves just as soon as they possibly can. American cotton growers may find comfort in the admission that all attempts to grow cotton in Japan so far have been unsuccessful. The native grown cotton is of a very poor quality and unfit for mixing with American cotton.

TWO LIVES LOST AND MANY PERSONS INJURED.

Winnipeg, Man., Dec. 16.—This morning at 6.25 fire broke out in the boiler room of the Cauchon block, used beneath for stores and above for forty residence suites of rooms, nearly all occupied by families. The stairways were cut off by the fire and the fire escapes had to be used and the ladders of the fire brigade. The block is four stories high and having a frontage of about five hundred feet on Main and York streets, opposite the Hudson's Bay stores and offices. Several had to jump from back windows to lower roofs. Major Morris, Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms of the Manitoba Legislature, was suffocated and his wife is missing. Mr. and Mrs. Baby were injured by jumping from the top story to the first story of the roof. They will likely recover. Several children were more or less injured by jumping into blankets. A number of adults were more or less burned and scratched. Others escaped in their night clothes down the fire escapes. One wing was partially saved. The loss is $100,000.

PREMPEH ON THE WAR PATH.

London, Dec. 16.—A despatch from Cape Coast Castle to a news agency says it is reported there that King Prempeh, of Ashantee, has attacked and routed the tribe of Adanzis, the native allies of the British, dispersing them with great slaughter.

GOSSIP BY CABLE.

PRINCES HENRY OF BATTENBERG AND CHRISTIAN VICTOR OFF FOR ASHANTEE.

AN INTERESTING RITUALISTIC CONTROVERSY—ENGLAND FOG-ENVELOPED.

London, Dec. 15.—An English insurance company has received a solid premium for writing a policy on the life of Prince Henry of Battenberg, who volunteered for service in the Ashantee campaign. The amount of the policy is £100,000. The consensus of opinion among military men is, that it is hard on Col. Sir Francis Scott, who commands the expedition, to be saddled with the responsibility of looking out for the safety of the Prince. As the Prince was leaving Aldershot to join the steamer that takes him to the Gold Coast he received a telegram from the Queen expressing her best wishes for a prosperous voyage and a safe return. Princess Beatrice, Prince Henry's wife, and the Duchess of Connaught, wept as they kissed him good-bye. Another court favorite, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. T. W. Stopford, some time a page of honor to the Queen, has also gone on the expedition to Ashantee. If Field-Marshal Lord Wolseley, the commander-in-chief of the army, expected that there would be serious work with the Ashantees he would not have allowed Prince Henry and Prince Christian Victor, who also volunteered for the service, to have gone with the expedition; at least he would not have permitted them to be placed in any position where their lives were in danger.

New York, Dec. 15.—Mr. Isaac N. Ford cables from London to the 'Tribune':—The new Bishop of Winchester has joined issue with a ritualistic rector of his diocese. The Rev. R. Dolling built a new church at Portsmouth and wished to erect an additional altar for the celebration of mass for the dead without communicants. The Bishop declined to sanction the project and objected to other practices in the church. The rector resigned, but his parishioners held a meeting and asked him to remain. He replied that he considered it his duty as a priest to exercise sacrificial powers in behalf of the dead, as well as of the living, and that the mass without the communicants was essential. It is not probable that the Bishop will abandon his ground, but he will find it difficult to replace the rector, whose people are devoted to him. He must act, since the rector is now in open revolt. The incident lights up afresh the ritualistic controversy in the English Church. A different episode was the humorous speech made by the Rev. Mr. Rogers, the venerable rector of St. Botolph's, at an entertainment in Bishop's-gate, where he introduced Mr. Bancroft, the rector, who read Dickens's 'Christmas Carol.' The good man surprised his audience by talking about theatres and giving extracts from 'Othello' and 'Macbeth' with marked dramatic power, pausing suddenly with 'Lay on, MacDuff,' and asking, innocently, what was the next word.

The dense fog enveloping England this week, had its tragic and comic incidents. The wrecking of the 'Cumbrae' by the 'Germanic' off the mouth of the Mersey, was a disaster which brought out fine qualities of seamanship. The captain of the White Star steamer showed presence of mind in holding the two ships together until everybody had been rescued. Even Lord Dunraven had no fault to find with the conduct of the officers. The rescue of the theatrical company which has been playing 'Saved from the sea,' was a comic incident. More ludicrous was the 'Varsity football game in West Kensington, played in a thick fog, while ten thousand spectators looked on and saw nothing. Cambridge won, in spite of a good defence by the Oxford backs, but the players were entirely lost to view during the game, and could barely see one another.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER IN OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Dec. 16.—Sir Charles Tupper, who arrived here from New York yesterday morning, was called on by the Premier and other ministers yesterday and to-day he called on the Premier and had a long interview.

DOMINION RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

Ottawa, Dec. 16.—The council of the Dominion Rifle Association met at the Russell House this afternoon at 2.30 to prepare the annual report. The annual meeting will be held in Ottawa on Jan. 22. Lieut.-Col. Henshaw, Montreal, presided and there were present also Col. Massey, Montreal; Major Ibbotson, Montreal; Captain Pope, Montreal; Major Delamere, Toronto; Col. Tilton, Col. Hodgins, Col. MacPherson, Col. Bacon, Major Perley, Captain Waldo and Captain Gray, Ottawa.

IMPOSSIBLE TO ELECT A SUCCESSOR TO THE POPE IN ITALY.

London, Dec. 16.—Sir T. W. Reid, editor of the 'Speaker,' who has recently had interviews with leading Italian statesmen, gives semi-official importance to a startling declaration in the issue of that paper regarding the intention of the Italian ministerialists in the event of the Pope's death. The sum of his long argument, which, it is stated, represents the views of the Italian Government, is that the conclave which will elect the next Pope must be held outside of Italy. The government means to provide what is called 'an honorable exodus of the conclave.' The practical common sense of the Italian people is beginning to see that a foreign Pope would be practically unable to pose as a pretender to a temporal throne in Italy, while to an Italian Pope residing abroad such an attitude would involve the loss of the spiritual supremacy of the Italian Church, and the state protecting him would be bound by the international laws applicable to pretenders disturbing the peace of other states.

A BRITISH CONCESSION.

THE ISLAND OF ZEILA CEDED TO ITALY FOR A TERM OF YEARS—ABYSSINIAN ADVICES.

Rome, Dec. 16.—It is reported Great Britain has agreed to cede the island of Zeila, Africa, to Italy, for a period of several years' duration. The Italian ironclad 'Etruria', conveying men and war material, has sailed, it is supposed, for Zeila. The government is informed that the Abyssinian chief, Ras Makonnen, has sent a message to Gen. Baratieri, commanding the Italian forces in Abyssinia, proposing terms of peace. Gen. Baratieri, has not yet replied to the message.

Rome, Dec. 16.—The Italian Government has ordered in England one hundred thousand tins of preserved meats for the use of the Italian troops in Abyssinia. The forts at Massowah and on the coast are being garrisoned by sailors in order to permit all of the soldiers to go to the front.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CANADIAN WOMEN.

THE EXECUTIVE MEETS IN OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Dec. 16.—Government House was the scene of a busy gathering of ladies on Saturday, on the occasion of a meeting of the executive committee of the National Council of Women. Several sub-committees held meetings in the morning. Lady Aberdeen presided at the meeting of the executive, at which a motion was passed providing for the affiliation of the newly formed councils at Calgary, Brandon, Regina, Rat Portage, and Vernon. The discussion of the reports of the sub-committees resulted in their being laid over for presentation at the annual meeting of the council, which will be held in Montreal next May. The ladies present at the meeting were: Mrs. Willoughby and Mrs. Cummings, Toronto; Mrs. Hoodless, Hamilton; Mrs. Drummond, Mrs. A. T. Scott, Montreal; Miss Metcalfe, Kingston; Mrs. F. McDougal. Halifax council was represented by Mrs. Gordon, of Elion; Victoria, B.C., council by Miss Wilson; Brandon, by Miss Carling; East Kootenay, by Mrs. Crombie; Calgary, Mrs. (Hon.) R. W. Scott; Aberdeen Association, Miss Kingsford; Girls' Friendly Society, Mrs. Tilley; King's Daughters, Mrs. (Dr.) Ami.

A GLASGOW STEAMER SUNK BY THE 'GERMANIC.'

Liverpool, Dec. 12.—The White Star Line steamer 'Germanic,' Captain McKinstry which sailed hence yesterday for New York, came into collision shortly after leaving the Mersey, with the Glasgow steamer 'Cumbrae,' inward bound for Liverpool. The 'Cumbrae' was sunk and the 'Germanic's' bows were stove in. Fortunately the accident resulted in no loss of life. The 'Germanic' rescued the passengers and crew of the wrecked vessel, and returned to this port. A dense fog prevailed at the time of the collision. Among the passengers on the 'Germanic' was Lord Dunraven.

AN INDIANA TRAGEDY.

Evansville, Ind., Dec. 14—Pearl Daum, the eighteen-year-old daughter of Mr. George L. Daum, one of the wealthiest residents of Evansville, was stabbed last evening at the Ingle Street Methodist Episcopal Church. She was attending revival services. Her assailant was George Rubright, eighteen years of age. He is of unsound mind and for several days has been following the girl. At church last night he asked to accompany her to the altar. She refused and he stabbed her. She cannot survive.

THE HOME RULE PARTY.

Mr. McCarthy's Policy May Prove its Death Blow.

HIS SUBSERVIENCY TO ECCLESIASTICAL INFLUENCE

IT MAY ALIENATE THE SYMPATHIES OF HIS SUPPORTERS.

(United Press Special Cable Letter.)

London, Dec. 14.—Mr. Justin McCarthy, the leader of the anti-Parnellite section of the Irish Parliamentary party, delivered a speech at Walworth last Tuesday in which he definitely committed that party to support the Tory schemes for sectarian education. Since then the disposition of the Liberals to throw home rule for Ireland overboard has become more decided. Mr. McCarthy obviously expects to obtain a pact with the government under which a Roman Catholic university will be established in Ireland, besides satisfying the Roman Catholic clericals in England by assisting to pass a measure that they have long desired. No policy could more absolutely alienate the sympathies of the Liberals. The 'Speaker' asks if the Irish realize the fact that by thus attacking their English allies on a purely English question they will find it more difficult than ever to heal the breach. Already a distinguished Radical member of the late Parliament who was a most pronounced and ardent home ruler, has retired from an important honorary post held by him in the English Home Rule Union owing to his disgust with the Irish members for going over bodily to the enemy, not on an Irish but on an English question.

The 'Methodist Times', the recognized organ of the Methodist Liberals, declares that if the Irish members of the House of Commons swell the majority following the Archbishop of Canterbury, home rule will pass out of the range of practical politics. These warnings, however true they may be, will not deter the Irish from obeying the orders of their clerical advisers, and all will move in consonance with the general Catholic movement. Many Liberals will now get quit of home rule with a general feeling of relief and will aspire to consolidate the party on the old lines that will be acceptable to the Duke of Devonshire, president of the Council; Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Colonial Secretary; Lord James, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and other Unionists who are certain to refuse to follow Lord Salisbury if he attempts to gratify the Anglican clericals by an extension of the state grants to sectarian schools.

The Conservative newspapers deny that there is a difference of opinion in the cabinet on the education question, and the denial is partly true, for the reason that a definite measure is not yet before the cabinet, but it is an open secret that the Duke of Devonshire, Mr. Chamberlain and Sir John Gorst, vice-president of the committee of the council are opposed to Lord Salisbury's tentative proposals. Mr. Chamberlain's organ, the Birmingham 'Post', says he has clearly ranged himself with the Duke of Devonshire against the Prime Minister.

A WISE MOVEMENT.

Chicago, Dec. 13.—The Chicago Retail Clerks' Association has decided to take part in the crusade for Sunday rest inaugurated by the Barbers' Protective Association. The barbers have shown no intention of giving up. If the clerks give the promised aid the fight will be given new life and vigor. There are twenty thousand stores in Chicago where clerks are employed. Of that number only the big department stores and a very few others close on Sunday. In the great majority of stores clerks are required to work at least part of Sunday.

SIR WILLIAM WHITEWAY.

Halifax, N.S., Dec. 16.—Among the passengers by the steamer 'Ulanda,' from St. John's, Nfld., last night, were Sir Wm. Whiteway and son. The Premier of Newfoundland is taking his son to McGill University, Montreal. He says business is in good condition in St. John's. The revenue from July 1 to date exceeds that of the same period last year by twelve thousand dollars.

IS NOW THE SENIOR BISHOP.

Kingston, Ont., Dec. 16.—Archbishop Lewis is now, owing to recent deaths, the senior bishop of the Church of England, not only in England and Canada, but in the Empire. He has been thirty-four years on the Episcopal bench. He is now engaged in a confirmation tour throughout the diocese of Ontario.

THE HIGHWAY OF SORROW.

A NOVEL.

BY HESBA STRETTON AND * * * * * * * *

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CHAPTER V.—PANASS.

After quitting Paul in such an angry mood, Halya ran till she was breathless, spurred by a sense of having lowered herself by speaking to him. She, the richest heiress in the whole neighborhood, her father's only child, had run after a lover who had cared little for her, and she had all but besought him to marry her. Her pulses beat and her cheeks burned at the remembrance. She would go back to Yarina's, rejoin the evening guests, and forget her mortification and disappointment. The adulation she was sure to receive there would heal her wounded self-love.

'Fool, fool that I was!' she thought, boiling with indignation. 'He had only to sing a song, and I was ready to follow him to the world's end. He does not love me!—no, he does not love me!' she repeated, half aloud, while hot tears rolled down her cheeks.

She had reached a well, and, leaning against its wooden frame-work, she gave way to a passion of weeping. Suddenly a sound startled her, and she lifted up her head to listen, like a frightened bird. It was nothing save the creaking of the crane above her head, but it aroused her. In a minute or two, afraid of people passing and seeing her in the bright moonlight, she let down the bucket into the well, and drew it up sparkling and dripping with water. She bathed her eyes, and eagerly quenched the burning thirst she felt in her parched throat. Then, with slower steps, pausing now and then as if in some doubt, she went on to Yarina's.

A dance was in full swing again, and Halya went on to the grass plot where it was going on, with little expression of trouble on her pretty face. Paul should know she was not inconsolable because he preferred his stupid old Stundists to herself. She was afraid her absence might have been noticed, and she tried to mingle with the crowd of guests as if she had never left it. But all at once a voice which made her shudder spoke close in her ear.

'Ha! ha!' said Panass, with a false-sounding laugh. 'Paul the apostle did not come here for nothing.'

He had noticed her absence, then! No doubt he had watched her creep across the fold-yard and follow Paul's steps. And he had been watching for her return. Halya was half-frightened, and wholly provoked and miserable, but she dared not show her trouble. She shrugged her shoulders with a little laugh of scorn.

'You know best whether he came for nothing,' she said. 'He sang us such a song as you could never sing, nor anybody else in all Knishi.'

The words hit him hard, and he looked so vexed that she laughed.

'You don't like that,' she laughed.

'You ran after him!' cried Panass. 'I know it. I saw you flying like a bird after her mate.'

'Perhaps I did! Perhaps I ran to the well to drink some water! What is that to you?' she asked, with a glance of contempt that provoked him.

All the other girls in the village were doing their utmost to win him, but Halya was always laughing at him. It was this which attracted him to her as much as her beauty. There were other pretty girls in Knishi, but they were all at his beck. His voice changed to a softer key, and when he spoke again it seemed as if he was continuing some conversation which had been interrupted.

'But you have not answered me about the matchmakers,' he said. 'May I send them to your father?'

His voice was thin and piping, strangely at variance with his strong frame, and the harsh expression of his swarthy face.

'You can send them,' she said petulantly; 'the door is open to anybody. Father has plenty of pumpkins in his garden; and I will roast two of them in good time; one for you and one for Paul. You shall carry Paul's to him yourself.'

Panass laughed with hearty good humor. A roasted pumpkin offered by a girl to the match-makers, who came with a proposal of marriage, meant absolute refusal. Of course, Halya was making fun of him; and her coupling Paul's name with his as a candidate for a roasted pumpkin was very encouraging.

'But Paul cannot play the bandoura as I can,' he said good-temperedly; 'shall I sing a new song I learned from the bishop's best singer? He taught it to me when I treated him in a public-house.'

'Yes,' she answered, in an indifferent tone.

Panass sang a parody of such a ballad as Paul had sung, in a high-pitched, falsetto voice, accompanying it with a really clever performance on the bandoura. She felt as if he, his voice, and bandoura were all alike hateful to her. But she would encourage him, partly to vex Paul and partly to hoodwink her companions. Instead of jeering as usual at his song, she begged him to sing another. She consented afterwards to dance with him, and when it was over strolled away with him into a thicket of wild roses. Suddenly Panass bent his dark face to hers and kissed her lips. Halya, in a frenzy of disgust and anger, gave him a slap in the face, which almost made him stagger.

'Goodness!' he cried, after a short pause, striving to speak playfully, though tears of pain filled his eyes, 'if you have such a heavy hand after we are married, you will be the worse for it. How could this little hand deal such a stroke?'

Halya was vexed beyond the power of speech. Vexed with herself for being there; vexed with Paul, who had forsaken her; vexed above all with Panass for the offensive liberty he had taken. Oh! if she had only gone in home when she left Paul. But Panass could not boast of the kiss he had taken. Silently they went back to the guests, who were still amusing themselves in the moonlight.

Panass bade Yarina good-night in a sulky manner, and took himself away. Halya was only too glad to stay behind, and left almost the last. Yarina kissed her at parting, and said with a smile:

'Don't be too scornful with Panass. Your father will never let you marry a Stundist; and Panass is the next most desirable match. He has four yoke of oxen, many sheep and mares, and a large house; and his father will leave him a lot of money. And besides, he is a handsome man to look at. I'm right; isn't it so?' she added, speaking to some girls who were standing round them. The girls tittered; some of them with envy of Halya's chance.

'Well, then! take him,' she said, laughing, 'you take him, Yarina, if you like him so much.'

'Take care,' answered Yarina, 'I am not too old. But don't be angry afterwards.'

'Oh, no! dearest,' cried Halya, 'I can afford to lose him, if I did not lose you as my friend.'

She went home sad and down-hearted. Paul had forsaken her; and she knew too well her father would never let her refuse Panass, with his oxen and herds, and his expectations from his father.

'Oh! if Yarina could really help me!' she thought, 'if I could only vex Panass into seeking her for his wife!'

Like Ooliana and Paul, she lay awake a great part of the night; but at last sleep overpowered her, and when the dawn came it shone upon her pretty, girlish face, sleeping with a smile upon it.

CHAPTER VI.—LOUKYAN AT THE FAIR.

'Paul,' said Ooliana, the next morning, after their brief prayers were ended, and they rose from their knees, 'I forgot to tell you yesterday that Valerian Petrovitch came home a day or two ago. He is going to stay for a time at the old Manor House with his father. He just looked in for a minute yesterday; just the same kind-hearted, free-spoken, friendly man he always was. They say he is very strange. He never goes to church; and when he enters the poorest huts he takes off his hat and salutes everyone, even the children. But he does not bow to the icons, or make the sign of the cross. Is it possible he is one of us?'

Paul was fond of books, and did not confine his reading, as Ooliana did, to religious works. He knew these signs among the upper classes did not at all imply that they had embraced the humble sect of Stundism.

'No, mother,' he answered, 'I'm afraid it means that he has joined himself to the men who are opposing the Tzar, and we are warned against having anything to do with them. We are within our rights in joining the Mir, and helping to manage our own village affairs. But you know the Stundists are bound to shun all men who rebel against the powers that be.'

'It is a pity,' said Ooliana, 'Valerian visits the sick, and will not take any pay. He called about little Ivan, who is ill with fever, and told me what more to do for the child. He is very clever and learned, and he promises me he will teach me all he knows about illness before he goes away. Do you think a man who loves his neighbor as Valerian does is not sure to love God also?'

'It seems as if that must be so,' said Paul musingly.

'If you would only talk with him!' suggested Ooliana, with the sanguine hope of a true proselytiser.

'Me! mother,' he said, 'me! Why! he is a very learned man; and I know almost nothing. He has been travelling all over the world the last three years; and I have never been farther than Kovyisk. I could not argue with him.'

'Ah! Paul,' she answered, 'but our wisdom is not of this world; it is the hidden wisdom of God, which none of the princes of this world knew, or they would not have slain the Lord of Glory. But I have known Valerian from his birth; and I will speak to him myself.'

Soon afterwards, when their breakfast was eaten, Paul started off to see Loukyan, to whom he was eager to impart the events of the night before, especially the oracular message from the Bible, which seemed to assure him that Halya would certainly become his wife. But when he reached Loukyan's dwelling he found the old man had started for Kovyisk before daybreak.

Loukyan started on his journey in the exquisite coolness of a summer's night, half an hour before the dawn. It was between twenty and thirty versts to Kovyisk, and his old mare, as dear to him as a friend, could not be made to go more quickly than a slow jog-trot. Loukyan's soul was full of exceeding peace; and the stillness and silence of the sleeping land responded to it. He drove slowly along the rough roads, singing hymns from time to time as if he must give outer expression of his inner gladness. A fair was being held at Kovyisk, and this circumstance and a few jars of honey stowed at the back of his rude cart were a splendid pretext for a visit to the brethren there. It was far too hot to carry wax, and the honey was scarcely at its best; but then no one would suspect that he was going on any other errand than to sell it. It was an innocent subterfuge, which did not in the least disturb his simple conscience.

Kovyisk was the governmental town. Here was the Governor's residence. Here also were the courts of law, the police offices, the prison—all the panoply of rule and justice. Loukyan nodded, with a smile on his face, to the grim jail where he had spent six not unhappy months. The streets were familiar to him, but, as is usual with people coming from the country, the constant passing to and fro of pedestrians and the number of conveyances through which he had to guide his old mare made him glad when he reached his inn.

They knew him well, as he was in the habit of putting up there two or three times a year. In fact, Mitrevna, the innkeeper's wife, was a woman from Knishi, and always had a long gossip with Loukyan. It was already late; and he went to bed, without attempting to see any of the brethren.

There were more Stundists than the authorities dreamed of in Kovyisk. They had not ventured, under the immediate shadow of the Governor, to have any stated meeting-place. But about two versts from the town the reeds and sedges by the riverside afforded them many a safe spot for worship during fine weather. In the winter they met indoors, in small detached parties, which were too insignificant to attract attention. They were learning to be as wise as serpents, whilst their tenet of non-resistance made them as harmless as doves.

Loukyan was a great favorite among the Stundists of Kovyisk. He possessed an extraordinary gift for expounding the Scripture, with a spiritual insight which enabled him boldly to strip off the outer husk of some knotty question and elicit the inner truth. He set himself strongly against any disputation or controversial question, often quoting Paul the Apostle's advice to Timothy: 'Neither give heed to fables, and endless genealogies, which minister questions, rather than godly edifying which is in faith.' Or again: 'O Timothy, keep that which is committed to thy trust, avoiding profane and vain babblings and oppositions of science, falsely so called: which some professing have erred from the faith.' There was great loss of time, he urged, in discussing doubtful points. It was as if soldiers, in the storm and stress of battle, began to wrangle about their colors. They were on the battlefield, fighting against sin, the world and the devil. When they had won the victory they would settle these minor matters.

To Loukyan's great sorrow and dismay, a day or two after his arrival his old mare was stolen from the inn stable. He loved it with a real and deep affection, and feared that it must have fallen into bad hands. But it was the sin which troubled Loukyan most. Theft is not a common crime in a small country village, where everybody knows his neighbor's property almost as well as his own; and this was the first time that the sin of stealing had been brought closely home to him. He mourned over the thief, and prayed for him as if he was a brother.

But he could not return to Knishi and take his cart with him on foot. There was nothing for it but to write to his nephew, Demyan, and bid him borrow a horse from Paul, and come over to fetch him.

Loukyan carried his jars of honey to the fair, and soon sold them at a good price, for several of the tradespeople, not themselves Stundists, had sympathized strongly with him in his imprisonment some time before. There was something so genial, so straightforward, and so wise about the old man, peasant though he was, which attracted the trust and affection of all who came into contact with him.

All the honey disposed of, Loukyan strolled about the streets, with nothing to do but to dwell on the sinfulness of sin, as exemplified in the case of the thief who had stolen his old mare. On every hand he saw stores upon stores of goods; wares brought to the fair for sale; anything that could feed the vanity of the buyer and bring a profit to the seller. There was not a want of the body that did not on these stalls and in these shops meet with a supply. 'But what about the immortal soul?' said Loukyan to himself; 'is it possible that all these crowds of men like myself are mere animals, caring for nothing but meat and drink and clothing? Do they never feel there is something more?'

Just then, in a corner of a square in front of one of the churches, he caught sight of a little stall, covered and roofed in like a tent. All across the front, hanging on an iron rod, were a number of small and cheap icons, whilst inside were a few larger and handsomer ones, worth three or four roubles apiece.

'That is to satisfy the immortal soul!' thought Loukyan, drawing slowly nearer and pausing before the entrance. The wooden panels, on which the sacred images were painted, were easily set in motion, and swung to and fro as he touched one of them gently. There were, as usual, the conventional faces of the Saviour, the Virgin, God the Father, and a few of the principal saints. A young man was sitting inside the tent—a fair-haired, dreamy-eyed man, who noticed at once that Loukyan did not cross himself or salute the icons.

'You sell icons?' said Loukyan, after the ordinary greeting had passed between them. He used the word 'sell' purposely, because it is considered irreverent to sell icons; they are always exchanged for the price demanded. The young man flushed angrily.

'We don't sell the sacred images,' he replied. 'An old man like you ought to know that is not the way to speak about them. I can barter with you.'

'Excuse me,' said Loukyan, mildly; 'but what do you barter them for?'

'For kopecks and roubles,' he answered.

'Then what is the difference?' asked Loukyan. 'You don't deceive me. Do you think you deceive God?'

'Why do you play the fool?' he replied; 'if you wish to barter, look round my stall, and choose what you like. If you have wares to exchange, begone, for I have no time to lose.'

Loukyan looked for a moment at him with his gentle yet penetrating gaze; and the young man's eyes fell before him. He had been rude, and he confessed it, though no word was spoken. Loukyan laid all the money he had about him on the counter—notes, roubles and kopecks. 'There is all the money I have,' he said, 'and if you have need of it, my brother, take as much as you want. But as for your icons, I would not have them even if you gave them away for nothing. God is not like that. "No man hath seen God at any time; nor can see Him." The icons are false, and teach falsehoods.'

'Are you in your right mind?' exclaimed the icon-seller.

'I certainly am; there is no doubt of that,' answered Loukyan. 'Do I look crazy?'

'But why, then, do you offer me all this money?' he asked—'a heap of it; and you will take nothing for it. Suppose I take you at your word?'

'I shall be content,' replied Loukyan. 'I suppose you sell icons to get your living. Give up selling them, and live on this money till you have found something else to do. God gave it to me, and He can give me as much more as I want.'

The young man picked up the money, weighed it in his hand a while, and then, with a smile, put it back into Loukyan's purse, and returned it to him.

'I don't want another man's property,' he said, 'yet I see I am welcome to it. What kind of a man are you and where do you come from? I have lived in Moscow, and seen thousands of people; but never one like you. Come and sit down beside me, if you can spare the time, and tell me why you call the icons of the holy saints false? My name is Stepan; and I come, as I said, from Moscow.'

For two or three hours Loukyan explained to him the doctrines of the Stundists as to icons, and the priesthood, and the Church. Stepan listened with eager and intelligent attention.

'This cannot be settled all at once,' he said, 'it is too great a thing. Lend me your Testament, and I will examine into it thoroughly. To-morrow come here, or rather come to the inn where I put up.'

CHAPTER VII.—AN ICONOCLAST.

Early the next morning Loukyan set off to find Stepan. It was not far to his inn, and Loukyan, seeing a group of people gaping and staring at something which was going on in the inn-yard, turned to join them. It was a strange scene.

Stepan was standing in the midst, with an axe in his hand, striking with great strength and fury on an icon with a silvered frame. Splinters of colored and gilded wood, on which the sacred pictures had been painted, lay all around him in a glittering pile. He was not heeding any of the spectators; but, with the concentrated scorn of a true iconoclast on his face, he was shivering the icons to fragments, and uttering words of contempt against himself.

'Fool that I was! a fool and blind!' he ejaculated, in short, interrupted cries, 'to live by idols! To make them and sell them! To call them gods, and bow down to them!'

Loukyan stood transfixed in silent astonishment and admiration at the man's courage. True, the bystanders, who had just turned out of the inn, were not devout members of the Orthodox Church. The landlord, Isaacke the Jew, was looking on with secret sympathy, but in abject terror lest the police should hear the noise, and make him responsible for the sacrilege. There were several penal laws dealing with crimes against icons. Only to speak disrespectfully against them was punishable with from eight months to three years' imprisonment, and wilfully to destroy one was visited by exile to Siberia for life.

'Oh! the poor man is mad, stark mad!' cried Isaacke, from time to time; 'see! the beautiful, holy icons! Worth a pile of roubles! Only a raving madman could act like this!'

Stepan had been breaking up the last icon when Loukyan entered the yard; and now he drew himself up to his full height, facing the circle with a gaze full of resolute courage, mingled with compassion. He lifted up his face, and stretched out his arms towards the blue sky above him. 'Great God in heaven!' he cried, 'forgive me; I was ignorant as a beast before thee! Forgive them! for they know no better than I did!'

Loukyan stepped forward, and laid his hand on Stepan's shoulder, gazing into his face with tears in his eyes.

'Brother!' he said, 'come away with me, and let us have a quiet talk together. Landlord, have you a room where we can be alone?'

'Yes, yes,' Isaacke answered eagerly. 'Oh! he's mad, you know,' he added to the bystanders, 'and this good man is his brother. He will take care of him. Come in, all of you, and have a glass or two of vodka; my best! And let us wink at this. My house is respectable; we never have a row with the police. Come in! come in!'

He shut Loukyan and Stepan up in a private room of his own, and served out his best vodka with many a heart-pang; but then what would it cost him if the police found out that holy icons had been destroyed in his yard? He had every trace of the catastrophe removed; no splinter an inch in size was left to betray it; and as soon as possible he must get Loukyan and Stepan off his premises.

They were deep in conversation upon the tenets of the Stundists, when Isaacke interrupted it with an agonized appeal to them that they would relieve him from their dangerous presence. He was in a terrible quandary, not knowing whether it was the better plan to trust to his guests to forget the occurrence or to report it himself to the police, which must involve him in great trouble and expense. If Loukyan would take Stepan away he would do nothing, and take the chance of nothing coming of it.

Stepan had made a sacrifice of all his worldly goods; and he had not more money than would last him for a few months, until he could fit himself to earn his living in some other way. Loukyan took him to one of the leading Stundists, a corn-dealer, and left him there to return home to Knishi with Demyan, who had arrived with Paul's horse late the night before.

They reached home early in the morning; and as it was already daylight, and soon the whole world would be astir, especially Ivan, Demyan's little son three years of age, there was not much chance of sleep. They lay down to rest a while on the wooden bench, which ran around the sides of the larger of the two rooms, which formed the whole of their dwelling. They could hear the breathing of Ivan and his mother, as they lay sleeping in the inner room.

'Demyan!' said Loukyan, 'Stepan's another man who would die or go into exile for the Lord's sake.'

'Ay! there are a few of us,' he answered, somewhat sleepily.

'A godly seed!' said Loukyan, 'and it will be scattered here and there, and fall upon good ground, and bring forth some thirtyfold, and some a hundredfold. Stepan will bring a good harvest to his Lord.'

Demyan did not reply. He was ready to die for Christ; but he was not a man of ready tongue, and he had no learning. It had been with difficulty that he had learned to read; a duty earnestly impressed on every Stundist, that they may for themselves search the Scriptures. There were moments when Demyan was sorely tempted to envy the richer gifts of men like Loukyan, Paul and Stepan. But he was a simple soul, and he contented himself with saying in a whisper, 'Lord, Thou knowest all things. Thou knowest that I love Thee.' These words were the anchor of his soul.

After a short rest the men roused themselves, and Demyan went off to his work with the village blacksmith, whilst Loukyan visited his numerous bee-hives, which stood in a regular row along the top of his large garden. The open steppe lay beyond, thickly covered with flowers of all kinds, and the laborious bees were busy, in a headlong, unintermitting chase after the wealth that lay close at hand. Loukyan was obliged to take away the fresh honey every few days. He had now been away several days, and there was an accumulation of spoil. The bees hummed and buzzed about him, and settled in dozens upon his hands, which were uncovered, though he had protected his head and face with a gauze veil; but not one stung him.

Presently Paul opened the wicket-gate, and entered the garden, standing at a safe distance from the hustling, hissing swarm that from time to time almost hid Loukyan from sight. Loukyan had slightly smoked them with a bit of burning hemp, and they were whirling giddily about in the air, and humming dismally, as if complaining of being disturbed and robbed of the wealth they had so greedily gathered. Loukyan spoke to them now and then, as if they could understand him.

'What do you make such a trouble about?' he asked; 'your hives are too full already. You are like the rich man who was going to pull down his barns and build greater. I am doing you a service, if you only knew it. One hive can only hold as much as it can; the rest is lost.'

He turned to watch a dense swarm that had fled off to a wild cherry tree; and then he perceived Paul. His withered face lit up with a smile of love and welcome.

'Good morning!' he said; 'I'm glad to see you so soon. There is so much to tell you. That is why I asked Demyan to send you word we were back again.'

'And I was glad to come on my own account,' replied Paul; 'I have wanted you so much.'

'What is the matter? Has anything happened to your mother?' asked Loukyan in alarm.

'No, no! Only myself,' he answered. 'I want your advice.'

'By-and-by,' said Loukyan; 'only let me take the honeycomb out of this last hive.'

He opened the hive, and with a skilful hand broke off as much comb as was desirable. He placed it with the rest, which he had collected in a large jar; and then directed his steps towards the house. A few bees followed them all the way, protesting angrily.

'Go away, you foolish beasts,' said Loukyan, laughing; 'go and heap up riches, and others shall gather them.'

The cottage was both smaller and much poorer than Paul's homestead, and the cattle-sheds were fewer. The furniture was of plain deal, and worth little, and there were no pictures on the walls. The cooking utensils consisted of a few earthen pots, one or two of which were cracked, and rudely mended with strips of canvas, as if there was not a kopeck to spare for buying new. There was no doubt Loukyan was quite a poor man, and perhaps rather improvident, for had he not offered Stepan every kopeck he possessed? But the floor was well swept, and the table dusted, and all the furniture clean. And in the chief place, where the icons formerly filled the place of honor, there was a shelf filled with books—more even than those possessed by Father Vasili. Demyan's wife was sitting by the great Russian stove, rocking a cradle with her foot. She was a young woman, with a round face, a snub nose, and with dense black eye-brows, which met across her nose, and gave her an oddly morose expression. She arose and greeted Paul with great respect.

'Here is the fresh honey, Paraska,' said Loukyan; 'put it in a new jar, and bring us a morsel to taste. I will look after the child.'

In low tones, and with great delight, Loukyan told Paul the story of Stepan and the risks they had both run in Kovyisk. But he spoke very cautiously, and when they heard Paraska's step he stopped abruptly.

'Not a word to her,' he whispered.

Paraska was devoted to Loukyan with her utmost soul, just as her husband was. But being a woman of common-sense, as she said, she did not always approve of what they did. There was no need to give away everything, as they would do if she did not look after them. And as for running into mischief and danger as they did, they ought sometimes to think of her and the baby. Loukyan was a little afraid of her.

She brought in a piece of honey-comb on a wooden platter, and a cake of new bread, and laid them on the table with the demure expression of a woman who knows how to behave properly when strangers are present.

'Paraska, it is beautiful honey,' said Loukyan in a conciliatory tone; 'better than last year.'

'Oh! the honey is all right,' she answered with half-conscious sarcasm. She went to the cradle. The baby slept quietly, with its little arms stretched out, and its soft, toothless mouth open. She threw a cover over it, to protect it from the flies, and went away again.

'I shall have a good scolding from her,' said Loukyan, 'about my poor old mare. And it would be worse if she knew about Stepan. He is coming to visit us by-and-by, and as he is a man of some learning, he will probably be made a deacon. But my successor is already here,' he added, gazing affectionately on Paul.

In low tones as before Paul confided to him all that had passed between Halya and himself, and the curious

result of his appeal to the Bible for direction.

Loukyan listened with profound interest.

'Do not let your heart be troubled,' he said. 'She will join us, and you will marry her. This love is a great mystery; it comes from God, and ought to lead us to Him.'

'But the match-makers are going to Karpo this very day!' cried Paul.

'From Panass?'

Paul nodded, too miserable to speak. There was no other rival he dreaded.

'She will not marry him,' said Loukyan, looking at him with his kind, keen gaze. 'If God wills it, man can do nothing. To be sure, no priest would marry you; but I know a German minister in the government of Kherson, who comes sometimes to Kovylsk, and he would do it for you.'

For a moment Paul looked happy; but it was only for a moment.

'Halya would never consent to it,' he said.

'Then it may be there is no way out of your trouble,' replied Loukyan after a pause. 'This is the cross your Lord calls upon you to bear after Him. Bear it bravely. Great troubles lie before us. Remember what the apostle says about this very point. I suppose, therefore, that this is good for the present distress; I say that it is good for a man so to be. "Art thou bound unto a wife? seek not to be loosed. Art thou loosed from a wife? seek not a wife." Alas! the father and the husband will have bitter sorrows in the days at hand.'

But Paul was too young, and he had loved Halya too long and too much to take any comfort from the thought that he might at some future day be glad that her lot was not linked with his own. There was a low, distant howl of persecution, as of a wolf; but the wolf had not come to the door as yet.

(To be continued.)

THE ABUNDANCE OF THE SEAS.

(From the Late Prof. Huxley.)

At the meeting of the International Fisheries Exhibition, held in London (1883), explaining the difference between anadromous fish (those swimming from salt to fresh water, as the salmon and shad), and the pelagic, or deep swimming fish, as the cod, Prof. Huxley said:

'A salmon fishery (and the same reasoning applies to all river fisheries) can be exhausted by man, because man is, under ordinary circumstances, one of the chief agents of destruction; and, for the same reason, its exhaustion can usually be prevented, because man's operations may be controlled and reduced to any extent that may be desired by force of law.

'And now arises the question, Does the same reasoning apply to the sea fisheries? Are there any sea fisheries which are exhaustible, and, if so, are the circumstances of the case such that they can be efficiently protected? I believe it may be affirmed with confidence that, in relation to our present modes of fishing, a number of the most important sea fisheries, such as the cod fishery, the herring fishery and the mackerel fishery, are inexhaustible. And I base this conviction on two grounds. First, that the multitude of these fishes is so inconceivably great that the number we catch is relatively insignificant; and, secondly, that the magnitude of the destructive agencies at work upon them is so prodigious that the destruction effected by the fisherman cannot sensibly increase the death rate.

'At the great cod fishery of the Lofoden Islands the fish approach the shore in the form of what the natives call "cod mountains"—vast shoals of densely packed fish, 120 to 180 feet in vertical thickness. The cod are so close together that Prof. Sars tell us "the fishermen, who use lines, can notice how the weight, before it reaches the bottom, is constantly knocking against the fish. And these shoals keep coming in one after another for two months, all along the coast.

'A shoal of codfish of this kind, a square mile in superficial extent, must contain at the very least 120,000,000 fish. But it is an exceptionally good season if the Lofoden fishermen take 30,000,000 cod; and not more than 70,000,000 or 80,000,000 are taken by all the Norwegian fisheries put together. So that one fair shoal of all that approach the coast in the season must be enough to supply the whole of the codfish taken by the Norwegian fisheries, and leave a balance of 40,000,000 or 50,000,000 over.

'The principal food of adult cod appears to be herring. If we allow only one herring to each codfish per diem, the cod in a square mile of shoal will consume 840,000,000 herring in a week. But all the Norwegian fisheries put together do not catch more than half that number of herring. Facts of this kind seem to me to justify the belief that the take of all the cod and herring fisheries put together does not amount to five percent of the total number of fish. But the mortality from other sources is enormous. From the time the fish are hatched they are attacked by other marine animals. The great shoals are attended by a host of dogfish, pollock, cetaceans and birds, which prey upon them day and night, and cause a destruction infinitely greater than that which can be effected by the imperfect and intermittent operations of man.

'I believe then that the cod fishery, the herring fishery, the pilchard fishery, the mackerel fishery, and probably all the great sea fisheries, are inexhaustible; that is to say, that nothing we do seriously affects the number of the fish. And any attempt to regulate these fisheries seems, consequently, from the nature of the case, to be useless.'

THE EXHIBITION OF 1896.

The British Empire Exhibition and International Display of all Nations

WILL BE OPENED ON MAY NEXT.

AND WILL REMAIN OPEN FOR SIX MONTHS.

THE PRESENT EXHIBITION GROUNDS TO BE USED BUT VAST IMPROVEMENTS WILL BE MADE.

The story about that little English bugler boy who, brought into the presence of the great Napoleon, and asked to play a reveat, replied: 'Pardon, sire, but I do not know how,' may have been more fiction than verity.

It is certain, however, that there is a certain doggedness in the English character which, in spite of difficulty, persists and triumphs when, according to all received canons, it should have confessed defeat.

It will be remembered that last year, fresh from the Chicago fair and the San Francisco exposition, in connection with which he occupied the position of British Commissioner, and received the thanks of the exhibitors for his intelligent and efficient services, Mr. H. J. Stiles came to Montreal, and, surveying the topographical and commercial situation, conceived the bold plan of inaugurating a world's fair in the first city of the Dominion.

The man had experience; he had years of training in the preparation, display and management of exhibits; he had studied the Chicago fair and the San Francisco exposition, and he was in touch with the most notable exhibitors and attraction managers in the world.

And Mr. Stiles had the courage of his convictions. He saw his conception in the concrete, and when he spoke it was with ready data and confidence.

The echoes of the great fair still lingered; we were beginning to feel acutely the great depression which overstepped fiscal boundaries, and ignored a policy which was to give prosperity to the Canadian people. It might have seemed difficult, therefore, to arouse enthusiasm, and yet Mr. Stiles interested some of the best financiers not only in Montreal, but Canada, in the project. He laid his scheme before such men as Mr. George Hague, manager of the Merchants' Bank; Sir Donald Smith president of the Bank of Montreal; Sir William Van Horne, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway; the late Ald. Hurteau, chairman of the Finance Committee; Ald. Wilson Smith, a sound financier; Mr. James Cantlie, president of the Board of Trade; and other men of clear judgment and undoubted substance.

The statements of Mr. Stiles appeared to be so feasible that a meeting was called of those who had been favorably impressed. This meeting was held at the City Hall, when a plan of organization was adopted, and a committee appointed for the purpose of waiting upon the city authorities to ask for a grant of one hundred thousand dollars. This request was complied with, upon certain conditions. The next step was to interview the Dominion government.

The times were bad; the government was in great political befogment; and there seemed to be a more effectual benefit from subsidizing railways, and harbors and bridges, than from spending money upon the rather sentimental project of making your country known to your own people and the world.

The deputation was a large and representative one, headed by Sir Donald Smith, who could urge the endorsation of Sir Charles Tupper, High Commissioner in London for the Dominion of Canada.

Subsequent to this, a deputation waited upon the Quebec Government, and Mr. Stiles made a speech to which the members of the Cabinet listened with great interest, manifestly feeling that this man knew something about the business which he had in hand.

Nevertheless, both governments refused grants, the conditional promise of the city was withdrawn, and the project, apparently, was at an end.

Mr. Stiles was beaten and he did not know it. The facts seemed to be against him, but there was something in the composition of the man which refused to give way before the facts.

'This is not the last word on the subject,' he said, before he packed his valise for England.

For Mr. Stiles felt that what Liverpool, Glasgow, Manchester, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, even Jamaica had done, Canada, the greatest of all the colonies and the nearest to the Motherland, could do and should do. And this other thing he and those who had associated themselves with him felt Canada should do—namely, make herself known to her own people. Patriotic Canadians had been at once surprised and thrilled at the magnificent products of their own land disclosed at the Colonial Exhibition in London. But they were also humiliated to think that they had to travel so far from home to discover all the worth all the glory, of their native land.

For it is the fact that while Canada has spent a large amount of money upon showing herself to others, she has never thought it worth her while to disclose herself to all her own children, who, scattered over an immense territory, live and die, many of them, without knowing the products of the province next to them.

And Mr. Stiles never intended to ask any government for a single cent. He meant his project to stand upon its own feet as a business undertaking. He was persuaded against his will to go to the authorities for aid.

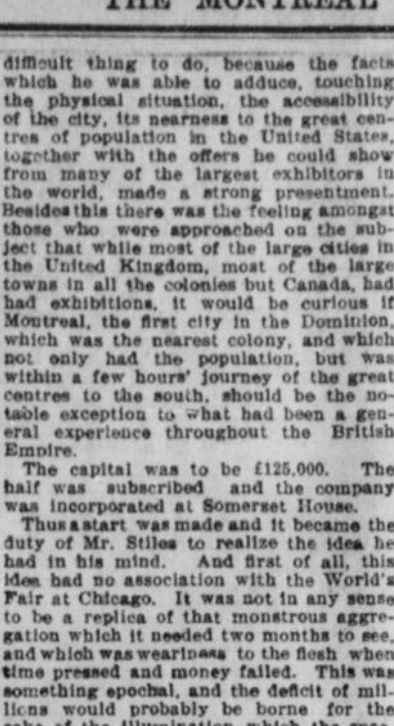
And so, when he packed his valise, he said to himself—'When I come back, it will be straight business.'

Stay; before he departed he had a diagram of the present exhibition buildings and a promise of a lease of them from the present exhibition company in his pocket.

The first thing Mr. Stiles did was to form a company. This was not found a difficult thing to do, because the facts which he was able to adduce, touching the physical situation, the accessibility of the city, its nearness to the great centres of population in the United States, together with the offers he could show from many of the largest exhibitors in the world, made a strong presentment. Besides this there was the feeling amongst those who were approached on the subject that while most of the large cities in the United Kingdom, most of the large towns in all the colonies but Canada, had had exhibitions, it would be curious if Montreal, the first city in the Dominion, which was the nearest colony, and which not only had the population, but was within a few hours' journey of the great centres to the south, should be the notable exception to what had been a general experience throughout the British Empire.

The capital was to be £125,000. The half was subscribed and the company was incorporated at Somerset House.

Thus a start was made and it became the duty of Mr. Stiles to realize the idea he had in his mind. And first of all, this idea had no association with the World's Fair at Chicago. It was not in any sense to be a replica of that monstrous aggregation which it needed two months to see, and which was weariness to the flesh when time pressed and money failed. This was something epochal, and the deficit of millions would probably be borne for the sake of the illumination which the spectacle afforded to the general mind of the country. But it could not be repeated in



the same generation. It was too big. It was too expensive. It was too exhausting.

Nor was the area to be spread out indefinitely, making it difficult for the people to see the whole at a comprehensive glance, which the former, who have paid their good money, think should be a matter of certainty. The fair was to be an exposition of the British Empire, and it was to be held within the limits of the present grounds.

Mr. Stiles found that the old London exhibition, the Indian exhibition, and the Glasgow exhibition, had been held in an area varying from eighteen to twenty-five acres. And the present grounds of the Montreal Exposition Company comprise fifty-six acres.

Well, Mr. Stiles went to Bordeaux, where there was a successful exhibition in progress. He came back and visited Glasgow, where Mr. Chalmers, the well known architect, had constristed beautiful buildings in a limited area, and where a most successful fair was held. At these two places he saw most of the prominent exhibitors and attraction managers. He made a contract with the manager of the old London exhibition, which was a wonderful success, by which that gentleman binds himself to spend $50,000 in Montreal in producing the great spectacle. There was also an agreement concluded with the managers of the Indian exhibition, by which the famous jugglers who delighted the Londoners, and one of whose marvels is the instantaneous growth of mango trees, which have puzzled all beholders, will be seen in the city.

Numerous other attractions have been secured, but all are to occupy a subordinate place to the exhibition proper. Only, as exhibitors like to be assured of an attractive place and scene which will guarantee a large attendance, it has been found necessary by those managing great fairs to add the element of the unusual and the spectacular.

There is to be plenty of the spectacular, indeed, but there will be valuable and instructive exhibits from all parts of the world. These will be from France, Germany, England, Italy, and the United States. Africa, too, has not been left out, nor shall romantic evidence of Ceylon be wanting.

There will be famous paintings, famous antique furniture, precious things in curios, and bric-a-brac from all lands, and these will be stored in the art gallery, which is to be built upon the present grounds.

Having then started the ball rolling in England, having apprized by circulars all the well known exhibitors of the world of the intention of the company to open a British Empire Exposition and International Display of All Nations on the 24th of May in the city of Montreal, and having, moreover, the written agreements of many exhibitors and attraction managers in his pocket, Mr. Stiles sailed for Montreal.

He is here now; he has been working quietly, but effectually and he is daily selling space for the great exhibition.

There is to be no demand upon civic or governmental authorites. The enterprise is a purely business one, which is to stand on its own merits. The men on the other side who have formed the company and put up their money, are business men pure and simple. They expect to receive a return for the money they have invested. Mr. Stiles, himself, is first and foremost a business man, and as he says himself—he is not working for fun, but for money.

Half of the capital stock will be offered for subscription locally to give an immediate interest, but this step is not felt to be a business necessity, because all the money can be obtained from outside sources, if necessary.

Although there has been little public there has been a vast amount of work done already. Thousands of circulars have been issued. Many intending exhibitors have bought their space. Managers of exhibits have come all the way from Chicago to choose their location from the diagram. One gentleman, representing over a hundred American exhibitors, who have exhibited at the World's Fair, has been here for the last few days, arranging to come to the exposition with his exhibits, which represent thousands of dollars. There has been a meeting of exhibitors in California, at which it was resolved to come to Montreal. And as an earnest of business Mr. Stiles has brought the design of his gold jewel (or medal) with him. At other exhibitions the medals have not been awarded for months after the close of the fair. Montreal is still waiting for its medals from the Chicago fair. The diplomas and medals will be issued at the British Empire Exposition about the end of July, nearly two months and a half previous to the close of the exhibition, which will enable the successful exhibitors to derive some benefit from the award during the remainder of the exposition.

And there is this other regulation which ought to prove satisfactory: The exhibitors will take an equal part in the selection of the jurors; when the list of jurors is complete, they will select from amongst themselves three Canadians and three foreigners. These gentlemen will choose a president from outside their body. These will be termed the committee on awards, who will examine all the awards recommended by the jurors and endorse, or otherwise the jurors' report. In the event of any exhibitor feeling aggrieved at any decision he may bring the matter before the exhibitors' court of appeal. This will comprise the presidents of the boards of trade in Canada, whose adjudication shall be absolute and final.

Mr. Stiles has simply had the design of the jewel struck off, and which we give elsewhere. The Dominion Government may be asked to present the medals, in order that the exhibitors may have all the benefits which such endorsation would carry.

A certain amount of work, therefore, has actually been done; certain guarantees are in the hands of Mr. Stiles; and the exposition, on a pure business basis, will undoubtedly be an accomplished fact by the date mentioned. It may be noted here that the nearness of the date is quite insignificant. Those who might be disposed to doubt whether the present grounds and buildings could be so altered and renovated as to realize the concept which Mr. Stiles and Mr. Chalmers, the Glasgow architect, have in their minds, are not familiar with the conditions which govern the carrying out of great modern exhibitions. The truth is, we have never had in Canada anything which answered to the idea of a modern exposition on a large scale. The annual fair is as large a thing as we have been accustomed to. Even this is allowed to daunt some of us. There is needed, first of all, breadth of view. We have to rise above a provincial horizon. There are special aptitudes required on the part of all who have to do with such schemes. Even the architect must be a man who has had experience in realizing a large thought at a moment's notice. The long winter is nothing. The frost and snow are trifles. Or rather energy and money will make them trifles. These two indispensable things will out up all the buildings you need like fairy magic. And all the buildings that are needed for this exhibition would not make one of the Chicago buildings. When one talks of a great fair he has Chicago in his mind's eye. This overwhelms.

And it generally happens with big fairs that land has to be broken up and levelled, that drains, water and gas pipes have to be laid down; and then, when all this vast expense has been incurred, you are only ready to begin your buildings. This has been the fatal handicap at Atlanta, which has had a splendid fair, but which has lost money, chiefly, no doubt, because of the poverty and thinness of population, but partly also because of the large outlay upon a large area when a more restricted territory, and fewer buildings, would have sufficed.

And dull and prosaic as the present buildings look, they can be transformed. Taste, skill and money can do it. You can make a Turkish mosque out of a cattle pen. You can give soft outlines, you can add a magic to a tawdry enclosure, which, in all its neglect, repelled, but which, under the touch of skill, and color, and aesthetic adornments, will bourgeon forth with all the versimilitude of the East.

And this is the proposition. The present buildings are to be transformed. Taken down and put up again, if you please. Turned to quite other points of the compass. Re-shaped, re-incarnated, made to serve the purposes of poetry. And all this can be done, so to say, in a night.

There will be work for local designers, but the supreme direction is likely to be given to Mr. Chalmers, who made an architectural success of the Glasgow exhibition.

Then, as has been stated, there will be an art gallery, in which some of the best specimens of British art will be exhibited, while there will be a special room for the reception of Lord and Lady Aberdeen, containing antique furniture, while the exhibitors themselves will, in many instances, erect tasteful buildings. There will be minaret and mosque and kiosk effects, while bits of Africa, India, and other oriental countries, glancing here and there through the grounds in all their candid picturesqueness, will add the poetic and the unique.

The Montreal Exposition Company have agreed to give a lease of their grounds upon the basis of a percentage upon the gate receipts during the exposition.

The British Empire Exposition is a business enterprise, which will only ask free police and fire service from the city, it being felt that such a public service would be more acceptable to the exhibitors than anything of a private nature which might be organized by the management.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.



'No; she can't keep a secret. The other day I confided to her that I was going to marry her uncle, and the silly thing went and told him.'—'Life.'

CONVINCING PROOF.

Stranger—'Is this a healthy neighborhood?'

House Agent—'Healthy! See that man over there?'

'Yes.'

'Well; he's got rich in two years.'

'Who is he?'

'He sells boys' clothes.'—New York 'Weekly.'



'I'm ambitious to rise in the world,' said he,
And he languidly looked at the moon;
While the maid of his heart, who hung on his arm,
Said, 'Why don't you try a balloon?'

'Of course,' said the practical girl, 'there is such a thing as love at first sight.' 'I'm so glad to hear you say it,' replied her romantic friend. 'Yes—but I'd always advise giving it at least thirty days to settle, just the same.'—Washington 'Star.'

SOCIETY ITEM

'Mr. Welloph wants to take me to the gallery to see the paintings, ma,' said the daughter. 'To the gallery?' exclaimed Mrs. Oddyshay. 'Ef you ain't good enough to be took on the first floor, you ain't good enough to go at all!'—Indianapolis 'Journal.'

Hardy Upton (trying on a new suit)—'Ah, Isaacs! this suit looks very creditable, very creditable indeed!' Isaacs (the tailor, excitedly)—'No, no! Dot suit vas noddings ov de kind. Dot suit neffer leafs der store except fer spot gash!'—'Puck.'



A SUPERFLUITY.

Mother—'Your pen-wiper has never been used at all.'

Little Johnny—'Don't need it. My new pants is black.'

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Anæmic Women

with pale or sallow complexions, or suffering from skin eruptions or scrofulous blood, will find quick relief in Scott's Emulsion. All of the stages of Emaciation, and a general decline of health, are speedily cured.

Scott's Emulsion

takes away the pale, haggard look that comes with General Debility. It enriches the blood, stimulates the appetite, creates healthy flesh and brings back strength and vitality. For Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Weak Lungs, Consumption and Wasting Diseases of Children.

Send for our pamphlet. Mailed FREE.

Scott & Bowne, Belleville. All Druggists. 50c. & $1

At a sham fight of volunteers in a certain town in Scotland, a youth newly joined stole away from the ranks to have a smoke. He climbed over a dyke not far away and was in the act of lighting his pipe when an officer, who was watching, came up and said—'Look here, my man, if this was a real war, and I happened to be one of the enemy, what would you do now?' The youth looked at the officer a while and then said—'I'm thinkin' if this wis a real war naether you nor me wad be here.'



Ethel—'What did you do when your fiancé said he was going to have his moustache shaved off?'

Maude—'Oh, I set my face against it.'
—'Judy.'

He (at dinner)—'May I assist you to the cheese, Miss Vassar?' Miss Vassar (just graduated)—'Thanks, no! I am very comfortable where I am. But you may assist the cheese to me if you will.'

APPRECIATION.

'I wish them things wasn't so high priced,' said Mrs. Jason, as she looked longingly at some chrysanthemums. 'I think I'll raise some next year myself. They ought to be jist lovely to sprinkle clothes with.'—Indianapolis 'Journal.'

WILLING TO CHANGE.

Mrs. De Fadd—'The latest fashion is to have the piano built into the wall.'

Mr. De Fadd (wearily)—'Well, that's sensible. Let's wall up ours.'



TRIALS OF AN ARTIST.

Rustic Critic—'Ah! Pooty work, paintin'! Now, do you do gildin' as well?'—From 'Moonshine.'

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

Will somebody please tell us why our lawmakers are never arrested for passing worthless bills?

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

The Boys' Page.

Terry Gaffagan's Treasure.

BY GERALD BRENNAN.

'Going to America!'

Those three words are fraught with meaning to the Irish ear. Not a parish, not a farm, not a cottage, in the 'Green Island' but has sent one or more souls to seek home and happiness across the Atlantic.

The hamlet of Ballycarney looked upon departures to America as matters of little interest, so common had they become. It was only when the great families uprooted themselves from the soil, and prepared to migrate, that the sleepy little district was stirred to anything like emotion.

Such an effect took place when the news went forth that the farmer of Kilamery Glen was about to take his wife and children over the ocean.

Everybody knew the big, honest farmer; and from 'squire to laborer, everybody regretted that poor crops and need of money forced him to emigrate. Then there was Denny Connellan, the farmer's son, 'as fine a



TERRY.

gosscon,' they said in Ballycarney, 'as ever trod in shoe leather.' The parish was genuinely sorry to lose Denny Connellan, and none more so than his occasional friend and associate, Terry Gaffagan.

Terry was the parish 'bad boy'—the self-elected scapegoat of the neighborhood. But that did not prevent him from being a leader among the juvenile population; indeed, his only rival for supremacy was the very Denny Connellan, now bound for America. The two stood about equal as hurlers, runners and wrestlers. Perhaps in bird-nesting—(and bird-nesting is a very popular sport around Ballycarney)—the wild Terry Gaffagan had a slight advantage over the more respectable Denny. But this was easily explained by the latter's adherents, who pointed out clearly that Terry had plenty of practice in woodcraft and hedgerow-science, while his rival was busy at school.

However this might be, Terry Gaffagan scored a notable point when he captured the three kingfishers' eggs in the sedge by Glashagal Brook. The kingfisher is the rarest of Irish birds, and kingfisher's eggs are as scarce in Ballycarney as snowstorms in summer. There was grievous envy in Denny Connellan's breast when he trotted over the hill to the tumbledown cottage wherein dwelt Terry and Terry's disreputable old grandfather, for a peep at the famous eggs.

They were beauties, those eggs, with their delicate shades of green, and blue, and soft, cloudlike grey—Terry Gaffagan exhibited them with conscious, exaggerated humility. In vain Denny offered to barter all his stock of birds' nests for those treasures. In vain he even added two shillings to this tempting bid. Terry positively refused to part with his kingfisher's eggs; and widespread was his glory among the gossoons of Ballycarney.

Despite their rivalry, and the fact that Denny's good clothes and general superiority of behavior had frequently galled him, Terry Gaffagan felt honestly grieved when he learned of the approaching departure of his rival for the mysteries of the New World. What was the use of being chief among the gossoons when there was no opponent to add spice to his happiness. Besides, where could another companion he found so skilful on woodland expeditions, so daring in madcap races across country? Terry Gaffagan had tears in his eyes when he left the Connellan's 'farewell party,' to which he had been bidden only at the earnest request of Denny.

As he sped homeward, through the bristling gorge, he thought of all his adventures in company with young Connellan—of how they had hunted the Castle ghost, snared rabbits, robbed nests, and fared through many another boyish exploit together.

Then he remembered the presents which neighbors had brought from far and near as tokens of kindness to the departing family. How he wished that he could give something by which Denny would remember him in foreign lands. Unfortunately, there was nothing in the Gaffagan hut which would find favor in Denny's eyes; nothing—except—.

Terry Gaffagan stopped short among the yellow gorse. He suddenly remembered the kingfisher's eggs!

The thought stirred up a great battle in the boy's heart. What a splendid gift those eggs would be! How Denny Connellan would prize them! But what a terrible loss their absence would mean to Terry! Indeed, he could not bear to give them away—not even to Denny Connellan.

Once more he hastened through the gorse, and once more the suggestion smote him, that he should carry the eggs to Denny. Hotly he debated the question within himself, and, so debating, found himself at his own door.

By the dim light of the turf fire he could see his grandfather asleep in one corner of the single room. Noiselessly he crept in, barred the door, and took from under his small trundle bed the box containing his treasure.

Superlatively beautiful the eggs seemed as he held them toward the sullen, red glow of the turf. Clasping them to his breast, he sat down upon the little bed.

Then again rose the memory of Denny Connellan and his friendship. But for Denny he would have led a wretched life, indeed, for who had cared to associate with the ragged grandchild of sottish old Con Gaffagan when there was no sturdy Denny to help him fight.

Then came a thought of compromise. Why not give one of the eggs to Denny, and keep the others? The idea was a brilliant one, and Terry decided to carry it out. Replacing two of the eggs, he dropped the third into his pocket and slipped out of doors into the moonlight. But he had not trotted far along the track toward Kilamery Glen when his conscience smote him bitterly. Would Denny really value one egg?

For the second time he rushed down the pathway, and entered the cottage. Another egg was dropped into the further pocket. Denny should possess two of his trophies! That was surely an unselfish present.

But breasting the keen air on the hillside, poor Terry stopped a third time, and scratched his towzled red hair in utter perplexity. Apparently the battle was not yet decided, for after a while he turned his face once again to the cottage, walking very slowly and thinking as he walked.

With his hand on the door-latch, Terry uttered a great sob, and felt a mighty resolve spring up within him. Denny Connellan should have all—all the eggs. He would not keep even one for himself.

Fearing lest he should falter, he hastily secured the third egg, and ran all the way to the farm house in Kilamery Glen. The lights were still ablaze, for 'farewell parties' are late affairs. Terry sprang through the crowd of sympathizers in the farm yard, and ran right into the arms of comely Mrs. Connellan.

'Now Terry allannah, what's ailin' ye?' asked the farmer's wife.

'Is Denny abed?' asked he of the red hair.

'Sure he is, this hour an' more. 'Tis himself has the long journey before him to-morrow.'

'Well, then, Mrs. Connellan,' said Terry, talking very quickly to keep back the sobs—'will ye please give him these—from me, ma'am—when he wakes in the mornin'?'

Hastily he shoved three hard, oval substances into Mrs. Connellan's hands, and was gone.

The sacrifice was complete.

Mrs. Connellan held up Terry's presents to the light. One glance told her what they were, and her motherly eyes shed tears of sympathy.

Terry Gaffagan was very lazy next morning. His night had been a bitter one, and sleep only visited him with the daylight.

Consequently, when three people entered the Gaffagan cottage at nine o'clock they found old Grandfather Con eating a solitary breakfast, while Terry still slumbered. The three persons were Farmer Connellan, of Kilamery Glen; his son, Denny, and little Meehaul Ryan, the emigration agent of Ballycarney. The two men talked earnestly with old Gaffagan. Clearly their mission proved successful, for when Terry at length opened his red and tear-stained eyes he found them smiling beside his bed.

'Terry,' quoth the big farmer, 'how would you like to go to Amerikay?'

Terry's eyes fairly bulged. 'Don't ye be mockin' me,' he stammered.

'Tis no mock at all,' said the farmer. 'Sure 'twas a fine thing entirely ye did last night, an' 'tis myself will never forget it to ye. Now Terry, "herself" bein' willin', an' a gossoon more or less bein' of small account, we've settled on takin' ye with us to New York. Your ould grandfather, I'm afeard, is glad to get rid of ye; and Mister Ryan here has made out your passage. Will ye come to Amerikay with Denny and the rest of us, Terry Gaffagan?'

It was a very loud and a very eager 'Yes!' that Terry of the red hair gave for answer to that question.—'Star Sayings.'

A NEAT EXPERIMENT.

WHICH MAY READILY BE MADE BY STEADY FINGERS AND CAREFUL HANDLING.

Take two corks of equal weight and fix them in a cork, as shown in the illustration. Hollow out the lower part of the cork with a sharp penknife, so that it may fit neatly over one end of the egg.

Poise the other end of the egg on the edge of the neck of the bottle, being careful to see that it is in a ver-



tical position, and having tested it several times by gently shaking it without releasing your hold, you may easily find when it is in a state of equilibrium.

This result is obtained by your placing the centre of gravity below the point of support.—'Pen and Scissors.'

A Christmas Surprise

A PRETTY CENTRE PIECE FOR THE TABLE.

Here, boys, you of a mechanical turn of mind, here is something that will interest you. It is a novel Christmas or birthday surprise you can arrange for your little sisters or brothers. The contrivance was originated by Mr. Ed. C. Magnus of New York, who describes and illustrates it as follows:—

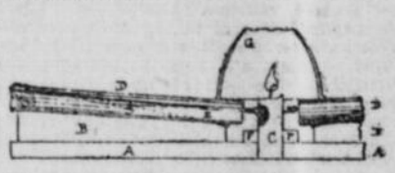


FIGURE 1.

Showing one of the tubes in section; also, the rubber band passing around breech of tube.

On a round board (A) of about 12 to 14 inches in diameter, are affixed little boards (B), radiating from, but leaving a space in, the centre, where a hole is bored in the board of a size to hold securely a candle (C). It must be a hard (sperm) candle so as to hold firmly pins bent to form small hooks and thrust head first into the body of the candle after heating. They are secured further by a few drops of molten stearine from another candle.

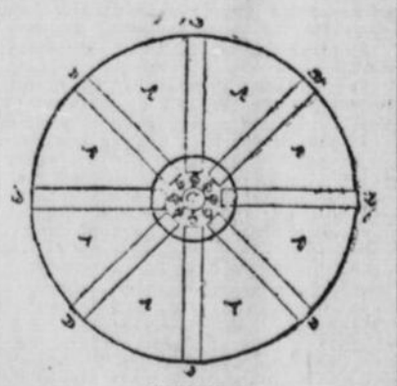


FIGURE 2.

Top view, before flowers are put on. Rubber bands are not shown in this cut.

There should be as many hooks as there are radiating slats. The tops of the slats are hollowed out, and glass tubes (D) of about 6 inches long and ½ inch internal diameter, glued on the same. These glass tubes have their edges rounded off over a spirit flame by heating to red heat.

Into these tubes are placed silk flags (5 x 3¾ in.) fastened to sticks about 6 inches long. At point E a rubber band is attached to the stick, and being passed out of the mouth of the tube, and back over the breech of the same, so as to give it tension, exerts a pull, tending to project the flags beyond the rim of the board. The end of the flag-stick, however, is provided with a loop, and, this loop being passed over the hook in the candle, it is held securely.

Over the candle now is placed the glass or porcelain bell (G) of a fairy lamp; and the rest of the board, after being covered with tin foil, is decked completely with flowers, a flower being also stuck into each of the tubes, so as totally to hide the device, and make it appear like a plain flower-piece.

If now the candle be lighted, and the flame reach the hooks, these latter will be liberated by the heat, and the flags will suddenly appear, to the great surprise and delight of the party awaiting developments. If intended for a birthday, there ought to be as many flags as the little one is years of age.

The flags should not be rolled on the sticks, but folded in zigzag, and the candle should be secured firmly—if necessary—by an additional thickness of wood, as shown at F.



FIGURE 3.

Sketch showing general appearance of the contrivance with the flags released.

A variation of the above contrivance, suitable especially for one to four flags, and simpler in construction, can be made as follows:—



FIGURE 4.

Shows one tube with flags retained by strips of blotting paper, and one with flag released by tearing of strip.

On a stick (H) are glued (or attached with sealing-wax) glass tubes, such as are described in the large contrivance above. The flags may be rolled on the sticks, and the rubber bands are attached as described; but, in this case, it is a strip of stout blotting-paper (I) that holds the flags from appearing above the tubes. One end of these strips is sealed with sealing-wax to the lower end of the stick (H), while a loop of cord is secured to the upper end of the strip with sealing-wax, such loop being passed over a notch in the flag stick, as at J.

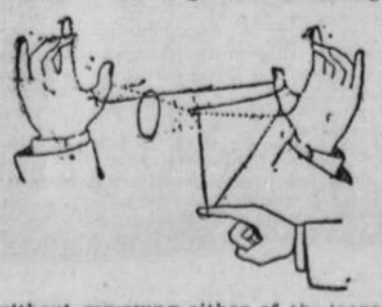
Tin foil is wound around the lower half of the contrivance; and the whole thing, placed in a vase, is surrounded with flowers. If now water be poured into the vase, it will soon reach the blotting-paper strips, and, rendering them soft, will allow them to be torn by the strain of the rubber bands, thus releasing the flags. The blotting-paper strips should be narrow enough to pass easily into the tubes.

Just try these contrivances, boys. They will afford you and your little friends 'lots of fun.' Maybe you can improve on them. If so, let us hear from you.—'Campbell's Illustrated Weekly.'

Union Jacks might be used instead of American flags.

PRETTY RING TRICKS.

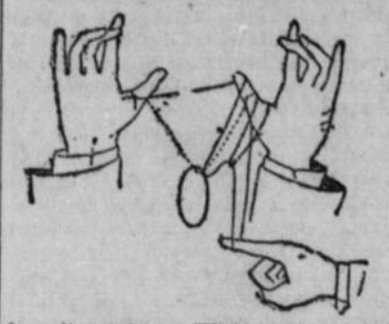
Procure a piece of moderately stout, smooth string, about a yard long. Tie the ends together by a secure knot. Take a ring, and ask some one to help you. Pass the string through the ring and loop each end over your assistant's thumbs, whose hands must be held in the position of fig 1; but your string and ring will not yet appear as there shown. You then announce it is your intention to remove the ring from the string



without removing either of the loops from your assistant's thumbs. (In parenthesis it may be said that R., H and L. H. apply to the assistant's right and left hands, and P. R. H. to performer's right hand, i.e., yourself. It has not been necessary to show the performer's left hand.) Observe that the knot where the ends of the string are tied rests against your assistant's right thumb, and that the ring is near it, too. The positions of the knot and ring are shown at R. H., fig. 1.

Place the forefinger of the right hand on the top piece of string, about midway between your assistant's hands. Take the bottom string between the forefinger and thumb of the left hand, midway between your forefinger, which rests on the top string and your assistant's right thumb. To describe the movement which ensues is difficult, and you must endeavor to follow closely. Pull the top string towards you with your right-hand forefinger; at the same time pass the bottom string upward and over toward your assistant's left thumb, upon which you must loop it, and the relative positions of ring, string and hands will be as shown at fig. 1.

On no account must you remove your right-hand forefinger from the



loop it retains. With the left hand pass the ring toward your assistant's left thumb as far as it will go. Between the ring and his right thumb the string will be crossed. Carefully observe which is the top string. If you mistake it you will spoil the trick. Take it between the forefinger and thumb of your left hand, and loop it on your assistant's left thumb.

Fig. 2. fully illustrates the relative positions. It will be observed that the string, by looping, has drawn your assistant's hands close together. Then tell the assistant to close his thumbs and forefingers, 'that there may be no deception,' and also to press his hands gently apart. Release the loop held by your right hand forefinger, and give the ring a smart pull with your left hand, and the ring is released from the string.—'Pen and Scissors.'

TWO INTERESTING GAMES.

One play is called 'Accident.' There are given to each person a pencil and a slip of paper, on which are written down ten letters of the alphabet contributed by different ones in the company. Each one of these letters in the order given is to be the first letter of a word in a telegram relating to some accident. Fifteen minutes are allowed for the writing of the telegrams, and then they are read, one after the other.

Another game is called 'It.' It is necessary that the person sent from the room should be entirely ignorant of the game, and when he returns, finds out by questions that may be answered by 'yes' or 'no' what 'It' is. 'It' is the person on the left of each one of the party. Of course, the questioner will soon find out that 'It' is a person, but that person, being now young, now old, now male, now female, unless the interrogator is very bright, he will be mystified by the contradictory answers. There is lots of fun in this game. Try it.—'The Christian Observer.'

How to Make a Set of Library Steps.

FOR A CHRISTMAS PRESENT.

(By J. T.)

The library steps about to be described fold up to form a chair, thus serving two purposes. They will also be useful in a hall or any room, for by simply turning the back of the chair over they form a set of steps.

They may be made of any dry, well-seasoned wood: oak, birch, or even pine may be used; but as they will be subjected to a good deal of usage, hard wood is preferable.

Fig. 1 is a view of the steps; fig. 2 shows them folded into a chair; and

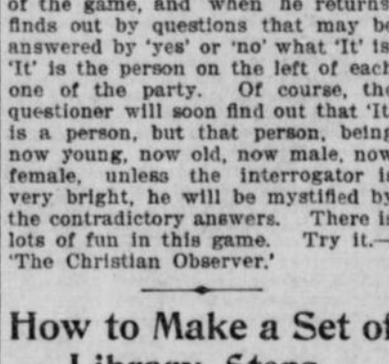


Fig. 1—LIBRARY STEPS.

fig. 3 is a side elevation of chair, drawn to a scale of 1½ inches to the foot. In commencing to make them, fig. 3 should be drawn out full size, and from it the lengths of the different parts may be got, and also the bevels of the various joints.

The whole of the rails, stays and legs are one inch thick—finished size—so that the whole may be cut from one plank, 1⅛ inches thick; the front and back legs are 1⅛ inches by 1 inch; the rails 1¾ inches by 1 inch; and the diagonal pieces are 1⅛ inches by 1 inch. These must be all cut out and planed up true and square, using a gauge, so that all the pieces are equal in size. It will be noticed that the back of the chair slopes about four inches, a pattern or template of these should be cut out of one-quarter-inch pine, and the two pieces dressed up to the shape. The height, to top of seat, is 17½ inches; and the top of chair back should be the same height from top of seat, so that it will just reach the floor when turned over.

The rails, stays and legs are fixed together by mortise and tenon joints; these must be very correct and accu-



Fig. 2—LIBRARY STEPS FOLDED INTO CHAIR.

rately fitted, as upon them depends the strength of the chair. The secret of good chairmaking lies in the accurate fitting of the mortise and tenon joints; these, when well fitted and glued up, will allow the wood to be broken before the joints will give way. The tenons should be about a quarter of an inch thick, and marked by a gauge with two points. Where the mortises come near the end of the piece of wood it should be left three inches longer than is required, to prevent splitting; the extra length can then be cut off, after the glue is dry; cramps are generally used when gluing up the joints, to draw them close up. In marking out the mortises and tenons, the gauge should always be applied from one side, called the face side, which should be marked by a pencil.

The seat of chair is five-eighths of an inch thick, finished size; it is one foot three inches square, and projects a half an inch over the front and sides of framing. The upper edge is chamfered or rounded off at the front and sides. It is fixed to the rails by glue and hard wood pins, having previously been cut and jointed at the top of the diagonal stays.

The steps are five-eighths of an inch thick, and are fixed at the ends

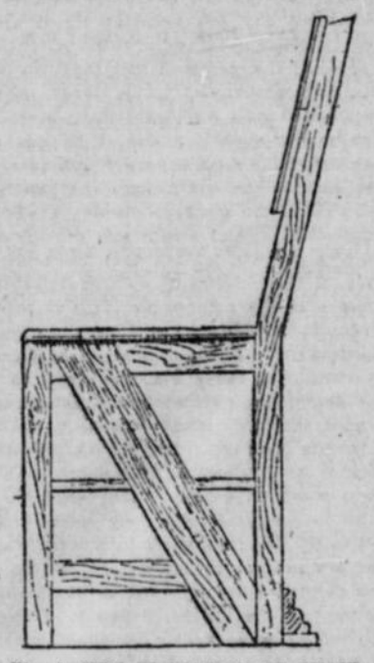


Fig. 3—SIDE ELEVATION OF CHAIR.
Scale, 1½ inches to the foot.

into grooves cut in the legs, and diagonal stays, to within half an inch of the outer edge; these must also be accurately fitted, so that the legs and stays are kept parallel. The sides must first be glued up; then the front and back rails and steps fitted in, and glued and cramped up. In using the cramp, a piece of wood must be put between it and the work, to prevent it damaging the framing. Two small brackets, projecting two inches, are fixed to the bottom of back legs, as shown, to which the top step is fixed; this step is 3½ inches wide. The piece of wood forming back of chair is three-quarters of an inch thick; the circular part can be turned in a lathe, or it may be glued together in two thicknesses of three-eighths of an inch each, the hole first being cut in the front piece. A shield or monogram may be fixed in the circular recess, and the outer edges have a small moulding worked on them; a recess a quarter of an inch deep should be cut in the back rails in which it is fixed, and it may be secured by hard wood pins and glue or by screws with ornamental heads.

A triangular strip may be glued round, between the seat and cross rails at the underside of seat, as an additional security for fastening seat. After all the joints are glued up they should be smoothed over with a sharp smoothing plane, set very fine, to remove any little inequalities.

The hinges for fastening the two

parts of chair together are of brass, three-quarters of inch wide and four or five inches long, when open; they must be let in level with the top side of the two diagonal stays, and fixed by screws. Two oak pins should be fixed in each of the lower diagonal stays, as shown in fig. 3, about three-eighths of an inch in diameter, and projecting half an inch, and two holes must be made in each of the upper stays to fit on these pins, to keep the frame from twisting when folded up.

After all is finished it must be rubbed down smooth with a piece of fine glass-paper, stretched on a piece of board. If made of oak it should be rubbed over two or three times with raw linseed oil; if of birch it should be French polished, and if of pine it should be sized, stained and twice varnished with the best copal varnish.

Ingenious Traps.

HOW TO CAPTURE RABBITS AND PARTRIDGES.

Brooklyn Corner, Dec. 3.

Dear Editor,—Seeing a letter in the Boys' Page asking for information as to the best way to catch rabbits and partridges, I thought I would answer it. One good way to catch rabbits is to build a hedge in the form of a circle in a place where there are plenty of well-beaten paths, and place a snare in every path where it crosses the hedge. Then if a rabbit gets caught in a snare on one side of the hedge and happens to break away it will be sure to get caught in another snare before it can get out of the circle.

Another way is to set a barrel in the ground in one of the paths. Then take off the head and cut the edges so that it will fit into the barrel easily. Balance it on both sides by a nail driven through the side of the barrel and into the head. It will then stay on a level with the top of the barrel. The weight of a rabbit on one side of this cover will cause that side to drop, thus letting the rabbit down into the barrel. Then the cover will swing back into its place again ready for the next victim.

I do not know of any way to catch partridges except by snares in the same way as rabbits are caught.

Rabbits if left to themselves multiply rapidly. It is said that one pair left on an island produced six thousand in one year. They will live in any country that furnishes them with proper food. The color of the rabbit in summer is brown, but as winter approaches the color gradually turns to pure white. They live in holes which they dig for themselves in the ground. The partridge is well known all over the world, from the frozen regions about the North Pole to the torrid zone. In Greenland the partridge turns white in winter. The manners of the partridge resemble all those of poultry in general. They are very knowing. Whenever a dog comes near their nest the female uses every means to draw him away. She keeps just before him and pretends to be unable to fly. She hops up, and then falls down before him, but never goes off so far as to discourage her pursuer, and when she has drawn him entirely away she at once takes wing.

I like the Boys' Page very much, and do not think I could do without it now. The stories are fine, especially the one which ended a few weeks ago called 'Hugo.'

Yours truly,
BURGESS NEWCOMB.

STORIES OF MR. GLADSTONE.

A writer in the 'Christian Advocate' who has visited Hawarden Castle, Mr. Gladstone's residence, says the following anecdotes of the 'grand old man' and his wife were related to him by the neighbors:

A maiden lady, left alone by the death of her relatives, but having money enough to support her comfortably, opened a little store. The store did not pay very well, but kept her employed, and so she lived on happily in the enjoyment of her small income. News came to Mr. Gladstone that the enterprise in which all her money was invested had failed. He at once ordered that she should never be told, the interest was paid regularly until her death, the secret was kept, and she went to her grave supposing that her small fortune was intact.

A lady who has been ill some time showed me two roses which Mrs. Gladstone had brought when she came to see her the day before, and insisted upon giving me one, saying: 'She will come again and bring more. You know he's all for books; she don't care so much about books, but she is all the time doing something for somebody. Besides looking after her orphanage (which is inside the castle grounds, just across the carriage road from the castle) she visits the sick and the poor, and everybody loves her.'

All old servants who have been honorably discharged from the castle are invited back every year for a week's holiday, and Mr. Gladstone gives each one a bouquet which he has gathered the morning they go away. One can hardly imagine a more ideal old age than the great statesman is enjoying in his well-earned retirement from political duties and strife.

THE WITNESS JUBILEE

SYMPOSIUM.

Stories of Fifty Years Ago.

The publication on Saturday of the first series of reminiscences of long ago has created great interest among our readers, and as might have been expected, we have received many comments upon them, very favorable indeed. Those who have been stirred to recollect events not already enumerated have promised to add to what has already been said, or to elaborate incidents but slightly touched upon. This is in keeping with the spirit of the symposium, and it is hoped that such as have pictures of the persons or places they speak of will furnish them. Some of the places could be sketched from memory.

MR. DAVID WYLIE,

THE SCOTCH PRINTER AND WRITER WHO BROUGHT OUT THE FIRST NUMBER OF THE 'WITNESS.'

Mr. William Salter, who is full of memories of old Montreal, and who recalls many of them with affectionate regard, says that in 1845, Lord Metcalfe, Governor-General of Canada, returned to England, leaving in charge the commander of the forces, Earl Cathcart, as administrator of the government until the arrival of his successor, Lord Elgin, in 1847. During this period of administration, the famous 'Oregon boundary' question assumed a somewhat warlike aspect between the United States and Great Britain. About this same time the late Mr. John Dougall published the first number of the Montreal 'Witness', as a weekly journal, issued from the printing establishment of the late John Becket, whose premises formed the corner of St. Paul street and what was then known as the 'Exchange Court.' The late David Wylie was managing director of this printing house and he enjoyed some reputation as a poet and writer of fiction. Being also a thorough Briton, Mr. Wylie wrote the following patriotic lines for the 'Witness' while the Oregon dispute was on the tapis. The lines were also set to music and dedicated to the administrator of the government, Earl Cathcart.



THE LATE MR. DAVID WYLIE,
Who Superintended the Printing and Make-up of the First 'Witness.'

'OLD ENGLAND, WE'LL DEFEND.'

The voice of war comes on the wind,
We hear it's whisper nigh,
And should our country ask our aid,
Shall we refuse and fly?
Will Britons bow to Jonathan,
When Jonathan is wrong?
Oh, no; such dastard cowardice,
To Britons, can't belong.

Old England has a mother been,
And foster'd us with care;
In all our troubles, all our griefs,
She's nobly borne her share.
As children, then, our duty is,
In answer to her cry,
To join the shout, 'For England yet,
We'll conquer, or we'll die.'

The deeds of Scotia's sons have aye,
Been sounded forth by fame,
And Erin's trusty warriors,
Have gained a martial name.
And Gaul's descendants round us,
In apathy won't lie,
But nobly join and swell the shout—
'We'll for Old England die.'

United thus we may defy
The haughty boast of those,
Whom ardently we wish as friends,
And fear not as our foes;
But the spirit of our fathers
To tyranny won't bend:
So, should war come, our watchword is—
'Old England, we'll defend.'

It was under Mr. Wylie's supervision that the first number of the 'Witness' appeared. Mr. Salter adds in his notes concerning Mr. Wylie that he afterwards became editor and proprietor of the Brockville 'Recorder,' and died in 1891. He has been frequently referred to as the Father of the Canadian Press. Mr. Wylie also wrote the following:

ODE ON THE PRESS.

(Written for the Anniversary Festival of the Montreal Typographical Society, Feb. 22, 1848, by 'Y-Le.')

We meet as men of letters, though we work
by rule and line,
As tyros of a noble art we bow at Coster's
shrine;
The father of all chapels—the proof-sheet of
our race,
Foundation of the Printing Press, creator of
the case.
Let each man glory in his toil—I glory in
my own
And here a hundred hearts respond, 'your
glory not alone.'
I know you feel as I do now—life would be
barrenness,
Did we Canadians not enjoy, a free unlettered Press.

In ages past, inquiring men, no lettered
page could tell
How feeble nations rose to power—how
powerful nations fell;—
Then was the poor man's night of mind—
for teacher there was none,
To trace the printed page, or tell what wonders had been done.
For in those mind-mist centuries of ages long
gone by,
In deep recess of cloistered cell, hid from
the peasant's eye,
The knowledge of a thousand years, in damp
and dusty dress,
Lay, known to few, till light burst forth all
glorious from the press.

Though pen-illumined pages oft brought
forth responding praise,
They only shadowed out our art—were but
precursor rays
Of brighter beams of widespread light, to
quicken darkened man,
When Faust and Coster's far-seen minds had
perfected the plan.
When from the face of mystic lore the thick
veil could be cast,
And tyrant lords and unjust laws be numbered with the past,
That like the hoar-mist on the hill, the
warm sun maketh less,
The chains which shackled liberty, be molten by the Press.

Upborne by might from heaven, from a
feeble twinkling ray,
The art which makes men wise and great,
has sprung forth into day;
The engine which defends the right—oppose
its power who can—
Throws world-illuminators round in science-cultured man.
Oh, think we of the giant minds, upheaving
in their strength,
Whom nation after nation crushed, the
world's breadth and length;
And of the ignorance dispelled—the mental
mistiness,
When printing rent the rock of thought, as
rose the mighty Press.

How could our great discoverers, who roamed from sea to sea,
Proclaim what nation's sons were slaves,
what nation's sons were free,
Or publish to the land-locked sage the wonders of the deep,
Had not the Printing Press been roused from
its primeval sleep.
What but for the writers' power? the orator, what he?
The patriot, bard, philosopher—pressless—
fameless would be.
What fields of truth are opened up, which all
before seemed guess,
What intellectual fragrance flows in broadsides from the Press.

A literary garden, the world has now become,
But tend the flower beds, as we may, rank
weeds there will be some;
But as the issuing leaves burst forth, and
as we scan each page,
Let's gather but the fairest flowers to beautify the age.
This pruning means not that our art was
raised to shackle mind,
But that the grosser particles gives place
to more refined:
That superstition, crime and vice—a nation's rottenness—
Should yield to truth's resplendent stream,
clear gushing from the Press.

It gives us hearts, and heads, and pens, to
scorn the tyrant lord:
It gives us victories nobler far than e'er was
won by sword;
It yet will bind around the earth a peace-uniting belt,
And hurl the idols from their thrones, to
which the war-spirits knelt.
It gives us cause to magnify the blessings
to us given;
It warns us from the scorner's path, and
leads us toward heaven;
It scatters seed, and gathers fruit, of peace
and righteousness—
Oh, thank we God for boon so great—sin-levelling, virtuous Press.

Oh, guard we well this priceless gem, the
Freedom of the Press,
While higher in our scale we rise, and aim
at happiness;—
Pass we the heirloom to our seed—rich
its power for good,
'Twill show to ages yet to come, where freedom's bulwark stood.
And mourn we when designing men abroad
their poison throw,
To stop a nation's onward course from darkness and from woe;
Who wield the power they thus possess, for
sin or selfishness,
And make a nation bow before a base and
servile Press.



THE REV. MR. GREEN.

MR. DAVID WYLIE'S LIFE.

David Wylie, whose long and active participation in newspaper work led to his being styled the Father of the Canadian Press, was a Scotchman by birth, having first seen the light in the town of Johnstone, Renfrewshire. Very early in life he exhibited in a marked degree those qualities of energy and pluck, characteristic of the race from which he sprang, and to these he owed largely whatever success came to him in after life. When but fourteen years of age he was apprenticed to one Stephen Young, of Paisley, for seven years, and was there given his first insight into the mysteries of the art oreservative. Three years later, Mr. Young retired from the business and the young student's indentures were accordingly transferred to the University Printing Office, Glasgow, a most agreeable change, as it gave him an opportunity to add Latin and stenography to his list of studies. His first actual newspaper work was done at the completion of his apprenticeship for the Greenock 'Advertiser,' in the office of which journal he remained for four years. It was here that he did his first local reporting and several short stories were also written by him about this time. From the 'Advertiser' he went back to Glasgow to accept a minor position on the 'Guardian,' but had been there only eighteen months when he resigned to accept the post of proofreader and local reporter on the Liverpool 'Mail.' Here he remained for eight years and next settled at Manchester, where he was employed on the 'Anti-Corn Law Circular' at that time published under the direct supervision of Cobden, Bright and other noted men. In time the offices of this sheet were removed to London, whereupon Mr. Wylie returned to Scotland and took charge of the Fife 'Herald,' then published in the little town of Cupar. While engaged on the 'Herald' he published the story 'The Life of a Convict,' from notes furnished by the mate of a vessel, and which gave him considerable notoriety. Shortly after the publication of this story he received an offer from John C. Beckett, of Montreal, to come to Canada, and accepting it landed at Montreal in 1845, just at the time when the subject of responsible government was being most warmly agitated. His early convictions soon led him to espouse the cause of responsible government, and several articles on the subject, contributed by him to his old paper, the Fife 'Herald,' caused considerable stir in the Mother Land. He remained in Mr. Beckett's employ for four years and then engaged as a parliamentary reporter for the Montreal 'Herald.' This he was often heard to say proved most congenial employment and one bit of work of which he always felt proud was done at this time. When the parliament buildings were burned a call to the Upper House was made, and the report, which occupied eighteen full columns of the 'Herald,' was all furnished by him, with the exception of one short speech made by a French member. At the close of the session the House showed its appreciation by voting Mr. Wylie the sum of fifty dollars. Soon after this Mr. Wylie removed to Brockville and took charge of the 'Recorder.' From 1850 to 1883, with but one brief interval, he edited that journal and by his ability soon succeeded in placing it in the front rank of Canada's Liberal newspapers. During all these years he was very closely identified with every movement for the town's advancement. He took a deep interest in educational matters, acting for forty years as a member of the school board, and for thirty years was chairman of that body. He was also an active member of the Canadian Press Association for many years, being elected to the highest position in the gift of his associates, and was likewise the association's poet laureate. While a resident of Montreal Mr. Wylie joined Captain Lyman's rifle company, and served through every grade from private to lieut.colonel. In 1875 he was appointed by the Mackenzie Administration paymaster for military district No. 4, a post which he held until the office was consolidated with another district, when he was permitted to retire with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. In 1870, on the occasion of a visit to his native soil, he was commissioned by the Ontario Government to lay before the Scottish people Canada's eligibility as a field for emigration, a service which he executed in an admirable manner, and for which he would accept no remuneration except for his actual outlay. Deceased was an ardent adherent of the Presbyterian Church a life-long member of the Masonic fraternity and a man whose whole life is worthy of emulation. His second wife was a daughter of the late Jas. Holden, one of the pioneers of Canadian Methodism. A son and daughter survive them.

'WITNESS' JUBILEE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—My contribution to the golden wedding will be short, but it will pertain to such things as I personally know. I was at that time living in the Eastern Townships, but had come in to Montreal, and was in the city on the day of the first issue. I was stopping in the house of a friend when the sheet was brought in, and I read or heard the most of it. I cannot say that I remember its contents very well. I remember the comments made upon it better. These were of general approbation and the expressions of unanimous desire that it might long continue a witness for the truth, but at the same time a generally expressed apprehension that John Dougall had not the experience or qualifications of a successful journalist. Moreover, though all in that company were friendly and heartily approved the enterprise, they failed to take into account one essential qualification, namely, fidelity to principle and truth, the one qualification above all others that has borne up the 'Witness' through all adversity and changes of every sort. It is strange they should have overlooked this, the very thing they approved most in that first sheet. Why did they not think that which they approved would be regarded with general satisfaction? The maintenance of truth and righteousness placed the 'Witness' on a solid foundation, and has made it a power in the land, that all good people love, and all bad people hate and dread. I have been a never-failing reader of the 'Witness' from that day to this, and almost daily since the visit of the Prince of Wales, when it began to be published daily, and though I have not heartily approved of everything I have seen in it, my confidence in its integrity and fidelity to truth has never been shaken, and I would as soon make friends with a man without principles, as a paper without. I wish the 'Witness' may live and make equal progress the coming fifty years as the past.

JAMES GREEN.

BICYCLE FOR LAND OR WATER.

CAN RUN ALONG SHORE UNTIL OPPOSITE A SHIPWRECK AND THEN CARRY A LINE OUT.

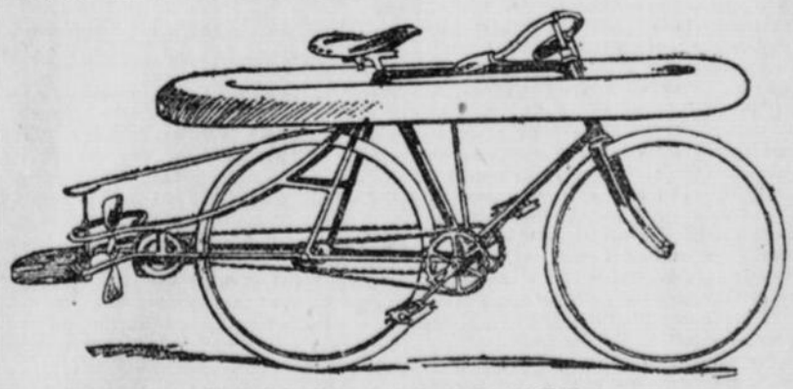
He who rides a bicycle along quiet country roads or over busy city boulevards little thinks of the possibility of his wheel from an inventor's standpoint. Suggest to the ordinary cyclist that his 'bike,' with a few extra appliances, can be made of use in rescuing foolhardy bathers, or—a more severe test still—carry life lines in the teeth of the howling storm to shipwrecked vessels, and he will shrug his shoulders and say, 'impossible.' Yet this is just exactly the new use to which it is proposed to put the bicycle.

This so-called 'land and water bicycle' is the idea of Dr. Charles Edward Ougley, of the Grand Hotel, New York, whose genius in the line of inventing marine appliances is attested by the formal recognition and adoption of various devices by the United States navy. This peculiar bicycle is intended for the use of life saving stations, and the general patrolling of the coasts where danger is greatest from shipwrecks, or at the various summer resorts where prompt action is sometimes necessary in saving the lives of reckless bathers.

It is often necessary in work of this character to navigate both land and water, as sometimes rescuing can be done with greater facility if a portion of the distance can be covered on land, to bring the rescuer as nearly as possible opposite the point of danger before entering the water.

Recognizing this fact Dr. Ougley said: 'I have therefore selected a bicycle for this purpose, as it is adapted to land use adding to it a propelling as well as a steering apparatus. When in use on land it is propelled in the usual way, run to the water's edge and into the water; on entering the water a lever is moved connecting the pedal crank with the propeller and at once the bicycle becomes a small launch, capable of propelling the rider at a good speed.' The steering arrangement is governed by the handles of the bicycle, which move a rudder, the feet revolving the propeller. The whole is buoyed by an inflated rubber tube surrounding the rider, attached to the machine and preventing any possible capsizing of the contrivance, the weight being below, as is the ballast of any launch or vessels. All the extra parts are very light, not adding more than twenty-five pounds to the weight of the ordinary bicycle. The propeller and steering gear will be made of aluminum, and the circular rubber tube, which, when filled with air by means of a pneumatic pump, forms the buoyant feature of the machine, is more bulky than weighty. The handles or ropes are provided alongside of the buoy which supports the machine, for a person to take hold of in the water and being rescued, and he cannot in any way while holding on to these handles interfere with the working of the appliance.

'This contrivance is most serviceable for carrying lines to a disabled vessel, as it will live and can be propelled through the roughest surf or sea, there being nothing to engulf or capsize. At night a small storage battery and incandescent lamp, as a signal, may be made a portion of the equipment. The rider can be encased in a light waterproof rubber suit, covering him up to the neck. If it is found that the various portions of the bicycle are subject to the action of the salt water, it may be kept immersed when not in use in a tank of specially prepared oil, thereby lubricating as well as preventing rust. This would only apply to life saving stations, where machines would be a greater part of the time in water when in use. The extra equipment may be applied to any bicycle, so constructed as to fold in a compact manner when not in use in fording streams or navigating in water together with land travel.



BICYCLE FOR LAND AND WATER.

I once knew a man who had been a hard drinker before his conversion, but after he was converted he went to all the saloons where he had accounts standing against him and paid his bills. Now, if conscience prompts a man to pay his drink bills, much more should it prompt a really converted saloon-keeper to make restitution as far as he possibly can to those whom he has injured in soul and body by his ungodly traffic. There are some who may differ from this opinion, but I think the Word of God will sustain it.—Rev. G. W. Meisse.

Are you walking with your Master

ADVERTISEMENTS.



W. H. Ward.

A LIFE SAVED

BY TAKING

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

"Several years ago, I caught a severe cold, attended with a terrible cough that allowed me no rest, either day or night. The doctors pronounced my case hopeless. A friend, learning of my trouble, sent me a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. By the time I had used the whole bottle, I was completely cured, and I believe it saved my life."—W. H. WARD, 8 Quimby Ave., Lowell, Mass.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Highest Awards at World's Fair.

Ayer's Pills the Best Family Physic.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

HEADACHE!

Dull, heavy aches, fierce, racking pains. Headache, of any kind, is an index of the condition of the stomach and bowels. Cleanse the stomach, keep the bowels in working order and you will be troubled no more with headache. A simple remedy does it,

AYER'S PILLS.

Highest Awards at World's Fair.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

WOMEN BEING PUSHED TO THE FRONT—MISS GEORGINA HUNTER DISCUSSES THE QUESTION IN FRATERNITY HALL—DOMESTIC SERVICE A TRADE—TOBACCO IN OUR MONTREAL STREET CARS—MEN UNDER THIRTY-FIVE—WANTED A SOCIETY FOR THEIR SUPPRESSION — 'THE BABY' IN DEEPER TROUBLE.

WOMEN BEING PUSHED TO THE FRONT.

The lady speakers at the Pleasant Sunday afternoon gatherings in Point St. Charles are meeting with much favor. A few weeks ago the Home published a report of an address given by Carrie M. Derick, B.A. This week we publish, by request of one of the leaders of the society, the paper read by Georgina Hunter, B.A., last Sunday afternoon. Owing to so many other demands on our space we have been obliged to hold part of the paper over for another week.

There is much talk in our own day about woman coming to the front, about her forcing herself into public life; but do you not think rather that the women are being pushed to the front. In former days many women, who to-day are reckoned among the wage-earners, would have found their work in their own or their parents' homes; but the tendency of to-day is to remove work from the home to the factory. Great industries have grown out of what was woman's work. The weaving and spinning, the brewing and making bread, the sewing and laundrying, which were daily household duties of our grandmothers have gone out of doors, and the women simply have had to follow them. There is no use in ascribing all the change in the position of women to a change of character which makes her restless and unfitted for domesticity. Women worked formerly just as much as they do now, they are by no means new to the labor field; but it simply has been that much of their work has been taken possession of by the great public industries. If we could restore the old conditions, take away machinery, stop the massing of great industries and the growth of cities, women might again disappear from the labor market. In the United States where women have made their way with most success in the labor market, we learn that the number of women engaged in 'gainful pursuits,' has increased between 1880 and 1890 immensely. There were 1,267,554 more women engaged in various trades in 1890 than in 1880. This is an increase of 250 percent. This list of occupations is interesting and suggestive. Of course teachers head the list, 35,000, and bookkeepers not far behind with 28,000, but it may be new to us to learn that there are

1,500 CLERGYMEN AND 200 LAWYERS.

But what is of greatest interest is to find that women have quietly invaded the ranks of skilled operatives in many unlooked for quarters. There are civil, mechanical and electrical engineers, 127; engineers and firemen, 47; compositors, 6,286; blacksmiths, 59; boatmen and sailors, 65; brass workers, 915; locksmiths and bell-hangers, 89; zinc workers, 233; iron and steel workers, 2,449; nail and tack makers, 508; painters and glaziers, 1,246.

These are but a few of the many trades into which women have entered as skilled operatives almost within the last decade. There is a foundry in Philadelphia in which the 'core-makers' are all women. In the manufacture of bicycles women are largely engaged in fitting, filling and polishing the various parts of delicate mechanism.

But though so many women are thus forced by the exigencies of the time into labor out of doors it yet remains that

HER CHIEF AIM AND INFLUENCE

is in the home whether she serve there as mistress or maid, as mother or daughter. It is in household science that the majority of women find their chief employment.

We use the word 'economy' now with distinguishing epithet as political economy, social economy, domestic economy, but the word properly refers to the home. It comes from the Greek words meaning house and usage—so that literally economy is the management of the house. Looked at in that view woman at home is the chief economic factor in the country. When we think of the enormous influence as an economic force wielded by the home workers, we feel what an absolutely necessary thing it is that that force should be used to the best advantage. It is through the hands of the women that the chief returns for labor pass, and it is in their power to make those returns—the hard earned wages of the laborer—yield their proper value. This can only be done by a skilful manager. To be a perfect domestic economist a woman would need to understand the principles of chemistry as far as digestion and nutrition are concerned, the relative values of foods, and the proper ways of preparing that food. She must understand sanitation, ventilation, and in fact all things that go to make up that complexity we call the home. It is no exaggeration to say that the wealth and happiness of a nation depend on its home makers; the home is the basis and stronghold of our civilization. Now,

THIS PROFESSION OF HOME MAKER NEEDS A TRAINING

just as any other profession does. The wise mother gives it to her daughter, and it is the duty of the state to provide by means of domestic courses in the public schools such a training for the girls who are being educated in them. Our schools as well as every other department of state affairs must take cognizance of and provide for new conditions.

Why do our girls avoid the service that trains or ought to train them to be good wives and mothers? They prefer factory service, shop service, millinery service, in fact, any services to domestic service. And while I am told that our factories are besieged every Monday morning by capable girls, and hundreds of women are waiting their turn to be taken on in the shops, the papers show numerous advertisements for servants, and housekeepers complain that they cannot get competent help. There is no doubt that domestic service is the trade that employs the most women and pays the best, that it is the one which, on the whole, provides most comforts for the worker and that gives opportunity for filling properly the place in life that will in three cases out of four fall to her lot.

There are, on the part of both server and served,

MANY EVILS TO BE REDRESSED

before domestic service will attract to its ranks the best kind of women. Among the causes which induce young women to prefer harder work, fewer comforts and lower wages, are loss of caste, loss of freedom, length and uncertainty of hours of labor, dulness, lack of the companionship of one's peers, the unorganized condition of many households and so on. Perhaps the principal deterrent is the loss of caste. But this rests on an entire misconception and the sooner we get rid of such misleading ideas the better. Is it the word 'servant' that frightens us? We are all in one way or another servants, and good service is rigidly demanded of us, or we may be reminded of our deficiency in very unpleasant ways. To live is to be servant. Of course, in any organized labor the hours of service are regular, but mothers whose cares are always with them are very apt to forget that maternity is a personal thing, and that the worker in her household has not the same maternal feeling that causes her to be ready to devote herself to her offspring. Nothing is commoner than to hear mothers say: 'Why, I have not nearly as much time that I can call my own as my servant has.' That is perfectly right. The person who works for you is engaged for certain work, and the employer has no right to infringe on the liberties that belong to the worker. The time which the servant has contracted for as her own ought to be rigidly respected. In Brooklyn I was interested to find that throughout the city, Thursdays and Sundays were—or part of them—the free days, and no house mistress would infringe on them. In this way the girls could attend girls' clubs or other meetings which would be of great benefit to them. The employer has no more right to demand work in the time that belongs to the servant than she would have to lay violent hands on another person's property.

I think, perhaps, the reason that many thinking people look with disfavor on house service is

ITS UNNATURALNESS.

A girl is taken away from her natural surroundings and placed where it is next to impossible to make intimate friendships. I think that the wise employer would find it to her advantage to encourage pleasant, respectable friends so that dulness and heaviness would not constantly prevent the worker from putting forth her best efforts.

I would like to contrast the status of an ordinary domestic servant with that of a nurse. You all know that to-day the profession of nursing attracts to its ranks some of the most cultured and best educated women of our times. Do nurses have an easier time than servants? Are their duties less irksome? Nurses wear the uniform of their service, which many of our servants dislike and refuse. Thirty or fewer years ago all this was different. Charles Dickens could draw as types a 'Sairy Gamp' or 'Betsy Prig.' What has caused the change? It is told in one word, 'training.' I would most strongly advocate putting this calling of home-making and home-serving on a level with other callings. It is not right that in our age when every other trade is being put upon a scientific basis that the most important one upon whose right working out the comfort and health of every member of the family depends should be left to bungling and blind chance. Skill on the part both of the mistress and maid would tend to adjust their relations, place them upon a proper busines basis and engender mutual respect.

UNTIL DOMESTIC SERVICE IS DIGNIFIED INTO A TRADE OR PROFESSION

there will not be much improvement. Manual training distinctly indicates the idea that cooking, washing, nursing, sewing, etc., are trades in just the same way as cabinet-making and horse shoeing, and that they are to take a similar stand in the commercial world, that they should be subject to contract and that the agreement should hold good without extortion and bullying on the one hand and shirking and insubordination on the other. I hope the day is not far distant when we shall have manual training as a part of the elementary training of all our public schools.

It is interesting to learn what the Civic Club of Philadelphia are now proposing as a contract for household labor. Believing that much of the trouble in the field of domestic labor results from the want of system in contracting for such labor, it has prepared standards of work and wages in the household. The wages are somewhat, though not very much, higher than with us. The standards given are those which we would expect from those who engage as cooks, nurses, etc. It is, of course, more difficult to regulate the standards of attainment of general servants where the attainment falls below what is required. The employer agrees to furnish instruction in the points of failure—each side to pay half the cost of such instruction. I have not time to go into all the details of the proposed scheme, nor the ways in which the club hopes to insure its success, but it is hoped that it will prove to be a little lever which will begin to raise domestic labor to an equal rank with other forms of service to mankind, also that it may inoculate the idea that qualifications are necessary for domestic service and that unskilled labor cannot command the same price as skilled labor in this department any more than in any other sphere of industry. It is only by such efforts that domestic service can become more attractive to those who aim to make their daily work noble and true.



VELVET GOWN WITH LACE REVERS.

'CAN'T DO NOT'ING.'

In a certain west end street car the other day, a young man with a cigar in his fingers, sat until the car reached the heart of the city. The cigar was lighted. To be sure, he did not put the cigar to his lips. He did not need to. The thing appeared to be self-acting. Beautiful curls of smoke ascended almost to the roof, and the car was filled with its aroma. On stepping from the car a lady remarked to the conductor, 'I thought smoking was not allowed inside.' But all the satisfaction she got was a blank look, a shrug of the shoulders, and an indifferent, ' 'E don' smoke—can't do not'ing.' It was a most effective lesson in the art of 'how not to do it.'

The same lady asks if the Street Railway Company might not be petitioned to increase the depth of the grating on the floors of these cars, to accommodate the increasing volume of tobacco juice. Failing this a good business might be done in the renting of ferry boats or life buoys.

WOULD SUPPRESS MEN UNDER THIRTY-FIVE.

A writer in the current 'Ladies' Home Journal' wonders why among all other societies one has not been organized for the suppression of the man under thirty-five. Of course I know she says that girls with nice brothers and cousins, and husbands under thirty-five will also offer violent protest, I'm willing. Doubtless feminine influence has circumvented nature to such an extent that no one would suspect that they were under thirty-five. I am not discussing the girl-trained man or the widowers. Both of these types are as near perfection as a man can get to be. I am only discussing man in the raw.

A man whom girls have trained is really modest. Even at twenty he does not think he knows it all. He is willing to admit his father and mother have brains, and that thirty years' experience entitles them to a hearing. He is also willing to give the girls a show, to humor them, to find them interesting studies, but never to claim to understand them. In short he has many of the charming qualities of the man over thirty-five and the widower. That is the man who is girl-trained. But heaven help the man who is girl-spoiled.

You cannot, she claims, argue with a man under thirty-five. In fact, I never argue with anybody, either man or woman, because women are not reasonable beings and men are too reasonable. Men never convince me, because my brain is not intricate enough to follow a chain of reason. And when I have proved my point with them without the aid of a trifle like logic, leaving them bewildered because they are convinced without knowing why, or seeing how I did it, I feel that I have taken a mean advantage of their blundering intellects, and I have the conviction that they have written me down as obstinate or clever, either of which is a fatal reputation to acquire.

Conversation with a man under thirty-five is equally impossible, because the man under thirty-five never converses; he only talks. And your chief accomplishment, of being a good listener, is entirely thrown away on him, because he does not in the least care whether you listen or not. Neither is it of any use for you to show that he has surprised or shocked you. He cares not for your approval or disapproval. He is utterly indifferent to you, not because you do not please him, but because he has not seen you at all. He knows you are there in the chair; he bows to you in the street, oh, yes! He knows your name and where you live. But you are only an entity to him, not an individual. He cares not for your likes and dislikes, your cares, or hopes, or fears. He only wants you to be pretty and well dressed. Have a mind if you will. He will not know it. Have a heart and soul. They do not concern him. He wants you to be tailor-made. You are a Girl to him. That's all.

FOR THE FRIVOLOUS GIRLS MEN ARE RESPONSIBLE.

She lays the responsibility of frivolous girls wholly upon the shoulders of the opposite sex. When a man of over thirty-five complains of this class he has her sympathy, for he is a real sufferer. But, she maintains, his sufferings are as naught to the girls. It is the clever girl who suffers most of all—not the brilliant, meteoric girl, —just the ordinarily clever girl, as other girls know her, for a truly clever girl is one who never shows her cleverness to men. It is this sort of a girl that drags upon my sympathies, because she occupies an anomalous position.

Being a real woman she likes to be liked. She wishes to please men. We all do. But what kind of men are we to please? Men under thirty-five! Owing to the horrible prevalence of these men, some girls become neither fish, flesh, nor fowl, nor good red-herring. They see their silly-pink-cheeked sisters followed and admired. They know either how shallow these girls are, or else how cleverly hypocritical. Clever girls are also human. They love to go about and wear pretty clothes, and dance and be admired quite as much as anybody. The result is that they adopt the only course left to them, and bringing themselves down to the level of the men, feign a frivolity and a levity which occasionally bring down a criticism upon them from a thinking man, which is, in a sense, totally undeserved. What will not the man under thirty-five have to answer for in the day of judgment?

We do everything you men want us. And then, when you complain about our lack of brains, that we can't discuss current events, and that you have to give us society small talk, I feel like saying: 'Well, whose fault is it?' If you demand brains we will cultivate them. If you want good looks we will try to scare up some. If you want character we will let you know how much we have concealed about us.'

Often it is not that we are not secretly much more of women and better and cleverer women than you think us. But there is no call for such wares, so we lay character and brain on the shelves to mildew, and fill the show-windows with confectionery and illusion. We supply the demand. We always have, and we always will.

ADORE COOING GIRLS.

Of course, some of us, together with the men over thirty-five, get very much disgusted with the debutantes. But aside from the great superiority they have over girls with thinkers (in regard to the number of men who admire them—for under thirty-five and over fifty all men adore cooing girls with dimples), aside from this, I say, there is something to be said in their behalf. Don't you believe, my dear, unsuspicious men, who dote upon their pliability and the trustfulness of their innocent, limpid, blue-eyed gaze, which meets your own with such implied flattery to your superior strength and intelligence, don't you believe for one instant that the simple little dears do not know exactly the part they are playing. They are twice as clever as the cleverest of you. They feel that they are needed just as they are. The fashionable schools are turning them out in select packages every year, exactly as the men under 35 would wish them to be. They feel this.

Therefore, they remain as nature or art has made them. Feeling themselves admired by the kind of man they wish to attract, they see no reason to fly in the face of Providence and change. To improve would be to degenerate. I am free to admit that I once thought their beauty was their excuse, but now I see deeper. They are an actual necessity to a certain class of men.

And yet I suppose that men under thirty-five have their use in this world. So have flies. Girls even marry these men. Nice girls, too. Clever girls—girls who know a hundred times more than their husbands, and are ten times finer grained. I wonder if they love them, if they are satisfied with them, if ennui of the soul is not a bitter thing to bear? I am always wondering why girls marry them. Every week, almost every day brings me knowledge that some lovely girl I know has found another man under thirty-five, or that some of my men friends of that persuasion has married out-of-town girls. It does not surprise me so much when girls from another city marry them. Most men do not like to write letters, and visits are only for over Sunday. But then it always surprises me to see a clever girl go into a small, country-book shop to buy something to read on the train. She wants companionship and she is going on a long journey.

'Did you get something you like,' you ask her.

'I got something which will do,' she answers you, with the patience of a woman.

Men are always saying, 'Well, why don't you tell us the kind of men you would like us to be?' and their attitude when they say it is with their thumbs in the armholes of their waistcoats. When a man is thoroughly pleased with himself he always expands his chest. There is something very funny to me in that question, because I suppose they really believe that they would change to please us. Yes, I really think they do. I do not mind talking about it, because I am sociable and I like conversation, but I never for a moment dream that they will do it. They mean to, and their inclination is always to please us, even to spoil us, but the dear things do not know how to change. They either cannot or will not change to please the girls, and they think if they can refuse pleasantly, and mentally chuckle us under the chin and make us smile, that they have succeeded in getting our minds off a troublesome subject.

NO ONE WANTS TO BE DISAGREEABLE.

Of course, it is partly our fault that we do not insist, but no one wants to be disagreeable. Therefore we choose personal discomfort for ourselves, rather than to demand radical changes in the men which might bring on contention. Thus, if men want to smoke in our faces, we humbly choke and say nothing. If they will not go to church with us, we trot off alone leaving them to their newspapers. When we get home they have read all they want to, and then they are at liberty to be entertained by us.

No, women really wish to please men aside from their power of winning them. Whereas, if men can get the girls without any change on their part, they consider themselves a great success. But they might be a little bit surprised if they could read the minds of these very sweethearts and wives whom they have won, whose life-work often may be only to improve them so that they will make some other woman the kind of a husband they should have made at first, and then to lie down and die.

So let them beware how they criticise us unfavorably, no matter what their ages, for the truth of the matter is that be we frivolous or serious, vain or sensible, clever or stupid, rich or poor, we are what the American man has made us. We are supremely grateful to him for the most part, for he has literally made us what we are by the sweat of his brow. But let him beware how he cavils at his own handiwork. 'Tis not for the man under thirty-five to complain of us, when now he knows why we are so.

'I'm not denyin' that women are foolish,' says George Eliot, 'God Almighty made 'em to match the men.'

'THE BABY' IN DEEPER TROUBLE.

Dear Home Folks,—I have a lot of big troubles. Mamma has an awful lot of work to do and papa says if she only had a 'system' her work would be nothing. Papa said this before he went to the store, and mamma said a lot he knew about women's work. Mamma cried a little bit, and then she said she would have a system, and write it down, so she would not forget. I heard her read it out, and it was something like this:

'Open beds, wash dishes, clean lamps, sweep rooms, dust rooms, prepare vegetables for dinner, make beds, cook dinner—time three hours.' Mamma went to take the things off the beds, and I wanted to get a piece of toast papa left on his plate; I slipped, and upset the cream pitcher and the cup of coffee Effie left, and they poured on the carpet and the baby's head. Baby cried awful hard, and mamma came down stairs and slapped me and washed the baby and the carpet.

Then mamma took the dishes to the sink and the baby got a knife off the table (I gave it to him), and cut his hand, and then he roared again. Mamma had to put a rag on his hand and kiss him, but she didn't kiss me, so I got the knife and cut my thumb, but mamma only gave me a slap. I wonder why I get slapped and that other ugly baby gets kissed. Mamma went to fill the lamps, and I tried to help her; but I only spilled the coal oil over the floor and broke a lamp glass and got another slap. Mamma went to sweep the dining-room, and I played with baby and was a good boy, so mamma let me go into the dining-room and play when she got it swept. I heard papa scold because the ashes were not taken out of the stove, so to help mamma I took a wooden saucer Effie was painting and took out a lot of the ashes. I just put them on the mat and the baby crept into them. That wasn't my fault; I never told him to, and the cat played in them, and when mamma came in to dust she gave me an awful slap, and the poor baby burned his finger on a coal he found on the mat and he cried awful hard and roared. Mamma said she was nearly crazy, and she sat down to rock baby to sleep; but Effie came in from school, and when she saw her old saucer with some ashes in it, she cried like a big baby and said I was a whole lot of bad things and she wanted mamma to slap me again, and mend her dress, and sew a button on, and write her a note to take back to school, and let her have 10 cents for candies. Papa and Billy came in and there was no dinner ready, not a speck of pudding or pie only some cold meat and potatoes, and papa scolded awful and said system was all that was needed, and mamma cried and said 'That Boy' was enough for ten women to mind. I hate to be called 'that boy,' my name is Charlie, but they mostly call me 'that boy,' and I hate it. I just wish grandma was back. She never calls me 'that boy,' nor nuisance, nor hateful thing. Grandma is so nice and she don't talk about system to mamma. I wonder what system is. I guess it just means cross folks or slaps or no dinner. I hate system, and just wish my grandma was back.

THE BABY.

BAPTISM OF THE CZAR'S DAUGHTER.

(London 'Times.')

The infant Grand Duchess Olga Nikolaevna, the Czar's daughter, was baptized at Zarskoe Selo on Tuesday with great ceremony. The child and her nurses were conveyed in a state procession of gilded coaches, each drawn by six richly-caparisoned white horses, through the streets of Zarskoe Selo from the Alexander Palace to the Great Palace escorted by the scarlet-coated troopers of the Czar's Cossack bodyguard. A brilliant procession of members of the Imperial family, attended by their courtiers and the high officers of state, then slowly paced through the Palace to the church situated at one end of the building. The Mistress of the Robes, Princess Galitzin, carried the Imperial infant upon a scarlet cushion, which was supported on either side by Count Dellanof, Minister of Education, and Prince Lobanof, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The ceremony of christening, like all rites of the Russian Church, is rather complicated, consisting of four ceremonies combined—namely, renunciation of the evil spirit, confession of faith by the sponsors, the sacrament of baptism, and unction. Although the Metropolitan and members of the Synod officiate they cannot perform the baptism as they belong to the monastic clergy. This rite is performed by the priest and confessor of his Majesty, and, in accordance with an ancient and curious custom, the parents of the child are never present. The Czar, therefore, retired to an inner room after receiving the blessing of the clergy, and only returned for prayers after the actual baptism had been accomplished. This consists in the priest completely immersing the child three times in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost. The priest dexterously places the palm of his right hand over the child's mouth, with the fingers over the eyes and ears and then dips it face downwards into the holy water. The baby is dressed behind a screen and is then given the sacrament and decorated by the Dowager Empress with the collar of the Order of St. Catherine, and finally anointed with holy oil. The sponsors, with lighted tapers, each in turn carrying the child, also follow the priest three times round the font. These rites are accompanied by numerous prayers and beautiful singing by the choir.

The sponsors were the Empress Dowager, Queen Victoria, the Empress Frederick, the Queen of the Hellenes, the King of Denmark, the Grand Duke of Hesse and the Grand Duke Vladimir. None of the foreign personages, however, were actually present. The celebrated priest John of Cronstadt was in attendance by special invitation.

It is an interesting fact that the Czarina insists, contrary to all tradition and custom upon nourishing her infant daughter herself. A large number of Russian peasant women were gathered from various parts of Russia in order that a suitable wet nurse might be selected for the Imperial Grand Duchess. None of them was to be the mother of fewer than two or of more than four children, and those of dark complexion were to be preferred. Her Majesty, however, as the latest official bulletin announces, has taken this important maternal duty entirely upon herself, and is probably the first Empress of Russia who has ever done so. Her Majesty and the infant Grand Duchess continue to progress in the most satisfactory manner.

EXTERMINATION OF THE BUFFALO.

The game of the West has rapidly disappeared before the huntsman's rifle. It is a fair estimate that four million buffaloes were killed within the five years between 1874 and 1879, from what was known as the southern herd, which roamed through northern Texas, the Indian Territory, Kansas, and Nebraska. Between 1878 and 1883, the great northern herd — quite as numerous — roaming through the Dakotas, Wyoming and Montana, were destroyed in like manner. The hunters received on an average from $2.50 to $3.50 per hide, to be shipped out of the country and sold for leather making, belting, harness, and kindred purposes. Many thousands of men were engaged in the enterprise. The most successful hunting parties consisted of a hunter and about six men known as strippers. The time usually selected for taking the buffaloes was just after they had been grazing in the morning, had gone to the water and then returned in bunches of from twenty to a hundred. The hunter, with the longest range rifle of the heaviest calibre he could obtain, would fire from the leeward side, so far away that the crack of the rifle could not be heard by the buffalo, and being behind a bush or bunch of grass, could not be seen. In that way he would kill from a dozen to a hundred a day, without disturbing the herd to any great extent. The buffalo receiving a mortal wound would bleed to death, while the others about him, smelling the blood, would sometimes come near him and paw the ground, and so stand until they too would receive their death wounds. The strippers would then come up with their ox teams, take off the hides place them in the waggons, and transport them to the nearest railway station, whence they were shipped to market. At one station alone on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway as many as 750,000 hides were shipped in one year.

After the hides were removed, the carcass would be poisoned in many cases, some yearling buffalo being generally selected, and next morning there might be found forty or fifty dead wolves lying scattered around, victims of strychnine. In this way large game was rapidly destroyed, together with countless numbers of wolves that had thriven only by preying upon them. This might seem like cruelty and wasteful extravagance, but the buffalo, like the Indian, stood in the way of civilization and the path of progress, and the decree had gone forth that they must give way. It was impossible to herd domestic stock in a country where they were constantly liable to be stampeded by the moving herds of wild animals. The same territory which a quarter of a century ago was supporting those vast herds of wild game is now sustaining millions of domestic animals which afford the food supply to hundreds of millions of people in civilized countries.—'Nort' American Review.'

SOBER FACTS FROM TURKEY.

THE MASSACRES OF ARMENIANS.

A special correspondent of the 'New York 'Observer' writes :—

One remarkable feature of the state of things existing here is our powerlessness to act. Everything is done in such entire secrecy; we surmise, but we do not know until like the lightning the event occurs, and is become a thing of the past. We dare not speak freely, we have not dared to write freely. We cannot act with hope of success. We can do nothing then, but wait, trusting in the power of God to hold in check the despot who strikes his blows in such secrecy, and then with contemptible cowardice shifts the responsibility for his acts to other shoulders that may or may not be wholly innocent. Trusting in England to aid us, in American gunboats, in Russia; we have been through all that. One by one everything falls us. It seems as though the powers of evil all over the world had conquered, and to crown all 'who will believe our report.' But the Lord of nations reigns and good will surely come of it all in his own time.

After the Constantinople riot we passed through days of suspense as to our own safety, and the safety of all Christians, in the city and on the Bosphorus. To face for days the possibility of death for Christ's sake is not given to many in this century, and the experience has deepened or should deepen the spiritual life of all who have passed through it. We are now more or less assured as to our own safety, although we still feel that we live over a volcano. An Englishman whose business is near the armory reports great numbers of Turks, a ceaseless procession, as securing arms. The sight is not pleasant or reassuring. As Christians in general are not armed, nor allowed to purchase arms, you can easily see the significance of the situation. We cannot believe rumor, we must wait until we hear accounts either told or written by reliable eye-witnesses. In this way we first heard of the Trebizond massacre, then of Erzeroum, Erzinghian, Bitlis, Marash, Sivas, Diarbekir, Arabkir, etc., and as the ghastly details come in more than confirming all that rumor gave us at first, we acquire a sort of faith in rumor. In every case it seems now well established there was nothing done on the part of Armenians to provoke the assault, and they were taken unawares, unarmed and slaughtered in cold blood in bread daylight. But the Turks, not satisfied with their cruel work, slander their poor victims by the assertion that the first attack always came from the Armenians. In many cities the massacre began and ended with a bugle call, that could be heard over the city. In Erzeroum sacks were prepared for the plunder for days beforehand, even the governor joining in the purchase of sacks. No one but the Moslems knew the reason, though there were many speculations.

In Diarbekir the massacre was stopped at once by a telegram from the Sultan, sent upon the demand of the powers. 'He who could stop it with a word must have begun it,' is the conviction gradually gaining ground and everything now goes to show that the massacres are the result of a deliberate plan and policy of extermination formed by the Sultan, and that each individual massacre was ordered by him.

Utter destitution, not even bread to eat nor clothes to wear, nor harvest to gather, nor houses to live in, are left, has come in ten days to at least 250,000 people, most of whom are women and children deprived of husbands and fathers who have been killed. And the end is not yet. Rich people are beggars, so that all are alike. When the house is left, all fuel, furniture, bedding, and food is taken out of it, leaving the bare walls to shelter them.

Winter is coming on and the intense cold in many of these districts will add to the suffering. 'Better have killed the women and children also,' say many. Indeed, those who were killed, and the number is not small, are happy in having had a quick death instead of the lingering one reserved for multitudes of their less fortunate sisters. In Erzeroum about one half of the killed bear bayonet wounds, showing it to be the work of soldiers.

In Marash, 'X.' writes :—'Many were beaten beyond recognition.' Some of the richest Armenians in Trebizond have reached Constantinople in rags and poverty, so wretched that even their own friends did not recognize them at first. The Sassoun massacre is forgotten in these later horrors—and what will the world do about it? Shall we all perish or is help at hand? We start at every sound and even as I write I wonder if the letter will reach the postoffice and start on its way to you. May God grant that all this is a false alarm and unfounded fear.

To think that even one American gunboat in our Bosphorus would quell this disturbance at once and cower the Turk into silence and inaction makes us almost rebellious at the thought of the ignorance and petty jealousies that prevents its being sent. How long will it be before the Christian world believes, unites, and acts? I am more than ready to die if my death would hasten this day! A new crusade with gunboats and cannon is what is needed, and I a lover of peace and believer in arbitration between nations, an opponent of all rebellion, am earnestly praying for gunboats. It is as a peace measure, however, and for the purpose of bringing concord once more or at least to prevent further bloodshed. The Turks yield to no other argument than cannon balls.

The massacres in the cities, horrid as they have been, have been less serious than those in the villages. The entire country between Trebizond and Erzeroum is reported a waste, villages swept out of existence, crops destroyed, houses burned. The excitement is great here, and is not confined to Christians. The reform Turkish party is rising in spite of all efforts to repress it. They are momentarily held in check by the cruelty of these measures of which I will give you a single illustration.

The captain of an Austrian Lloyd steamer leaving the port, had his attention attracted by a tug boat towing three large 'lahorries,' or barge boats. It acted so peculiarly that he thought it was in distress, and steered near them for aid. Of course he used his powerful glasses all the time. What was his horror to see living beings taken one by one from the boats and thrown into the water. He was unable to do anything to prevent this, and sailed as quickly as possible to the first port where an Austrian consul could be found. Here he took his solemn affidavit of the truth of the tale and begged it should be published at once. It is supposed that these unfortunates were students from the medical school here, as over thirty of the brightest young men have mysteriously disappeared.

BIBLE SOCIETY'S COLUMN.

The Montreal Auxiliary of the Bible Society held its monthly meeting in the Bible House, St. Catherine street, on Thursday, Dec. 5. The president, Sir William Dawson, occupied the chair.

The Rev. W. R. Cruikshank, and Mr. J. H. Cayford, appeared as a deputation from the Point St. Charles Branch, to ask the committee to sanction the establishment of a bible depository in that part of the city. Both gentlemen were heard in support of the proposal, and the committee cordially agreed to it. This will be a great convenience to the Point.

There have been five colporteurs in the field, and their reports show about an average amount of work and success.

The date of the anniversary has been fixed for Wednesday evening, Jan. 29, and circulars are to be issued to the Protestant clergy of the city, asking them to preach a sermon in the interests of the society's work on the Sabbath before the meeting.

The sales at the Bible House show an increase of those of the same month in the previous year, and the total income of the Auxiliary for the month amounts to something over $2,000.

A report from the Bible Woman's Association for the past three months was presented to the meeting, and proved to be full of interest. Here is an extract from it which is worth a place in this column:—

'A young woman, who has a New Testament and enjoys reading it, said to me, "The clergy accumulate riches; they make us buy heaven with money, whilst salvation by Jesus Christ is a gift. One day M. le Curé came to see me, and asked me a great number of questions:—

Curé—"Do you believe in eternal punishment?"

Young Woman—"Certainly. All those who take pleasure in doing evil are preparing themselves for that place of torment.'

Curé—"Do you believe in Purgatory?"

Young Woman—"I think we have it here on earth.'

Curé—"And heaven,—do you believe that exists?"

Young Woman—"Oh! there must be a place of happiness for all who do well or have suffered for the sake of the Lord Jesus Christ."

Curé—"But tell me, then, who has instructed you so well. There are not many women who speak like you."

Young Woman—"I have taken this knowledge from the scriptures."

Curé—"Do you believe that all that is written there is true?"

Young Woman—"Could Jesus Christ who died for us have inspired the apostles to write a book in order to deceive us? I believe, sir, that all that which is contained in the New Testament has been divinely inspired."

Curé—"You frighten me. One would think you were on the point of changing religion."

Young Woman—"Tell me, then, M. le Curé, why you do not preach the gospel as the apostles preached it?"

Curé—"Because the people would not understand,—they are not developed enough."

Young Woman—"Were the people more developed in the time of the apostles than they are now? Preach like the apostles, and every one will understand you."

Curé—"That is enough upon this subject. You seem to enjoy reading. I will make you a present of a book,—'Le Combat Spirituel'—in the hope that you may be able to receive some good from it."

Young Woman—"I read that book, M. le Cure, but I assure you it cannot be compared to the New Testament."'

REV. H. GOMERY

has put in a successful month's work, showing an increase in his sales to the value of $20 and in free contributions of $100.

His account of the places visited and the meetings held during November, will be interesting to those immediately concerned. Here it is:—

Nov. 1, St. Johns.—Good arrangements had been made for the meeting. Our secretary, Mr. J. A. Cousins, had an especially good report as compared with recent years. The Rev. G. A. Porter gave us an eloquent address, full of fire.

In my journey up the St. Lawrence I hoped to take my horse and buggy on the steamboat 'Alexandria,' but the low water in the river caused several delays and one serious accident. I lost therefore four days. All the work had been done in my absence by friends to whom I telegraphed except in Gananoque, where some steps will be taken to maintain the interest in this important town.

Maple Grove had done fairly well. The Rev. W. Williamson had kindly filled my place here, and at Wilstead when, owing to the serious illness of our president, Mr. P. Richardson, his daughters were unable to undertake the collecting, but Messrs. Robert Wilson and Joseph Cliff had gone over part of the ground.

Lansdowne held its meeting, on Nov. 11, the Revs. C. J. Young and J. Fairlie taking the oversight. A good report of sales of scriptures and contribution was given by Mr. J. Redmond.

Nov. 12—Escott held its meeting. The Rev. A. G. Robertson acted for me. The sales of scriptures had been good, evidencing the value of the local depository, established last year. Subscriptions had been taken up, a good feeling shown.

Nov. 13.—Mallorytown had a good attendance, with the help of the Revs. J. Wright and Conley, the best report I have seen from the collectors. It is evident that our secretary, Mr. J. Mallory, puts his heart into the work and that a good feeling animates the churches here.

Nov. 14.—I visited all the foregoing places and held a capital meeting in Caintown, where our friends had rallied in good force, some of our collectors had excelled their previous efforts. My reception was of the heartiest.

Nov. 15, Lyn.—Our officers had prepared for a successful meeting. The Revs. W. Perley and J. J. Wright contributed their share, and Mr. Jas. Cumming presided with genial wisdom. The report of Mr. O. Mallory showed advance.

Nov. 17, Fairfield, Sunday morning.—Our friends are comparatively few, and our visible success is not great.

To Algonquin in the afternoon, always a cheering place, where a hearty welcome and ready sympathy await me. This is practically shown in the remittances to our treasurer. The Rev. J. Murdoch gave me valuable help.

Maynard, in the evening. The Rev. J. B. Hicks welcomed me to his church. I have from both Baptist and Methodist people, promise of hearty assistance, so hope to form a branch at my next visit.

Nov. 18, Prescott.—A noble gathering in the Presbyterian Church with every element to insure success. The Rev. Messrs. Stewart and Hughes knew exactly what to say, and when to stop. The choir was there, and every officer was in his place. Mr. G. E. Johnston gave a good report. Prescott is still living up to the standard of merit.

Nov. 19, Iroquois.—Our friends here had a report which told of earnest work on the part of collectors and officers. Mr. J. S. Edwards, our president, was proud of the helpers he had gathered around him, and had good cause for his satisfaction.

Nov. 20,—Cardinal had suffered the loss by death of both president and secretary, and change in the depositary,—all in this year. Yet our good and tried friend, Mr. K. Macpherson, the treasurer, proved himself to be faithful and capable. Another good man had been appointed depositary; the sales accounts were perfectly rendered and a satisfactory report of contributions presented at our meeting. The Rev. G. Macarthur presided abiy. A resolution was passed expressing sorrow for the loss of Messrs. Jas. Thompson and Amon Armstrong. Good men were elected to carry on this department of God's work.

Nov. 21, Aultsville.—Thermometer at zero. Thanksgiving Day brought the largest number of people to our meeting I have ever addressed here. Mr. Cook presided and the Rev. W. Service spoke with ability and force. Dr. Ault's report was in advance of other years.

Nov. 22, Morrisburg.—The meeting here was not as large as it might have been; but many of our friends were absent from town. However, the report was a good one. The Revs. W. Timberlake and Cameron set a good example to their people by their hearty co-operation.

Nov. 24, Sunday morning, at Woodlands Church, preached to a large congregation, through the courtesy of the Rev. J. Macleod.

In the afternoon at Osnabruck Centre, good service and excellent report from our secretary, the Rev. M. Davis. To the kindness of the same gentleman I was indebted for my conveyance to and from Northfield, about twenty-two miles, and a hearty introduction to the people there. A crowded congregation awaited the district secretary, whose address on the society's work was listened to with marked attention. This promises to be a good field for cultivation. I was pleased at receiving our collecting book with some subscriptions gathered in ready for me.

Nov. 25.—Rain poured down all day, ruining all sleighing, to everyone's dismay. Our meeting was at St. Lunanburg, where a number of faithful friends gathered and a happy and thankful season was enjoyed. The Rev. A. Russell read a favorable report. Mr. Elias Bush occupied the chair.

Nov. 26.—Rain continuing, I reached Wales and found Mr. Colquhoun compiling his report for the meeting; both were good. Mr. Allan Grant was replaced by Mr. S. Miller as president.

Nov. 27.—Moulinette had the best meeting it has seen for years. The collection had worked well and cheered the heart of Mr. E. O. Winters, our secretary. The Rev. J. W. Williamson gave us a short, good speech.

Nov. 28,—Cornwall had not quite completed the collections, but the interim report was a favorable one. The Revs. Dr. McNish, J. Hastie and Bland (president) and our secretary, J. P. Watson, contributed to a successful meeting.

Nov. 29, Summerstown.—Our meeting lacked the presence of the pastor, the Rev. N. McKay, who was confined to the house by indisposition; but otherwise it was a very good one. Interest apparently on the increase. Captain Baker presided, very efficiently.

So ends an encouraging and prosperous month.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON.

REVIEW.

Psalm 78, or Hebrews 11:24-40.—Dec. 29.

Golden Text.—Thy kingdom come.—Matt. 6:10.

Subject—Development of the Kingdom of God.

Time—This quarter's lessons extend over about four hundred years, from B.C. 1443, the beginning of the period of the Judges, to 1055, the close of the reign of Saul. If we include the lesson for the past six months the period is four hundred and fifty years, beginning with the year at Sinai, 1491 B.C.

Country—The map of Palestine should be carefully studied, and the events located in their place. This map should become so familiar that whenever a bible event is mentioned it will immediately be located mentally.

Palestine proper, the land west of the Jordan, extends from Mount Hermon on the north to the southern end of the Dead Sea, about 180 miles, which is also the length of the coast line. It is twenty-five miles wide at the north, and sixty from the Dead Sea to the coast through Gaza. It has an area of about 6,000 square miles, a little less than Massachusetts. But the tribes at this time occupied also a large area east of the Jordan, so that the whole domain of the twelve tribes was about 12,000 square miles.

Review by Persons.

Most of the history of this period is connected with leading persons, whose history will furnish one view of the history of the times. Let the scholars tell what part each of the following persons had in the progress of events.

Moses,	Ruth,
Aaron,	Eli,
Joshua,	Eli's Sons,
Caleb,	Samuel,
Achan,	Saul,
Gideon,	David,
Samson,	Jonathan,
Goliath.	

Review by Events:—

This review covers the same ground from a different standpoint. Show what each event had to do with the unfolding, through the divine Providence, of the Kingdom of God in the Israelitish nation.

Giving of the law.
Golden calf.
Wilderness Wanderings.
The report of the spies.
The fiery serpents.
The death of Moses.
The captain of the Lord's host.
Crossing the Jordan.
Fall of Jericho.
Defeat at Ai.
The conquest.
The covenant.
Period of the Judges.
Gideon's victory.
Call of Samuel.
Saul and his possibilities.
David chosen.
Saul rejected.
Victory over Goliath.
Friendship with Jonathan.

—Condensed from Peloubet's Notes

A NOVA SCOTIA HERO.

THE LATE REV. W. J. M'KENZIE.

After many weeks of uncertainty the news from Corea of the death of the Rev. W. J. McKenzie has been confirmed. Private letters from missionaries at Seoul as well as communications in a Corean monthly magazine, give details of the sad event. The letter by Dr. Wells of Seoul taken from the magazine will be of deep interest to Mr. McKenzie's many friends.

The foreign community here in Seoul was shocked and surprised by the news received on June 27 of the death of the Rev. W. J. McKenzie, an independent missionary living in Sorai, district of Chang Yon, about two hundred miles north-east of the city. Upon the receipt of it the Rev. Dr. Underwood and myself left this city on June 28 to make enquiries. We arrived at Sorai on July 4 and were received by the stricken community most kindly and cordially. They realized the great sacrifice of the man who had come and labored among them and had laid down his life for them, and many who were not certain before of their belief in the Christian religion came out positively. Mr. McKenzie has done a noble work among the people there and the new church built entirely by their own labor and funds, is a material monument of their faith, while in their hearts is a belief which assures them of 'temples not made with hands eternal in the heavens.'

Mr. McKenzie's last entry in his journal will give the best idea of his last conscious moments. He was confused on the dates. It was dated on the 23rd, when it was written on the 22nd, and was to this effect: 'Sat. 22nd. For last two days went for a few rods walk vomiting once or twice. Resolved yesterday to go to Seoul by boat. Ordered one to come to-morrow, getting sleepless. Keep people from coming in to-day; will not go out, too weak. Find in P. M. that body is cold, as need so much clothing. Hot water bottle sweat; easier after. Hope it is not death for sake of Corea and the many who will say it was my manner of living like Coreans. It was imprudence on part of myself travelling under hot sun and sitting out night till cold.' Here his journal ends abruptly.

We spent a week in the village, during which time Dr. Underwood dedicated the church and baptised ten women and nine men who were converted under the ministration of Mr. McKenzie, and of whose sincerity and understanding of the step they took there is no doubt. All who applied for baptism were not accepted yet, however. The Christian community there at Sorai is a bright spot in this dark land. It is like letters of gold in a frame of lead. Let us hope that the work started there will spread out all over the country as has so often happened under similar circumstances in other lands.—J. Hunter Wells.

A MEMOIR.

The Rev. Wm. J. McKenzie was born and educated in Nova Scotia, and became an ordained minister of the Presbyterian Church of that province. During his seminary course he served as missionary to the settlers in Labrador, braving the rough seas and terrible cold of Arctic winter in order to bring the gospel to perishing souls. Called by God to missionary career he decided to give his life to the work in Corea. Having conscientious doubts as to the propriety of the general principles on which the great missionary boards of the church are organized, he further decided to cast himself entirely on the Providence of God for maintenance on the field. As soon as his purposes and plans were known, money sufficient for all his needs was provided and he started on his journey to his chosen field.

Mr. McKenzie reached Chemulpo, Corea, on Dec. 15, 1893, and then went on to Seoul. His genial countenance, jolly laugh great good humor and hearty good will soon endeared him to all. His conscientiousness, courage and shrewd common sense early won for him the respect of his colleagues, who were not slow to recognize in him a missionary of the brightest promise. He entered with zeal upon the drudge work which confronts all new missionaries—the study of the Corean language, and of the customs, views and conditions of the people in whose service he proposed to spend his life. A short time in Seoul, a little longer in Chemulpo and he removed to Sorai where he met his death. In Sorai he settled himself temporarily in the home of a Corean Christian. His food was such as the surrounding farms produced and he adopted the Corean dress. He made excellent progress in the study of the language; and his presence, counsel and administrations strengthened and confirmed the little body of Christians there, and resulted in a large increase in their numbers. He visited the surrounding villages for miles, and in a short time his name was known all over that section.

All through the Tong Hak excitement he remained at the village, laboring with those of the insurrectionists he could meet, remonstrating against deeds of violence, and striving to win them through an acceptance of the gospel, back to a life of order and peace. I heard from a Corean of one of his early encounters with a Tong Hak chief. The rebel delivered a tirade against Christianity and ended with a distinct threat against Mr. McKenzie's life. In reply Mr. McKenzie asked the man to please remember one thing, that Christianity might be foreign and bad, but Corea was in sad need of it just now, for Christianity did not permit its followers to murder the King's officers, destroy government property, rob defenceless country folk and force them into the ranks of insurrectionists. The Corean was nonplussed, and as he saw Mr. McKenzie's six foot three of bone and brawn striding away concluded he had better have nothing to do with him.

The new life with which his presence inspired the local Christians showed itself in a determination to build a chapel. This is the second chapel to have been built by the native Christians of Corea, and the first to which no foreigner contributed. Mr. McKenzie regarded this as his greatest triumph. He could hardly have been prouder of a costly cathedral than he was of the simple, unpretentious native structure. In his last letter to the writer, dated June 5, he says: 'Church roofed with tile. Pillars and beams of more than ordinary workmanship. A perfect beauty. In a grove where devils received homage for centuries. Eighty days labor given free (by Coreans) and 170,000 cash. I take no part in the business. I let them know it is their work. They attend to it far better than Americans could, or even Canadians. As for the women, they will not keep silent in the church—bound to be Methodists.'

One of the striking traits of Wm. J. McKenzie's character was loyalty. He was loyal to the land of his birth and the land of his Scotch forefathers. He was loyal to Christ and his Church, and to his brethren. The honor and reputation of brother missionaries were safe in his hands, and those that dared to assail either in his presence quickly discovered they had made a mistake. He was always at pains to advocate the cause of the absent one. He was very sensitive as to the rights of others, and would even rob himself of well-earned laurels for fear of infringing upon or impairing the deserts of his associates. He also possessed that faculty so beautiful and alas! so rare, of justly appreciating the labors and merits of his predecessors. In these days when it is the fashion to censure or ignore those whom we succeed, it is refreshing to meet a man like Mr. McKenzie who stood ready to grant the deserved meed of applause to those upon whose labors he entered. Writing of the work in Sorai he said: 'Dr. Underwood, I hope, will come up to dedicate the church, having been first on the ground. Indeed some of this, much of this is some of his own sowing coming to fruit.'

Another shining trait of Mr. McKenzie's character was his conscientiousness. His word in all matters was as sacred as his bond. His life was unmarred by one single compromise in a doubtful matter. His sense of duty, justice and right was very acute, and his conduct completely under their guidance. He had the courage of his convictions. Enjoying a comfortable post in Nova Scotia as a Presbyterian pastor, he looked forward upon a useful and alluring future in his native land. But when his convictions came that his life work lay in Corea, he uttered no murmur but gladly made ready. Then when the further convictions came that he must turn aside from the ordinary path to the field through a missionary board pledged to sustain him and throw himself unstrainedly on the providence of God for support he did not falter nor hesitate. He looked to God for his funds and they all came, and he came to Corea in the unshaken confidence that all he needed would be forthcoming at the proper time.' His faith was as towering as his own tall form.

'Faith, mighty faith, the promise sees,
And looks to that alone;
Laughs at impossibilities,
And cries, "It shall be done."'

Mr. McKenzie possessed an exalted idea of the nature of missionary operations. He had before him a clearly defined object to be accomplished, and he took as direct a course towards it as possible. He held that the chief and most laudable object of the missionary was to lead the Coreans to find salvation from sin through Jesus Christ, and to organize these saved souls into a Church of Christ. His one object in Corea was to raise up a large number of Christian congregations throughout Corea. I once asked him if he intended to bind these congregations together by some kind of connectionalism and he replied that such was his purpose and that he would never have asked them to adopt anything either in doctrine or government which they could not find for themselves in God's Word. Into a work thus clearly outlined in his own mind he threw himself with an enthusiasm which knew no bounds, determined to avoid if possible the mistake to which an unconnected and independent worker is so liable, of permitting work to become dissipated and lost through lack of organization and system.

Mr. McKenzie's record in Corea is bright with the glory of a beautiful promise undimmed by one single failure. He fell at his post in the front. Heron, Davies, Hall and McKenzie; Paik of We-ju, Kouk of Chemulpo, No of San-dong.—they died on the field of battle and have gone to enrich heaven as Corea's treasures.—'Presbyterian Review.'

THE TIBETAN MISSION.

The secretary of this interesting mission writes: Mr. Cecil Polhill Turner, their leader, is now in England, and about to proceed to Scotland to hold meetings in Glasgow and other places. The men under his direction having made fairly rapid progress with the language, are now able to hold Tibetan services both indoors and out; and with a view to making the most use of their powers, as well as to give them further experience, Mr. Polhill-Turner, ere he left India, divided them into three parties, that they might take up work amongst the Tibetans on the border in three different places. One of these parties, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Mackenzie and child, and Mr. Stumbles, remain at the headquarters in Kalimpong; another party, consisting of Messrs. Johansen, Amundsen and Moyes, are stationed at Ghoom, where they are carrying on work amongst Tibetans, commenced by the Scandinavian Alliance Mission; and the third party, consisting of Messrs. Soutter, Neave, and Sorrensen are to itinerate in northern Sikkim, preaching the gospel amongst the encampments of Tibetans to be found there. Thus all are in readiness should the door into Tibet at any moment be opened.

We shall be glad of the fellowship of all friends interested in Tibet both in prayer and giving. Whilst earnest and intelligent prayer is valued more than all else, there is also the ministry of giving for the temporal support of these workers, and for this a sum of seven hundred pounds a year is required. There are no home expenses. Mr. Polhill-Turner proposes to return to India with his wife and children about the end of the year. Early in 1896 it is hoped that Mr. Hudson Taylor will (on his way home to England) visit them in Kalimpong to confer with Mr. Polhill-Turner as to the future movements of the party, in case the door from India should still remain closed. I am glad to say that all the party, including the Mackenzies' little girl, are in good health.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

The Salvation Army loses a warm and indefatigable worker in the death of Miss S. P. Blundell, of Paris. She founded and edited two monthly periodicals of an evangelistic type which have done a great deal of good. Since she joined the Salvation Army both periodicals have been devoted to its work.

The Presbyterian young men of the city of Londonderry are engaging in a volunteer effort to aid the foreign mission which proves that the rising generation in Ireland are not only not behind their fathers, but are taking a step in advance. They have divided the city into districts and have made a special canvass and collection, with the result that they have raised nearly £250. This is not a mere spasmodic effort. They mean to keep it up year by year, and as an earnest have undertaken to guarantee £200 a year to a missionary.

Mrs. Eliza J. Wilder, of Kolhapur, India, wrote, Aug. 1:—A few days ago I attended, with all the ladies of our mission residing in Kolhapur, the annual prize-giving for the State Girls' School. Three queens were present. One of them read a paper telling us of the great advance in female education in past years, and hoped we might see still further improvement in the future. Do you wonder that at such times my thoughts are carried back to the beginnings of work here in 1852, when we found not even a boys' school worthy of the name in this kingdom, nor a girl that knew the alphabet? Now hundreds of girls and thousands of boys go daily to good schools.—'Woman's Work.'

In his lately published book, 'The use of life,' Sir John Lubbock tells us that since 1887, the number of persons in prison has decreased nearly a third. In juvenile crime the decrease is even more satisfactory. In 1856 the number of young persons committed was 14,000; last year, in spite of the enormous increase of the population, the number was only 5,100. The yearly average of persons sentenced to penal servitude in the five years ending in 1864 was 2,800, and that number has steadily fallen, being for last year only 729, or but one-quarter, notwithstanding the increase of population. In fact, eight of our convict prisons have become unnecessary and have been applied to other purposes. Surely much of this happy state of things is owing to the unselfish, and in many cases enlightened zeal of Christian workers.

The trustees of Princeton, N.J., have ordered all the saloonkeepers in town to stop selling liquor to students under twenty-one years of age, as the state law passed in 1881 prohibits all liquor being sold to students under age. The order was complied with and no students are allowed in the drinking houses.

The national department of the Woman's Keeley League has drawn up a petition to be presented to the International Committee of the Evangelical Alliance, asking that one day of the week of prayer be devoted to prayer for the removal of the drinking usages of society, and the abolition of the traffic in alcoholic beverages and of the opium habit and trade. The officers of church and temperance organizations are requested to present this petition to the bodies they represent to obtain the endorsement of said bodies, and to return the petition with their official signatures to Mrs. Ellen M. Watson, superintendent, Pittsburg, Pa.

In Baltimore, as we learn from the 'Sun' of that city, some of the best citizens served as watchers at the polls for the Reform League. One of these men was the Rev. Charles A. Fulton, pastor of the Immanuel Baptist Church. At one time during the day he felt some one pass a gloved hand across his neck. After a little his neck began to sting and he learned that some sort of an irritant had been rubbed across it. It proved to be harmless though annoying. The loafers and toughs about the polling place saw that Mr. Fulton meant business and they finally gave him fair treatment and an opportunity to see what was going on. This is what one minister did as a patriotic duty. It is in the Rev. Mr. Fulton's church that the National Reform convention is to be held on Dec. 12 and 13.—'Statesman.'

Those who would like to abolish Sunday altogether have been very fond of making use of the picture of the 'Puritan Sabbath' as a bugaboo to frighten all who were not admirers of Puritanism into lending their support. And yet any genuine Christian would prefer the real Puritan Sabbath to the proposed Liberal Sunday; for, underlying the somewhat sombre and very rigid notions of the Puritans, the Puritan motive was to make holy the Lord's Day, while the Liberal programme would abolish the Lord's Day altogether by turning Sunday chiefly into a day of amusement and of business. It would not be amusement for all, however, not even for those various non-Christian elements that are at the basis of every such agitation. The Liberal Sunday would be a great day for the sweat shops; and it would not be long after it had once been tolerated by the law till almost every species of manual labor would be forced into activity on that day, just as is the case wherever in Europe this Liberal Sunday has come to be the fashion.—Catholic Review.

The Bishop of Dunham, says the 'Christian World,' in his address on the 'Unemployed Question,' suggested that the fear felt in the early years of the century lest the population should outgrow the supply of food was 'now reappearing in a most alarming form.' According to the report of the special committee, appointed by the school board to enquire into the condition of underfed school children, the Bishop's fears are absolutely groundless. Actual starvation, says the report, was undoubtedly, at one time, the chief evil to be feared for the poor, but nowadays, thanks to free trade and cheap transit, a family may be suffering severely from poverty and yet be able to obtain a sufficiency of coarse food. To what, then, can the ill-fed condition of poor children be attributed? To three things probably—drink, bad management, the living from hand to mouth so common among the very poor, and 'sweets.' According to one statement, 'The children are generally sucking sweets of some sort, and they are nearly always one behind with their meals. Another testimony, given by a sweet-shop keeper to a visitor, who commented on the opening of the shop in that particular neighborhood, is to the effect 'that children of really poor people had always money to spend, quite unlike those who had a nasty kind of pride and called themselves respectable, and yet had never a penny to spare for the sweet shops.' It goes without saying that the tendency of 'sweets' is to impair digestion and to demoralize the appetite, with the result that in adult life wholesome food is sacrificed to a craving for cheap pastry, pickles and anything highly seasoned that can be procured. A worse phase of this sweet-sucking is that it develops a habit of self-indulgence which in after life is not confined to matters of the palate. One cannot walk ten minutes in the poor parts of London without realizing this, and without wondering where it will end

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" " 50 " "	10.50
" " 100 " "	20.00

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

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

The Witness.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1895.

AN APPEAL TO ENGLAND.

The people of the United States are paying an unconscious and exaggerated tribute to England's prowess in their denunciations of her for not keeping the world right generally. Why did Great Britain allow the French to invade Madagascar? Why do the English allow the Turks to murder the Armenians? Expostulations against England's lack of chivalry are latent everywhere and expressed in many quarters. England had, however, under the law of nations no cause for interference in Madagascar. She was a party to the convention of partition which included Madagascar within the French sphere of influence, and had, therefore, for no other reason, nothing to say. The United States was the only country which was free to quarrel with France if she wanted to, and she had adequate cause in the outrage upon her consul. If it be said that England was bound to protect the country which she had so long occupied with her missions, how does that argument apply to Armenia, where the missions are all American? The Americans are everywhere adjuring Britain to take action there. A protest has, for instance, been addressed to the Right Honorable Robert Arthur Talbot Gasgoigne Cecil, Marquis of Salisbury, by a thousand and forty citizens of Grinnell, Iowa, in regard to the condition of things in the Turkish empire, respectfully pleading with him to set them right. Lest it might seem that this is a childish action of ignorant people, we print in another column a Jeremiad over the lack of Cromwell manhood in England from perhaps the most intelligent newspaper in the United States, the New York 'Independent.' 'How long, Salisbury! Has England no heart; has she no courage? O England, Christian England, where sleeps thy faith and duty?' All this, while the United States is the only country of whose influence no country is jealous and that is free to act, and the only one that, through the outrages on her missionaries, has a distinct quarrel.

But what would these people, whose sense of other people's duty is so strong, say if told that they are themselves the chief hindrance to England's freedom of action, her most potent adversary? Taking advantage, as usual, of the moment when all the reactionary forces of the world are arrayed as a unit against her, and when the aid of the United States on the side of light and freedom is urgently needed, they throw their great moral weight into the scale against her by espousing a quarrel in which they have far less business than they have in Turkey and by taking sides in a matter of whose merits they obviously know nothing. Supposing that England might possibly, if forced into it, face all Europe and Asia, is she going of her own accord into such a quarrel with the prospect of having all America biting at her heels? We do not believe this result would follow. We should hope that the Anglo-Saxon manhood and the Puritan Christianity of the United States, which the New York 'Independent' represents, would step in and prevent. Yet in this conclusion the lesson of United States history is against us, and if the official acts of the most forceful and broad-minded ruler the United States has had since Lincoln have any significance they point in an opposite direction. The prevailing attitude of Congress today is one of baseless enmity, which betrays a similar spirit in the nation, or at least in controlling elements in it. To demand in the name of manhood and pity that England go to war with all the world, with a loud threat of joining in against her, is about as scrry a position as a first-class power and sister people could well be found in.

A MOVE AGAINST PROTESTANTISM.

Who is at the bottom of the movement of the Hovas against the Protestant missionaries is not known. There has been bitterness, no doubt, against the missionaries because the English did not prevent the French from invading the island, a matter over which the missionaries had no sort of control. But there would seem to be a deep-working propaganda promoting this hatred. It is known that the English officers who were to have commanded the defence of Antananarivo left in disgust because they had lost all confidence in the forces they had to lead, and that this was due to the treason of leading Hovas who had yielded to the blandishments and promises of French agents. It is known also that the prime movers in the French occupation were the French Jesuit missionaries who had been long in the island trying to seduce the natives from the Protestant faith. The purpose of these Jesuits was to win the island by craft and force, their two principal weapons, to Romanism. It was little to them that the French should now be established at the Hova capital so long as the Protestant churches went on under the guidance of the English Congregationalist missionaries. The recall of these missionaries has been accomplished. A crowd moving under the impulse of heathenish superstition has attacked a mission station in a sufficiently rough manner, though hurting no missionaries, to give the French an excuse for calling all the missionaries from their stations. The French having taken possession of a country in the character of pure marauders, and with no adequate excuse of which the world has yet heard are naturally extremely suspicious of the loyalty to the new regime of the English missionaries scattered all through the land in the capacity of long-trusted religious guides, and they would be greedy of a chance to get rid of them. The nations are under treaty bonds with regard to acquisitions in Africa to protect each other's existing interests. But there is always a way of doing what one wants to, and this native riot, however it originated, was just the chance they wanted to withdraw the promised protection. This they seem to have done by recalling all Europeans for protection to the capital. We rather mistake the character of these English missionaries if they leave their posts at any such mandate.

THE CALIPHATE IN PERIL.

The Arabs of Yemen, the southwestern province of Arabia, at the foot of the Red Sea, have risen in rebellion against Abdul Hamid, Sultan of Turkey, and it is said that he is in a panic of terror lest it should be the signal for a general rising in Arabia, which, if it succeeded, might not only deprive him of the rulership of the Arabian peninsula but of the title and power of Caliph, which is his merely by right of his rulership over the holy city of Mecca. The Imam of Sana, the leader of the revolt, is said to be at the head of a force of forty-five thousand men armed with Martini rifles, and to have closely invested the town of Sana, in which the Turkish garrison is shut up. The cause of the outbreak is simply the misgovernment of the Turkish officials, who, in order to enrich themselves and the Sultan, plunder and oppress the people. There was a rebellion three years ago, which was quelled in the towns, but was never thoroughly put down in the country districts, whose inhabitants, armed with old Arab firelocks and spears, successfully defended their mountainous and desert fortresses against the fifty thousand Turkish soldiers of the Sultan armed with modern rifles. Now that the Arabs are better armed there is some prospect, in view of the Armenian trouble, of their succeeding in overthrowing the power of the Sultan and proclaiming some Arabian descendant of the prophet Caliph. The Arabs are Imamites, one of the many sects of the Sheiyas who are opposed to the Sunni or orthodox sect of the Mohammedans to which the Turks belong. The transfer of the Caliphate would endanger the Sultan's rule over Mesopotamia and the district of Baghdad. It would also make the Sheiya sect the orthodox one and make the Turks into religious dissenters. It is said by Orientalists that the Sultan is likely to regard the Arab rising as even more threatening and dangerous to him than the Armenian troubles, even with the great powers making demands of him. It would be a good thing for humanity if the Arabs succeeded in throwing off the yoke of the Sultan, but it is said that it would work trouble to British interests on the Gulf of Aden and the Persian Gulf, and that the British are likely, therefore, to assist the Turks in pacifying Yemen.

THE HIGHWAY OF THE EMPIRE.

Sir Charles Tupper is now in Ottawa to consult with the Dominion Government about the Pacific cable and fast Atlantic service which Mr. Chamberlain has given a fillip to by some very vague promises which are variously interpreted. It appears probable that into the counsels of Sir Mackenzie Bowell and Sir Charles Tupper Sir William Van Horne will have to be called.. The Imperial Government's eyes are wide open to the fact that though the Canadian Pacific Railway Company does not appear as one of the promoters of the Pacific cable between Canada and Australia and the fast Atlantic steamship service between Canada and Great Britain, and does not come forward with any assistance to either scheme, it is likely to be for a long time the chief recipient of any advantage which may be obtained from either. The government, therefore, will not commit itself to either scheme definitely until definite proposals in regard to both are before Canada and the colonies interested, and until the Canadian Pacific is required to show its hand and make a clear statement of what it proposes to give in return for all the advantages it will reap. The London 'Times,' in its article on the subject, commends the government for its wise caution. In regard to the Pacific cable scheme, Canada, New Zealand, Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland and South Australia will each send two delegates to a convention which is to discuss the project, Mr. Sandford Fleming being one of the Canadian delegates who is counted upon. Tenders have already been called for and received for the different routes, the most practicable being that via Fanning Island, the Fiji group and Norfolk Island, from which point branch cables will extend to Auckland in New Zealand, and Sydney in New South Wales. The lowest tender for this route is $7,285,000. It will not for many a long year to come give any financial return on the outlay, and of course under such circumstances Canada cannot be expected to bear any great proportion of the expenses. Tenders were called for for the maintenance and working of the cable by a company, but no responses were received, which of course signifies that none of the numerous great cable companies cared to have anything to do with the line as a purely business concern.

About the fast Canadian Atlantic steamship service the 'Times' has this to say:

> As there appears to have been some misapprehension as to the step which has been actually taken with regard to the establishment of the fast mail line across the Atlantic, it may be well to state that the Imperial Government has not committed itself to any form or amount of assistance to be given. It is understood that a warm expression of Imperial sympathy with the enterprise has been made, and that the Canadian Government has been asked to call for tenders for the establishment of the line. When the tenders have been received the Imperial Government will then take into consideration the manner in which any necessary assistance can most advantageously be given. In considering the scheme the Australian Pacific service to Vancouver, which is already established, is regarded as forming properly a local and colonial section of the line, and it is not proposed to give it any Imperial assistance other than that to be derived from the carriage of the mails, which will be paid for on the principle of poundage.

It is clear that the statements that Mr. Chamberlain had promised to subsidize the service to the extent of $375,000 a year must have been erroneous, for the 'Times' in the last sentence quoted clearly declares the policy which Great Britain has always adhered to in subsidizing steamship lines, and that is merely to pay an agreed price per pound for all mails carried by the new line. Such a subsidy will not amount to anything like three hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars a year. With regard to the interest of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the 'Times' says: 'It is also understood that a condition of any 'Imperial contribution to the Atlantic section of the service will 'be an acceleration of speed in 'the carriage of mails across the continent by the Canadian Pacific Railway. The immense importance to 'the prospects of this line of the construction of the Pacific cable and 'the establishment of a fast Atlantic 'line of steamships will fully justify 'some demand on the part of the Imperial authorities for improved conditions of service.' The Canadian Pacific Railway Company ought to be required to show its hand and state definitely what it proposed to do. The 'Times's' article concludes: 'In 'both schemes the principle is recognized that in order to have an entirely British connection, whether of 'mail or telegraph, throughout the 'British dominions, the line must be, 'in the first instance, carried westward from the centre. By the acceptance of this principle as a basis 'of action Canada obtains a position 'which she has never occupied before as the main highway of the 'empire.'

MR. WALLACE'S RESIGNATION.

The resignation by Mr. N. Clarke Wallace of his position as Comptroller of Customs in the Bowell administration has been rumored for some time, but for all that it will be something of a surprise to a good many who saw no reason for supposing that Mr. Wallace would feel compelled to do at this late day what he might have been expected to do months ago. For months, during which the government of which he is a member has been passing orders-in-council coercing Manitoba into re-establishing separate schools, Mr. Wallace has lent his countenance and aid to it, and through it to the policy to which he was opposed. He says he hoped that Manitoba would settle the question herself, but if she had settled it as the Bowell Government ordered it would have been by the re-establishment of the bad separate school system as it existed before the Manitoba school law was passed, and while that would apparently have silenced Mr. Wallace's conscience it would have been no less bad for Manitoba from an educational point of view than if the Dominion Government had passed its own remedial legislation instead of ordering Manitoba to do so. Nor can we see that Mr. Wallace's responsibility would have been any less in the matter. He was not in the Cabinet that passed the order, but he was a responsible member of the government that did so, and a clear sense of honor should have compelled him at once to resign a remunerative position which compelled him to act with a body of men against his own principles. However, the Orangemen will feel that his resignation fills a long-felt want, as the phrase goes, and like Mr. White's resignation of Cardwell, determines one matter at least for the vacillating government, and frees Mr. Wallace himself from an ambiguous situation which must have been very galling.

The effect of Mr. Wallace's resignation is calculated to be twofold. It will probably strengthen the disposition of the Orangemen to oppose with more effect than they have yet done the purpose of the government to interfere with the educational policy and legislation of Manitoba. While the head of the society found it possible to remain inside of the government it must have seemed to the rank and file that there was no immediate necessity for active rebellion or revolt on their part. So long as the head of the Orange society was a member of the government it was felt by the Orangemen that the government had no real purpose of coercing Manitoba. That feeling of security will now give place to one of dismay and alarm. Mr. Wallace's reluctant resignation, after long delay, makes it apparent that in his opinion the worst threatens, and that immediately, and the time for open, active revolt from all opponents of coercion of Manitoba has come. It is a signal for war against the government on the part of the Orangemen, so far as the head of the Orange society can make a declaration of war. A great many Orangemen will think that it ought to have been given long ago, while there was still time to organize and fight against the government.

On the other hand, Mr. Wallace's resignation cannot but strengthen the government with the majority of this province and the minority elsewhere throughout the Dominion. It is a strong proof that the government is unalterably committed to remedial legislation in favor of the minority of Manitoba, and that the Bowell administration is really determined to take education out of the hands of Manitoba and into its own, and force upon Manitoba the system which was found to work as badly as possible and to which the majority of Manitoba are utterly antagonistic. It is probable that the government believes that this course will secure for it a more active and effective political support in the general elections than what it will lose by it. Anyway, successive Ottawa administrations have from the first committed themselves so far to ecclesiastics that the present one dare not withdraw.

The question is, will they gain what they expect? They will if they take the bold course. If the government embody in legislation the order-in-council restoring the separate school system, lock, stock and barrel, they will gain the enthusiastic support of the ecclesiastics, but not otherwise. The Roman Catholic authorities, as Archbishop Langevin shows, want no quarter or even half measures; no compromise for them; the satisfaction of their full claims is what they insist upon. Will the Bowell Government go the 'whole hog,' as an organ expressed it, or will it compromise and by doing too little to gain the good will of the ecclesiastics, and too much to retain the support of the Orangemen, fall, like the man in the fable, to please anybody and lose its ass into the bargain? This is likely. The government is not of the high temper of a prominent supporter who the other day cried as the government watchword in this province of the majority: 'Justice though the heaven falls.' From a government which has steadily implored Manitoba to do something, however little, to enable it to plead its action as an excuse for non-interference, such a bold course is not to be expected. It is clear that Mr. Angers expects little of the Church's demands to be granted. Now that Mr. Wallace is out of the Cabinet, though perhaps Mr. Pelletier will enter it, and thus conciliate the ecclesiastics. If Mr. Clarke Wallace had wanted to give Manitoba a fair chance to amend the School Act without fear of giving away its case at the coercive demand of the Bowell Government he would have insisted while in the government on the withdrawal of the order-in-council, which while it stands threatens Manitoba with Dominion legislation, whatever she might do.

NORTH ONTARIO ELECTIONS.

The by-election to fill the vacancy in the Dominion Parliament caused by the death of the Conservative member for North Ontario, Mr. Frank Madill, took place on Thursday last. There were three candidates in the field: Mr. McGillivray, for the Conservatives; Mr. Gillespie, for the Liberals, and Mr. Brandon for the Patrons of Industry. The campaign was hotly contested so far as the Conservatives and Patrons of Industry are concerned; the Liberals seem to take only a nominal part in the public discussions; just enough to keep themselves in evidence. Between the Patrons of Industry and the Conservatives there has been an awful war of words, which threatened at times to develop into actual physical hostility on the hustings. The chief battle-grounds between these parties have been the tariff and the Manitoba school question, the former having precedence on all occasions. The Patrons, who are mostly farmers, are thoroughly opposed to protection and all its works; they have felt its burdens, and the oppression of it has made them all poor. They are thoroughly aroused on this subject, and have fought a campaign which has been an educative one, and cannot but have lasting effects, in spite of the defeat of the tariff reform party through division. Messrs. Foster and Montague, the two orators of the administration, found in the Patron speakers debaters whom they were so afraid of that in meetings where there was only one Patron speaker against both of them the ministers insisted upon the Patron speaking first, so that both could answer him without giving him any chance of reply to either of themselves. This is, of course, on a par with the whole conduct of the government at the present time. On the Manitoba school question the Patrons are opposed to coercing Manitoba, though not altogether averse to some concessions to the minority, but these concessions, they hold, must come only from the Manitoba Legislature if the question is to be permanently settled.

There have been six ministers at work in the constituency, and the Patrons have had their chief, Mr. Lockie Wilson, at work, assisted a little by Mr. Dalton McCarthy, who, however, has his hands pretty full in Cardwell. The Liberals have not done much to educate the electors. Of the three candidates Major McGillivray was by far the most popular and most influential. He is an Orangemen, a high official of the Foresters, a lawyer and a resident of the county, who has been a farmer, and still owns some farms in the county, of which he is proud. He is a Protectionist, but is on the fence so far as coercion of Manitoba is concerned; he would only say that he would judge of the government's coercion bill when he saw it, and vote accordingly. He is an eloquent and able man, and probably has the sympathy and support of nearly all Conservatives. Mr. Gillespie is a Roman Catholic, who is an out-and-out opponent of coercion of Manitoba; he was opposed to any Dominion legislation on the Manitoba school question, and he is a Tariff Reformer. Mr. Brandon, the Patron candidate, is a farmer, and was once a Conservative. Mr. Gillespie, the Liberal candidate, could only have been elected by receiving the whole Liberal and Roman Catholic vote, and that only in case the Patron candidate seriously drew away Conservative votes from Mr. McGillivray. The Patrons are, however, for the most part Liberals, with a sprinkling of Conservatives, and Mr. Brandon made far more serious inroads upon the Liberal than upon the Conservative vote. Mr. McGillivray could only have been defeated by the defection of the Orange vote, which in this riding is not easily repelled from the Conservative party, as was shown when the Orangemen gave an increased majority to Mr. Frank Madill after he had voted in favor of the Jesuits' Estates Act. Mr. Clarke Wallace's resigna-

tion had no effect upon their vote, and Mr. McGillivray was accordingly elected by a plurality, though there was a majority of the votes cast against him.

THE LESSON FROM NORTH ONTARIO.

The lesson to be taken to heart from the result of the election in North Ontario by both Patrons and Liberals is so plain that he who runs may read it without any difficulty. It is exultingly set forth in the protectionist organs, which are simply wild with joy over what they regard as the reprieve which their victory in North Ontario has brought them at least the hope of. In Thursday's election in a Conservative constituency 4,491 votes were cast. Of these 2,442 were cast against the coercion of Manitoba and against the protection policy of the government, and 2,049 votes were polled in favor of the government, showing a majority of 393 against protection and coercion, and yet the constituency is to be misrepresented by the candidate of the minority. The majority is without any good reason divided; that is how it comes that the majority in North Ontario, who are Tariff Reformers and opposed to protection, will be represented in parliament by a Protectionist. Wherever there is a strong Patron organization it can kill the chances of the Liberal candidate, at the simple price of having its own chances just as utterly extinguished, and with the certainty of securing the election of a government candidate opposed to the policy which the Patrons and Liberals alike are earnestly in favor of. It is, of course, simply because the Liberals and Patrons have an almost identical policy between them that they are found dividing the majority in the constituencies and allowing their opponent, against whom both are fighting, to secure a triumph in consequence of their division.

Protectionists with some relief point out that in North Ontario on Thursday the Patron candidate only reduced the Conservative vote by 157, while he pulled down the poll of the Liberals by 862 votes. During the campaign the Patron and Liberal speakers stood shoulder to shoulder on the hustings in support of the same policy of tariff reform and anti-coercion and in opposition to the same policy of protection and coercion, they found themselves fighting for each other against the protectionist candidate and the government, and with what result? Simply that on election day they were like two divisions of the same army meeting one another in the dark and fighting one another, while the common foe of both secured the victory over both because of their division and their conflict with each other. Combined, they would have had an easy victory and would now have been rejoicing over a great victory for tariff reform instead of a defeat for each, administered not by the common foe but by themselves upon one another. If the leaders and rank and file take the lesson to heart it will not have been dearly bought. 'Union is strength' the Tariff Reformers of both Patron and Liberal party should inscribe upon one banner which should head their combined forces in the joint pitched battle against protection which will be fought when the government has reached the very end of its tether in the matter of postponing an appeal to the country, and that time is now not far off. 'United we stand, divided we fall,' is the lesson the Patrons and Liberals were taught in Thursday's conflict in North Ontario. Will they take it to heart, and, acting the part of wise men, join forces for a great victory and a certain triumph at the general elections?

Protection is an American institution, upon which it is nothing less than treason for an American ambassador to give an adverse opinion. It was proposed in Congress to impeach Mr. Bayard, the American ambassador to England, for his recent speech setting forth the bad and injurious results of protection in the United States, not only upon the material interests but upon the moral character of the people. Mr. Bayard had to tell of protected manufacturers and combines and trusts which robbed the people and brought such corrupt influences to bear upon the national legislature that a Congress elected to relieve the people from their oppression was shackled and hindered from doing so. He had to tell of a people demoralized, that is, rendered immoral, by the habitual practice of the injustice and of legalized robbery of protection. Worst cut of all he had to tell of the contemptible character of the men who only could become party leaders in connection with such a policy. This last, when one recalls the calibre of the tail-twisters, is exasperatingly obvious. The Protectionists, whether of Canada or the United States, cannot deny the truth of Mr. Bayard's arraignment of protection, and it has maddened them. The Canadian protectionist journals, by their headings, manifest their sympathy for the American Protectionists' demand for the impeachment of Mr. Bayard because he used his freedom of speech, about as silly a proposal as could have emanated from people out of their minds with rage. These identical journals applauded Sir Charles Tupper, who is surely under the same limitations as Mr. Bayard, when he gave the British nation to understand in public speeches that one-half of the Canadian people, to wit the Liberals, were traitors to the imperial connection, and were plotting for annexation, a slander against his own country as utterly false as Mr. Bayard's impeachment is true.

The Quebec Government has had the wisdom to withhold from its purposed use the scandalous and seditious work of Mr. Tardivel, a lot of which it recently purchased for distribution as prizes to good boys and girls in the Roman Catholic schools of this province. We should feel further assured if we heard that the books had been destroyed, and not merely reserved until the breeze our exposure stirred up has subsided. It is the habit of the government to make unsuitable purchases for this purpose, the object being not to reward the good children, who are simply fooled, but to reward authors or publishers for political service. Mr. J. Beaulieu, a school inspector whose district covers Temiscouata and Rimouski, declares in his report that the school prizes are often thrown away by the children on their way home from recciving them, and even when kept are of no interest to them or their parents, and are used by the younger children as blocks of wood would be. The consequence is that children become disgusted with studies, and never learn to read for the enjoyment of literature. The inspector says: 'The purchase of prize 'books should be done outside of any 'consideration other than that of ex- 'citing the emulation of the pupils, 'of developing a taste for study in 'them, of promoting the cause of edu- 'cation generally by the diffusion of 'works interesting and agreeable to 'the children and useful from all 'points of view. Only such Cana- 'dian works as fulfil these conditions 'should be selected, and the number 'made up with foreign authors. There 'are so many books that are attrac- 'tive for children, and at the same 'time adapted to form their minds 'and develop their intellects. The 'choice of prize books should always 'be made by the superintendent.'

The appearance is that the school question will come to no issue with the present government. They are pledged to hold another session and to bring in a remedial measure. The session must cease on April 25, 1896, as the parliament being five years old on that day will then expire. The object of the government will be to get the supplies voted and let the House play with the coercion measure, which it cannot be expected to pass, until parliament ends, and then hold on to office for a year, as the constitution only requires the new parliament to meet, within a year of the close of the session. They will in this process of delay have the loyal aid of the Liberals, whose object will be not to pass the appropriations so as not to give the Conservatives a chance to hold on to office for another year with an acknowledged minority in the country—acknowledged by their fear of appealing to it. The position in which the Conservative party would place itself by this policy would be abject, but could hardly for that lessen the respect in which it is now held. It would imply such a contempt for the will of the country as is quite unknown under British usage, and such as any country fit for self-government would resent. It would involve a state of things to prevent which the Liberals, who have now the people on their side, would be warranted in any amount of obstruction to prevent.

The government has at last found a candidate in Jacques Cartier, Mr. Descarries having reluctantly consented to resign from the local House and stand for the Dominion, though against the wishes of the Taillon Government. Mr. Descarries, though he enters the field somewhat late, as Mr. Charbonneau, the Liberal candidate, has been at work for some weeks, has still time to organize and carry on a big campaign before the last day of the year, which is set for polling. He seems to be somewhat overconfident of winning. Against Mr. Arthur Boyer, who was perhaps a stronger candidate than Mr. Charbonneau, he only carried the county by a majority of 107. Judge Girouard carried it against Dr. Madore by a majority of 276. Mr. Descarries is not as strong a candidate as Judge Girouard, who received 1,379 votes, while Mr. Descarries received 1,310. This time the conditions are not altogether favorable for the Conservative candidate. Mr. Wallace's resignation may strengthen the hopes of remedial legislation from the Dominion Government, and so strengthen the government with the French electorate. On the other hand, a considerable section of the English-speaking vote is seriously displeased with the Bowell Government, and if it is not cast, as it may not be, the Conservative candidate will be defeated. The Liberals have sufficient encouragement to make a hard fight.

Sir Charles Tupper will not find the warm welcome awaiting him which he would have received had North Ontario gone against the government. Sir Mackenzie Bowell doubtless feels able to hold the fort without help. Nevertheless, we are told that Sir Charles will probably in the Tupper interest address meetings in Canada on trade questions connected with imperial interests. If he has begun to study the trade interests of the empire and foreign trade questions Sir Charles Tupper will shortly find himself back where he was in 1878, when he had a free trade policy all ready drawn up for Canada in case Mr. Mackenzie announced a protective policy for the Liberals. Sir Mackenzie Bowell will, it is said, see that Sir Charles is hurried back to his post in London as soon as his errand with the government itself is done, so that he will not have time to promote the succession of the Tupper dynasty.

The writ for Charlevoix is not issued, nor is there any indication that the government does not intend to disfranchise the constituency altogether, as it has decided to disfranchise West Huron for two weeks. Sir Mackenzie Bowell is afraid that Charlevoix, as well as West Huron, will go Liberal, and therefore it must not be allowed to elect a representative. If the remedial legislation is introduced immediately parliament meets it is possible that it might be forced through with no representative from either West Huron or Charlevoix in the House. Is this the game of the section of the Cabinet which is in favor of coercing Manitoba? It is probable that the unfairness of the government will injure them in the elections which are being held. The great majority of Conservatives inherit traditions in favor of British fair play; they must dislike a man or a set of men who take a mean advantage.

Mr. Cleveland, in his warlike attitude against England, is to have the full backing of the Duckworth Club. Astonished, no doubt, and somewhat dumbfounded at the thunderous echoes which his own voice has awakened through all the world, and wishing they would down, Mr. Cleveland must be greatly comforted with the unreserved backing of the Duckworth Club of Cincinnati, in Ohio. 'I never will desert you, Mr. Micawber.' Nay, when Mr. Cleveland marches against England the Duckworth Club will follow in the front. Mr. Cleveland, with this assurance from the Duckworth Club, will no doubt repent him of having gone to spend ten days duck-shooting at the very moment when he should have been facing with his wide and robust personality Lord Salisbury's return shot.

The most interesting chess tournament possible has now begun in St. Petersburg. Lasker, Tschigorin, Pillsbury and Steinitz are to play thirty-six games, each master playing six games with every other one. That will be a far more decisive test of the powers of each man compared with those of each of the other men than was the tournament at Hastings, when each man only played one game with every other. So far the winners at Hastings are ahead, that is, Pillsbury and Tschigorin, who were first and second at Hastings, have beaten in the first game Lasker and Steinitz, who were third and nfth at Hastings.

A CHRISTMAS IDEA.

The announcement in this issue of special club offers, under the heading 'A Current Library,' is one that will be interesting to very many of our readers. What better Christmas present to make to your own family or possibly some family related to you by the ties of blood or friendship. The son or daughter, brother or sister away from home, would welcome such a gift.

Those subscribing to these clubs may have the several papers all sent to the same address or to separate addresses as they may prefer.

'PANSY BLOSSOMS.'

The first shipment of 'Pansy Blossoms' has arrived, and will be distributed this week. As each subscriber's renewal is received a copy of the pretty picture will be forwarded.

MANITOBA'S BIG CROP.

Nearly 4,000,000 Bushels in Excess of the Government's Estimate.

Winnipeg, Man., Dec. 13.—The provincial government to-day issued its last crop bulletin, which details completely the marvellous Manitoba harvest of 1895. The total wheat acreage is shown to have been 1,140,276, from which 31,775,038 bushels were raised; an average close to twenty-eight bushels per acre. Of oats there were 482,658 acres, with a total product of 22,555,733 bushels, or an average of nearly forty-seven bushels per acre; the barley acreage was 153,839, total yield, 5,645,036; average per acre, 36.69; of flax, 1,281,354 bushels was raised; of rye, 81,082 bushels and peas, 28,229 bushels. The total grain crop is thus shown to be 61,566,472 bu. an amount nearly four million bushels in excess of the government's estimate made just before the threshers got to work. Of potatoes there were 16,716 acres under crop, with a total production of 4,042,562 bushels; the average yield per acre being nearly 244 bushels. The total crop of roots and potatoes was 6,327,845 bushels. Crop correspondents in the course of their remarks, say that the immense wheat crop has enabled farmers to sell as much as was sold at this date last year, enabling them to pay off pressing liabilities while still holding the greater part of their crop for higher prices. The bulletin shows that the stock exports were nearly doubled during this year and the figures show that stock raising for export is growing to such proportions that it will soon become as important an industry as wheat raising. A great advance has also been made in dairy products. The output of butter and cheese netted nearly two hundred thousand dollars. The bulletin shows that five thousand harvest hands from Ontario assisted in garnering the crop and were paid four hundred thousand dollars by the farmers in wages.

ROMAN CATHOLICS FORBIDDEN TO ATTEND SERVICES OF SUSPENDED PRIESTS.

Lincoln, Neb., Dec. 13.—The dispute between Bishop Bonacum and the two rebellious priests whom he has suspended, Father Murphy of Tecumeh, and Father Fitzgerald, of Auburn, has reached that point where the laity of the church may be seriously concerned. Following the suspension and excommunication of Father Murphy at Tecumseh, the priest retained possession of the church and in a civil suit to oust him the Bishop was defeated. Father Murphy continues to hold services although his successor has been installed and Roman Catholics of the town with few exceptions attend his church. In a circular letter to Father Garraher, Mr. Murphy's successor, made public to-day, Bishop Bonacum warns the Roman Catholics of Tecumseh of the risk they run in atetnding Mr. Murphy's church. He says in part:

'It is my wish that you again notify the Catholic worshippers at Tecumseh that I have suspended from the sacred ministry and excommunicated from the Church the aforementioned priests, Messrs. Murphy and Fitzgerald. This notice having been duly brought to their attention if any Catholics shall thereafter knowingly and wilfully hold communion in things spiritual with the said Messrs. Murphy and Fitzgerald, such Catholics are excommunicated from the Church while living, and when dead shall be deprived of Christian burial. I reserve absolution from this censure to myself.'

FUNERAL OF MR. SALA.

London, Dec. 12—The funeral of George Augustus Sala, the journalist and author, took place at Brighton this afternoon.

THE HIGH COMMISSIONER.

His Mission to Canada Explained to a New York Interviewer.

WILL DISCUSS THE FAST ATLANTIC SCHEME WITH THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT.

New York, Dec. 16.—Sir Charles Tupper, G.C.B., Bart., High Commissioner for Canada to England, arrived yesterday morning by the 'Campania.' Lady Tupper was with him.

Sir Charles has been called from London by the Canadian Government to advise them as to Mr. Chamberlain's attitude on the fast Atlantic service. The Canadians think they should have a transatlantic line running to England 'in every respect' equal to the best service from New York,' as their tenders call for. They ask that their steamers shall not be less than twenty knots an hour and that they shall be provided with cold storage for meat, butter and cheese, so as to divert the trade from New York.



SIR CHARLES TUPPER.

ANOTHER SUBSIDY PROMISED.

Sir Charles has advocated the venture during his twelve years as High Commissioner in London. On the advent of the Conservative Government to power in England the Hon. Joseph Chamberlain gave what is called an additional subsidy of $75,000 per year to the proposed fast line.

'I will encourage trade with the colonies,' said Mr. Chamberlain, in a recent interview with Sir Charles Tupper. 'I will pledge my government that so soon as parliament meets it will vote the subsidy, with the necessary provision that the fast Canadian steamers are built under Admiralty rules so that they may be armed cruisers in time of war.'

Hence the High Commissioner has come to advise the Canadian Government as to the form of the tender they call for.

COLONIAL FEDERATION.

Sir Charles was interviewed in the Brunswick Hotel and the veteran statesman, while willing to discuss general international matters, was not so willing to discuss affairs which were personal or of an official nature. One thing which has more or less agitated British subjects of late years has been colonial federation. Asked what the sentiment was in England, he said it interested more especially the colonists. The home country was willing to do what the colonies desired. 'It is purely a local matter for the colonies themselves to attend to,' said Sir Charles. 'The Australasian colonies have agreed upon the terms of federation, and they will be submitted to the government. The sentiment in England among all political parties is one of great satisfaction over the result of the Canadian federation putting the North American colonies under one government. Now, the English political parties are anxious to see the Australian colonies, which include New Zealand, under one government. The outcome of the same kind of government in Canada is very pleasing to the English people and the English Government.'

'Then Lord Salisbury's Government is willing to see the same principle applied in Australia—there is no doubt about it?'

'No; Mr. Chamberlain, who is Secretary for the Colonies, has expressed himself in favor of it and is very earnest in his endeavors to see it carried out. Federation depends entirely upon the people themselves. It is not in the power of the home government to force it upon them.'

AGAINST PROTECTION.

'Has the question of adopting protection in trade obtained any foothold in England?'

'I do not think there is any sentiment there in favor of it. Neither the late government nor the present, nor any section of the dominant party, would entertain it.'

'How about the Canadian people—are they not inclined toward it?'

'No; the Canadian people are not in favor of protection. They have adopted the policy of incidental protection, the protection of manufactories and industries, to which Canada is best adapted. So far as one may judge the election of 1878 settled it that Canada was in favor of maintaining the present policy.'

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS.

'Is there any desire to change the commercial relations between England and the colonies?'

'That is more than I can say. But there is a great desire to bring the colonies into closer relations with the Mother Country. And there is the same sentiment prevalent in regard to your country and Great Britain.'

As he took no part in English politics, and held a quasi-ambassadorial position, Sir Charles said he could not speak on the Irish home rule question, nor yet could he discuss the religious question, as related to the schools in Canada.

Sir Charles Tupper, Baronet, is seventy-four years old. He denies the story of the anti-government press in Canada that he has come here to supplant Sir Mackenzie Bowell as Premier. Sir Mackenzie is seventy-two.

'I cannot accommodate them,' said Sir Charles. 'I come here at the request of the Canadian Government, and I will not be Premier. I return to England so soon as my official duties are disposed of.'

The question of the annexation of Canada to the United States would not be considered, he said, in a hundred years. 'Canada will always remain a part of a greater nation than the United States will ever be,' said Sir Charles.

A HATER OF THE JEWS.

DR. HERMAN AHLWARDT SPEAKS ON HIS FAVORITE TOPIC TO NEW YORKERS.

New York, Dec. 13.—Rector Ahlwardt, the anti-Semite, spoke at Cooper Union last evening on 'The Essence of Modern Judaism.' Only a handful of people gathered in the hall to hear the famous Jew-hater. There were just about as many policemen in uniform in the hall as there were spectators and detectives in citizens' clothes were everywhere. There were a few Jews present. Ahlwardt began by saying that the enquiry to be made was into the question why the poor were becoming poorer and the rich richer. There was an interruption at this point and Ahlwardt asked that he be not interrupted. Continuing, he said he would draw the difference between the Aryan and Semitic races. 'There is,' he said, 'in every one of the Aryan race the love of labor. The Aryan races stand on the ground of labor and while from this they are not free from all evil yet at least the foundation is good.' At this point there was an unexpected interruption. A young man directly in front of Ahlwardt rose in his seat and threw two missiles at him. They both missed but as they stuck it was evident that they were eggs. In a minute the place was in an uproar, a dozen policemen swooped down on the offender and he was hustled out. This gave Ahlwardt a text. He said this exhibition was probably as good as a lecture. 'Had this been an Aryan,' he said, 'at least he would not have missed. He said the Semite did not stand on the foundation of labor. With the Aryan labor was a demand of nature. If he was dissatisfied it was not with labor but with the wages of labor. The Jews, however, looked upon labor as a curse and therefore always sought to throw the labor on the shoulders of the Aryan. Ahlwardt was frequently interrupted as he proceeded. In conclusion he said the blood of the Aryan race was running out through a great wound. The money was going into the coffers of the capitalists and while these were not all Jews it was the Jewish influence that was over all. In answer to the invitation that he would hear any one who wanted to debate with him two men in the audience made short speeches, to which Ahlwardt replied and the meeting came to an end. Ahlwardt was taken out the back way and quietly spirited away.



DR. AHLWARDT.

Dr. Hermann Ahlwardt, the most loquacious and indefatigable of German anti-Semites, is fifty years of age, and has been conspicuous as an agitator against the Jews for several years. He was born in Pomerania, near the Baltic Sea. At one time he was a public school rector in Berlin. Now he is mentioned often as the 'rector of all Germans.' He has been elected to two Reichstags, and is now a deputy. He has delivered many bitter speeches in the Chamber and has been imprisoned in the Plaetzensee prison three times for uttering sentiments against the Government of Berlin. The gist of Dr. Ahlwardt's doctrine is that the Jews are not producers, but live upon the work of others, and by oppressing the poor and unfortunate and resorting to dishonest business methods have reached a commanding place in German commerce, politics, education, journalism and other spheres. He believes that a somewhat similar condition exists in this country. This he regards as a dangerous social condition, requiring radical legislation against the Jews.

HONOLULU REVOLUTIONISTS RELEASED.

Victoria, B. C. Dec. 12.—Advices from Honolulu this morning, per steamer 'Warimoo,' dated Dec. 2, state that on Thanksgiving Day the government released seven political prisoners, five natives and two whites, Walker and Rickard. Those remaining in prison are Gulick, Seward, Bowler, Bob Wilcox, Bipekane, and John Wise. Public sentiment appears to favor an early release of all. Thanksgiving morning witnessed the largest and best drilled military display ever seen in Honolulu. Over 500 volunteers paraded.

MURDERED HIS FATHER.

Biddeford, Me., Dec. 10.—James M. Hurd, aged seventy-three, a carpenter and builder, was found dead in his bed on Saturday with his skull crushed and his throat cut. His son, Alfred J. Hurd, was arrested on suspicion and late on Saturday afternoon he confessed.

DURANT SENTENCED.

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 11.—Judge Murphy this afternoon fixed Feb. 21, 1896, as the date for the execution of W. H. T. Durant, convicted of the murder of Blanche Lamont, in April last.

LITERARY REVIEW.

BY MRS. ROOD.

Pierre Puvis de Chavannes, the French artist, the President of the New Salon, is the subject of a remarkable sketch by Mrs. Lily Lewis Rood, formerly of Montreal, published by Prang of Boston in a limited edition of 500 copies on French hand-made paper, with gray covers. Mrs. Rood tells us of a personal acquaintance with the artist of whose work she is an enthusiastic admirer. She says :

Puvis de Chavannes walks outside the strife of schools. While the Impressionists will tell you he is not 'in it,' they will also confess there is no reason he should be. He has simply chosen another route from the Whistlerian warpath, and from that sun-drenched high-road where artists cast blue and violet shadows he has wandered away alone to discover if haply he would find nature in another mood. He has succeeded, and out of gratitude she answers him as a lover as well as a master.

The sketch is illustrated with a portrait and with three reproductions of paintings by Chavannes, including the Boston Public Library decoration as originally painted. Of this last Mrs. Rood remarks :

It is a compliment worthy of Boston that he should have consented to let her possess his first decoration not destined for his own country, and alone the felicity with which the subject has been chosen prevents it from seeming like an infidelity to France. . . . 'The Muses Hailing Genius Messenger of Light' has much to do with all countries in general as the cliffs they hardly touch with their feet, the sea beyond and the topaz sky. American landscape has not been idealized, nor have American heroes been honored. Merely one of the loveliest decorations America will ever possess has come from France.

(Price $1.00.)

ESSAYS.

Scribner's Sons publish a series of papers which have an interest of their own in bringing the reader face to face with contemporary views of somewhat ancient events. These essays, thirty-three in number, written by Edwin Lawrence Godkin for the 'Nation' during the last thirty years, are now published chronologically under the title 'Reflections and Comments, 1865-1895.' They treat of non-political topics, and allude to current history in a way which may suggest to the present generation of readers who have largely come into being since the time of the American war, the wish that each paper had been dated. There are essays on Huxley and Tyndall, Froude and Mill, Carlyle and Horace Greeley, with other topics such as the panic of '73, the Brooklyn scandal, etc., with supercilious remarks about court circles in Canada. (W. Foster Brown, $2.00.)——Mr. Frederic Harrison's essay on 'The Choice of Books,' published some time since in Macmillan's Miniature Series, speaks of modern fiction as something which 'belongs not to the great creations of the world.' He applies to it such expressions as 'lurid and irregular,' 'morbid pathology of crime,' 'melodramatic hurly-burly,' etc. Scott is his ideal writer. Of him he says :

In Europe, as in England, Walter Scott remains as yet the last in the series of the great creative spirits of the human race. No one of his successors, however clear be the genius and the partial success of some of them, belongs to the same grand type of mind, or has now a lasting place in the roll of the immortals. Scott is one of the poets (we may call poets all the great creators in prose or in verse) of whom one never wearies, just as one can listen to Beethoven, or watch the sunrise or the sunset day by day with new delight. I think I can read 'The Antiquary' or 'The Bride of Lammermoor,' 'Ivanhoe,' 'Quentin Durward,' and 'Old Mortality' at least once a year afresh.

(W. Drysdale, 25 cents.)

FOR BIBLE STUDENTS.

Revell publishes a 'Practical Commentary on the International Sunday-school Lessons for 1896,' at less than half the price of the usual annual volume. It is edited by Mrs. T. B. Arnold of Chicago, and helps for the Primary Department have been made a special feature. This department is prepared by Mrs. Abbie C. Morrow, editor of the 'Sunday-school Illustrator,' who also supplies the practical application of each lesson. The Blackboard Exercises are prepared by the Rev. E. C. Best. The lessons for the first six months of 1896 are from the book of Luke, while the latter part of the year is occupied with the history of David and Solomon. (Revell, Toronto, 60 cents.)——'Christ in the Tabernacle, with some Remarks on the Offerings,' by Frank H. White, author of 'Types and Shadows,' etc. (Partridge), is a book which has passed through many editions in the last twenty-five years, and is still deservedly a favorite with students of Scripture symbolism. It has twelve fine colored plates. (W. Drysdale & Co., $1.00.)——A valuable little book for Bible students is 'The Plants of the Bible,' by the Rev. George Henslow, M.A., one of the Tract Society's 'Present Day Pioneers.' It is written with a view to interest as well as to instruct, and there are many illustrations. (Revell, Toronto, 35 cents.)——The Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman has been known in the United States for years as a very successful evangelist, and many will welcome a volume of eight sermons by him, published by the Revell Company under the title '. . . . And Peter.' Mr. Chapman is also the author of a well-known book entitled 'Receive ye the Holy Ghost.' (Revell, Toronto, 50 cents.)

AMONG THE MAGAZINES.

Perhaps the most noticeable feature of the 'Century' Christmas number is the paper containing the pictures from Tissot's 'Life of Christ.' M. Tissot, suddenly in the full tide of worldly prosperity, withdrew himself, and in retirement, almost solitude, devoted himself to the development of the idea of a truthful, historical and ethical portrayal of the life and times of Christ, bringing to it the patience and devotion of a monk of the middle ages combined with the most refined skill of the nineteenth century. When the pictures were exhibited in Paris in 1894 people were seen to go away weeping. Many came from the country to see them, as though on a pilgrimage, and some made the tour of the room upon their knees. In preparation for this work M. Tissot made two journeys to Palestine, making a prolonged and careful study of the different races, their manners, customs, dress, gestures, architecture and government. Among other articles in this number will be found 'The Passion Play at Vorder-Thiersee' and 'The Way Out,' by the celebrated philanthropist Jacob Riis, who shows how the 'farm school' has solved for New York the problem what to do with the big boys of the streets. The success of the one in Westchester county is made evident by the fact that the boys, one and all, are eager to go West and begin life in earnest before they have served the prescribed three months' apprenticeship, and when they do go West the society knows that they can be trusted. Other contributors to this number are Mrs. Humphrey Ward, Benjamin Kidd, Frank R. Stockton, Rudyard Kipling and Harriet Prescott Spofford.——The 'Missionary Review of the World,' established not to make money, but to 'hasten the work of the world's evangelization,' announces that the Rev. F. B. Meyer of London has consented to take the place of Dr. A. J. Gordon on the editorial staff, and that he will act as the English editor. Dr. Pierson, the editor-in-chief, expects to sail for England before the new year to attend the great international convention of students at Liverpool during the first week in January, at which a thousand representatives of the Students' Volunteer Union from the colleges and universities of Europe are expected to be present. After that Dr. Pierson and Mr. Meyer expect to conduct a series of four days' meetings in great centres on such topics as the Holy Spirit, Spiritual Life, the Lord's Coming, etc. Dr. Pierson urges that friends make an effort to secure new subscribers, and states that one humble man in Scotland secured sixteen additional friends for the 'Review' by simply lending them his copy after reading. Biographical sketches and discussions of delicate questions of mission policy will form features of the new year. (Funk & Wagnalls, $2.50.)——The Christmas 'Scribner' has a pathetic tale of a faithful slave by Joel Chandler Harris, and a holiday story by Frank R. Stockton; a detective story by Charles Carryl, and an imaginative one by Henry Van Dyke. A paper on Alma Tadema gives twenty reproductions of the artist's pictures, and there are some curious kinetoscope illustrations. An article by Captain Melliss, of the Bombay Infantry, on 'Wild Beasts as they Live,' gives the following :

An English officer was shooting recently in Somaliland. One night, when he was in bed inside in his tent, a lion sprang over the rough thorn fence, which it is usual to throw up around one's encampment at night. Instead of picking up one of the men or animals that must have been lying about asleep inside the fence, he would have none but the sportsman himself, made a dash into his tent, and seized him—fortunately only by the hand. Then, by some wonderful piece of luck, as the lion changed his grip for the shoulder, he grabbed the pillow instead, and so vanished with his prize. The pillow was found next morning several hundred yards distant in the jungle, and outside were also the spoor of a lioness, who had evidently been awaiting the return of her lord with something eatable.

——In 'Harper's Monthly' Casper W. Whitney tells of his starting out from Edmonton for a snowshoe trip to the far north. He left in the end of December, 1894, with the purpose of making a bison hunt, getting into the Barren Grounds for the musk-ox and getting back to Great Slave Lake on snowshoes, thus snowshoeing nearly 1,900 miles. The paper contains twenty-two illustrations and a map. Another article by Fiona Macleod illustrates the Hebrides. A new novel by William Black begins in this number, and there are short stories by Howells, Brander, Matthews, Kate Douglas Wiggin and Katherine S. Macquoid.——The 'American Journal of Sociology' has among others the following papers :—'Contributions of the United States Government to Social Science,' by Carroll D. Wright; 'Judd's Social Evolution,' by John A. Hobson; 'Sociology in Italy,' by Giuseppe Fiamingo, and 'Christian Sociology,' by Brander Matthews. (University of Chicago Press, $2.00 a year.)——The complete novel in 'Lippincott's' is by Mary E. Stickney. There are also papers on 'English Mediaeval Life,' 'Gunning for Gobblers,' 'Japanese Sword Lore,' and 'Meats,' with a variety of short stories and poems.——The Christmas number of the 'Bookman,' with its brilliant cover and varied contents, is very attractive. It is published by Dodd, Mead & Co., New York, and claims to have been a distinct success since its first appearance in February. (Price 15 cents.) —— In 'Frank Leslie's Monthly' we find 'Master and Man,' by Tolstoi, translated from the revised Russian edition, with portrait; also a fully illustrated article by Lilian Whiting on 'Literary Boston,' and 'A Daughter of the Samurai,' by Teuchi Yamagata, with a great variety of stories and poems, etc.——Frank Leslie's 'Pleasant Hours for Boys and Girls,' the new illustrated juvenile monthly, presents an attractive table of contents. (Price $1.00 a year.)——The 'Ladies' Home Journal' opens with a poem by James Whitcomb Riley and a paper by ex-President Harrison. Among other contributors are Rudyard Kipling, Mary E. Wilkins, Mrs. Burton Harrison and Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney. An interesting paper by Hezekiah Butterworth tells 'How Longfellow wrote his Best-known Poems.' (Philadelphia, $1.00 a year.)——'The Season,' a monthly, with colored illustrations of Paris fashions and needlework (Montreal News Company), gives the following useful advice concerning children's costumes :

For parties, wintry afternoons, and dessert visits, vivid coloring is certainly picturesque, and pleases the eye. In choosing these vivid colors, however, some reference should be made to the furniture of the apartment, or our dear ones may prove very disturbing to the senses. Devoted mothers seldom take this question into consideration. They will laboriously decorate their drawing-rooms with azure, or crimson, or amber, and promptly introduce an infant in some aggressive or quarrelsome drapery to lounge upon the sofa cushions. The want of consideration for the nerves of friends is as much a want of 'savoir faire' as the encouragement of conversation during music. If the prevailing house-color be crimson, mothers must avoid terra-cotta, amber, and beetroot; and if it be sage-green, they cannot invest in emerald or carnation-leaf tones for the bantams.

——'The Delineator,' Toronto, tells of winter styles and home-made Christmas gifts, crepe paper brownies, burnt work upon ivory, piano-tuning and kindergarten work. ($1.00 a year; 33 Richmond street, West Toronto.)——'The Christmas Book Shelf' is the title of the richly-illustrated Christmas number of 'The Publisher's Weekly,' New York.——'The Canadian Shoe and Leather Journal' furnishes in its 'Seventh Annual Spring Trade Number' a fine specimen of trade enterprise. Among other matters we may note fine illustrations, specially prepared, of the 'swamp' district of Montreal and of the Boston homes of the leather trade. (James Acton, Toronto, $1.00 a year.)

ON VARIOUS TOPICS.

A pretty 'Certificate of Church Membership' is published by the Rev. Henry T. Miller of Quincy, Illinois, to supply a want felt in his own experience. In city churches pastors often feel the need of something to emphasize the steps taken in joining the church, and the form of memento chosen by Mr. Miller seems very suitable for this purpose. In addition to the certificate there are on different pages of the booklet, which is tied by white cord, selections from Spurgeon, Cuyler and Gotthold, setting forth the privileges and duties of those who confess Christ. (Single copy, 20 cents; $2.00 a dozen.)——The last number of Dr. H. L. Hastings's Anti-Infidel Library is entitled 'A Volley of Grape Shot for the Armies of the Aliens.' It consists of seventeen pointed leaflets bound together. (Five cents; H. L. Hastings, Boston.)——'A map of Manitoba, with extended notes of an address on the geography of that province,' by Hugh McKellar, Chief Clerk, Department of Agriculture and Immigration, will be found useful to intending settlers. (Hart & Macpherson, Winnipeg, 25 cents.) —— 'The Pulpit,' published monthly by G. Holytaffel, Fredericksburg, Penn., contains six or eight sermons monthly by great preachers. ($1.00.)——'American Catholics and the A. P. A.,' by Patrick Henry Winston. (Kerr & Co., Chicago, 25 cents.) —— 'Christianity and Our Times,' by R. P. Brorup, is published by the International Book Co., Chicago. (25 cents.)——'Twenty-ninth Annual Report of Dr. Barnardo's Homes for Orphan and Waif Children.' (Stepney Causeway, London.)——The Copp, Clark 'Canadian Almanac' is the forty-ninth issue of the series. It has an article by Dr. Bourinot on 'Forms of Government throughout the World,' and its regular departments, Customs Tariff, Clergy List, etc., have all been corrected and revised to the latest possible date.

NEW MUSIC.

'The Captive Lion's Fight,' Grande Tarantelle Brilliante for Piano, composed by S. Mazurette. (Published by Hamilton S. Gordon, New York.)

THE REAL MACBETH.

Some months ago there was an interesting discussion in the press and among literary men of the question raised by an interesting little book whether in the tragedy of King Lear Cordelia served the king during his last days of troubled existence in the disguise of his fool. The suggestion that the most filial and loyal of daughters was also the most faithful and devoted of fools to the mad old father and monarch was probably suggested by King Lear's dying speech over the dead body of Cordelia, whom he had just rescued with a remnant of life after slaying the villain who had hanged her.

Lear: And my poor fool is hanged! No, no, no life :
Why should a dog, a horse, a rat, have life,
And thou no breath at all? O, thou wilt come no more,
Never, never, never, never, never!—
Pray you, undo this button: Thank you, sir—
Do you see this? Look on her,—look,—her lips,—
Look there, look there! (Dies.)

The meaning of the first words of this most pathetic passage has always been wondered over, and it was long supposed that it merely indicated the confused thought of a distracted brain. But the idea once suggested that the old king's mad rage having subsided as his life grew frailer, left his mind clearer, and he recognized in Cordelia not only his daughter but his fool who had been so devoted to him, took a strong hold upon the imagination of many critics, and the words and incidents of the play, upon investigation and study, are strongly confirmatory of its correctness. Poor old tender-hearted Sam Johnson could never read this play through to the close; how much more affecting would he have found it had it occurred to him that Cordelia was the king's fool.

An almost equally interesting question has been raised by Sir Henry Irving, which will probably be new to at least the ordinary readers of Shakespeare's dramas, as to the true character of Macbeth. In a lecture recently delivered to the students of Columbia College Sir Henry advanced the theory that the public of later times had been misled as to Macbeth's true character by the traditions of the stage which have come down from the days of Mrs. Siddons. The conception of Macbeth's character which is most general is that of a good man who has gone wrong under the influence of a wicked and dominant wife. 'This view of Macbeth's character was mainly due,' says Sir Henry, 'to the powerful rendering of the character of Lady Macbeth by Mrs. Siddons, whose strong personality lent itself to the view of an essentially powerful and dominant woman.' The great actor of Shakespearian characters has an altogether different conception of Macbeth. 'I think,' he says, 'we shall find that Shakespeare has in his text given Macbeth as one of the most bloody-minded, hypocritical villains in all his long gallery of portraits of men instinct with the virtues and vices of their kind.' Many people who have only a knowledge of Macbeth from reading the play, not from seeing it enacted, and who know little about the traditions of the stage, will be inclined to doubt that they got the familiar idea of Macbeth from anyone else than Shakespeare himself. Yet Sir Henry is undoubtedly able to prove, though not altogether from Shakespeare, that his conception of Macbeth's character is that which is truest to history, whether it is that presented by Shakespeare or not. The first suggestion of murdering Duncan did not come to Macbeth at the time of his meeting with the witches, who hail him as 'king that shall be,' as every reader of Shakespeare knows, for Lady Macbeth reproaches Macbeth in a moment of weakness for hesitating to carry out what he had so long before discussed with her as a firm purpose. But most people suppose that Macbeth could only have become king by murdering Duncan and seizing the throne, and that the prophecy of the witches therefore suggested, instead of only confirming, his purpose. The succession to the throne was Macbeth's by right in case the aged Duncan died before his young sons had attained the age at which they could command the armies in battle, for Macbeth was in that case the head of the family, being the eldest grandson of King Malcolm after Duncan, who was also his grandson and therefore heir to a warrior's throne. Macbeth had only to compass the death of Duncan while the king's sons were young, therefore, to become king by right. It was when king Duncan announced his purpose of making his eldest son Prince of Cumberland, thus constituting him the heir of his throne—that being the heir's title—which he had not a full right to do, that Macbeth determined finally upon immediately carrying out his purpose. Sir Henry Irving ascribes all Macbeth's apparent, though never real, unfirmness of purpose and shows of relentings and his emotional soliloquies to extraordinary mingling of hypocrisy and poetic feeling which made it a delight to him to view his wickedness in all sorts of lights. Of this side of his character Sir Henry says :

It was, in fact, the conscious exercise of this hypocritical spirit which marked the 'essential difference' of Macbeth's character. His hypocrisy runs throughout the play, and there is no stronger instance of it than when in the presence of his wife he pathetically pictures the aspect of the murdered King and the innocent attendants, whose faces he and his 'dearest partner of greatness' had smeared with blood. This is certainly a little too much for the lady—for she faints and is carried away. He was a poet with his brain—the greatest poet that Shakespeare has ever drawn—and a villain with his heart, and the mere appreciation of his own wickedness gave irony to his grim humor, and zest to his crime. He loved throughout to paint himself and his deeds in the blackest pigments, and to bring to the exercise of his wickedness the conscious deliberation of an intellectual voluptuary. All through the play his darkest deeds are heralded by high thoughts told in the most glorious word-painting, so that after a little the reader or the hearer comes to understand that the excellence of the poetic thought is but a suggestion of the measure of the wickedness that is to follow. Indeed he conveys the hypocritical idea set forth by Mr. Lewis Carroll in 'The Walrus and the Carpenter,' when that skilled laborer was dealing with the oysters :

With sobs and tears he sorted out those of the largest size,
Holding his pocket-handkerchief before his streaming eyes.

When the murder of Duncan is at hand, for the King is now his guest, he says :

If it were done, when 't is done, then 'twere well
It were done quickly, etc.

I should like to call your attention to the beautiful simile of the naked new-born babe—perhaps the most helpless thing on earth—which has frequently been quoted as a proof of the struggle in Macbeth's mind. It is simply a proof of Macbeth's poetic imaginings, which run on throughout the play on every possible occasion. I can see the tears trickling down Macbeth's cheeks as in the image of pity for Duncan; he pictures the new-born babe tossed about by the tempestuous wind; but when Lady Macbeth suggests how the murder of Duncan can be accomplished without any fear of discovery, every thought of pity vanishes under his resolve to play his part to the end :

False face must hide what the false heart doth know!

Macbeth, the poet—the man of sentiment and sensibility and not of feeling—was the Macbeth that Shakespeare drew.

And when he is actually on his way to the room where Duncan sleeps, he thus plays with his own guilt in poetic phrase:

Now o'er the one-half world
Nature seems dead, and wicked dreams abuse
The curtain'd sleep, etc.

You see he revels in the enjoyment of his fervid and poetic imagery.

Sir Henry Irving concludes what is certainly an interesting and instructive view of Macbeth's character with this summing up :

A poetic mind on which the passages and suggestions of supernatural things could work; a nature sensitive to intellectual emotion so that one can imagine him even in his contemplation of coming crimes to weep for the pain of the destined victim; self-torturing, self-examining, playing with conscience so that action and reaction of poetic thought might send emotional waves through the brain whilst the resolution was as grimly fixed as steel and the heart as cold as ice; a poet supreme in the power of words with vivid imagination and quick sympathy of intellect; a villain cold blooded, selfish, remorseless, with a true villain's nerve and callousness when braced to evil work, and the physical heroism of those who are born to kill; a moral nature with only sufficient weakness to quake momentarily before superstitious terrors; a man of sentiment and not of feeling. Such was the mighty dramatic character which Shakespeare gave to the world in Macbeth.

GOLD ATTRACTED THE LIGHTNING.

IF HIS POCKETS HAD BEEN EMPTY HE WOULD HAVE ESCAPED.

(From the Pittsburg 'Despatch.)

An extraordinary case of lightning stroke fatality is reported from Shoeburyness, Eng. A man was walking along a footpath shaded by trees. As he was passing under the last tree of the row the lightning flash struck him. He was killed instantly. No wound was apparent. The hair was singed short over the left side of the head. The left eyebrow and eyelash and the left side of the moustache were practically gone. There were burns on the left cheek and over the abdomen. The burns were of various sizes and interrupted, the largest being about one and one-half inches in diameter. Wherever the burns were made the epidermis was entirely destroyed and gone.

By contrast with these comparatively slight signs of the passage of the fatal current its effect on the clothing of the man was strangely fantastic. The hat was found to be in small shreds, but the coat and waistcoat were only slightly damaged.

A blue woollen jersey was almost uninjured. The gray flannel shirt was split in the same direction as the burns, and a merino undervest next the skin was split in the line of the burns two-thirds from above downward; the edges of the vest crumbled when handled, but were not charred black. There was a hole through the watch pocket. The trousers were split into long vertical ribbons in both legs, but more especially along the line of the burns. The right pocket was blown to shreds. Its contents, about fourteen shillings in silver, were picked up at the time of removing the body.

In the left hand breast pocket of the deceased were found thirty-seven sovereigns and twenty-eight half sovereigns in a common leather, jaw-opening purse, which had a metal rim and closed by two small knobs. Nearly all the coins were wrapped up in separate pieces of thin paper, and the purse was tied up in a handkerchief. In the waistcoat pocket on the right side was a silver matchbox, containing two unignited wax matches; also a silver Geneva watch. Two of the half sovereigns were slightly fused and adhering together; one sovereign was partly fused on one side, as though a splash of metal had been thrown on it.

Many of the gold coins and also some of the silver coins showed fusion of the milling of the edges only. The watch had a hole one-fourth of an inch in diameter through the outer case by the hinge, a splash of metal on the rim of the dome and another on the bow. The metal rim of the purse had a hole through one side of the leather. There can be no doubt the gold attracted the lightning. Had the deceased not been immediately under the tree his head would probably not have been struck first, but the gold would have received the discharge direct. The path of the current was through the head to the largest burn on the left breast (close to the heart's apex), then on to the gold in the inner breast pocket, thence to the right trousers pocket containing the silver, touching the watch on its way and giving a slight radiation toward the match box.

NOT A ROASTED CHESTNUT.

He—'I come here so frequently that I'm beginning to think that you look upon me as a sort of chestnut—a roasted chestnut, as it were.' She—'No, not a roasted chestnut. When a chestnut is roasted it pops.'

THE ASHANTI EXPEDITION.

The British military expedition to Coomassie (or Kumassi), the capital of King Prempeh, a portion of which is sent out from England, will mainly be composed of non-European troops—namely, those of the battalion of the West India Regiment, negro soldiers, usually stationed at Sierra



SIR FRANCIS SCOTT, K.C.M.G.
The Commander of the Expedition.

Leone; the Gold Coast Constabulary or Houssas, a corps well armed and drilled, of native races who have served loyally and bravely on former occasions, and a battalion of English soldiers, picked out of the 2nd Grenadier Guards, the 1st Yorkshire Light Infantry, the 2nd Royal



MEN OF THE WEST INDIA REGIMENT.

Irish Fusiliers, the 2nd Devonshire, the 2nd Shropshire Light Infantry, the 1st Northumberland Fusiliers, the 1st Leinster, the 3rd King's Royal Rifles, and the 2nd Battalion of the Rifle Brigade—twenty men from each English regiment; with a company of the Royal Artillery, and Army Service Corps. The commander-in-chief is Colonel Sir Francis Scott, Inspector of the Gold Coast Constabulary, whose staff will consist of Lieutenant-Colonel Kempster, Royal Munster Fusiliers, second in command; Major Pigott, 21st Hussars, aide-de-camp; Major Bellfield, Royal Munster Fusiliers, chief staff officer; Major J. W. Murray, R. A., and Lieutenant-Colonel Ward, Army Service Corps, deputy. Prince Christian Victor, Her Majesty's grandson, who is a lieutenant in the 4th King's Royal Rifles, is attached to the expedition.

The Ashanti expedition will advance inland to Coomassie beyond the river Prah, at the back of the British Gold Coast Colony, which occupies a portion of the West Coast of Africa, between the fifth and sixth degree of latitude north of the Equator. The different forts and trading factories along this coast were established several centuries ago, Accra and Elmina by the Portuguese, so early as 1480 and 1484, Axim some years later, and Cape Coast Castle by the Dutch in 1637; but the English, in the times of the Commonwealth and of the reign of Charles II., took from the Dutch a large part of this dominion. The remainder has been gradually transferred to Great Britain by amicable arrangements completed in 1872. The largest native race is that of the Fantis, under a British protectorate. Their defence has repeatedly involved England in wars against the once powerful Ashanti empire. In 1874 Sir Garnet Wolseley captured and burnt Coomassie. Cape Coast Castle was then the only British military station and the base of operations in that campaign, but it is now superseded by Accra, a town eighty miles from Cape Coast Castle to the east, the present seat of government. The accompanying illustrations are taken from the London 'Graphic.'



A STREET IN KUMASSI.

LADY ABERDEEN'S WORK.

(Toronto 'Mail and Empire.')

Some years ago, when Lord Dufferin was Governor-General of Canada, his then Excellency found it necessary to protest against the familiarity of the press of the neighboring country, certain sections of which insisted upon referring to Lady Dufferin as Harriet. The Governor thought the designation was exceedingly friendly; yet it was slightly in advance of the times, if not a violation of the rules governing correct society. Other noblemen resident in Canada have had equally good ground to complain. Certainly the investigations which the United States newspapers made into the household affairs of the Marquis of Lorne were minute to the verge of being offensive. Lady Aberdeen is now to the fore with an explanation of a statement in which she has figured. At the meeting of the Council of Women in Victoria a few days ago her Excellency discussed the question of domestic service, and pointed out that it was an honorable occupation, calling for special training. To render it attractive those employing domestics ought, according to Lady Aberdeen's view, to accord to the domestic establishment treatment that lifts it above the servile. Here her Excellency cited from the New York 'Tribune' stories that had been told of herself. It had been related that she interferes with the domestics in the households she visits. For example, at a house in Montreal she protested against the maid's cap as a badge of servitude, and requested the wearer to remove it while waiting upon her. The maid at once complied, but the mistress of the house not only ordered the restoration of the cap, but informed Lady Aberdeen that she intended to rule in her own house. Another story declared that Lady Aberdeen had invited a lady to dinner; but on her arrival informed her that all would dine with the servants, Lord Aberdeen taking the guest to dinner, and the butler her Ladyship. Lady Aberdeen intimates that the stories are pure inventions, and adds that the girls in her own service, hard-working, self-respecting lasses that they are, wear caps. The Governor-General, however, has—and this is probably the basis for the story—what is termed the Haddo Hall Club, at which during the winter months the entire household engages nightly in some form of recreation or intellectual pursuit. There are educational classes for the young, sewing classes for the more advanced and, occasionally, lectures or concerts. This system of instruction or amusement is designed to draw the domestic staff, which is of course large, into pleasant and improving relations, and to rob the service, as it is termed, of the idea of servility that too frequently attaches to it. The explanation of course removes at once the suggestion of extremely democratic conduct attributed to their Excellencies by the neighboring press. But it does more than this. It points to a system of reasonable treatment of the employed by employers. We cannot all have Haddo Hall clubs, or butlers, or regiments of servants to organize into singing societies, private theatrical companies and sewing schools, nor can the master of the house be expected to deliver lectures in the kitchen to the lone domestic. But certainly household work may by reasonable treatment be rendered as honorable and independent as any other sort of employment. Were this branch of industry thus elevated it would be an advantage to girls who are courageous enough to make their own living, in that it would withdraw them from occupations not so suitable to them, nor yet so free from temptation.



MAP SHOWING THE FIELD OF OPERATIONS.

THE BEST METHOD

OF TEACHING PATRIOTISM IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

BY MISS BERTHA A. CAMERON, OF NOVA SCOTIA.

In view of the fact that the future of our country depends on the boys and girls now sitting in our public schools, it must be plain that the subject under consideration is of vast importance and worthy of earnest thought and zealous work. Let us regard it as a high and sacred office to kindle the patriotic fire in the hearts of the children, among whom may arise those destined to great service for the elevation of their country.

The first essential to the successful teaching of patriotism is for the teacher to be thoroughly imbued with that love of country which inspires to truest devotion.

'Thy soul must overflow if thou another soul wouldst reach.'

In addition to such incidental teaching as there are constantly occurring opportunities for giving, a certain amount of time should be devoted to regular instruction in this subject. In the registration of time given to each branch, we find a column headed, 'Moral and Patriotic Duties.' Well are they joined. No one can be a true patriot without being moral; no one can reach a high moral standard without being patriotic. In my own department we have one lesson a week, but the amount of time given must be governed by the peculiar circumstances of each school. And I would suggest that each teacher write an outline of a course of oral lessons adapted to the pupils in his or her department. Some may feel that the curriculum is crowded, and that we have hard work to accomplish all that is required. But let us remember that if we neglect to implant strong moral and patriotic principles, all other education only better equips the pupil to be an evil to his country instead of a blessing.

And it is with gratitude that we reflect that we are not dependent on a blind devotion to the land in which we live. We belong to an empire whose proud boast is that 'the sun never sets on its dominions'; an empire which, in all that makes a nation truly great, ranks first in the world. We owe allegiance to a sovereign who is admired and revered all over the globe, both as a Queen and as a woman. And 'Canada, eldest daughter of the empire, is the empire's completest type.' Our country has all the elements which invite admiration and inspire love. When we see the strength there is in even a blind, ignorant devotion to country, as witnessed in some parts of the old world, what may we not hope for Canada, when all her people are fully awakened to see some of her glory and greatness. Ours be the task to array her in her fairest robes, to magnify and extol her grandeur, to place her in all her heaven-born beauty before the eyes of the youth of our land, to beget in them that intense, never-dying love which will make them not only willing to die for her, but what is of more value, willing to live and labor for her best interests.

For the purpose of instilling patriotic sentiment, one of the best means is to give lessons on the resources of our country. These will show that we have a country of which we can justly be proud, a country which we ought to prize. Admiration will be awakened, and admiration will ripen into love and devotion. Look at this 'Canada of ours,' stretching from ocean to ocean, radiant with beauty, teeming with wealth. Do we want beauty? Here we find it in mountain and plain, river and lake. Snow-capped hills tower to the skies, prairies like great rolling oceans stretch for miles. There is nothing grand or beautiful in natural scenery that cannot be found in our Dominion. Do we want wealth? Take just a few items from last year's statistics. The value of the exports from our forests alone was over twenty-six million dollars. Then consider that we have about twenty-five million acres of woodland and forest. Is that of so little value as to be beneath our notice? Of fish we exported nearly nine million dollars worth, while the value of our mining exports was over five millions. The exports of agricultural products amounted to over twenty-two million dollars, and from animals nearly thirty-two million dollars. Look at her great wheat lands, her fur regions, her public works, her shipping. But it is unnecessary in this paper to mention in detail all her resources. The thoughtful teacher will easily find ample material for lessons. Draw attention to the undeveloped wealth in field and forest, in the ground and under the sea. Through these lessons always give the impression that this great wealthy country is ours, that every boy and girl has a part in it, and has something to do in making it better and more valuable. Every school room should be furnished with a cabinet. Encourage the pupils to collect botanical and mineralogical specimens of our own land. Some time during the winter months probably every teacher will give lessons on the minerals of Nova Scotia. Do not stop with the description, properties and uses of the minerals, but locate them as nearly as possible, and give the approximate quantity and value mined last year.

Teach patriotism also through our history, and the biographies of brave and noble characters who have devoted themselves to their country. We have our battlefields which mark the triumphs of right over wrong, spots sacred to the memory of those who spilt their blood for their country. Tell of the brave deeds which have helped to lift our land to a higher plane. We have men of whom we are proud, men, who, with hearts aflame with true patriotism have labored for freedom, education and advancement. Tell the children the stories of their lives. Children are always interested in people, and I have noticed that they like a story of something which really happened much better than mere fiction. Our early history is replete with tales of heroism and patriotic self-sacrifice. Later, where can we find anything in history more noble than the voluntary removal of the United Empire Loyalists from the rebel colonies? Can we not speak with pride of the action of Canada during the war of 1812? But not only in battle have we had our heroes. Our patriots have we, no less great, who have not wielded the sword, but who, in times of peace, have loved and served their country with equal devotion. Not only through the ear, but also through the eye, must we appeal to the emotions and sympathies of the children. They are always greatly influenced by their surroundings, and pictures make strong impressions. Therefore I would have in every schoolroom a portrait of our beloved Queen, and portraits of those noted for their devotion to their country.

Third.—Give lessons on our government, beginning with the government of our own town. Try to interest the pupils in all public affairs. True patriotism lays the axe at the root of all selfishness. Lead them to see that none of us lives to himself, but that each must consider what is the highest good for all. Make use of current events. The new schoolhouse will be opened in January. Who built it? For whom? What is the duty of each one toward it? etc., etc. Soon there will be an election of officers in this town. What officers are to be chosen? What is the general duty of each? Why are they needed? etc., etc. Try to overcome any feeling of indifference which may manifest itself. Make the pupils see that each one should have an interest in everything regarding the public welfare, and that each one should feel jealous for the honor and good name of our town, our own province, our own Dominion, the whole British empire. Impress the fact that every individual is responsible to a greater or a less degree for the existing state of things, and if anything is below the proper standard, it is mean and cowardly to sit down and croak over it, comparing it unfavorably with some other country; that the true way is to rise in our strength and do all in our power to make things better. We have sometimes heard the remark made by some strangers, 'Parrsboro has a beautiful situation, but the people seem lacking in public enterprise.' Let us strive to nourish such a public spirit in our own town that any such statement will fall for even a grain of truth for support.

Fourth—Let the pupils memorize stanzas of patriotic poetry in the lower grades, and in the high school, extracts from patriotic speeches of great statesmen. This will be found a valuable help in awakening enthusiasm. We want the patriotic sentiment to be a joyful, living, stirring thing. A few weeks ago I read something in a magazine to the effect that Canada had no poets; that there were some pretty versifiers. Though not presuming to be a judge of poetry or a critic, yet I affirm with confidence that we have poets. For poems suitable for memorizing, I would like to direct your attention to two small volumes, 'Canadian Poems and Lays,' and 'Later Canadian Poems.' In them will be found pieces of pure, fine, rousing patriotism, and some most exquisite gems descriptive of Canadian scenery. Less than a dollar will purchase both of these books, so they are within the reach of every teacher. Before I learned better by experience, I used to allow a part of Friday afternoon for recitation of poetry, or more properly rhymes, allowing the pupils to make their own selections. I no longer do so. Now I select the piece and teach it to the whole school in concert. This makes a good lesson on patriotism through all lower and middle grades by selecting such a piece as 'Canada to England,' an anonymous poem in one of the above mentioned collections, or Prof. Roberts's 'Canada.'

Fifth.—Teach patriotic songs. Everyone knows something of the influence of music. There is no more rapid or more sure way of spreading any sentiment than through the voice of song. Numbers of instances immediately flash through our memories. What army ever marched to victory without music? What great movement ever gathered its followers without its own peculiar songs? Song will find a lodging place in the hearts of both old and young when other methods fail. Nothing more quickly touches the sympathies, nothing makes more lasting impressions. Gather up songs in praise of our country, songs commemorating great victories in battle, songs in honor of our flag. And we will find that the children will not foget.

'What the song has fastened surely as with a golden nail.'

We take it for granted that our national anthem is sung in every school. We have a book entitled 'National and Vacation Songs,' which is very good though limited in quantity and variety. But it contains several fine songs suited to the schoolroom, such as 'The Maple Leaf,' 'Fair Canada,' 'My Own Canadian Home,' and others. As far as I know, we have very few good patriotic songs for primary grades. We need something attractive and simple in language and melody that the children will take to readily with the same kind of delight as they do their simple Sunday-school hymns. But until we get this let us make the best use of what we have. In connection with patriotic songs and recitations, it would be a good plan occasionally to have an afternoon devoted to patriotism. Gather up what has been learned on the subject during the past months and make out a programme. The teacher might get up a special review lesson, the older pupils have short essays on some of our heroes, while the younger ones could have appropriate recitations, the whole interspersed with rousing patriotic songs.

Sixth.—Make much of public holidays. We have not so many of them but that we can afford to celebrate those we have. Just before a holiday is a good time to spend a few minutes talking about it. Explain what the day commemorates, and why we should mark it by something different from other days. Just as celebrations of birthday anniversaries draw all the members of the family together to their joy, so does a national holiday form a great bond of union, and bring us all nearer in a common brotherhood; and this feeling of brotherhood we want to foster; brothers in one great nation, true children of the great motherland.

Seventh.—Honor the flag. Fling it out to the breeze on every public holiday, and on all occasions for special rejoicing. Let it float half-mast for a common sorrow. Hundreds of noble lives have been laid down to do homage to that piece of bunting, our own old English flag, and to save it from dishonor. Shall we not hold it in reverent love? Show that the flag represents not only our Queen, our government, our people, but all the great and good deeds done beneath the protection of its colors. In addition to a large flag to be hoisted outside of the building, every room should have a British ensign with the Dominion coat of arms on it. The Union Jack itself is a fine subject for a lesson. There is a great deal of interesting matter in connection with its history. When and how did it originate? Why is it so called? How is it modified to suit the Dominion of Canada? What emblems represent the different provinces? What is its meaning and its value to us? Why should we be proud of it and love it, etc., etc.,

In the above I have aimed at being suggestive rather than exhaustive in any one point. A ready-made lesson is of little value to any teacher compared with one on which individual time and energy have been expended. In the teaching of patriotism, as in any other subject, one must have an unwavering conviction of its value, and a definite idea of what to teach, after that a live teacher will find ways and means of accomplishing the object. If I have succeeded in giving any new ideas, or helped to inspire any teacher with fresh enthusiasm in the teaching of patriotism, I shall be satisfied. With faith in our God and faith in our conutry, let us labor—

'So in the long hereafter, this Canada shall be
The worthy heir of British power and British liberty.'

—'The Educational Record.'

BRITISH CAPITAL.

Money is called the 'sinews of war.' Great Britain has enormous wealth in money. The Hon. David A. Wells, probably the highest authority in our country on revenue, says, in an article on taxation in the 'Popular Science Monthly':—'The outflow of British capital for investment in foreign securities and negotiated in London alone, during the eight years next previous to 1890, has been estimated by those best qualified to express an opinion, to have amounted to the large sum of nearly or quite $700,000,000 per annum. And this estimate does not comprise all the British capital loaned to foreign countries, but only such as was subject to public cognizance.' While each day brings rumors of diplomatic arrangements in regard to one field or another, it is well to bear this dominant fact in mind. For example, a report that the relations of China with Japan and Russia have been arranged without regard to the wishes of Great Britain, is very doubtful. If it is true the arrangement will probably be modified as soon as England insists on it. London and Frankfort hold the purse. The state of the finances do not warrant an attempt to beard the British lion. What is called the 'official or concealed' debt of France is very large, as is the annual deficit of the government. Russia is a borrower to meet the year's expenses. London and Frankfort hold the key to every diplomatic situation affecting the powers of Europe. Both believe the bible, Britain the whole bible, Frankfort the Old Testament.—'Intelligencer.'

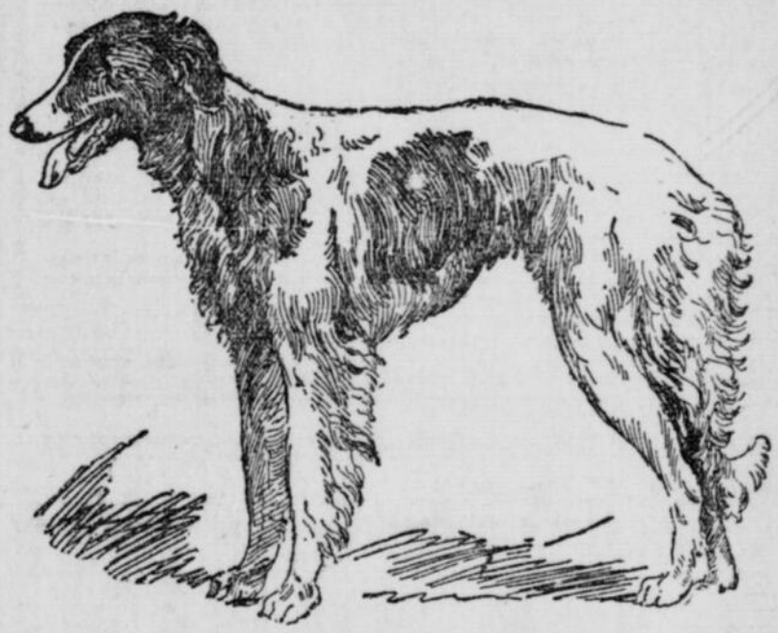
WILLIAM'S GREYHOUNDS.

ONE OF HIS FAMOUS RUSSIANS SHOT AT POTSDAM.

THE REASON WHY AN EDITOR WILL HAVE TO STAND TRIAL FOR TREASON.

This is a story about a dog, an editor and the Emperor William of Germany. The dog, a Russian greyhound of the Imperial kennels, was shot and badly wounded in Potsdam. A sarcastic Socialist editor referred to the act as an 'attempt on the life of the Emperor's bow-wow.' This made the Emperor very mad.

Now the editor is accused of 'lese majeste.' This is the legal name for 'insult to majesty,' and action for high treason will follow. In Germany and Prussia lately actions of this kind have been as thick as flies on a summer day. The



THE EMPEROR'S WOUNDED GREYHOUND.

'Vorwaerts' newspaper, which printed the libellous bowwow article, immediately lost the services of two of its editors for alleged lese majeste, and a third will soon keep them company at making tin pails and mouse-traps, if previous actions of the same nature count for anything. It is very injudicious for a German editor to write even a line or a word that by any stretch of the imagination may be construed as a libel upon the Emperor's majesty.

During 1876 the prosecutions for lese majeste were 181 in number; in 1877 two hundred poor fellows were send to jail for speaking in uncomplimentary language of the Crown. In 1878 when the anti-Socialist laws, since abolished, were enacted, 1,894 Germans paid the penalty of free speech, receiving sentences of from six months to three years' imprisonment.

The Emperor's greyhounds are beauties, and would be prize-winners at any dog show. There are five young hounds who were born to 'Castor,' the father, and 'Luna,' the mother. 'Castor' is owned by the Duke of Schleswig-Holstein, the Emperor's brother-in-law.

Zoologists are not agreed as to the original home of the Russian greyhound. The density and length of his coat, his ability to endure almost any degree of frost and his habit of constantly keeping open his mouth, as if uncomfortable because of the heat, seem to indicate that his ancestors came from a northern clime. Some writers call him 'the Siberian greyhound,' though none of his species has ever been found in Siberia, or any even resembling him. The greyhounds in Siberia are Persian greyhounds, differing in many respects.

In Russia the greyhound of the 'Castor' and 'Luna' race is called Barzoi, and is used in hunting wolves. He is very brave and strong and will attack the fiercest wolf wherever found.

The head of the perfect Russian greyhound consists merely of flesh and hide; if there is a minimum of flesh it spoils its beauty. The longer and the more pointed the muzzle the more highly do connoisseurs regard him. The size of the head is well proportioned to the body. The teeth are extremely strong, and the dog has large, dark, mogul eyes. The nose is black. The ears are very small, standing upright as long as the dog is young; after the second year they lie close to the sides of the head. The ears are small. The tail is very long. A perfect Russian greyhound with a clear pedigree has a soft silky coat of slightly wavy hair. If his coat is hard and the hair straight it is a sign that he has been cross-bred.

The Emperor is disappointed because 'Castor' and 'Luna' have not given him a puppy with a silver gray coat. Silver grays are regarded the ne plus ultra of canine faultlessless by dog sports on the Continent.

'Luna' and her puppies have a beautiful home in a wing of the Emperor's new stables at the Neues Palais, but are allowed to roam about the castle, parks and gardens. The dog shot at by the unknown miscreant had probably escaped into the street at one of the gates of Sans-Souci Castle.—N. Y. 'World.'

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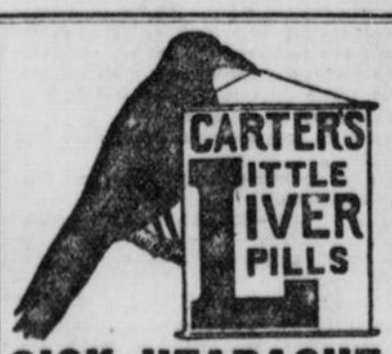
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They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

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AGRICULTURAL & HORTICULTURAL

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

A FEW NOTES ON HOUSE PLANTS IN WINTER.

It is in the winter that I most appreciate a few house plants, and I have no doubt this is the case with most of my readers in the Montreal 'Witness.' In the summer there are plenty of flowers out of doors and this is the place to enjoy them. If you wish to enjoy them indoors also it is easy to bring in a bouquet of the sweetest smelling ones. But in winter when the nearest approach to a flower out of doors is a lovely Norway spruce on the lawn or boulevard, a few flowers indoors are a pleasant reminder of the glad summer time, and, next to an open wood fire, the chief charm of the sitting-room at that season of the year. There are some favorite flowers I have ceased to cultivate indoors. Roses, for example. I have well nigh given them up out of doors also with the exception of the Queen of the Prairie Climber. I mean to try the crimson rambler next year, in order to find out if it is exceptionally hardy and free from insect troubles. But roses want a climate suited to them, and there are only certain localities where they flourish. I spent nearly a year in Victoria, V. I., 1859-60, and discovered there a paradise for roses. I have since learned from correspondents that the main land bordering on the Pacific Ocean is equally good. The City of Vancouver is becoming embowered in roses. The climate is perfection for them, but it requires all the art of a florist to succeed with roses in the older provinces of Canada, and especially Ontario. I have also given up trying to grow hyacinths indoors. It is so hard to get them well started so as to make them develop symmetrically and do their best. It is a grief of heart to see a fine bulb from which you expected great things, make a fizzle of it and show only a little tuft to color where there ought to be a fine pyramid of bloom. But if you make a bed of hyacinths in the fall out of doors you may rest contented that they will give a good account of themselves the following spring, without any fussing over them. Then they bloom so early and fill the spring air with such a bewitching fragrance that you get a taste of summer in advance of the usual date. They are greatly improved by a mixture in the bed of scillas. One can have an early and lovely spring flower garden with snow drops, crocuses, hyacinths, scillas, narcissus, and other such like bulbs.

THE CHINESE PRIMROSE.

I think I would put this first on my list of winter blooming house plants. It is, as the ladies say, 'just lovely.' Then, it is so easily grown, requires so little attention and is so free from insect troubles. These are important considerations for busy people, and it is for these I am writing. I know ladies the care of whose house plants is their chief indoor task in winter. Some of them, notwithstanding a great love for flowers, feel over burdened with the care and trouble of looking after them. Now the Chinese primrose only needs watering and as you are admiring it you can pick off the dead blooms and withering leaves without any sense of trouble. One of these charming plants in full bloom is before me as I write. It suggested this article. When I sat down to my weekly task, it caught my eye and I said to myself, 'I wish all the readers of the 'Witness' had such a pretty object to look at this cold and dreary winter morning.' Then something or someone said to me, 'Where do such suggestions come from?' 'Why not write something about it?' 'Sure enough,' says I to myself, and here it is. I will only now add another thing about the primrose, which is that it is very cheap. The one that is blooming before me only cost at the florist's, ten cents, pot and all. But they are easily grown from seeds, and if any readers of the 'Witness' want to know how to do it, I will gladly explain in answer to a query.

FREESIAS.

Six bulbs for ten cents, or twenty-five cents a dozen. Is not that cheap enough? Then you do not have them from year to year, as in the case of hyacinths and some other bulbs. They are sure to do well, and never balk or fizzle like hyacinths. They are small bulbs and half a dozen may be planted in a four-inch pot. The great charm of the freesia is its exquisite fragrance. It is not rank like the hyacinth, but very diffusive. A single four-inch pot in bloom fills my double parlors with a soft, delicious perfume.

THE CHRYSANTHEMUM.

I am not an admirer of this fashionable flower. To my mind, it is coarse, ragged and obtrusive. I do not admire things or people because they are fashionable. I feel no Trilby enthusiasm over a small sized, perfectly shaped female frot, nor do I think the present leg-of-mutton gown sleeves are at all pretty, though they are, at present, in the height of fashion. I merely introduce the chrysanthemum here to give myself the opportunity of quoting the following from the 'Indianapolis Journal' and saying of the sarcastic extract:—'Them's my sentiments':—

I am the chrysanthemum,
I know I'm yallar
And sometimes yallerer,
But I am in it
Just the same.
I'm aware I'm built
Somewhat
After the pattern of a mop,
But yet
I am an efflorescent epitome
Of the great American spirit
Of git thar.
For I struck this country
A stranger,
Without a scent
And no capital
Except my blooming shape.
But I stood straight up
And held my head high,
And do yet.
And to-day myself
And my descendants
Are in the Floral Four Hundred,
And the more
Frills
We develop
The more we're admired.

THE EASTER LILY.

This is another bulbous plant which is well worth cultivating for winter blooming. The flowers are large, pure white, and trumpet-shaped. They are called Easter lilies because they are easily timed for church decoration at the season of the Easter festival. No bloom could be more appropriate. The bulb may be grown in a six-inch pot, and frequently attains a height of three or four feet. One of the prettiest floral ornaments I ever saw was one of these Easter lilies with a support in the shape of a cross. The support covered with small green moss, and the blooms trained with a little management so as to follow the shape of the upper part and arms of the cross.

LILY OF THE VALLEY.

Few people are aware what an easy thing it is to adapt this lovely flower to indoor blooming in winter. The bulbs or pips can be potted four to six in a four-inch pot and placed in a cool place till it is desired to bring them into bloom, when with plenty of light, warmth and water they will soon produce their beautiful green leaves and sprays of lovely white, exquisitely fragrant blossoms. Like other bulbs the flowers are larger and very much finer in the house than in the garden. Most people who pretend to have a flower garden at all have one or more clumps of these lilies. It is only necessary to pot a few of the bulbs early in the fall to have them blooming in doors all winter. Some of them can be retarded, while others are allowed to go into bloom, so that it is easy to have a succession of them.

CYCLAMEN.

Rather more than a year ago I saw in a florist's window one of these charming plants in full bloom, and fell in love with it. It became mine for thirty cents. There were six blooms on it when I got it, and it kept on blooming all winter. I have since discovered that this is one of the easiest plants to grow from seed. It is advertised at ten cents per paper for the Persicum variety, which is one of the best. There is a giant variety which I have not seen in bloom, for which the seed costs twenty-five cents per paper. In addition to the beauty of the flower the color or rather colors of the leaf make it fit to rank among foliage plants. It is a deeper green than the ivy, and like that the shades of green vary with age.

THE WALL FLOWER.

Many people seem not to be aware that this lovely, fragrant plant will grow and bloom just as well in this country as it does in England. What memories of childhood are awakened by the very odor of the flower, for it has a fragrance all its own. The botanical name of this plant is cheiranthus, from cheir, the hand, an anthos, a flower, in reference to the custom of carrying the wall-flower in the hand for which it is well suited from the strength and thickness of its stem. This plant grows readily from either seeds or cuttings, and will continue blooming in winter in a not very warm room. The blooms last a long time, and it is every way one of the most desirable of house plants for winter blooming. These notes could easily be extended. But once a taste for house plants is induced and encouraged by showing how easily it may be gratified, it will be sure to grow until perhaps it will be necessary rather to repress it than give it full swing.

LINDENBANK.

FARM GLEANINGS.

Look out for that big leak in the manure pile. Draw the manure direct from the stable to the fields. It then does twice as much good as when thrown under the eaves to lie all winter, and be drawn out in the spring. The work will require only a few minutes each day, and the farmer who once adopts the plan never practices any other.

Thos. Jefferson, one of the fathers of the American Republic, and eight years president, wrote: 'Cultivators of the earth are the most valuable citizens. They are the most vigorous, the most independent, the most virtuous; and they are tied to their country and wedded to its liberty and interests by the most lasting bonds.'

One of the most generally practised methods of preventing the injuries of the peach borer is to cut out the larvae either in the fall or spring, or both. To do this the earth is removed from the base of the tree, and wherever gummy exudations indicate that the borer is at work, a sharp knife or wire is inserted to kill it.

A bounty on hawks and foxes is advocated by certain Massachusetts farmers, as an aid to poultry culture. Will those who have suffered losses from these pests write us the extent of their injury and their views as to the proposed bounty. If the trouble is again taking on considerable proportions in New England, it would be easy to obtain such a bounty, otherwise not.—'Homestead.'

Corn fodder is being shredded extensively in Fulton county, Ind. Owners of husking and shredding machines have all they can do. Shredded fodder is taking the place of hay this season. Many think that the charge of five cents per bushel or $1.50 per hour is high, but that the saving of fodder will compensate for the extra expense. Rates will probably be lower next year. Farmers are careful to have fodder dry before shredding, as it spoils easily if damp.

Most people bury cabbage for winter use, and if properly done it is the very best way to keep them. They are, however, not easily got at when the ground is frozen or covered with snow. A part of the crop may be satisfactorily kept as follows: Trim the heads very closely, wrap in newspapers, and pack in barrels. Set in a cool cellar and use as needed. They will not dry out or decay as when placed in the cellar without protection. If this process is followed, a quantity can be taken from the ground at one time.

Competition and low prices, especially of farm products, make it necessary for the successful agriculturist to be thoroughly informed and capable of comprehending complex problems. Practical experience is a good teacher, but the path of the average young farmer would be much smoother should he spend some time at an agricultural college, even if it is brief. Most of the state institutions have short winter courses beginning early in January. Attend these and get what you can from them. A long course is much to be desired, but if this cannot be obtained take a short one. It will pay.

The superior quality of American corn has been shown by analyses of maize from the Black Sea and Danube corn belts of eastern Europe, just made by the department of agriculture at Washington. Our corn of average quality contains about 15 percent more protein, 33 percent more fat and fully as much sugar and starch as the samples of foreign corn analyzed. As Germany imported more corn from Roumania last year than from the United States, and as America has an immense surplus of corn for export, this kind of work by the department of agriculture is to be encouraged.

During the month of November there passed through the American canal a total of 1,479,373 tons of freight and through the Canadian canal 131,647 tons, making a grand total of 1,611,020 tons, an increase of 220,134 tons over November, 1894. Included in this freight are about 14,000,000 bushels of wheat, nearly double the quantity taken through the canal during the same month last year. Every month this year has been a record breaker in the amount of traffic passing through St. Mary's river and it is thought the total will exceed the best previous year by two million tons.—Algoma 'Pioneer.'

If you believe in the 'Farmers' Institute idea, why not agitate the opening of a small farmers' club, having for its members, say, twenty of your immediate neighbors. It is surprising how many good ideas are exchanged in such gatherings. The meetings may be held every two, three or four weeks all through the winter season at different farm houses or in the school house. A topic agreed upon at a meeting may be introduced at the next by a paper or talk from a successful member of the club in that particular line, say the care of a dairy cow, clover culture, and so on. Let every one present contribute something useful learned in his experience, and when the chairman sums up at the end the main points made, we believe all present will vote the hour well spent—much more profitably than 'talking politics' at the corner grocery.

During the winter many conveniences and necessary farm tools and implements may be made in the home workhouse. Hayracks, waggon beds, swing gates, water troughs and tanks, sleds tool racks, stalk rakes, chicken coops, shipping crates and berry boxes are simple in construction. Any bright farmer, with the assistance of a blacksmith, can make all of these and more. The expense will be much less than if bought in town or hired made. The tools which every well-regulated farm ought to possess will answer. We have in mind a young farmer who does all this kind of work, and he is prospering in spite of hard times, cheap products, etc. He raises as much grain and stock as his neighbors who buy everything 'ready' made, and has much more 'ready' cash. Try your hand at it when the weather prevents outside work. Many kitchen things are also easily made.

LOGGING BY STEAM POWER.

A Lowville (Lewis Co., N.Y.) correspondent writes: 'An entirely new departure in this country is logging by steam power, and while the cost of an outfit is about eight thousand dollars, no doubt that amount will be saved in a comparatively short time by the doing away with a large number of men and teams. Forest Commissioner Theodore B. Basselin, is the first to embark in the enterprise of this labor-saving contrivance, which consists of no more nor less than a steam sleigh, which he now has in operation in the big woods above Belfort. The sleigh is of enormous size, and in appearance resembles somewhat a box car. The sleigh is eight feet high, and the bobs six feet wide. The motive power is supplied by a boiler which stands seven feet high, and weighs eight thousand pounds, and two high-pressure engines of three hundred horse-power, weighing five thousand five hundred pounds. There are four immense drive wheels which weigh four thousand pounds, and are driven by an endless chain from the engine. The sleigh is steered somewhat after the manner of a steamboat. The drive wheels are covered for about three-fourths of their circumference by a steam box, into which the steam exhausts; the water falling into the track of the sleigh freezes, and thus makes a road of solid ice. To prevent the drive wheels from slipping, these are supplied with spurs, three inches deep and ten inches long. The sleigh is capable of carrying fifteen thousand feet of logs at one time, which is equivalent to the amount that would ordinarily be drawn by fifteen teams of horses. As above stated, the cost of the outfit is about eight thousand dollars, but it will pay for itself in the saving of team hire, extra men, etc. The sleigh was first put in use the past week, and thus far it works quite satisfactorily. It is at present used in drawing logs from the woods to the barking ground.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

The 'hog cholera' epidemic this season has been one of the worst ever known in the history of the industry in the Western States. The losses have been appalling.

Barnyard quarters are not to be recommended for the dry cow. Where the cows have to be 'lifted' in the spring better sell half the herd and feed all the fodder available to the rest.

While silage is especially used for cattle feeding it also answers a good purpose as sheep feed. Old sheep, yearlings and lambs may be cheaply improved in condition if fed good silage. When sheep are being wintered without roots, corn silage fed has the effect of keeping their digestive organs in healthy condition. It has the same effect on milking ewes as on dairy cows, in keeping up the milk flow to a liberal quantity.

A great many farmers have trouble with their horses' legs for some time after autumn work ceases. In fact that seems to be the commonest season for attacks of 'weed' and 'scratches.' At a recent farmers' club meeting several good horsemen testified to the value of giving a small handful (a large tablespoonful) of Epsom salts in each evening's feed for a couple of weeks. The effect is to keep the blood cool, and the animals in healthy condition.

Jealousy of American farm produce on the part of England has just broken out in a new spot. This time it is directed against the importation of live sheep except under onerous restrictions. It is not so much fear of the introduction of scab among their own flocks as fear on the part of the politicians of displeasing the English farmer vote. Would that the agricultural classes in America commanded as much wholesome respect among lawmakers.—'American Agriculturist.'

The Union Stock Yards Company earned over a million dollars gross during four months to November, with net earnings about two-thirds of that. Fifteen cent corn in Nebraska and Kansas, retailed in the yards at a dollar a bushel, accounts in part for this snug profit to shareholders who get regular dividends on the enormous capitalization of thirteen million dollars. This stock yards charge is about the meanest steal our western stock men are compelled to bear.

An important trial under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals act took place before Sheriff Campbell Smith, Dundee, Scotland, the defendant being Mr. Harry Swan, farmer, Balhungie, Monikie, who had dehorned a number of cattle, some of which died as a result. It was shown that the cattle (stockers from Ireland) were in an unhealthy state before the operation and had not been allowed sufficient time to rally from being driven about the country. The defendant was found not guilty.

One of Ontario's most successful hog breeders (Perth Co.) writes: 'I have used pulped turnips and mangels for swine with the best results. It not only saves grain, but it keeps breeding sows and store hogs very healthy. I am satisfied that a liberal supply of pulped roots fed to growing pigs will give more growth and healthier animals, not liable to founder or become crippled, than if an exclusive grain ration were used. Another advantage is that the pigs are not liable to indigestion, so that when fattening time comes they are not only larger but feed much better than grain-fed pigs.'

What, then, might be considered a safe practice to follow in the feeding and management of the dry cow? First we must discriminate between the cow that takes on flesh easily and readily, and the cow that really cannot be fattened, but after the usual needs of the system have been met, puts the rest in the pail. In the former case, while dry, we would reduce the grain ration sufficient to avoid a very fat condition before parturition, leaving the coarse fodder ration much as usual. Silage, if from well-eared corn, and straw for our beef breeds and their grades will frequently be sufficient, while in some cases a slight admixture of grain will be necessary. In the case of the representatives of the dairy breeds, as we have stated, when they milk to within a short period of parturition, they should be fed almost or quite as liberally as when milking.

It is the tendency of many stock-feeders to undervalue oats for feeding stock other than horses. Now, we have an immense yield this year in many parts of the North American continent, which will keep the price comparatively low. Oats are richer in protein and fat than many of the other coarser grain; in fact, they combine in themselves just about what is considered a well-balanced ration. Not only do oats supply the needs of animals in well-balanced proportions, but rarely, if ever, do animals become sick by over-feeding on them after they have become accustomed to an oat diet. In view of their abundance and cheapness feeders would do well to feed oats rather than buy bran or other foods. To growing cattle, sheep or milch cows, ground oats should be more generally fed than they are.

POULTRY PARAGRAPHS.

The day before Thanksgiving Day 16 to 20 cents was offered for turkeys in Winnipeg, and it was impossible even at those prices to fill demands. Eggs, strictly fresh, are retailing at 30 cents per dozen. Surely there's a chance of making something out of poultry.

Use common tobacco snuff scattered liberally in nests and in the dust beds or wallows. Pour it also into cracks in the poultry house. It is also very effective when sprinkled liberally under the wings and on the neck and comb of grown fowls. When handling fowls in-

fested with vermin or parasites use on the hands woollen gloves well saturated with grease or kerosene oil.

It will not pay one with limited means to risk his all in poultry if he knows nothing about it, and the poultry business, though looked upon as a resort by those who desire to forsake other occupations, is really very unsafe, except when capital and experience are joined. Even with the most experienced persons, the climate, location, cost of food, soil and markets may not be favorable to success. But little risk is incurred when the beginner starts with a small flock, and with patience his flocks in a few years may pay well.

Bury cabbage and turnips so that they can be easily got at. Cut up fine and feed two or three times a week. Shattered clover, scalded hay and chop feed stirred up with the green stuff make a fine winter food. Keep a pot handy, into which potato and apple parings, table scraps, etc., can be thrown. Boil all together and thicken with chop, adding a handful of linseed meal and a pod or two of red pepper. Feed only enough to partially satisfy the hens. Let them scratch for the remainder—out of doors in fine weather, and under the sheds in cut straw on stormy, snowy days.

The feeding of poultry has now become almost a science. The main idea used to be that anything was good enough to feed to the poultry. Now the poultry are fed in a very rational and intelligent manner. They are given rations that are known will stimulate egg-production without causing them to become too fat. When the object is to fatten the poultry quite a different kind of food is given. The fact has also become established that different breeds require dissimilar diet to produce the same effects. The large breeds do not forage to any great extent and would become too fat if fed on certain food that can be allowed the active breeds without any danger of impairing their laying qualities or making them too fat. The low price of wheat last season has done more to convince many farmers that there is a profit to be derived from feeding wheat to fowls than they could be induced before to believe. On many farms hereafter wheat will be fed to the poultry, no matter what the price.

EXPERIMENTAL HEN FEEDING.

At the New York Experimental Station pens of Leghorns and Cochins were fed experimentally to ascertain whether a diet of whole dry grain or a diet partially of crushed and moistened grain gave the best results. Bulletin No. 80 gives the following summary of results :—

1. Two lots of laying hens, of large and small breeds respectively, having their grain food only dry and whole, ate more food at greater cost per fowl and for the live weights than did two similar lots having about thirty-five percent of their grain ground and moistened.

2. A pen of Leghorns, which had for the year 37 percent of their food ground and moistened grain, produced eggs at a greater profit than did an exactly similar pen fed whole grain.

3. Of two like pens of Cochins, the one fed whole grain produced eggs at much less cost than did the pen having ground grain, which result is attributed partly to the exercise assured in feeding whole grain.

4. With the kind of whole grains ordinarily available it is not possible to feed a largely grain ration having as narrow a nutritive ratio—that is, containing as large a proportion of the nitrogenous food constituents—as is perhaps necessary for best results from laying hens.

5. By using some of the highest nitrogenous by-products (such as cottonseed, meal, pea meal, gluten feed, etc.) with ground grain, it is possible to feed a somewhat narrow ration without feeding an excessive amount of meat.

6. With hens fed similar rations, when the hens of smaller breeds give only the same egg yield as the hens of larger breeds, the eggs are more cheaply produced by the smaller hens, but taking into consideration the cost of raising and the ultimate poultry value of the hens, the profits will be equal or more favorable for the larger hens.

WINTER EGG PRODUCTION.

In order to have eggs in winter, the ordinary grain feed must be supplemented with animal and vegetable matter. Hens of any breed will consume a great deal of food before they commence to lay; then they will not need so much When laying, the desire for grain is largely replaced by a craving for animal and vegetable feed and eggshell material, such as old plaster, oyster sheils, etc. Do not conclude that the more feed the more eggs. Too much forcing is not advisable. It is difficult to feed highly for eggs without making some of the hens too fat. A fat hen soon becomes broody. The number of eggs a hen will lay before she begins to sit depends upon her condition when laying.

A laying fowl requires animal food, either cooked or raw, to supply the albumen in the egg. A pound a day is sufficient for a dozen hens. Any kind of meant will do—rabbits, squirrels, etc., are excellent. Feed regularly. A soft, warm mess must be given in the morning. Feed whole grain at noon and in the evening. A very little grain scattered in some clean litter, to keep the hens busy scratching, will suffice at noon, but a full meal should be given at night. Fowls go on to the roost early in the evening and remain until daylight, and this long fast demands a good, substantial meal. Wheat is an excellent egg-producing grain, and is a good noon-day diet. Oats are good if the hens have plenty of sharp grit within reach. As the weather grows colder, more corn may be given. Always feed old corn if it is obtainable. New is apt to cause a looseness of the bowels. Sweet milk is a complete ration for egg production, and should be given daily. Buckwheat once a week is good for laying hens. If they refuse to eat it alone, mix with other grain.

Eggs are flavored by the food on which the hens feed. Those fed on putrid meats, decayed vegetables, and from a dirty surface will lay eggs not fit to eat. Very often eggs condemned as stale are not so old as we think. The musty, unpleasant odor, and flavor come from inferior food. To produce well flavored eggs the hen must have clean food. The feed trough and litter in which the grain is scattered must be clean. The drinking vessel should be scalded twice a week with boiling water. Pure water must be kept before the hens all the time. It is surprising how much a flock will drink in a day. Being one of the principal substances in an egg, laying hens crave it.

The henhouse should be warm and dry. Heat from the sun's rays is sufficient. The hens have a heavier coating of feathers in winter, and are thus prepared by nature for changes. If the house is free from dampness and is built reasonably warm, the hens will not suffer. The early molting hens and the early hatched pullets will be the winter layers. To recapitulate, a warm, dry house, exercise, clean food, pure water, sharp grit, and cleanliness will increase the egg production and give healthy fowls the year round.

A RECORD OF FACTS CONCERNING THE EFFECT OF A COLD STABLE.

Every careful record of an experiment concerning any of the principles of dairy science, becomes at once valuable matter to the careful student. What we don't know is a big volume; what we do know is a small primer. The true dairyman is hungry for facts of experience. We have often spoken of the effect of cold on the milk-giving function. Here is a little bit of an experiment which teaches a lesson:

The grain eaten per day, first, second and third days was corn and cob meal six quarts, wheat chop three quarts, a total of nine quarts per day; fourth and fifth days, two quarts of corn and cob meal and one quart of wheat chop added, making a ration for the fourth and fifth days of twelve quarts feed morning and evening. Sixth and seventh days there was added a noon ration of one quart of cob meal and one quart of wheat chop, making fourteen quarts per day for the last two days. The first three days of the test there was drawn from this cow 146½ pounds of milk, the last three 139½ pounds, a difference of seven pounds in favor of light feeding, but while there was a decrease in milk there was an increase in butter of one-fourth in favor of heavy feeding. I account for the decrease in milk by the fact that when the test began temperature was moderate, but on the third day began to fall and went down to eight degrees below zero, or it was cold enough to freeze manure behind cows in stable. Here is a pointer in favor of warm stables. As only twenty-seven quarts of chop was consumed by the cow the first three days and forty quarts the last three, thirteen quarts was required to keep up animal heat from which I received but little return.—Josiah Gibson in 'National Stockman.'

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS.

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

GENERAL.

DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES.

A.T., Trenton, Ont.—1. Please give Dr. Barnardo's address. 2. Give a short account of his work, stating where the homes are situated. Ans.—1. Head offices of Dr. Barnardo's Homes, 18 to 26 Stepney Causeway, London E., England. 2. Dr. Barnardo began his philanthropic work in 1866, being at the time a young medical student, attached to the London Hospital. Touched by the story of a young waif, he opened, on his own responsibility, a small house in Stepney Causeway, for the accommodation of homeless children. Applications for admission were numerous. The work gradually extended, the central principle of the institution being that 'every applicant should be admitted irrespective of age, creed, nationality, or physical condition; but the inmates of the homes selected for immigration into the colonies are a picked class, consisting of those who have proved themselves to be honest, hard-working and intelligent. Five hundred of these are sent out every year. Some settle in the British Isles, others in the colonies. There are fifty homes altogether, of which thirty-six are in London, nine in the English counties, one in Jersey, one in Scotland, and three in Canada. Two of the Canadian homes are in Ontario, the other consisting of an industrial farm of 10,000 acres, is at Russell, Manitoba. Over 6,500 boys and girls have been placed in colonial situations, of whom ninety-eight percent have been successful; 23,000 children of different ages having passed through the homes; the total expenses of the different institutions for food alone being £150 or $750 daily. The children are taught various occupations; 14 different trades being open to the choice of these inmates, at the shops on Stepney Causeway; 5,000 children are living in British homes. Fresh cases are being admitted at the rate of from fifty to sixty per week.

CONCERNING PARROTS.

Subscriber.—Please give the following information concerning parrots:—1. How long do they live? 2. What causes them to scratch themselves? 3. How should they be fed when moulting? 4. How should they be bathed? 5. Which is the best kind for talking? 6. What temperature should they be kept in? Ans.—1. Grey birds live from ninety to one hundred years; Macaws, to seventy; Cubans (average) twenty-five. 2. Eating meat in quantities will cause parrots to scratch. Take away the meat and feed on sunflower seed and hemp, especially the latter, for general food. Bread soaked in milk or weak tea and coffee is good twice per week. 3. Give celery and raw onions in addition to usual food. Sunflower seed is always good. 4. They should have a sand or gravel bath. Once a week they may be sprinkled with water and afterwards placed in a warm room and allowed to walk or fly about; care being taken to keep them out of draughts. 5. The small grey Cuban is the best for talking and whistling. Grey birds use the longest sentences and are the most intelligent. Mexicans with green bodies and yellow heads are the best birds for singing. 6. Ordinary temperature; say from 60 to 70 degrees Fahrenheit.

MALTE BRUN AND GREAT BRITAIN.

Subscriber, North Bedeque.—Please answer the following questions: 1. Can you give a short account of the life of Malte Brun? 2. Does the term Great Britain include Ireland, or England and Scotland only. Ans.—1. The distinguished geographer, Malte Brun, was born on Aug. 12, 1775, at Thysted, in Denmark. He died at Paris on Dec. 14, 1826. His real name was Malte Conrad Bruun; after settling in France he became known by the more familiar name. He was a famous poet while living at Copenhagen, and also a distinguished pamphleteer. In 1800 he was sentenced by the Danish Government to perpetual banishment. He advocated the principles of the French Revolution; finding asylum first in Sweden, and then in Paris. He looked forward to a political career, but protested against Napoleon's ambitious personal views. Thenceforward he associated himself with Mentelle and Herben in the compilation of the 'Geographie Mathematique.' In a few years he became one of the foremost geographers in France. Malte Brun founded with others the Geographical Society of Paris, originated the Annales des Voyages in 1808, and wrote six volumes of the celebrated 'Précis de Géographie Universelle.' 2. Great Britain is used for the British Empire as a whole, but not for the British Isles as a whole. When spoken of in a local, and narrower sense, it only includes England and Scotland. For instance, we use the term 'United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.'

NOTICE.

Those who ask questions should always write their names and addresses on the paper which contains the question, instead of placing it upon a separate sheet.

LEGAL.

ONTARIO.

EXECUTORS—SECURITY.

Nelson, Ont—A dies and leaves a will with B and C as executors, and a few legatees. Can any one of the heirs compel B and C to give bonds or security to the effect that when payments are due, the money will be forthcoming? Am not satisfied with the actions of one of the executors, and if illegal, want him to give security for moneys left in his hands. Can I compel him to give security? Ans.—No.

A FOREST FIRE.

Subscriber, Ont.—A farmer puts fire in a 'slash' in the month of June to clear the land. The fire runs through the woods of the lot next his lot, and destroys some timber. The owner of the timber asks for damages from the farmer who put out the fire, as he was not notified that this 'slash' was to be set a-fire. Is the farmer who set the fire liable for damages? Ans.—We think so.

TEMPORARY CLOSING OF A POST-OFFICE.

'Witness' Reader, N.S.—A post-office in a small mining village, which makes up tri-weekly mails, and at which the people of the surrounding country, within a radius of two miles, get their mail, is closed two hours each day, from twelve o'clock until one, and from six until seven o'clock p.m. During these hours the office is positively closed, and stamps cannot be purchased, although there is a slot in the window for mailing letters. Does the law allow the postmaster of said office to close during the hours above mentioned? Ans.—The post-office inspector for the postal division in which the office in question is situated should be seen or written to regarding the matter.

DEHORNING CATTLE.

J.A.S., Ont.—Have we an act in Ontario concerning the dehorning of cattle? Ans.—No.

NAMES AFTER A DIVORCE.

Old Subscriber, Ont.—A party marries in Ontario, and shortly afterwards moves to the United States. The wife of said party gives birth to a child whom this husband claims is not his own. He, therefore, obtains a divorce, giving him the privilege by law to marry again. Should this woman still bear her husband's name, she not being his lawful wife? By what name should the child be called? Ans.—We cannot answer your questions definitely without seeing the act or decree whereby the divorce was granted. But for all that appears from your statement of case we are unable to see any sufficient reason why the woman and child are not legally to be called and known as to surname by that of the husband.

PREVENTING A DISPOSAL OF CHATTELS.

Subscriber, Ont.—In a case where the wife has the deed of the farm, has she the right of the disposal of the stock and implements when said stock and implements belonged to the husband before the deed was given to the wife? 2. In case she has not, how can she be prevented from doing so? Ans. 1. No; that is to say her having title to the real estate would not give her any such right in respect of the chattels. 2. An injunction might be obtained from the purpose by one sufficiently interested in such chattels, from the proper court in that behalf, and served upon her.

Hudasaville, Manitoba.—Ans.—You will require to consult, personally a local lawyer.

ALCOHOL AND LONGEVITY.

Dr. Crothers, of Hartford, who has had long experience in the management of institutions for the inebriate and insane, says that 'inebriety is the active cause of from fifteen to fifty percent of all insanity; from thirty to eighty percent of all idiocy; from sixty to ninety percent of all pauperism, and from fifty to eighty-five percent of all crime,' then asks the question, 'Who can estimate the relief of the taxpayers by the removal of the perils to both property and life from drunkenness?' Dr. Day, of Boston, in his late annual report of the Washington Home for the Treatment of Inebriates, says: 'On the individual the effect of vicious alcoholic indulgence is disease of the body. Sooner or later it must succumb. Disease of the mind is not far off. It may be delirium or insanity.' Dr. Formad found in the dead house autopsies of the Philadelphia Hospital that in 250 chronic alcoholists nearly ninety percent had fatty degeneration of the liver, sixty percent had congestion or a dropsical state of the brain; the same number an inflamed or degenerated stomach, while not quite one percent had normal kidneys. To be convinced of the cause of so much pauperism in the country, we have only to examine the statistics of the liquor traffic in the United States. 'According to the report of Internal Revenue Commissioner Mills, for the year 1892, the patrons of the saloons paid $609,000,000 for whiskey and $617,258,460 for beer, a total of $1,226,259,460, the interest of which for one minute at six percent per annum is $8,515.68.' This would more than pay off the national debt, and would feed and clothe all the poor of the country. When we look abroad over the world and take a birdeye's view of the evil effects of intemperance in its various aspects, its production of disease and death, the destruction of happiness and home, pauperism and crimes innumerable with general demoralization, we are astonished that any thinking man, much less a physician, should come to the conclusion that drinking men and drunkards enjoy greater longevity than total abstainers.—'Medical Progress.'

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Brantford Grain Grinders and Wind Mills.—The attention of our readers is called to the advertisement in this issue of Goold, Shapley and Muir Co., (Ltd) Brantford, Ont., manufacturers of the celebrated Ideal Steel pumping and power Wind Mills and Maple Leaf Grain Grinders. They will be pleased to answer any and all enquiries about their goods.

THE SULTAN'S 'DEVIL'S CURRENT.'

WHERE THE DESPOT DROWNS HIS VICTIMS IN THE DARK WATERS OF THE BOSPHORUS.

HORRIBLE NIGHT MURDERS WHICH HAVE SENT UNTOLD MEN AND WOMEN TO DEATH.

Along Europe's most terrible stream, the Bosphorus, flowing dark, deep and swift from the Black Sea past the gilded minarets of Constantinople, there is one dread ribbon through its entire length known as the 'Devil's Current.' With inconceivable rapidity the water rushes madly down to the Mediterranean, leaving far behind, as a king of racers distances his fleetest runners, the flying currents on either side. Reddened with tragedy this ribbon of water has long been the scene of the most dastardly, cowardly and always silent crimes of the world. It has been the pet of successive Sultans, the shifty stages of Turkey's bloodiest dramas.

The Golden Horn, that famous, broad-bosomed harbor of the near-by Orient, divides Constantinople, or Istamboul, as the Greek Church called the historic metropolis, into two sections. Two bridges of iron bind together the two halves of the Sultan's town. To the north-east is Pera, the foreign quarter, the city, as good Mussulmans term it, of the Franks. Across the Horn is Moslemdom, properly Stamboul, and on the great rounded point where Horn and Bosphorus meet are the many palaces of His Majesty, among them his seraglio of white and gold, that vast harem at which the entire civilized world looks askance. Most prominent of all, survival of the old Church of Byzantium, though now Mahomet's temple, the golden minarets of the Mosque of St. Sophia, visible far away on the Bosphorus, glitter at eventide from the rays of the setting sun.

Seraglio Point, on whose shore Horn and Bosphorus mingle their waters, is but a few rods distant from the 'Devil's Current,' which at this point nears the land, as if by some dread design. In the dead of night, its waters lit only by the pale stars, time and again swift, long black caiques have glided out with muffled oars pulled by black-garbed servants bent on their master's cruel bidding. Here crimes of a horror that it is hard to picture have been perpetrated unwitnessed. Plash, down in the deep, dark waters, struggling, but voiceless, unwept, unconfined and unsung, form after form has gone to death because of the caprice or hatred of the fretful, dark-eyed man in the palace on the height.

RED WITH INNOCENT BLOOD.

More corpses of men and women this grim current has borne upon its breast than any other stream in all the regions of the globe. All who have sunk into its tide of death will never be known, but the ghastly whims of the commander of the faithful have thrown to it dainty women, valiant soldiers, ardent statesmen and youths whose only fault was that they loved their country too well. In the embrace of this cold current has been stifled forever a large share of Turkey's patriotism, ability and womanly loveliness.

Abdul Hamid, though he seems from his presence to be the most relentless of all the Sultans, is but following in the footsteps of the Padishahs that have gone before him. These crimes have been going on silently, stealthily, fiendishly, for centuries. But Abdul Hamid, his hands already stained with the blood of Armenians and other lawless acts committed in his domain, put the final touch, which has aroused the whole civilized world, when by his express orders within the past month he deliberately drowned like dogs a score of brilliant and patriotic youths whose one aim was the betterment of their country, and who belonged to that fearless thoughtful, earnest band the Young Turkish party.

Though the Mussulman potentate now cringes feverishly at the feet of all the powers of the Old World, asking pardon for his iniquities and promising lavish reforms, there is little question that during the past few years wholesale sacrifices to the 'Devil's Current' have been going on with the virulence of seventy years ago, when, with one fell swoop, the Janizaries were wiped off the face of the earth. That was a crime some details of which have gone down to history.

THE LITTLE GATE TO DEATH.

Down by the water's edge, along the sea wall of the old city, and on the beach below the palace terraces, the little gate or door, with its arched top from which the Janizaries were thrown one by one after they had been bowstrung by order of the reigning Padishah, is still to be seen. WhenJanizaries were sent to their death a gun boomed forth as each body was cast into the Bosphorus, signalling to the imperial despot that vengeance had been wreaked on his enemies.

The little door has been the scene, besides, of many a harem romance and the gate of death for many a seraglio favorite. The novelist, Marion Crawford, tells the oft-repeated story in a single sapient sentence. 'Tradition,' he remarks, 'says that through that narrow water gate more than one rebellious beauty of the harem was carried out, sewn in a weighted sack, that her soul might explate her folly and her body feed the fish of the Bosphorus.'

It is impossible even to estimate the number of frail fair ones that have met this awful death, for the harem of the Moslem autocrat is a sealed book to the outer world. What goes on behind its ever-closed doors, what has gone on for generations past, will never be told. Fifteen hundred inmates make up the harem of the Sultan, and it is a remarkable fact that the seraglio is constantly recruited at an enormous rate, slave girls being continually brought from all parts of the Turkish dominions, particularly Georgia. Children are also secured, taken in at a tender age and placed under the charge of women of experience to be trained in manners, music and dancing and fitted for the position of harem favorites. What becomes of the older inmates in many cases may be readily surmised.

HAREM WIVES AND CHILDREN.

A harem is a little world, in fact, by itself. Its constitution is peculiar and known by few. Into four classes the women and girls are divided. At the head stand the Kadines, who are more or less legitimate wives, though never officially espoused. It should be remembered that it is not the custom for the Turkish Sultan to marry, though instances of Padishahs having done so are matters of history.

These women of the first class—the Kadines—number four. They are the grandes dames of harem life. Each has her equal court in every detail, from mistresses of robes down to scullions. Though seemingly equal in rank, there is some slight difference in title. The first is called the Bach-Kadine. Then comes the Skindji-Kadine, or second lady; the Artanic-Kadine, or middle lady, and the Kutchuk-Kadine, or little lady.

Over all these, however, the mother of the reigning Sultan (or his foster mother if his own mother be dead) has pre-eminence. She is called Valide-Sultane, and her title is Tatchal-Mastourat, or 'Crown of the Veiled Heads.' The whole harem acknowledges her as complete mistress of the household. No one dares dispute her sway, and no one dares come unsummoned before her, nor can any woman of the harem venture into her presence save in full court dress, and without a mantle, be the weather warm or cold. She has full charge of all details of the household, and is widely honored. Her assistant is the Hasnoda Ousta, grand mistress of the robes and tressurer, usually an elderly woman, who has the title of Vice-Valide.

The second class of women of the harem are Ikbals, or favorites, from among whom the Kadines are usually selected whenever a vacancy occurs in their ranks. The third class of harem beauties are the Guienzdes, literally, 'The young ladies who are pleasant in the eyes' of their master, who may in their turn attain to the dignity of Ikbals. The fourth class is known as the Alaikes, and consists of the children, who are gradually trained in the ways of the harem. When they get to be old enough they begin to serve the Kadines, and frequently rise to the highest ranks.

At this point an interesting question suggests itself. What becomes of the harem children? Unquestionably few of them ever grow up; unquestionably, too, there are many born, and the rate of mortality in the Sultan's palace is high. It is known that generations ago the most if not all, of the daughters of the Padishah somehow died in very early infancy. The present Sultan is said to be less severe on this point than were his ancestors. Yet at all events few children grow up in the Turkish seraglio.

Contrary to accepted belief, the Turkish harem woman is not altogether the indolent individual, spending all her days lolling upon cushions of silk, that she was several generations ago. Though the Sultan is cruel, though he has no conscience and shows little mercy, he allows the women much more personal liberty than might be imagined. Their faces hidden and their forms concealed in the regulation yashmak and feridje, they drive, pay visits, go to bazaars and are often seen on the Grande Rue de Pera, the great driveway of the Frank quarter of Constantinople, and other public promenades. Never however, are they seen on foot. They have enjoyable times within the four walls of the harem, where many entertainments are given and in the palace grounds is a little theatre in which all sorts of performances take place.

DROWNED IN A SACK.

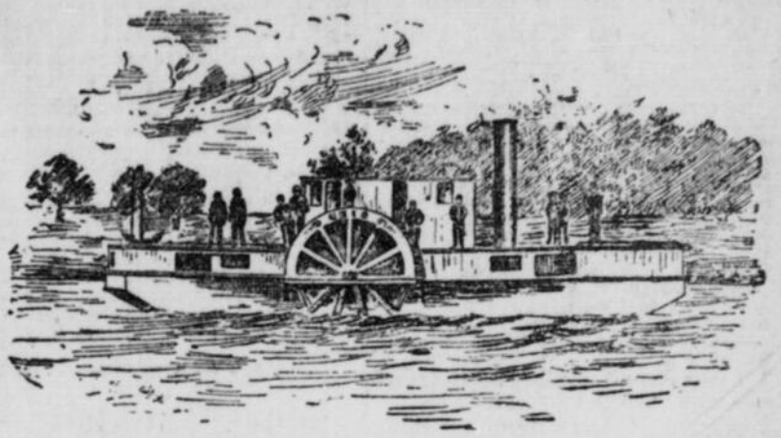
Nevertheless this freedom is only a mock one. These women are continually watched by spies, and should they venture to cast even a look upon any man they might pass, their case is hopeless. According to the Sultan's views there is infidelity in a look. He orders but one punishment for anything of that sort, and that is death. Death in the 'devil's current,' tossed like a leaf in the arms of the wave.

It has always been the popular idea that the sacks in which these women are sewn up and then tossed to the mercy of the current are heavily weighted. But that is not the case. The account of an eye witness of the tragic death of one of the Sultan's harem favorites proves that the grim monarch of Turkey has no idea of extending even such mercy to the woman he has condemned to death. Painless and sudden sinking, a quick merging into eternity, is not for her—she must be tortured as she dies.

So far as is known this is the only authentic account of the terrible death that is meted out to the frail woman who has somehow offended her imperial master. The simple, dramatic narrative is given complete. The writer lived for many years in Constantinople, and knew the customs of the Turks, their mode of life and their opinions in all detail. He says:

'There is no romance in one of these frightful executions—all is harsh, unmitigated horror! The victim may, or may not, be young and beautiful; her executioners have no opportunity of judging. She may be the impersonation of grace and they must remain equally ignorant of the fact, for she has neither power nor opportunity to excite sympathy, were she the loveliest houri whoever escaped from the paradise of Mahomet.

'I have a friend, a man in place and power, who had been detained in the palace of one of the ministers until three hours past midnight, and who on passing across the deep bay near the Castle of Europe, was startled by perceiving two caiques bearing lights, lying upon their oars in the centre of the stream. His curiosity being excited, he desired his boatmen to pull towards them, when at the instant he came alongside he discovered that they were filled by police officers; and at the same moment a female, closely shrouded in a yashmak and with the mouth of the sack, into which the whole body had been thrust, tied about her throat, was lifted in the arms of two men from the bottom of the furthest caique and flung into the deep waters of the bay. As no weight had been appended to the sack the miserable woman almost instantly reappeared upon the surface, when she was beaten down by the oars of the boatmen, and this ruthless and revolting ceremony was repeated several times ere the body finally sank. The ministers of death lingered yet awhile to convince themselves that the body would not reappear.'—N. Y. 'World.'



THE WARPING TUG 'OHIO,' NO. 29.

FOR LAND OR WATER.

Last week our readers were furnished with a description of a strange looking craft in operation in Denmark that ran on land and water, proceeding on rails when out of the water, like an ordinary car. Here is an invention, the Alligator Warping Tug, which the inventors say will climb hills and go through swamps and woods, or up small streams from one lake to another; in fact, it will go anywhere. Simcoe, Ont., is the home of this boat, which has been patented in Canada and the United States; and the following particulars are from the Simcoe 'Reformer': 'In the 'Alligator Warping Tug,' lumbermen think that they have just what they have been looking for for a long time. Lumbering operations have of late years been driven so far back among ranges of small lakes connected by narrow and uncertain outlets that it has become a serious question how to get timber and logs over these lakes and outlets during the short season of high water. The old horse capstan has been found too slow, besides being awkward and involving much loss of time in moving it from place to place. The 'Alligator' is intended to take the place of the capstan, and does it too. After warping down a boom of logs it will return with the empty boom, doing the work cheaply and thoroughly, with a great saving of time and number of men. The engine of the 'Alligator' can be thrown in gear to drive the paddle-wheels or to drive the cable drum which holds from half a mile to a mile of five-eighth cast steel wire cable. The hull is built scow shape, and is thirty-seven feet long and ten feet beam, decked all over, with berths for the sleeping accommodation of four men arranged in the bow. The bottom is of three-inch white oak plank, the sides of pine, six inches thick, laid in white lead. At intervals of twelve inches, five-eighth inch bolts run through from top to bottom. On the bottom of the boat two runners are placed, six feet apart, each runner being six by eight inches, shod with three-eighth by eight inch steel or iron. Part of the bottom and all up the bow of the boat is also covered with steel boiler plate. A steel drum is placed on her bow, over which the cable runs in paying out or winding in. There is also a carriage in the bow with two shive pulleys which is moved backward and forward across the bow by a screw and drive chain operated by the engineer from the inside. This arangement winds the cable level on the drum. The boiler is hung on an axle in the centre, a screw being arranged on the front end to enable the fireman to tip the boiler forward or back, in order to keep it level when going up or down hill, in crossing a portage. The boiler is of special design, twenty-two horse power and will furnish steam to warp ten hours with three-quarters of a cord of dry wood of any kind. The engine is nine by nine inch, and will make from one to three hundred strokes per minute, propelling the boat from five to six miles per hour, either backward or forward, as may be required in warping.'

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PICTOGRAPHS OF THE ALGONQUINS.

NEW DISCOVERY OF GREAT ROCK PAINTINGS.

ABORIGINAL ARTISTS' WORK ON THE CLIFFS OF LAKE MASSANOG.

(Ottawa Correspondence of the New York 'Herald.')

An excursion party, piloted recently through the wooded wilds of South Renfrew County by the wife of Senator McLaren, of Perth, happened upon a number of Indian pictographs, which are exciting the interest of Canadian enthnologists. Among the party was Dr. Beeman, of Perth, an ardent archaeologist, who made photographs of the figures. The discovery was made on the east shore of Lake Massanog, in Barrie township, not far from Weslemecon Lake, visited some time ago by Dr. A. F. Chamberlain, of Clark University, Worcester Mass.

The rocks along the shore of Lake Massanog rise to a height of three hundred feet above the water level. They consist of granite and marble and it is along the base of these rocks, not more than six feet above the waters of the lake, that these paintings occur. They extend for upward of two miles along the shore, at wide intervals, but are more numerous toward the northern end.

These productions of the aboriginal artist are executed in well defined lines, from half an inch to two inches wide, drawn with a red pigment, probably hematite or ochre. There are representations of arrows, trees, canoes, crosses, anchor-like figures series of strokes, denoting numbers, probably; figures of animals and men. Scientists who have studied these sketches pronounce them the work of Algonquin Indians, a tribe noted for their predilection for picture-making.

Dr. George M. Dawson, C.M.G., director of the Geological Survey of Canada, is perhaps the leading authority in this country upon Indian archaeology. I had him examine the sketches of these Lake Massanog paintings recently. He said he considered them chiefly valuable as an addition to our knowledge of aboriginal progress.

'I have seen many of these pictographs



PETROGLYPH AT ESOPUS, N.Y.

in western Canada,' he said, 'and I have remarked that the Indians themselves attach very little importance or meaning to them. They have little or no superstitious significance, and only in a very few cases, as, for instance, when their undoubted age is accepted as proof of supernatural origin, do the Indians regard them with veneration. Many that I have seen in Manitoba and British Columbia appear to be but the production of the immediate predecessors of the Indian people of to-day. Very often, too, they appear to have been the production of some loitering aborigine, who thus employed his time while waiting on shore for a turn of the tide, or, perhaps, a change of wind.

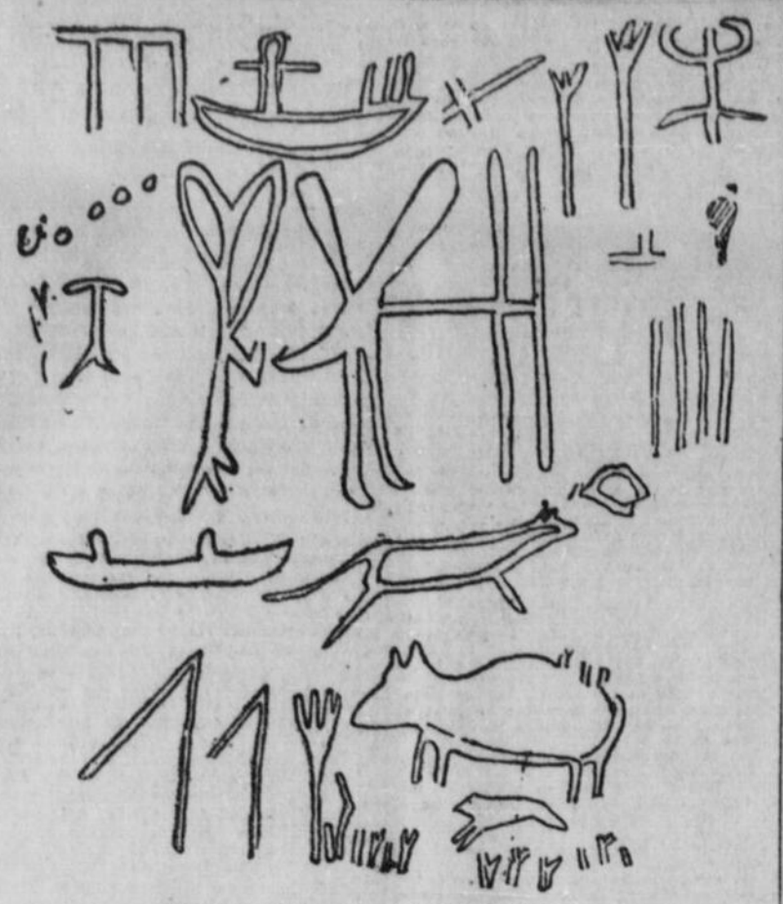
'That, in the majority of instances their recondite significance is valueless I firmly believe. Doubtless the markings were designed in many cases to record passing events, or to convey to friends following the same path intelligence of noteworthy incidents, or, perhaps, to convey to them by well understood characters directions as to the course to be pursued in warlike or hunting expeditions.'

Dr. Dawson regards as the most eminent authority on these subjects Colonel Garrick Mallery. And for the most reliable data upon the picture writing of American Indians he referred me to the report of Colonel Mallery's researches made to the American Bureau of Ethnology. In that report, 1893, he says:

'The information thus far obtained about the petroglyphs in Canada is meagre. This may be partly due to the fact that through the region of the Dominion now most thoroughly known the tribes have generally resorted for their pictographic work to the bark of birch trees, which material is plentiful and well adapted for the purpose. Indeed, the same fact affords an explanation of the paucity of rock carvings or paintings in the lands immediately south of the boundary line separating the United States from the British possessions.

'It must be considered that the country on both sides of that boundary was in general heavily timbered, and that even if petroglyphs are there they may not as yet have been noticed. But that the mere plenty of birch bark does not evince the actual absence of rock pictures in regions where there was also an abundance of suitable rocks, and where the native inhabitants were known to be pictographers, is shown by the account given of the multitudes of such pictures lately discovered in a single district in Nova Scotia. It is confidently believed that many pictographs will yet be found in the Dominion.

The discovery just made on the shores of Lake Massanog proves the correctness of Colonel Mallery's prediction. Moreover, this eminent ethnologist seems to attach a higher archaeological importance



PICTOGRAPHS AT LAKE MASSANOG.

to the picture-writings of the North American Indians than does the director of the Canadian Geologicia Survey. Colonel Mallery discovered on Nipegon Bay, about thirty miles west of Lake Superior, a number of pictures representing Indians in canoes, wild animals and the like, which he supposes to be of great antiquity as the Indians whom he met in the district had no traditions concerning them, and were themselves certainly devoid of any artistic tendencies.

One of the most interesting petrographs in North America is that at Esopus, N.Y., concerning which Schoolcraft, writes:

'There is a pictographic Indian inscription (now obliterated) in the valley of the Hudson, above the Highlands, which, from its antiquity and character, appears to denote the era of the introduction of firearms and gunpowder among the aboriginal tribes of that valley—namely, between 1609 and 1614.'

While it is not likely that much valuable information will ever be gained from these carvings or paintings, they are nevertheless important as showing the grades of culture reached by their authors and the subjects which interested them.

EDUCATIONAL WORK IN CANADA.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Important changes in our school systems are in the near future. Excellent in most respects as they are still they contain elements of discord which must be eliminated. For years past the school question has been in a state at once unsatisfactory and disturbing. Our ways are not equal. Separate schools, accompanied by exemption from taxation, are granted to one sect and another is asking the logical question, 'If due to one why not to all?' Accordingly, at a recent meeting of an Episcopalian synod in Toronto two distinct proposals were brought forward to secure the extension of the privilege hitherto held exclusively in Ontario by Roman Catholics. The same purpose was exhibited by a majority of the speakers on the question of schools when that subject was under discussion in the meeting of the synod of the same church a few weeks ago in Montreal. Changes of some kind will take place, and it is our duty to see that they are beneficial, not retrograde and injurious. Separate schools for all who demand them means the destruction of our wide and liberal public school system and the establishment of a weak, injurious and ineffective system of denominational schools. To this we cannot believe the intelligent people of Canada will ever consent. Sectarians to whom the advancement of their ecclesiastical organization is of more value than the good of the commonwealth, may beg for state favors to enable them to teach their limited views of religion but they will probably supplicate in vain. The desire of the citizens is that we may advance, not recede, in this vital matter. In view of this manifest determination to improve our methods we again ask from such as object to secular schools a proposal which will do justice to all, and secure the best educational facilities. Here let me say what will in one sentence answer several objectors collectively. I do not affect to be able to propose a plan which will be an end of strife, but an endeavoring simply to present a method which will give the best education without doing an injustice to any. This I hold purely secular schools would accomplish, and if any are so indolent or incompetent as to endeavor to obtain for their children the religious training they will not give let them pay for it as an extra, but receive no aid from the public chest to which all taxpayers, irrespective of their creed, contribute their proportion.

To still the unreasoning clamorings of bigoted sectarians who wish to draw money out of the taxpayers at large to pay teachers in separate schools for making the children as narrow as they themselves are, is to attempt the impossible. Deal justly with them and public sentiment will effectually silence them in the near future. Pardon me for saying that you prudently express what I will interpret as a fear in your first sentence in the editorial 'The Secular School,' in these words: 'It is probable that in the long run the state will need to take its hands off education altogether, as it has had to do off religion,' yet you add in the same article the wise suggestion in which you declare it probable that in the future the state will do no more than see to it that primary instruction is within the reach of all. This is one of the most important functions of government for when a state allows a man to grow up in ignorance it is guilty of a great political sin of leaving in its raw state the richest natural production to be found within its limits. The state should furnish educational facilities for all and compel all, with reasonable exceptions, to avail themselves of the opportunities afforded to transform the raw material of possible mental force into the manufactured article of an educated man.

A few words regarding the valuable article of Mr. McMurchy, though it does not help to solve our problem as they who demand unconditionally that there shall be religious teaching in the public schools would desire:

1. The plea for the bible which he presents is in favor of it as a text-book for teaching pure English. This is not the reason for which all the strife about religious teaching is forced upon us. It is the morality resultant that is the plea, not purely the value of the bible from a literary point of view.

2. But do these extracts favor bible teaching in public schools? Bunyan was not taught the bible in public schools, and Ruskin, in this very quotation, uses these words: 'My mother's list of chapters with which learned every syllable accurately, she established my soul in life,' etc. Here home-teaching is enthroned, and not a word about the value of the religion taught by the school-master.

3. The whole force of this able article by Mr. McMurchy goes to prove that in the Ontario Protestant schools, where they have the bible as a text-book, the pupils were more familiar with heathen mythology than with biblical knowledge. Mr. MacMurchy's words regarding his test of the knowledge of these pupils is a terrible indictment of the system of what is erroneously called teaching religion in public schools. He says: 'Judging from these results one might sometimes be in a little doubt as to whether these children have been brought up in Christian or heathen homes.'

This testimony is disheartening to such as hold that the public school is the place in which religious teaching is a necessity. It furnishes too frequently a place for the consciences of negligent parents, while the children leaning upon this broken reed have to bear the consequences. To the writer it appears that in the near future Canada shall have the following dilemma forced upon her: All public state-supported schools purely secular, with no aid to schools for sectarian teaching, nor tax exemptions for the supporters of such schools; or the destruction of our public school system, and a system of sectarian schools established. Which shall it be? If Manitoba would confine her public school curriculum to purely secular teaching and leave each denomination to pay for instruction teaching in its peculiar creed, if it desired such a school, her position would be unassailable from the standpoint of even-handed justice to all. SPECTATOR.

Nov. 30, 1895.

HOPE FOR THE CANCER-STRICKEN.

The conviction is gaining ground that cancer is parasitic, that it is a microbial disease, like tuberculosis. If this should prove to be so, the cure of several large classes of cancer is within sight. The results of operations during the past fifteen years certainly point in this direction. Speaking at the British Medical Association's annual congress in July last Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson made the assertion that cancer statistics would have to be rewritten, so large had been the proportion of cures during the last decade or two. But there are certain qualifications of this otherwise satisfactory progress. The most important of these are that the cancers which have been 'cured' on so considerable a scale have been on or near the external surface of the body, and they have been diagnosed and operated upon at very early stages of their growth. Cancers of internal organs, which are seldom diagnosed very early, and which cannot be reached by the surgeon's knife, still present the same hopeless features as before. On the point of early diagnosis and operation, Dr. Roux of Lausanne has collected some important statistics. According to these classes of cancer, which offer reasonable hopes of cure if operated upon early, are lost in as many as sixty-two percent of cases, for the simple reason that they are brought to the operator a few months too late. In another class, still more favorable, twelve percent seek operation when all hope is past, and as many as fifty percent present themselves when it is too late to do anything but palliative operations. The moral for all persons is that in every case where the least suspicion of the presence of a new growth is entertained medical advice should be sought without the loss of an hour; and the urgent warning to family practitioners is that as soon as they are convinced of the presence of a new growth they should take the operating surgeon into their councils without the delay of a day. —'The London Hospital.'

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

The Records of Crime in Canada for a Year.

LARGER INCREASE IN ONTARIO AND QUEBEC THAN IN OTHER PROVINCES.

The criminal statistics of the Dominion of Canada for the year ended Sept. 30, 1894, reported by the Minister of Agriculture has just been issued.

During the year 1894, there were 7,601 charges of indictable offences in the criminal courts of Canada, an increase of 835 over the previous year. From that number of charges, 2,282 were acquitted, 14 detained for lunacy, and 47 received no sentence through several causes, such as 'nolle prosequi,' 'jury disagreed,' 'bail forfeited,' etc., while in 1893 out of 6,766 charges, there were 2,053 acquittals, 9 detained for lunacy, and 74 cases receiving no sentence.

The number of convictions is therefore reduced to 5,258 or 10.50 per 10,000 inhabitants in 1894, as compared with 4,630, or 9.36 per 10,000 inhabitants in 1893, for the several provinces in the following order:

PROVINCES.	Number of Convictions.		Number of Convictions per 10,000 inhabitants.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
New Brunswick	121	109	8.76	3.39
Prince Edward Island	24	39	2.20	3.57
Nova Scotian	199	182	4.40	4.01
Manitoba	168	186	9.13	9.95
Quebec	1,374	1,653	9.06	10.80
Ontario	2,315	2,682	10.75	12.33
The Territories	135	171	12.64	15.40
British Columbia	294	296	26.11	19.57
	4,630	5,258	9.36	10.50

As will be seen by the above table, the number of convictions during the year 1894, has diminished in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and British Columbia, while it has increased in all the other provinces, more especially in Ontario and Quebec. Out of the above number of convictions, 377 belonged to the female sex in 1894, against 343 in 1893, 13.0 percent were young offenders under 16 years of age in 1894, against 14.4 in 1893. The educational states of the convicted for 1894 stands thus: Unable to read or write, 13.1 percent; having an elementary education, 74.6 percent; having a superior education, 2.1 percent; against 18.9, 71.2, and 1.9 respectively for 1893.

The use of liquors is represented by the following figures; Moderate, 54.3 percent; immoderate, 38.0 percent in 1894; against 54.4 and 37.5 percent respectively in 1893. Out of the 5,258 convictions, 4,517 relate to persons convicted for the first time; 365 to persons convicted for the second time; and 376 to persons convicted three times and over in 1894; against 3,828, 465 and 337 respectively in 1893:

The following table gives a detail of the several sentences for the years 1893 and 1894:—

	1893.	1894.
Sentenced to option of a fine..	817	798
Sentenced to jail for less than one year	2,114	2,423
Sentenced to jail for one year and less than two..	234	263
Sentenced to penitentiary for two years and under five	274	383
Sentenced to penitentiary for five years and over	137	173
Sentenced to penitentiary for life	1	9
Sentenced to reformatories	168	190
Sentenced to death..	6	11
Other sentences, such as bound to keep the peace, sentence deferred, etc.	879	998
Totals	4,630	5,258

In Class I., 'Offences against the person,' into which are included: murder, manslaughter, assault, etc., etc., the number of convictions has increased by 3.5 percent, the figures being 1,128 for 1893, and 1,168 for 1894. In this class Ontario and Manitoba show a larger increase than the other provinces. In Class II., 'Offences against property with violence,' including burglary, house and shop-breaking, etc., etc., the number of convictions was 262 for 1893, and 450 for 1894; the increase in this class being principally in Ontario and Quebec. Class III., 'Offences against property without violence,' comprising larceny, horse and cattle stealing, embezzlement, fraud and false pretences, etc., etc., shows an increase of 16.7 percent during the year; the figures being 2,801 for 1893, against 3,280 for 1894. In this class all the provinces, with the exception of New Brunswick, show an increase in the number of convictions. In Class IV., 'Malicious offences against property,' the number of convictions for 1893 was 68, against 56 for 1894; Ontario and Manitoba, in this class, showing the greater decrease. Class V., 'Forgery and offences against the currency,' also shows a slight decrease in the number of convictions, the figures being 46 in 1893, against 37 in 1894. In Class VI., 'Other offences not included in the foregoing classes,' the figures stand thus: 225 convictions in 1893, and 277 in 1894. The higher increase in this class are to be found in Quebec and Ontario, where the total convictions for the two provinces amounted to 118 in 1893, against 238 in 1894, and the larger decrease in British Columbia, where the figures fell from 69 to 15.

There was a small decrease of 116 in the total number of summary convictions for the Dominion during the year, there being 30,907 convictions, as against 31,023 convictions for 1893. The provinces showing a decrease are: Ontario, 1,014; British Columbia, 249; New Brunswick, 206, and Manitoba, 142; and those showing an increase are: Quebec, 806; Nova Scotia, 511; the Territories, 91, and Prince Edward Island, 87. Out of the above number of summary convictions, 3,042 or 9.8 percent, belong to females in 1894, against 3,156, or 10.17 percent in 1893. During the year there was a diminution of 526 in the number of offences against the liquor license acts, also a diminution of 93 in the cases of drunkenness.

A new table has been introduced in the present report giving the number of fines imposed by police magistrates and other justices of the peace. According to this table there were 27,100 persons sentenced to pay fine by the several police magistrates and justices of the peace of Canada during the year 1894, which fines amounted to $139,426.

The following table gives the total number of convictions (indictable and summary) with the number of inhabitants for each conviction returned by provinces, in the order of criminality:—

	Total convictions.		Number of inhabitants for each Conviction.	
	1893.	1894.	1893.	1894.
Prince Edward Island.	359	461	304	237
Nova Scotia..	1,954	2,448	231	185
Manitoba	1,300	1,176	134	159
New Brunswick	2,423	2,205	133	146
Quebec	9,762	10,847	155	189
Ontario	17,363	16,715	124	150
The Territories	749	876	142	127
British Columbia	1,744	1,437	65	84
Canada	35,653	36,165	139	128

By the above table it will be seen that the total number of convictions has increased in the provinces of Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Quebec and the Territories, while it has decreased in New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia.

The number of cases tried before a jury during the year 1894 was 994, against 943 in 1893.

During the year 1894, there were 166 cases in which the prerogative of mercy has been exercised (including seven death sentences commuted) against 109 in 1893 with one death sentence commuted.

'AVENGE, O LORD, THY SLAUGHTERED SAINTS.'

Oh, for a year, a month, a day of Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector of England!

What means this long delay? Will England, will Christian Europe never awake, and never command this horrible slaughter of the Armenians by the Turks to cease? The Sassoun massacre was horrible, and seemed alone enough to compel the intervention of the powers and the extinction of the rule of the Turk. But the five or ten thousand there murdered are now not less than fifty thousand, not in Sassoun alone, but in Erzeroum, in Diarbekir, in Aintab, in Marash, in Balburt, in Trebizond, in Bitlis, in Constantinople even, in a dozen large towns and hundreds of villages. They are desolated, the men are slaughtered, the women and children are seized and held, or are wandering beggars. They will die by the tens of thousands this winter of starvation—and nothing is done. Not even one beggarly guard boat has entered the Bosphorus. The Sultan sits on his throne, now mocking, now beseeching, while all the time the massacres continue unchecked, unavenged. How long, Salisbury? How long, Emperor William? How long, Lord God Almighty?

Whatever Abdul Hamid may pretend or even wish, his government, his people, are bent on blotting out the Armenian people. That is something which the general fellowship of civilized people ought not to endure. England and the other nations by treaty responsible for Turkey, ought to unite to suppress the outrage, and even America ought to be willing to join in putting down this worse than piracy. Let us be allowed some part in it. Let us demand our part in it. The blood boils as we think of these nameless atrocities, without precedent, which set at defiance all laws of international comity. We call on England, we cry to England to put the strong hand of her fleets on Turkey, as once Admiral Blake sailed the Mediterranean. Will the powers glare jealously at each other and allow the Moslem utterly to annihilate, in this Christian century, the Christian people of Turkey? Will not one power, will not England, as in the days of Cromwell, take the noble step? England could dare when King Thebaw was murdering his miserable harem and courtiers in Burma; has she no heart, has she no courage when a hundred times as many of their own Christian brothers and sisters are slain close under her own surveillance by the government for whose existence she is chiefly responsible? O England, Christian England, where sleeps thy faith, thy duty?

Perhaps the duty is ours, if the powers of Europe fail. But there is another instant pressing duty of ours, that of giving aid to the starving tens, more likely hundreds, of thousands. Our missionaries and the European people in Constantinople say that not less than a million dollars will be needed to clothe and feed the victims of these barbarities during this present winter. This aid must be immediate. Do not wait. There are committees already in the field. Let every church take up a generous contribution. The need is imperative, is beyond what we can supply. Begin immediately. Let individuals not wait for churches. Let the great commercial organizations everywhere take the lead. Let every section, every city have its committee. Do not wait for next week. The money can be sent to the treasurer of the American Board in Boston, or to Mr. Spencer Trask, 27 Pine street, New York city, who is treasurer of the New York committee. It will be wisely applied by responsible persons in Turkey; and perhaps the Red Cross organization will aid in the work. This we can do, and let us do it speedily and generously.—The 'Independent.'

THE TURK IN ARMENIA.

(By William Watson.)

What profits it, O England, to prevail
In camp and mart and council, and bestrew
With sovereign argosies the subject blue,
And wrest thy tribute from each golden gale,
If, in thy strongholds, thou canst hear the wail
Of maidens martyred by the turbaned crew
Whose tenderest mercy was the sword that slew,
And lift no hand to wield the purging flail?
We deemed of old thou held'st a charge from Him
Who watches, girdled by His Seraphim,
To smite the wronger with thy destined rod.
Wait'st thou His sign? Enough the sleepless cry
Of virgin souls for vengeance, and on high
The gathering of the blackness of the frown of God.

—'Word and Work.'

WRECKS MADE INTO MEN.

The Work of the 'Darkest England' Social Scheme.

A VISIT TO THE LONDON COLONY AND THE ESSEX FARM.

I have devoted some time to examining an interesting part of the Salvation Army's social work. The idea was to ascertain just what happens to the individual who goes in at one end a wreck and comes out at the other a real man.

There is room for a great variety of wrecks at the Whitechapel headquarters. 'We can employ men of every trade,' an official told me.

'But what do you do with sailors?' I asked, thinking that mariners, ancient and modern, could do little in the heart of London.

'They sew for us,' was the prompt reply. 'In winter we have two or three dozen of them working away at mattresses. Sailors excel where there is heavy stitching to be done.'

I had threaded my way to 'The Elevator' in Hanbury street. The day was



GENERAL BOOTH.

dull and the slums were dirty, and the dreariness was only relieved by the laughing face of some small boy who was happy for the moment. Little mudlarks were disporting themselves noisily in the road, and when a Salvation officer hove in sight there was a chorus of not altogether irreverent 'hallelujahs.' The Army caters for children as well as for men and women, and has 'Junior' barracks all over England.

The 'Elevator' is an extensive building, though only two stories high. There are seven or eight similar buildings in London, in which a total of a thousand men work nine and a half hours every day except Sunday. These men are fed and lodged by the Army.

ENTRANCE OF THE WRECK.

This is the course through which each of the men passes. Having fallen low, or having never risen high enough to fall any noticeable distance, he enters the Social Wing Headquarters.

'I am hungry,' he says.

They see that he is dirty also—dirty to the point of filthiness; but they overlook that point for a while. 'Will you brace up and work?' they ask.

'If you feed me.'

He gets a basin of soup—a real basin, not a saucer—and a substantial section of a loaf of bread.

'You can take a bath now, my brother, and then we will give you three meals a day and a bed at night for sorting paper. It is not difficult. You have a bag of waste paper of various colors, and must sort the stuff into a dozen smaller bags, according to color. See?'

He 'sees,' takes his bath, and is led to 'the Elevator.' They set him to work with a word or two like this: "You don't have to stay a minute longer than you like, my brother. God bless you. Come to our meeting to-night, if you like.' There is a meeting every night in every branch of Salvation Army work, but attendance is not compulsory.

THE WRECK MADE USEFUL.

If, in a few days, the wreck proves capable of better work than sorting paper he is promoted. For they can accommodate men of all trades in the Social Wing, even sailors. If he has no special aptitude in any other direction, he stays on at his job of putting blue paper into one bag and whitey-brown into another.'

'From a week to thirteen months,' said the officer, when I asked what time men stayed in the place. Situations are found for those who desire to take them, as a rule, but it often happens that the wreck develops into just the sort of a man the 'Army' needs for some part of its executive work, and he is kept on at increased wages. The wreck receives a minimum of sixpence a day, which is sometimes fourpence more than he has earned. This sixpence is in the form of three twopenny meal-checks, called 'tokens.' One check will secure as much food as an ordinary man can dispose of. The industrious individual gets more luxurious diet, for he can earn three fourpenny tokens and a small amount of money every day. But lazy or energetic, each man gets his food, a bunk to sleep in, a bath once a week, soap, with use of washtubs, for cleaning clothes, and barber's attendance. Before long the wreck begins to look better.

PROMOTION.

If he is handy with tools he is promoted to the mechanical departments. If his inclination is for agriculture he may ask to be sent to the Farm Colony. 'Promote when possible,' is the rule with the authorities. It is decidedly not possible to promote the more dilapidated wrecks for a long time after their entrance. Paper-sorting is a sufficiently intricate task for some of them.

I found the mechanical department in full swing. Carpentry and kindred trades are most in favor at Hanbury street, but shoemaking, tailoring, etc., are done at other 'Elevators.' The best work is produced, as some of the best workmen find their way there through drink or misfortune. A guinea or two a week is the profit in the mechanical department, but the paper-sorting business is conducted at a loss. The paper-mills reduce the paper to pulp, and remanufacture it. While the mills pay well for it, as prices go, there is not enough money in it to pay a profit to the 'Army.' General Booth is down upon oakum-picking, as carried on in many institutions; it is a useless waste of time, he says, and the 'Army' does not admire useless things.

THE WRECK'S FOOD AND BED.

I turned my feet in the direction of a Salvation Army Food Depot. of a Salvation Army Food Depot.

'If I have a tuppeny token what kind of a meal will I get?' I inquired.

The man at the counter was systematic. He piled the viands upon a plate. There was a block of bread covered with preserves, a good quantity of boiled rice, and a cake. Besides this combination he placed a pint of tea in a bowl. 'You could have soup instead of the tea and cake and preserves,' he said, 'or three or four potatoes instead of the rice.' Men who can afford to spend threepenny tokens on a meal will order a pound and a half of a delectable compound known as meat and potato pie. It looked to be sufficiently nourishing to keep a man satisfied for forty-eight hours. The cooking is all done on the premises. It is no easy task, for about a thousand meals have to be served every day. There are three similar depots in London, and three in the provinces.

At a 'Shelter' I was shown the bunks or 'cheap-sleeps' which the wrecks occupy at night. Imagine two hundred long boxes, without covers, lying in orderly rows on the floor of a large room. The mattress, pillow, and blanket in each box are covered with waterproof cloth, so that all may be scrubbed with cold water and soap every morning of the year. Disinfecting fluids are also freely used. In the eyes of the 'Army' authorities continued dirtiness is not one of the accompaniments of righteousness, and they will not have it on the premises.

THE FARTHING BREAKFAST.

As there are 35,000 wandering children in the slums, and about the same number of homeless families, it was decided, one winter, to give to any child who applied at the 'Shelters' a mug of tea or cocoa and a thick piece of bread, spread with butter or preserves, for a farthing.

'We want to help you if we can,' the officers told the children. The addresses of the parents were ascertained, and Mrs. Bramwell Booth's staff of assistants went among them, distributing food and fuel, small pieces of soap, and a few words of cheer.

Occasionally a child was seen wrapping up her piece of bread in a newspaper.

'Why don't you eat it?' asked the officers.

'I have to take it home to mother.'

'How's that? Is father out of work?'

'Yes, he hasn't worked for three weeks past, and mother's only just got a little baby.'

It was another case for the slum visitors. They found a starving family. Relief was given.

After a score of such incidents, buns were supplied to all the children as they left the breakfast table. A child's farthing must naturally be added to from philanthropists' purses to enable the 'Army' to supply such a breakfast.

THE SCHEME AT WORK.

In addition to workshops, food depots, and shelters, there are eighteen labor bureaux in England for the use of the 'submerged tenth.' Over 6,000 situations have been found for 'out-o'-works' through these. About seventy young men have been taken back to their homes, the 'Army' having persuaded the families to receive the prodigals again. At the different labor factories are departments for chopping firewood, carpet-weaving, engineering, tin-working, match-making, etc. In the women's shelters, bookbinding, laundry work, knitting, and sewing are done. The idea is the same in all these branches of the work for the 'submerged tenth.' If a man or woman works, he or she shall have sufficient to eat and a good place to sleep, with the means of cleanliness—and godliness—close at hand. Tokens are given for work all over the system, and may be spent for food or clothing. On Saturday each worker gets a double supply—'like the manna,' as an officer suggested.

Some of the institutions have pets. In one case the pet is a dog. 'The "submerged" dog, we call him,' observed the gentleman who took me through the place, 'though I think he was the only one of a large litter that escaped being submerged.'

THE FARM IN ESSEX.

Getting into a Great Eastern Railway carriage I set off for the Farm Colony at Hadleigh, in Essex. There are 1,300 acres of well-watered land, of which Colonel Stitt and his assistants have charge. The place is a farm, a village, and a missionary enterprise all rolled into one. 'But not an infirmary,' said Captain Ward, who was deputed to pilot me about the busy fields; 'we can't bring people here to nurse them.'

'Still, I suppose you don't get any really strong men from the city?' I ventured.

'Mostly milk and water,' he returned: 'but you wouldn't know them in a month's time. When they come here they're run down, as a rule, but in a month you'll find them properly tanned and filled out a bit. Every man's work is kept account of, also his general conduct and habits of speech. There are three grades of sleeping accommodation—the dormitories, the cubicles with three beds, and the rooms with single beds. If a colonist proves himself clean and worthy, we recognize the fact by giving him a first-class bed.'

A nine-and-a-half-hour day prevails upon the farm. Cricket, quoits, and football are played in the evening, many of the officers taking part with the men. The atmosphere is made as pleasant as possible. There is a genial spirit about the authorities. Captain Ward calls each colonist 'my brother' or 'my son.'

EVERY MAN HIS OWN FARMER.

A strip of land, 25 by 100 feet, about the size of a city building lot, is allotted to each man who wishes to do a bit of farming on his own account in the evenings. He must buy seeds in the spring, but the officers will sell his crop to the best advantage in the autumn and hand him the money. When the wreck goes in for this extra work it seems as if manhood is returning.

If a lazy man begins work at the Farm Colony, or, rather, begins to pretend that he is working, his life is not a bed of roses. The straggler receives no encouragement to straggle. He is guyed and 'jollied' by his mates, unless he is incapacitated for labor, and he is generally glad, eventually, to keep pace with them. 'You know, you don't eat here if you don't work,' is a favorite phrase. The principle of the Social Wing is to give instant aid, and with it instant work, to the friendless man or woman, without regard to age, past history, or prospects. And, by the way, this, I take it, is the invitation given by the 'Army': 'To the sinner, get your soul saved; to the weary, get your soul refreshed; to the wreck, brace up and begin again. We'll help you. The Lord bless you.'

THE WRECK AT THE FARM.

'The men come here from the Elevators and the prison-gate homes. Many of them have been in prison ten or fifteen years of their lives. But we show them that we trust them,' said Captain Ward, with a twinkle in his eye. 'I ran a prison-gate home for the "Army" once, and we never locked a door. Fifteen ex-convicts were allowed to run the whole house, and any one of them could have stolen my clothes and things; but was anything stolen? Not that much!' and the captain snapped his fingers. 'They knew I trusted them. You can win them by trusting them.'

'Do the men have to remain a specified time?' I asked.

'If they don't like to stay they can leave within an hour. On entering they sign an agreement not to visit a public-house while connected with the colony, and they promise to obey the rules. They are examined by the doctor, and given such work as is thought to be best for them.'

In payment for his work the wreck receives tokens for meals, and if he improves, a shilling a day in cash is sometimes added.

COUNTING THE COST.

There are three hundred men on the farm. There is no policemen on the place, and only one within several miles. The men are a good, quiet lot, according to the captain.

We walked some miles altogether, I should fancy, while examining point after point of interest.

'Is the work paying expenses?' I asked.

'Are we making men?' the captain asked, quietly, in reply.

It was really the better question of the two. I saw the point.

It seems that the agricultural part of the colony is making a profit of several hundred pounds a year, but that the brickmaking, steamjoinery and other industries are not so successful as they might be, owing to the condition of the market rather than to any fault of men or management.

Yes, they are making men. A personal interest is taken in each poor wreck. He appreciates it and tries to give satisfaction.

In the garden of his heart
Weeds run riot where lilies grew,

but he learns how to destroy the weeds, and some day the lilies blossom again. Some two thousand men have graduated from the Farm Colony since it was started about four years ago. About fourteen hundred of them left under satisfactory circumstances to accept situations elsewhere. They came in wrecks and they went out men. Last year a financial loss of £2,445 was experienced, the operations of the colony for 1894 showing receipts £46,421; expenditure, £48,866.

A WORKMAN'S WORDS.

'The "Army" led me back to God,' said a workman, who stopped digging long enough to have a short conversation with us. He had been born north of the Clyde, 'beside the bonnie brier bush,' but had travelled with bad companions to various countries. There was little about him as he spoke to suggest that he had been a wreck.

'Through its industrial department?' I asked.

'Through its industrial departments, just that,' he returned. 'And I am not the only one.'

This made me ask a few questions about the religious features of the work.

'Don't think that we try to make Protestants out of Roman Catholics,' said Captain Ward. 'What we want is to get the men saved according to their best lights. We have meetings every evening. The only compulsory meeting is not an essentially religious one, though fgr a time it was given up to hymns, testimonies and addresses. Now we have songs, recitations and refreshments on that special night, as we did when the meetings were first started. But we have scores of souls converted here. Sometimes we are disappointed over the failure of some man we have labored with to meet our anticipations; but then we see another's soul saved, and, bless you, one such victory over the devil does us good enough to drive away a dozen disappointments.'

FLOWERS AND FRUITS.

We walked through an immense field of color. There grew roses and asters, mignonette and everlastings, and I know not what wonderful masses of bloom.

'Sell them at Southend,' said the captain, when I asked what the 'Army' did with the flowers.

'Our vegetables go there, too,' he continued, 'and our fruits. It costs us little to get them to that place, and the demand is always great in summer and autumn on account of the visitors. When the strawberry season closed some weeks ago we found that we had sold no less than twenty-seven tons of strawberries alone. We have a hundred and twenty acres in fruit.'

We proceed to the dairy the piggeries, the bakery and the restaurant. There was neatness everyhere.

Men were at work in the fields and in the market-garden.

'Are those strong fellows all from London gutters?' I asked.

'That is where they came from.'

I was surprised. They looked so well and hearty.

We walked about many fields of wheat (some of which threshes out fifty bushels an acre), and saw many more, containing rye, oats, barley and a great variety of vegetables.

The milk produced at the 'Army's' dairy is readily sold, and the colony maintains a butcher-shop in the village of Hadleigh from the stock upon the farm.

NO COMPETITION

'Many of those houses in the village are quite new,' I said.

'Yes; a great many of them have been built since we came here. Half-a-dozen of those yellow brick houses were built by our men from our own bricks. We take building contracts, but never enter into competition. If a man says "Build," we build, but not if another bid has been made. We do not propose to undersell any one.'

'What do the men do in winter?' I asked.

'They worked all last winter digging over a good many acres for early fruits. In wet or frosty weather they turn into the sorting shed and sort potatoes and onions into first and second qualities.'

I enquired 'How does the professional tramp get along?'

'Oh, he is one of the "Won't-Works." There ought to be a place where men of the "cadger" stamp would be compelled by law to work; their diet to be reduced if they refused.'

THE OFFICER'S STORY.

I heard many stories of saved lives while making my enquiries, but I liked that of Captain Ward's career best. 'I was a drunken cabinet-maker for many years—bless you, I don't mind everybody knowing it now; they knew it then right enough—and about thirteen years ago I dropped into a watch-night meeting. Mrs. Booth was the leader. It was 11.58 p.m. "There's only two minutes before the New Year begins," she said, "yet you can enter the New Year with a new heart." I came to Christ, and in some years became a sergeant in the "Army," though I had by that time built up a large cabinet-making business. One Sunday night I was asked if I would take charge of Clerkenwell Shelter, which was to be opened on the following Thursday. "But my business!" I exclaimed. However, we prayed over it, and the way was made plain and I sold out. The shelter was opened on Thursday and I was made a captain. I have been in charge of several other shelters and homes, and when the colony was started I was given the management of the home department, which includes the housing and feeding of the men, the oversight of the laundry, free library, and so on.'

A GLANCE AT THE MEN.

I had a look at a score of men busily engaged in gastronomical pursuits in the restaurant. There were ex-convicts and professional thieves, artists, and postmen; also a music-hall singer. Drink and various misfortunes brought them down, but they are having a chance now. Pensioners are not in favor at the colony. The recurring quarterly payments are sources of temptation which few who have been at the farm have proved able to withstand.

On two sides of the colony runs the River Thames, and I counted twenty vessels, big and little, within sight. The scenery is very pretty. The ruins of Hadleigh Castle, at one time a Royal residence, built about 1200 A.D., loom up dark and majestic on a hill within the limits of the property.

Saying 'Good-by' to Captain Ward and other officers I made towards the gate when I heard a noise of music:

The Lion of Judah will cleanse every stain,
And give us the victory again and again.

'Is that a choir?' I asked, turning round.

'Oh, no. That's the music-hall singer. He's cleaning out a dormitory. He always sings.'

It made me think of George Herbert's poem concerning the servant, who could 'make drudgery divine' by doing things as unto the Lord, even the sweeping of a room.

'The bright surroundings, regular hours, systematic employment, suitable food, and the influences for good, transform the Wrecks,' I said to myself as I walked towards the railway, 'and they come out men.'—H. Cochrane in London 'Family Circle.'

AN ANGLO-SAXON ALLIANCE.

The closing years of the nineteenth century are apparently following in the footsteps of the last century and all the world is wondering what the outcome will be. The writer in 'Harper's Weekly' thinks that only in case the possible event of England standing alone among European powers in defence of civilization there might be an alliance of the two great branches of the Anglo-Saxon race. This is somewhat sentimental. There are different views of the result of such an alliance. The great nation to the south of us is in a very different position from what it was when all Europe was in a turmoil a hundred years ago. Even then their ablest statesmen barely kept their country from being embroiled in the fearful wars which deluged Europe with blood. When a comparatively small nation so barely escaped the entanglements of foreign relations, does anyone think that such a nation as the United States is to-day could pursue the even tenor of its way with all Europe in a life and death struggle. The question will not be one of sentiment with the United States, it will be of the most serious importance with whom they will ally themselves. Generally these great questions resolve themselves into the unromantic but terribly practical question of trade and commerce. The British Empire is the great foreign market of the United States. This trade has been of long growth and now is almost a life and death question with the Union. Imagine for a moment the British Empire, at home and abroad, being blockaded by foreign powers, what would be the effect on American trade. With their great market closed there would be an awakening among the people as to what nation they had better ally themselves with, or imagine on the other hand, the United States in alliance with other European nations opposed to England. Then they would possibly suffer still more from Britain's overwhelming sea power, for we naturally think that the day will never come when any combination of powers can completely blockade British commerce. Nor need the citizens of the Union think they can steer clear of European troubles. What would be the result of the massacre of a few American missionaries in Armenia by Turkish soldiers? Would there not be a cry from every part of the land for immediate interference, and when the active interference begins who can limit the after effects? Instead of all this nonsensical talk of war between the two brothers about the most trivial questions, let them both seriously consider what will be the better part to play in the coming convulsions which all the ablest statesmen of the day foresee to be coming on the civilized nations of the earth. What strength, what power, what safety in the end will result to the Anglo-Saxon race from an alliance offensive and defensive between these giants? C. H. L.

Cowansville, Nov. 25, 1895.

JOHN STUART BLACKIE.

(London 'Spectator.')

Professor Blackie says of Mr. Ruskin that he possesses every virtue of a good writer except sense and self-control. If this criticism will not apply to Blackie as an author it describes with sufficient accuracy his character as a man. 'Boyhood in him,' observes Mrs. Stoddart, 'survived its proper term, and its incalculable influences, noisy, impish, laughter-loving, inconsiderate, checkered his character as a professor and as a lecturer.' Neither person nor place had the least restraint on Blackie's jocularities. He poked his fun at the dons of Oxford, drove Jowett on one occasion from the room, and is even said—but the story 'lacks written confirmation'—to have clapped the Princess Louise on the back and called her 'a bonnie lassie.' An Edinburgh professor dancing jigs, singing songs and convulsing his class with humorous personalities, was a shock to propriety not readily to be tolerated; and he nearly lost his appointment to the Greek chair by the reckless way in which he visited the town councillors and touted for their votes. 'Do not come up to Edinburgh,' one of his friends wrote, 'till the election is over; it is a pity you came up last time, some of the tailor electors were quite scandalised at your costume. If you do come just now, for my sake bring decent clothes with you; but your best policy is to stay at Aberdeen.'

At Aberdeen Blackie had spent his boyhood, his father being manager of a bank there. The youth was designed for the law, but he elected to study for the ministry, and in his sixteenth year became a student at the Edinburgh University, applying himself to Greek, logic, and moral philosophy. Then we read of him as a student of theology in the university at Aberdeen. At this time Blackie was deeply troubled with religious difficulties, and the burden of Scotch Calvinism weighed him down. He consulted a friendly minister as to his theological reading, and especially with regard to Boston's 'Body of Divinity.' 'What have you to do,' was the reply, 'with books of divinity by Boston or any other? Are you a Christian? what should a Christian read before his bible? Do you know Greek? Where should a student of theology fetch his divinity in preference to the Greek Testament?' Blackie took the advice, and was able to say in his old age that few men were more familiar with the Greek of the New Testament than he. The divine who gave John this advice had also a piece of counsel for his father. 'Send your son to Germany,' he said, 'his jacket wants widening.' With two friends and a fellow student, Blackie started therefore for Gottingen, whence, after six months, he migrated to Berlin, where he attended the lectures of Schleiermacher, Neander and Raumer.

There his jacket so far widened that he gave up all thoughts of entering a Church which demanded subscription to the Westminster Confession. From Berlin, where he found himself 'perfectly master of the German language,' Blackie flitted to Rome and studied hard with a view to a Professorship of Humanity in some Scotch university. There he gained the warm friendship of Bunsen, and that he should have done so, speaks well for the sterling qualities of the youthful student. His passion for Greek dates from this period, and having found a young Greek student in Rome, he studied modern Greek with him, and was soon able to converse in the language. After two years and a half of absence, years spent in vigorous study, Blackie returned to Scotland, and by his father's wish began reading for the Bar in Edinburgh. The law was uncongenial, and Blackie refreshed himself with literature. His translation of 'Faust' won an appreciative letter from Carlyle, and later on from Lewes, who quotes it in his 'Life of Goethe.' Five years passed, during which he held only two briefs, but managed to live in a thrifty way by writing for the magazines, the vacations being spent in walking-tours. One of his friends in those days was Mr. (now Sir) Theodore Martin, 'who records of John Blackie that his life of strenuous industry, of genial and grateful temper, and of stainless purity, made him a model and example to his comrades in the struggle.'

The appointment to a Latin Chair in Marischal College under the title of Regius Professor of Humanity was a happy exchange for the legal studies which he detested, and that post Blackie held until his ambition was rewarded ten years later by the Greek Professorship in Edinburgh, about this time the briefless barrister, who, like all Scotchmen, had heaps of cousins, fell in love with one of them, and was dismissed by the young lady's parents in consequence. He appears to have accepted his lot with resignation; but after vainly making an offer to another lady, returned for consolation to his first love. 'I feel so much for you,' she said; and the result may be anticipated. The courtship was, however, not renewed without the strenuous opposition of the lady's family:—

'It was not altogether wonderful that Mr. Wyld should have misgivings about the engagement: John Blackie had chiefly impressed the outer circle of his cousinhood with his volatility and want of the virtues most held in esteem by respectability. He had changed his mind so often with regard to a profession; he made a precarious living by the pen, which the well-to-do deemed then a paltry trade; he dressed badly; his manners were abrupt—they called them 'harum-scarum'—the Blackie manners; they did not believe that he would hold his professorship for six months,—they gave him just that time to "to go to the devil." One member of the family called on him at Dublin street to expostulate about his manners. We may almost suppose they were at the bottom of the family opposition.'

From this time it is unnecessary to follow closely Blackie's varied and eccentric career. For forty years or more he figured as a professor, and was probably as widely known as any man in Scotland. He made a vow and kept it to do nothing by halves, and his labors of mind and body were inexhaustible. Everybody knows who cares to know, Professor Blackie's efforts in the cause of the Highland Crofters, his work as an educational reformer and his success in founding a Celtic chair in Edinburgh.

When Blackie was a young man, Carlyle, whom he found 'rather terrible in a small parlor,' treated him with the civility due to a brilliant countryman. He breakfasted with Lord Brougham, dined with Lockhart, and visited Coleridge, who 'told the young enthusiast for German philosophy, that he had thrown speculations overboard, and found perfect satisfaction for every inquiry in the first chapter of the Gospel of St. John.' From his student days Blackie pursued the art of rhyming with amazing facility, but Mrs. Stoddart admits that he was not a good judge of poetry, and with the sole exception of Burns, whose songs he sang on the top of one of the pyramids, and talked of in his dying hours, he does not seem to have felt the power of any of our great poets. For Wordsworth, indeed, he had at one time a fit of fervor, but he was not long subject to an influence which his biographer, strange to say, considers more 'isolating than enlarging.' Of Tennyson, however, he spoke 'with a reverence very unusual to him, in allusion to his contemporaries,' and he enjoyed his friendship with Browning, who loved him 'as a brother.' 'I wish,' he writes, 'his manner was as easy and and natural in his books as at his luncheon-table.' For imaginative prose literature Blackie seems to have cared little, and the only novels which he praises are 'Romola' and 'Lothair,' the latter of which he calls 'a wise, and a true, and a noble book.' His eccentricities were manifold, and by sober citzens he must have been regarded as an eminently unsafe man. He was a notable Unionist with regard to Irish home rule while advocating with all his zeal home rule for Scotland. When Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hall celebrated their golden wedding, the chair was taken by the Earl of Shaftesbury, who wondered why he had been asked to fill it. Blackie expressed wonder as well he might, on presiding at a meeting of teetotallers. 'I cannot understand,' he said, 'why I am asked to be here. I am not a teetotaller, far from it. If a man asks me to dine with him, and does not give a good glass of wine, I say he is neither a Christian nor a gentleman. Germans drink beer, Englishmen wine, ladies tea, fools water.'

On an occasion, when lecturing at Dunfermline, his indignation was roused by an attempt to stump the country against the introduction of organs into churches. 'I hear,' he said, 'you've got a man in this town called Jacob Primmer, who says that worship can't be true unless it is ugly.' Let him come to me; I'll prove him an ass in five minutes.' At this up stepped the Rev. Jacob Primmer, and demanded to be proved an ass. The Professor was taken aback for a moment, but recovered with copious quotations from the Psalms, and wound up with a plea for dancing as a religious rite. Mr. Primmer took it in excellent part, and the next day the two were seen arm in arm, making a round of the sights of Dunfermline. As a diner-out, Blackie was a welcome guest, but those who sat next to him were liable to thumps on the back or to a public embrace. 'Called upon for a song, and sometimes unrequested, the Professor would give "Jenny Geddes," "Woo'd and married and a'," or "Get up and bar the door," with vigor. Sometimes he would rise and make a tour of the table to reach his antagonist and tackle him more effectually. He took everything in good part, and expected the like treatment from others.' Blackie's speeches,' says an ardent Scotchman, 'were inimitable, but they were surpassed by his songs.' As a lecturer he is said to have been the despair of reporters, who revenged themselves by reporting more of his nonsense than his sense. At the close of one speech, having sat down, he suddenly started to his feet again and said, 'I have only to add that though my language is strong, my opinions are moderate. Take that down, you blackguards.' It is said, that despite his gay humor, Blackie never lost sight of the great seriousness of life. His religious feelings were strong, his reverence for Christ profound, yet 'he could not be got to admit that he was a sinner; he protested that he was nothing of the sort.'

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DEATH OF SENATOR THURMAN.

SKETCH OF HIS DISTINGUISHED CAREER.

Columbus, Ohio, Dec. 12.—Ex-Senator Thurman died at 1.30 this afternoon. He had been in fairly good health for one of his age since his recovery from injuries received in falling a month ago and yesterday morning he was sitting up reading when he suddenly became ill and a physician was called. He soon became unconscious and never recovered his senses. His physician was with him at two o'clock last night and again at ten o'clock this morning. On both visits he pronounced the distinguished patient dying and said he could not live many hours. Death was the result of gradual wearing out of the body and the end was a collapse which speedily resulted in his death. Death came peacefully and painlessly. At the bedside were Mrs. Governor McCormick, of New York, and Mr. Allen W. Thurman. His other child Mary Thurman, is in California. Outside of the immediate family it was not known that Judge Thurman was dangerously ill until the announcement of his death was made. There was universal expression of sorrow for Judge Thurman had been looked upon for years as the foremost citizen of Columbus and soon the flags were at half-mast upon all the city and state buildings. Mrs. Thurman died a little over two years ago.

Allen Granberry Thurman, who had carved his name deeply in the records of his country, was born at Lynchburg, Va.,



ALLEN GRANBERRY THURMAN.

on Nov. 13, 1813. For six generations his ancestors had been natives of Virginia. His grandfather fought in the Revolutionary war. His father was the Rev. P. Thurman. His mother was the only daughter of Colonel Nathaniel Allen, father of William Allen, who, late in life, became Governor of Ohio. When Allen Thurman was but six years old his parents removed from Lynchburg to Chillicothe, Ohio, and there he was educated and resided until he removed to Columbus in 1852, which ever since has been his home. He studied law with his uncle, William Allen, then United States senator, and subsequently with Noah H. Swayne, afterward an associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. He was admitted to the bar in 1835, and his sole ambition was to become a good lawyer with a fair practice.

In his student days it was his habit to sit up late at night over his books. It was the fashion there to go to bed soon after dark, both winter and summer; it saved candles, which had to be made at home out of whatever grease the family had saved, and it made everybody wake up early enough in the morning to feed the chickens, pigs and stock. But Thurman, if he had a book before him, never went to bed while there were candles or firelight to read by.

IN CONGRESS AND ON THE BENCH.

In 1844, against his protest, he was nominated for member of Congress and was elected after a quiet canvass, in which there was nothing on his side but his wise and homely speeches, reversing an adverse majority by over six hundred votes. He was put on the Judiciary Committee of the House and soon became distinguished as a great lawyer. He declined re-election at the close of his term and retired, as he thought, to private life for good and all. But in 1851, when the new Constitution of Ohio was adopted, he was pressed into the race for a Supreme Court judgeship, and was elected, leading his ticket by over two thousand votes. He sat upon the bench for four years, the last two years serving as Chief Justice.

IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

In 1867, after a season of rest, he was put forward as the Democratic candidate for the governorship of Ohio. General Rutherford B., afterward President, Hayes, leading the Republican hosts. There was no chance for a Democratic victory, the Republican majority the year before having been 43,000. Under Judge Thurman's sledge hammer blows, however, this enormous majority was beaten down to a trifle less than three thousand and the Legislature was captured by a decisive majority, insuring the defeat of Ben Wade. Judge Thurman was elected in Mr. Wade's stead and took his seat in the Senate in 1869.

He found the handful of Democrats in the Senate utterly demoralized, so few in number as to make their assumption of a party organization almost ridiculous. Then it was Mr. Thurman rendered his party a great and inestimable service. Without a moment's hesitation he put himself at the head of his devoted band and began to fight the battles of Democracy. The period was a stormy one. The passions of the war had not died out, and the debates of the Senate were violent. The great leader was on his feet daily and engaged in a constant struggle with the intolerant majority. There was no rest, no respite, no mercy. Pressed upon all sides, with the issue forced at all points, almost without counsel and with no adequate following, Judge Thurman never wavered for a moment nor yielded one inch. With a courage no less rare than his wisdom he repelled assault, charged home in return, defended the issues his party was committed to and formulated new ones in the heat of discussion.

In the Senate Mr. Thurman was not a showy speaker. His long connection with the Ohio Supreme Court bench gave him a certain judicial manner, which was always noticeable whenever he addressed the Senate. It was like a judge summing up a case to the jury. Apart from his great legal attainments, clearness of comprehension, logical method of statement and readiness in reply, this habit of taking both sides of the question into account and considering them impartially was to a certain extent one of the sources of his great influence. It was this which gave his words such weight that whenever he stood up to speak men always expected to get a clear idea of the question at issue.

THE RED BANDANNA.

The red bandanna, which fluttered into such significant prominence immediately after his nomination to the Vice-Presidency, was waved triumphantly in the United States Senate Chamber from 1869 to 1881, and during those years in which Mr. Thurman was the representative of Ohio. From the breast pocket of his coat there might always be seen the protruding corner of a red silk handkerchief, known throughout the South and South-west as a 'bandanna,' and popular in that era with snuff-takers.

In November, 1844, he married Mary, daughter of Mr. Walter Dun, of Fayette county, Kentucky. She was reared in Chillicothe, and she and her husband were schoolmates from childhood. Mrs. Thurman was always noted as a most admirable woman, devoted to her home, her husband and her children.

THE LATE JOSEPH HOWE.

Big Demonstration at Halifax in Honor to His Memory.

Halifax, N.S., Dec. 14.—Never before in this city was there heard a series of speeches from a more brilliant company of Nova Scotia's public men than last night at Old Temperance Hall, on the occasion of the anniversary of the ninety-first birthday of the late Hon. Joseph Howe. The building was filled by a representative Halifax gathering. The platform was occupied by the most eminent men of the city. Invitations to be present had been extended to about three hundred, many of them residents of other provinces. The chief object of the meeting was to inaugurate a movement to raise funds to erect a monument in memory of Mr. Howe. Nearly a quarter of a century has passed and there is nothing more than a small family slab in Camp Hill cemetery to mark the resting place of Nova Scotia's most gifted son, and the father of responsible government. In the absence of Mayor McPherson, the chair was taken by Governor Daly. Appropriate resolutions were adopted. Letters and telegrams were read from a number of people unable to be present. Among these were: The Hon. W. S. Fielding, the Hon. G. E. Foster, the Hon. Dr. Parker, Mr. T. B. Flint, Mr. John McAllister, M.P., Restigouche; Mr. W. J. Stairs, the Hon. S. L. Tilley, Mayor Robertson of St. John; Dr. J. G. Bourinot, Ottawa; Mr. W. T. Pipes, Amherst.

The speakers were: Governor Daly, Mr. T. E. Kenny, M.P., Attorney-General Longley, Mr. B. Russell, Q.C., Professor Gordon, Mr. J. T. Bulmer, Mr. J. J. Stewart, and a number of impromptu addresses.

The Dalhousie students in the audience sang choruses on the conclusion of the various speeches.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S EYE HURT.

London, Dec. 12.—The Prince of Wales has met with an accident that for a time caused much concern to those who were aware of the affair, but the injury turns out to be trifling. The Prince was shooting on Sir Edward Lawson's estate Hallbarn -Beaconsfield, Buckinghamshire, when he got some grains of powder in his right eye. A doctor was summoned who applied fomentations to the eye to subdue the inflammation and then injected cocaine after which he extracted the powder. The eye is now assuming its normal condition. The Prince has returned to London.

BRUTALITY OF THE KURDS

Awful Tales of Bloodshed and Lawlessness From Asia Minor.

CHRISTIANS HACKED TO PIECES BECAUSE OF THEIR RELIGION.

London, Dec. 15.—The representative of the United Press in Constantinople, telegraphing under yesterday's date, says that advices from the interior show that forced conversions from Christianity to Mohammedanism are occurring everywhere. Women and children, whose husbands and fathers have been killed and whose homes have been destroyed have, rather than lead a life of vagabondage, accepted Islamism, whereupon they were housed and fed by the Turks. The sincerity of the conversions may be judged from what has occurred in Kaisarea. In this place many women, whose protectors had fallen in the massacres, were offered their choice between embracing the tenets of the Koran or being either hacked to pieces or meeting the worse fate of being kidnapped. Ostensibly the women accepted Islamism and thus rendered their lives, and perhaps, their honor secure. It is now thought that a thousand persons were killed in the massacres in Kaisarea. The fury of the Kurds was not satisfied with the death of its victims, but vented itself upon the inanimate bodies. The mutilation of the corpses was frightful and in many cases was of a nature that cannot be described.

In Harpoot sixty Christians fled to a church in the vain hope that its walls would furnish them a shelter against those who were crying for the blood of Armenians. They were permitted for a time to believe themselves secure, but suddenly the church was surrounded by a great number of Kurds. The doors were then blown in and the Christians thought they would be massacred within the sacred structure. They were not. Their captors took them one at a time outside the church and there heedless of the cries for mercy from the women and children, killed them by either shooting or stabbing them. The first victim was the Protestant pastor of the church who, as he was dragged out, bade the others if they had to die to die as Christians. He met his death like a martyr. Some of the refugees, in a very agony of terror, offered to adjure their faith and accept Islamism, thinking thus to save their lives. The offers availed them nothing for their insatiable enemies after accepting them dragged the converts out and killed them one by one. The Armenian Church has been turned into a mosque and the Protestant Church into a stable. In Kaisarea the soldiers joined in the looting that accompanied the massacres. Van and Trebizond are rapidly filling with refugees from the pillaged villages adjacent to those cities. Hundreds of women almost completely exhausted from fear and lack of food, have reached Van and Trezibond. Their condition is most deplorable. They have been robbed of about everything they possessed. Large numbers of them were barefooted and the only covering they had for their bodies were thin chemises which furnished no protection against the inclement weather. There is no doubt that many of those who escaped death at the hands of the Kurds will die from the effects of the exposure they have undergone.

MR. FREDERIC ON THE SITUATION.

New York, Dec. 15.—Mr. Harold Frederic cables from London to the 'Times': For the moment apprehensions of renewed disorder in Constantinople take precedence of all other notions about the Levantine situation. There has been for the last fortnight a steady influx of Kurdish and other unclassified provincial ruffians into the capital, till now it contains many thousands of dangerous strangers. These fellows are supposed to have come up primarily for the purpose of selling the booty gained in remote lootings and bloody raids, but they are also suspected of the intention of trying their hand at the bazaars of Constantinople if the occasion of a riot occurs. Yesterday's wild panic, which for hours threw the whole city into consternation, and yet had no better excuse than an ordinary street squabble between an Armenian creditor and his debtor, shows how easily an organized mob could stampede the entire population and seize control of the town. To make things worse, if the disturbances now feared do come, the Sultan will be able to say that this is precisely what he predicted as a result of the powers insisting on bringing up these extra guardships. Diplomatists at Constantinople seem to have felt sure that Europe would regard their eventual success in this guardship matter as a triumph of the first magnitude. They have even told correspondents that now that their prolonged exertions over this affair have been crowned with victory, they and the Sultan both needed a rest, and probably there will be no new developments in the eastern question till the Christmas holidays are past, but Europe, so far from being impressed by their achievements, laughs in harsh derision and wants to know when the real question, which concerns the wholesale massacre of Christians over the whole sections of the Empire is to be taken up. To that there is no answer, nor is there likely to be one of a satisfactory sort. The spectacle of the English 'Dryad' and the Italian 'Archimede' steaming abreast up the Golden Horn yesterday furnished indeed the foundation for a question of another sort which will soon be asked in earnest. This display of an understanding on the one side will be matched by the appearance on the other of the French and Russian boats side by side, if indeed, as speculation hints to-night, they are not kept outside the Dardanelles altogether, as a hint to the Sultan that his true friends abstain from taking a prejudicial advantage of his reluctant firmans. The Austrian boat came in alone to-day, characteristically enough, and there is no mention of a German boat anywhere.

THE POWERS DO NOT AGREE.

Thus is the very symbol of the triumph of the European concert converted into a demonstration of the fact that there is no such thing as a concert. It is believed here, and I gather on the Continent as well, that unless an over-turbulence in Constantinople precipitates interference Russia will gather her forces during the winter and in the early spring assume an initiative of her own. Six army corps in Kieff and Odessa are practically mobilized and the large Black Sea fleet at Sebastopol, with reinforcements of marines from Cronstadt during the week, is held, daily, ready for sea. It is perfectly understood that in the spring a concerted revolution will spring up all over Macedonia, the details of which are being arranged with cynical publicity at mass meetings throughout Bulgaria.

These things can mean nothing save that with the melting of the snow Russia will be ready in Armenia and the Balkans. What is called the European concert signifies merely the anxious efforts of the other powers to preserve a semblance of peace through the winter by agreeing upon as many non-esentials as possible and trusting to chance for alliance, and to luck when the tug comes in March.

THE RUSSIAN FLEET.

The telegrams from Odessa reporting the enlargement of the Russian Black Sea fleet and the making of it ready for any contingency of war, lends interest to an interview that is published here with an English engineer, who has long been supervising the Russian warships in the Black Sea. When asked why Russia was obliged to employ a large number of English engineers he said that the Russians do not know their work. They spoil weak machinery, are unable to make repairs, and allow the steering gear to get in trouble. He added that if the Russian navy had really to fight it would get to pieces, the engineers not understanding the machinery of which they had charge. The Black Sea fleet is rotting for want of paint. The officers steal the money that is supposed to be expended for paint, and the bottoms of the ships are badly corroded. The water of the Black Sea has a peculiar corroding action on copper. The vessels ought to be painted periodically; but, as a matter of fact, they are seldom so treated. It takes four years to fit out a Russian ship after she is delivered, the Russians are so slow and such thieves. It is to nobody's interest to hurry. The Black Sea fleet is formidable only on paper, and is not fit to go anywhere.

TURKS AND KURDS DISPOSING OF ILL-GOTTEN PLUNDER IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

London, Dec. 14.—A despatch from the correspondent of the United Press in Constantinople under the date of Dec. 13, says: Advices received here from Aleppo, under date of Nov. 20, say it has been proved that thirty Armenians have landed with arms and bombs and started for Zeitoun. The advices say that this was done with the connivance of the authorities.

A BISHOP AND FIVE PRIESTS MURDERED.

London, Dec. 13.—A Vienna despatch to the 'Times' says: 'News was received from Trebizond to-day of fresh atrocities. The Bishop and five ecclesiastics were burned alive while seeking refuge in a building. Fresh outrages have occurred in other parts of Asia Minor.

A despatch from Urumiah, Persia, reports that it is now certain that the Hamidieh cavalry destroyed two hundred villages in the Province of Van. Fifty thousand homeless people are flocking into the city of Van and the government is doing nothing to prevent further outrages.

A Constantinople despatch notes that the Porte is deserted by the ministers, who live day and night at the palace, where confusion reigns supreme.

Another Constantinople telegram reports the arrest by palace officials, but the subsequent liberation, of the chief messenger of the British post-office, an Armenian.

London, Dec. 13.—The 'Chronicle' announces this morning that Mr. Herbert Gladstone started yesterday for Athens, whence he will make an extended tour through Turkey.

SAID PASHA RETURNS.

Constantinople, Dec. 9.—Notwithstanding the general belief that the ex-Grand Vizier, Said Pasha, would persist in his reported determination to leave the country, an important change was made in his plans to-day. It appears that the Sultan has at last persuaded him to forego his intention of remaining under the protection of the British ambassador, for this evening he left the Embassy and returned to his residence. It is believed here that the resolution adopted at the meeting of the representatives of the powers on Thursday to the effect that the powers would support him should he again accept the post of Grand Vizier, was an important factor in causing him to reconsider his determination to expatriate himself. As yet there is no indication of what his future course will be. It is officially stated to-day that there is perfect quietude in all the provinces except Zeitoun, where the Armenian rebels are still in possession of the town.

Before leaving the British embassy, whither he had fled, believing his life to be in danger, the ex-Grand Vizier Said Pasha, requested the Sultan to grant him permission to leave the country with his family. What action the Sultan took on his request is not known, but the fact that Said Pasha left the embassy and returned to his residence is taken as proof that His Majesty must have given the strongest assurances that no harm would befall him there.

London, Dec. 11.—The correspondent of the 'United Press' in Constantinople telegraphs under date of Dec. 10, that the Porte has granted exequaturs to Major Williams and Major Bulman, the newly appointed British vice-consuls at Van and Sivas and also to a British vice-preconsul at Harpoot. The vice-consuls will start for their posts immediately.

HALF A MILLION HOMELESS.

Constantinople, Dec. 11.—The Armenian Patriarch has informed the Italian ambassador here that he estimates the number of homeless Armenians in the six villages in the north-eastern part of Anatolia at nearly half a million.

The Sultan has issued an irade permitting extra guardships demanded by the powers to come to Constantinople and thus, after many delays and much diplomacy the vexations question is, it is hoped, finally settled.

Reports continue to arrive showing that the pillaging and burning of Armenian villages in Anatolia, especially in the Vilayet of Van, is going on as though the Sultan had issued no orders to the authorities to stop it, and despite the official declarations that order has been restored everywhere excepting in Zeitoun. The peasants are suffering terribly, and their misery is increased by the bitter cold that is now prevailing in that part of the country. Large numbers of them are wandering without food and with scanty clothing in the mountains seeking to escape from the Kurds, who hunt them as though they were wild beasts.

Impartial accounts which have reached here contradict the stories that the Armenians provoked the disorders and declare that the massacres were the result of a skilfully arranged plan to obliterate the Armenians. It is noteworthy that the massacres have chiefly occurred in the vilayets for which the reform scheme was recently wrung from the Sultan.

Major Williams and Major Bulman, the newly appointed British vice-consuls at Van and Sivas, start for their posts to-day. Sir Philip Currie, the British ambassador, has applied to the Porte for exequaturs for them in addition to their passports. If the Porte delays in granting exequaturs the vice-consuls will proceed without awaiting them.

London, Dec. 12.—The following telegram from Constantinople, dated Dec. 6, and signed by a number of Armenians in that city, has reached London: Armenia is in her last gasp. The work of extermination continues. The massacred people number 100,000. Half a million survivors have taken refuge in the forests and mountains where they are feeding upon herbs and roots. Hunger and cold have begun to ravage them greatly. In the name of humanity and Christianity, save us.'

OBITUARY.

Paris, Dec. 8.—Prince Louis Murat, a member of General Duchesne's staff in Madagascar, has died from malaria. He was twenty-three years old.

New York, Dec. 7.—Dr. Gideon L. Knapp, the well-known turf man and member of the Jockey Club, died to-day of typhoid fever.

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FIGHTING IN FORMOSA.

One Thousand Chinese Slain in an Engagement at Shoi Lan.

JAPANESE TROOPS DECIMATED BY DISEASE FORCED TO RETURN TO TOKIO—COREAN ADVICES.

San Francisco, Dec. 13.—Special correspondence of the United Press, per steamer 'City of Pekin': Tokio, Nov. 26.—The Imperial guards, decimated by diseases indigenous to Formosa and by casualties in the field, have returned to Tokio, and received an enthusiastic welcome from the citizens. The last few days of the Formosa campaign, from Nov. 5 to Nov. 19, were marked by severe fighting and heavy loss of life, but the Japanese nation has become so accustomed to such by incidents that very little attention has been directed to the Formosa record. Two events are specially worthy of note. One occurred on Nov. 19, when a Japanese force surrounded the village of Shoi-Lan, where three thousand Chinese troops were quartered. The affair differed from the general fashion of the encounters between Japanese and Chinese, in the fact that no road of escape was left open for the latter. The fighting was consequently of a desperate character, the Chinese losing about one thousand of their number and the Japanese thirty. The Japanese, on the other hand, met with something very like a disaster at a place called Tangkoisui, on Nov. 14, when a reconnoitering party consisting of two companies of infantry, marched into an ambush of five or six hundred Chinese posted well under cover. The Japanese lost ninety-four men in killed and wounded, and had to fight for several hours before they succeeded in dislodging their enemies, who left thirty corpses on the field.

On no other occasion during the war did the Japanese casualties exceed those of the Chinese. The two companies did not muster more than 250 men, so that fully one man in every three was put hors de combat. Altogether in the interval of fifteen days, from Nov. 5 to Nov. 19, inclusive, the two Japanese columns, one advancing from the north, the other from the sea, fought fifteen engagements, large and small, and had a list of casualties aggregating 255, while the Chinese losses in the same time aggregated 2,300.

SITUATION IN COREA.

Intelligence from Corea is to the effect that the leaders of the Min faction, i.e., the relatives and partisans of the Queen, are busily devising plans to avenge Her Majesty's murder and drive their enemies out of office. Japanese Corean correspondents allege that several of the conspirators are concealed in the Russian legation, and that their programme is to gain possession of the King's person, in the first place, after which an anti-progressive cabinet, the members of which are already fixed, will replace the present ministry. It does not appear that the Min faction have received power to put such a scheme into execution, for the present at all events; meanwhile the foreign representatives, speaking through the United States Minister, have made an official intimation that, in their opinion, the duty of preserving order devolves at present on the Japanese, and that the Corean guards now in charge of the palace should be replaced by Japanese troops.

The list of punishments meted out to the Whasang murderers seems to have now attained its full dimensions. The notorious ringleader, 'Butterfly,' who was said to have committed suicide, fell into the hands of the authorities as soon as a reward of five hundred taels was offered for his apprehension. He was executed with the four other ringleaders at the public execution ground of Foo Chow on Nov. 6. Thus the number of men executed was twenty-six, and of the others convicted six were banished to Manchuria for life; eleven for shorter terms; twenty-seven were sentenced to ten years 'imprisonment, and four—the blacksmiths, who forged the spears and swords—were condemned to be chained to a stone for three years.

THE HONAN RIOTS.

On Oct. 18, the Pekin 'Gazette' published a memorial from the government of the province of Honan stating that a formidable insurrection had just been quelled after four months of almost continuous fighting in which twenty-five thousand troops were employed. A foreigner living in the district where the alleged rebellion took place, has, however, written to the leading Shanghai paper declaring that the so-called insurgents were simply three or four robbers to capture whom a detachment of soldiers was sent. The meaning of the memorial was that the governor drew pay for twenty-five thousand men with war expenses, and obtained promotion for himself and all of his officers.

The Yellow river is working its usual annual devastations. It has broken its banks in Shantung, and hundreds of square miles of country are under water.

THE BIG SHIPPING STRIKE.

Glasgow, Dec. 14.—The delegates representing the striking engineers of Belfast and the locked-out engineers of the Clyde have rejected by ballot the terms of settlement proposed by the conference of employers and employees, presided over by Lord James. The terms were that the Clyde engineers should get an advance of a shilling a week to go into effect immediately, and receive another shilling increase beginning in February. The Belfast men were to receive a shilling a week advance beginning in February, with the understanding that there should be no change in the rate of compensation for six months thereafter.

THE SALE OF ANTICOSTI.

Quebec, Dec. 16.—News has been received here from Paris to the effect that the French syndicate, organized by M. Menier, completed the purchase yesterday of Anticosti Island for £25,000 sterling.

HON. CLARKE WALLACE.

His Resignation Discussed---Reasons Given.

CONSERVATIVES WIN IN NORTH ONTARIO BY A HUGE MAJORITY.

CANDIDATE CHOSEN IN WEST HURON.

Goderich, Ont., Dec. 10.—The West Huron Conservative Association met at Smith's Hill this afternoon to nominate a member to represent the riding at the coming Dominion election. The meeting was attended by a large delegation from all parts of the riding. The following gentlemen were nominated: Dr. Holmes, of Goderich; Mayor Butler, Goderich;



THE HON. CLARKE WALLACE.

Messrs. Joseph Beck, Saltford; Robert McLean, Ernest Heaton, Goderich; Dr. Y. M. Roberts and Dr. Case, Dungannon; D. Weismiller, Honsall, and Dr. Freeborn, Clinton. Stirring speeches were made by the various nominees and delegates. Mr. Weismiller received the unanimous vote of the convention on the first ballot. Mr. Weismiller is very popular and will make a strong fight.

THAT AUSTRALIAN MUTTON.

In connection with the discussion in North Ontario about Australian mutton, introduced by Mr. J. Lockie Wilson, who was speaking in the interests of the Patron candidate, Mr. Brandon, a Toronto despatch says:

The Australian canned mutton, now cutting such an important figure in the North Ontario campaign, has not reached Toronto yet. Enquiries were made of a number of wholesale dealers yesterday and none of them have yet received any of the Australian goods. The Davies Packing Company said that about five years ago they received a line of canned meats from Australia, but have received none since. Michie & Co. received a line of samples of canned rabbit from New Zealand about a year ago, but have had no further orders since. Other dealers say they have not yet seen any of these goods.

At the Beaverton meeting on Monday night, however, Mr. Wilson, in view of a promise made some days previously, read the following letter to the meeting:

Fraser, Viger & Co.,

Family Grocers, 207, 209, and 211 St. James street, Italian Warehouse.

J. Lockie Wilson, Esq., Cannington, Ont.:—

Dear Sir,—Your order received to-day for consignment of cans of Australian mutton, which I beg to advise will go by to-night's express to your address as above. Please take notice that we are prepared to fill unlimited orders for roast, boiled and corned Australian mutton; also Australian rabbit, excellently put up, and hardly distinguishable from chicken. Yours truly,

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

Ottawa, Dec. 12.—Comptroller Wallace's resignation reached the Privy Council this morning. The news of it was as much of a surprise at Ottawa yesterday as anywhere else because the receipt of private telegrams announcing the fact was the first intimation of it here and Sir Mackenzie Bowell left yesterday afternoon for Belleville apparently in ignorance of it. It appears that Mr. Wallace left for Toronto on Monday night but he was accustomed to going home frequently so his departure caused no comment whatever. It was only after consultation with his Toronto friends that he reached his final determination. It was foreseen that Mr. Wallace would eventually resign but the event was not expected until parliament met.

PRESS COMMENTS.

Toronto, Dec. 12.—The 'Orange Sentinel' says: 'The position of M. W. Bro. Wallace, the honored Grand Master of our noble order, has lately been a matter of considerable comment among his brethren. Many have thought the distinguished brother should have resigned his position in the Dominion Government as soon as the remedial order was issued; others believed he ought to have dropped out when the promise of remedial legislation was made in Parliament, while others again feared he would not resign at all. For our part, however, we have never had any fears whatever regarding the matter. We have, all along, held that the moment an attempt to coerce Manitoba was finally decided upon by the Ottawa authorities the Grand Master would be found standing by the position taken by him at Grand Lodge and at the Ottawa 12th of July demonstration. That moment did not arrive until within the last day or two. Up to that time negotiations were still pending for a peaceful settlement of the controversy. But these negotiations are now off; all hope of settlement is at an end; it is now open war between the Dominion Government, which is seeking to force separate schools on Manitoba, and the province, which is resisting re-establishment, and the Grand Master has, we understand, in accordance with his public announcement, determined to resign his office as Comptroller of Customs and to join the forces of those who are fighting Manitoba's battle. We congratulate the M. W. Grand Master on his determination and pledge him the utmost support of the 'Sentinel' in the position he has taken, a position that involves a great sacrifice on his part but means certain victory for the Prairie Province in the struggle to maintain the little red schoolhouse. Bro. Wallace's resignation was mailed to the Premier on Wednesday.'

Toronto, Dec. 12.—The 'Mail and Empire' referring to Mr. Clarke Wallace's resignation, says editorially: 'Mr. Wallace, in view of his decisive stand, could not support a bill no matter how moderate it might be, and, occupying this position, he has undoubtedly felt that his resignation must sooner or later be resolved upon. What may be his course in the future it is difficult to foresee. He, however, maintains his attitude towards the Conservative policy of protection. He is thus at variance both with the Liberals and with Mr. McCarthy. His position finds one parallel in Canadian history—that afforded by the action of Sir A. T. Galt. Curiously enough, Sir A. T. Galt withdrew from the pre-confederation government because it would not pass a bill for the firmer establishment of Protestant separate schools in Quebec, while Mr. Wallace withdraws from the present government because he regards it as probable that what was ultimately done for the Protestants of Quebec may—Manitoba declining to give any relief—be done for the Roman Catholics of Manitoba.'

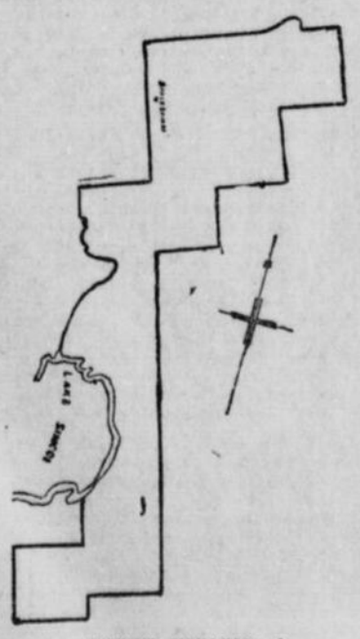
The 'Globe' says: The matter for surprise is not that Mr. Clarke Wallace has resigned, but that he retained his post of Comptroller of Customs so long. Mr. Wallace believes his action will improve, not impair, the fortunes of the Conservative party, but this is upon the assumption that the attempt at coercion shall be abandoned. Whether this condition will be fulfilled we cannot say. Party pride and the pressure of one section of the party will mitigate against it. But whatever might be its effect upon the fortunes of one party or the other, the abandonment of that attempt would go far to remove the question from Federal politics.

Beaverton, Ont., Dec. 12.—The by-election in the constituency of North Ontario to fill the vacancy in the House of Commons caused by the death of the late Frank Madill, took place to-day. It resulted as follows:

McGillivray (Conservative)	2,049
Brandon (Patron)	1,352
Gillespie (Liberal)	1,099
McGillivray's majority over Brandon..	697
McGillivray's majority over Gillespie.	953
Conservative majority in last election.	254
Gain in Conservative majority	443

THE VOTE ANALYZED.

Ottawa, Dec. 13.—There is not much ground for government satisfaction in the result of the North Ontario contest. If Mr. Brandon had been elected he would have been as much a government man on the school issue as Mr. McGillivray is. The member-elect is a Clarke Wallace man and consequently will vote with Mr. Wallace on the school bill. There was no candidate running supporting the government's leading policy for the coming session so that no general conclusion can be drawn from the election as to the attitude of the Orangemen or of the average Ontario voter. They were told that Manitoba would be allowed to settle the matter if she would and that Mr. McGillivray was a good Meredith man and a genuine opponent of separate schools. As the government had no straight candidate they cannot claim a straight victory. Then, there were more votes by 393 cast against Mr. McGillivray than for him. He was in a minority of the total vote cast. He fell short of the vote cast for Mr. Madill in 1891 by nearly two hundred votes. This is the more noticeable when it is borne in mind that the revision of the lists in 1894 added two thousand votes. A remarkable fact in view of the fierceness of the struggle is that there was a small vote polled. The total votes on the list in 1891 were 5,963 and yesterday 7,054, giving an increase of 1,091. About seventy percent of the total vote was cast in 1891 and only about sixty-three percent yesterday. The township of Mara is about half Roman Catholic and half Protestant. Mr. McGillivray largely increased Mr. Madill's vote there and Mr. Gillespie lost heavily, but still received more votes than Mr. McGillivray. The returns are not, however, quite complete.



NORTH ONTARIO.

AS GERRYMANDERED BY THE OTTAWA GOVERNMENT.

THE 'MINERVE' JUBILANT.

Referring to Mr. McGillivray's victory in North Ontario, the 'Minerve' says:—'It is the reply of constitutional and reasonable Ontario to the declamations of demagogues like McCarthy and to the manipulations of fanatical extremists like Clarke Wallace, who may have thought for a moment that his boisterous outburst of protest against the government, the day before last would lead to more fatal results in yesterday's battle. Finally, it is a repudiation on the part of the sister province, in the name of common sense, of the policy of expedients and national dishonor which Mr. Laurier went and tendered. It is the brilliant triumph of justice and right against blind fanaticism and dishonest opportunism, just inaugurated, and the signal is given by the Protestant province of Ontario. Our patriotic pride leads us to believe that Catholic Quebec will not allow itself to be surpassed in liberality and will also nobly do its duty.'

MR. WALLACE BACK IN TORONTO.

Toronto, Dec. 13.—The Hon. N. Clarke Wallace returned this morning from Ottawa, where he had a conference with the Hon. G. E. Foster, and other cabinet ministers, who are at the Capital. He did not see Sir Mackenzie Bowell, as the Premier was in the east. Mr. Wallace spent a couple of hours at the Customs House putting things in shape for his successor, but he had no idea who that man might be. A score of the more prominent members of the Conservative party and of the Orange order called on Mr. Wallace during the morning. Mr. Wallace will go into Cardwell on Monday, although his programme for the campaign has not yet been completed. Asked if there was a possibility of Mr. E. F. Clarke being a candidate in the county, he said: 'Yes, I think so.'

'Is it probable that Mr. Clarke will be a candidate?' was asked, in reply to which Mr. Wallace said that, while he could not speak authoritatively, he thought it was. The prominent Orangemen of the city, it is said, are making arrangements for a monster demonstration, when a reception will be tendered to Mr. Wallace.



MR. J. A. McGILLIVRAY.

M'CARTHY AND WALLACE.

'I naturally assume, as the Hon. N. Clarke Wallace is opposed to the government's policy in the Manitoba school question, he and I will be found fighting together in Cardwell,' said Mr. Dalton McCarthy this morning. 'Though Mr. Wallace has often unfairly assailed me, personally, I will not allow personal considerations to interfere with the cause with which I am identified, and would be glad to co-operate with Mr. Wallace or any one else on the school question.'

AN IMPORTANT RESOLUTION.

The Grand Board of the Patrons of Industry to-day passed a resolution as follows:—

That the Patron constitution be so amended as to admit all classes and professions who believe in the necessity for the existence of an independent party in the country to save the Dominion from the fate which hangs over it of having its life crushed out between the upper and nether millstones of machine partyism, and to abolish all pass words, signs and pledges beyond the acceptance of our platform and principles, as being more fully in the interest of the people than are the principles and platform of any other existing party.

This important resolution will have to be submitted to the Grand Association before it goes into effect but no doubt, this will be mainly a formal matter.

HAMILTON ORANGEMEN.

Hamilton, Ont., Dec. 13.—At a meeting of Loyal Orange Lodge, No. 19, held last evening, a resolution was passed, endorsing the action of the Grand Master, the Hon. N. C. Wallace, in tendering his resignation to the government, on account of the introduction of a remedial school law for Manitoba.

MR. PRIOR SUCCEEDS MR. WALLACE.

Ottawa, Dec. 16.—Mr. Clarke Wallace's place has been given to Lieut.-Col. Prior, M.P. for Victoria, B.C., who will have a seat in the Cabinet as Minister of Customs. Mr. Wood, Comptroller of Inland Revenue, will also be made a cabinet minister so that the comptrollership will be abolished as well probably as the Solicitor-Generalship. Astonishment is expressed here that opportunity offering to strengthen his government, Premier Bowell should have taken in a man without any standing in the House except as a vocalist. The 'Citizen' this morning describing the qualifications of Mr. Prior for government says he can sing a good song and is popular with the ladies.

THE COMPTROLLERS.

Ottawa, Dec. 16.—It is said the comptrollers when they are made cabinet ministers will still be comptrollers, with salaries of $5,000. Just how it is to be worked has not yet been decided apparently.

A DENIAL.

Toronto, Dec. 16.—Mr. Alex. Smith, Liberal organizer, denies the report that he has resigned or that he intends to resign that position.

MR. M'GILLIVRAY'S POSITION.

Toronto, Dec. 16.—Mr. J. A. McGillivray, member elect for North Ontario, returned on Saturday. 'I will not resign my position as secretary of the Foresters,' said Mr. McGillivray. 'I did say that I would give up the secretaryship if I entered politics, but I don't call this entering politics for I am elected to one session only, and I would have been in Ottawa if I had not been elected lobbying the Foresters' bill, and I preferred to go as a member. I am not pledged to the electorate, the government or Mr. Wallace on any question. I did not assure Mr. Wallace of my support for anti-remedial legislation and I don't remember speaking to him of it. The Liberals deserted their Patron in North Ontario. If they hadn't, Brandon would not have secured more than 600 votes. The Catholics supported Gillespie solidly, and I expected that. I never asked a priest or a member of the Church for their support, and did not get much of it.'

Alton, Ont., Dec. 16.—A meeting was held here on Saturday night by the McCarthyites of Cardwell, in favor of Mr. Stubbs. The meeting was fairly well attended, but much disappointment prevailed when it was learned that Mr. Dalton McCarthy himself could not be present. Before the chair was taken, Col. O'Brien, who was the lion of the evening, announced that, owing to some disaffection towards Mr. Stubbs in their party, the leader was forced to go to Toronto, and thence to Orangeville, to neutralize the efforts and wire-pulling of some of his discontented followers. Col. O'Brien cautioned the audience not to put any faith in the rumors which might be afloat regarding Mr. Stubbs's retirement.

The first speaker was Mr. Stubbs, who denounced the policy of the government both as to the National policy and the Manitoba schools, giving the audience to understand that if he were elected neither Sir Mackenzie Bowell nor Mr. Wilfrid Laurier would be able to interfere with Manitoba.

He was followed by Col. O'Brien, who went into the details of the school question, after which he branched off on the National Policy.

Wm. Algie followed with a short address, in which he advocated secular schools as the only solution of the difficulty.

Mr. Carr then took the floor and spoke of the enormous funeral expenses in connection with the burial of the late Sir John Thompson. He told his audience to trust neither Liberal nor Conservatives but only the McCarthyites.

LIBERALISM IN CARDWELL.

Ottawa, Dec. 16.—A member of the Reform Club here speaking of Cardwell, voices the general feeling of Ottawa Liberals. He said: 'If the Patrons or McCarthyites imagine that the great Liberal party of Canada is going to leave the contesting of the constituencies to either of them or to both combined they make a mistake.' It might be added that Warden Henry, the Liberal candidate in Cardwell, is personally a much better candidate than either of the others. Mr. Willoughby will not have the warm support of the straight party men either as there are several who think they should have had the nomination. Mr. Featherstone, M.P. for Peel, who was here, left on Saturday to give Mr. Henry a hand at the finish. Mr. Stubbs is said to be personally a very poor candidate.

MANITOBA SCHOOLS.

MR. GREENWAY SAYS THE GOVERNMENT WILL NOT COMPROMISE.

Winnipeg, Man., Dec. 9.—There having been recently persistent, rumors emanating mainly from Toronto nwspapers, that the school question was to be settled by the Manitoba Government, the Hon. Mr. Greenway has authorized the publication of the following statement:—'The government have had under consideration, at various times, the Order-in-Council of the Dominion Government of July 27 last, inviting action on the part of the Legislature of Manitoba to remove the alleged grievance of the Roman Catholic minority in relation to education. It has become perfectly clear that no concession by the Legislature will be regarded as a solution of the difficulty or as removing the alleged grievances unless such concession admits the principle of and re-establish state aided separate schools. Upon the question of the re-establishment of separate schools the government will make no compromise.'

Ottawa, Dec. 10.—At Orangeville the Minister of Finance said the government would not re-establish in Manitoba the separate schools as they existed prior to the passage of the Manitoba Public Schools Act of 1890. Mr. Foster has no authority for making that statement, and it is contradictory of the pledge he was authorized to give in Parliament last session. He stated then that the legislation would be on the lines of the Remedial Order. The Remedial Order declares for the re-establishment of separate schools in Manitoba precisely as they existed prior to 1890, that is under the control of the Roman Catholics. The words of the Remedial Order are that an act should be passed restoring, (a) 'The right to build, maintain, equip, manage, conduct and support Roman Catholic schools in the manner provided for by the statutes which were repealed in 1890.' (b) 'The right to share proportionately in any grant made out of the public funds for the purposes of education.' (c) 'The right of exception of such Roman Catholics as contribute to Roman Catholic schools to the support of other schools.'

That is the language of the Remedial Order word for word and if the Manitoba Legislature did anything less the province would still be liable to the passage of a coercive act at Ottawa. No option was given. They must restore everything as before 1890. What authority then has Mr. Foster for saying that the Remedial Order does not mean what it says? If Archbishop Langevin and Senator Bernier are to 'manage and conduct' the separate schools what guarantee has Mr. Foster that they will be efficient? If Mr. Laurier comes into power he will repeal the Remedial Order which stands for coercion.

MR. ANGERS ON THE SITUATION.

Quebec, Dec. 11.—The Cartier-Macdonald Club held a general meeting on Monday night at which the Hon. A. R. Angers was present and at which an address was presented to him by the president, which is extremely significant of the attitude of this important Conservative club towards the present Ottawa Government, one paragraph of the document distinctly stating that the members of the organization firmly believed that the whole province was with him in the stand that he had taken in the Manitoba school question, which they heartily approved. In his reply Mr. Angers declared, among other things, that he hoped to be mistaken, but he saw, unfortunately, nothing which presaged that the rights of the Manitoba minority were likely to be more protected now than they were when he left the government; that there was still an utter lack of unanimity in the cabinet on the head of remedial legislation as evidenced by recent speeches in the Ontario by-elections. In this connection he also remarked how singular it was to see those who were honestly in favor of remedial legislation go out of the cabinet, while those who were opposed to it remained in. He also said that leading Protestants of the province had done him the honor of congratulating him upon the stand he had taken, telling him that they knew that if the case had been their own he would have done likewise. 'Yes,' he added, 'if ever the Province of Quebec stopped them of one particle of their rights and privileges I would be the first to fight for justice to them. I would, perhaps, have felt more satisfaction in all I did if it had been in favor of a Protestant minority, for then my disinterestedness would not have been suspected. At one time I feared for a moment that I would not be understood.' In conclusion, he said: I hope that justice will be done to the Manitoba Catholics, who are our own people. But be it done now or later, it is not doubtful. If not done by the men of to-day it will be done by those of to-morrow. The time has not yet come to agitate. We must hope and wait. Our attitude is one of expectancy. But if we are deceived in our hopes it will be then time to press our claim vigorously and it will not be then a few thousand men appealing for justice, but we will have two millions of Catholics and loyal subjects at our backs to support us.

THE VERDUN ASYLUM BILL PASSED

AFTER AN INTERESTING DEBATE—PROCEEDINGS OF THE HOUSE.

Quebec, Dec. 11.—When the House met at four o'clock yesterday afternoon the Hon. Mr. Morris presented a petition from the

CHINESE LAUNDRYMEN

of Montreal against the clause in the Montreal city bill imposing a tax of a hundred dollars upon all public laundries which, if persisted in they propose to evade as far as they are concerned by combining all their establishments into one with branches and deliveries all over the city.

THE VERDUN ASYLUM.

The first item taken up on the orders was of special interest to the Protestant community of the province, being the bill to authorize the government to pay, for three years, dating from July 1, 1895, interest at a rate not exceeding four and a half percent upon the $150,000 of debentures issued by the corporation of the asylum and guaranteed by the government, and also to pay out of the consolidated fund, for three years from the same date interest at the same rate upon $35,000 additional of debentures, which the said corporation may issue. In support the Provincial Secretary said that the object was to assist the authorities of Verdun, who had always most admirably conducted their institution, but whose accommodation was no longer large enough to allow of the reception and proper care of all the Protestant patients seeking admission there. Its extension, therefore, had to be provided for and the proprietors had, in order to meet the increased expenditure for the purpose, asked that the government grant per patient should be increased from $115 to $150. The government, however, in the face of the fact that only $100 per head was paid to the nuns in charge of Beauport Asylum, could not very well grant this demand. At the same time they fully recognized the fact that a special institution like Verdun could not be as cheaply and as economically managed and maintained as one controlled by a religious community. Under the circumstances, and to emphasize the spirit of liberality with which the majority desired to deal with the minority in this province, it was proposed to give the proprietors of Verdun, instead of an increase in their per capita allowance, its equivalent in the shape of the guarantees of interest mentioned in the bill, but only for three years.

Mr. Stephens thought that, as this measure was likely to be looked back upon hereafter as a precedent, the House should have the contract before it before the government received authority to pass it.

Mr. Pelletier here interposed to guarantee that nothing except what was provided for in the bill would be inserted in the contract.

Mr. Stephens admitted that the care of the insane at Verdun cost more than elsewhere in institutions managed by religious communities. In fact it cost the proprietors of the institution $140 per annum for each patient, so that the Protestant community had to contribute the twenty-five dollars difference between that amount and the $115 allowed by the government. He thought that they were entitled to some consideration for this. He also called attention to the fact that criminal lunatics were now sent to the insane asylums, Protestant and Catholic, instead of to Rockwood, and declared that the government might well consider whether it was not fair to them to grant them an additional allowance as an act of justice for the additional trouble and expense entailed upon them in guarding frequently violent and dangerous patients of this character. In the connection, he referred to the case of the man Edwards at Verdun, who killed his sister at Outremont as one very much in point at the moment.

Mr. Pelletier admitted the force of the question raised by the member for Huntingdon and said that the government would look into the matter and see what could be done. The bill was then put through committee, when it was read a third time and passed.

HOVAS ATTACK MISSIONS.

TROOPS DESPATCHED TO THE SCENE

Paris, Dec. 13.—Advices from Antananarivo, the Capital of Madagascar, under the date of Nov. 30, say that a mob of six thousand Hovas had attacked and destroyed the Christian missions at Ramainandro, but that Mr. MacMahon, a missionary and his family, occupying the mission, succeeded in escaping unharmed. A force of six hundred troops was despatched to the scene to quell the disturbance and all Europeans were ordered to the Capital as a measure of safety.

Paris, Dec. 12.—The 'Official Journal' publishes a decree which transfers the administration of affairs in Madagascar from the Foreign Office to the Colonial Department.

WON BY THE QUEEN.

London, Dec. 10.—At the Smithfield cattle show yesterday the Queen won the championship plate, gold medal and challenge cup for the best animal exhibited. The animal taking the prize was a shorthorn heifer.

'POUR LA PATRIE.'

Mr. Tardivel in Defence of 'His Book.'

HIS SINGULAR HALLUCINATIONS ABOUT FREE MASONRY.

Quebec, Dec. 13.—Mr. Tardivel's paper, the 'Vérité' appeared to-day with an article in answer to the recent broadside of the 'Witness' against his anti-Masonic romance, 'Pour la Patrie.' It says:—

'The principal Protestant organ of the province of Quebec, the Montreal 'Witness,' has heard of Mr. Tardivel's novel and very naturally denounces it in the most violent terms. The writer in the Protestant organ must have read 'Pour la Patrie,' since he has printed an analysis of it which aims at being sarcastic and which gives of the work the same idea that a caricature gives of the features of an individual. But it is not our intention to quarrel with the 'Witness' over its incomplete, unfair and inaccurate analysis. We desire simply to reply to some of the conclusions of the Montreal paper.' The 'Vérité' then refers to the charge that Mr. Tardivel's book is a libel both upon Roman Catholics and Protestants and says: 'If there is a libel anywhere it is in the article in the 'Witness' and not in Mr. Tardivel's novel. Of deliberate purpose, knowing that it is absolutely contrary to the truth, the writer in the Montreal paper makes the statement that "Pour la Patrie" constitutes a libel upon Protestants. Now, not only is there not in the book one single hard or disagreeable word against Protestants, but the author assigns one of the finest roles in the romance to Houghton, an English Protestant, and to a whole group of Protestant members. And the character, who plays the most conspicuous part after the hero, is Vaughn, an Englishman and a non-Catholic. In the entire book there is not an odious role assigned to a Protestant. Sir Henry Marwood is English, but nowhere does he figure as a Protestant. The persons whom the author takes to represent the city of evil and human weaknesses, all, with the exception of Marwood, bear French names. We may say that the author arranged things in this way precisely so that even the most ill-disposed towards him should not be able to find in his book the least attack upon the Protestants and the English, and yet the 'Witness' asserts that "Pour la Patrie" constitutes a libel upon Protestants. It is this assertion which is a libel and a most atrocious one * * That Mr. Tardivel's book is anti-Masonic cannot be denied. He wrote partly to provoke hatred of that darksome organization, which is equally condemned by the laws of the Church and by natural law. We do not pretend that all Freemasons and all members of a secret society, the offspring of Freemasonry, are rascals and votaries of Satan. There are among them many who have been misled and who, though not free from all fault, as Leo XIII. teaches, for joining such societies, are nevertheless far from understanding the real aim of Freemasonry, which is the destruction of Christianity and the establishment of naturalism and the reign of Lucifer. Mr. Tardivel's book only attacks the Masonic spirit and the leaders of secret societies. * * * We wished to strike a blow at the Masonic sect and the yells of the anti-Catholic paper proves that we have passably succeeded. * * * As regards the purchase of 500 copies of the book by the Provincial Government, it does not concern us. The author nor the publishers of "Pour la Patrie" did absolutely nothing to effect the sale. The government acted spontaneously. Moreover, no sensible man who has read the book will cast the slightest blame upon the government for having bought a certain number of copies. We only know the 'Witness,' the 'Citizen,' Mr. Dechene, and a civil service officer who have deemed it right to kick up a noise on the subject. But this is not enough to embarrrass the Ministers.'

A CAUSTIC VIEW.

Referring to the decision of the Quebec Government not to give 'Pour la Patrie' as a prize in the schools, the 'Reveil' says: 'The government had burdened itself with five hundred copies of a vulgar imitation of a political story, a work of distrust and fanaticism, calculated to set two factions of the people one against the other, if it were taken in earnest. The members of the Quebec Opposition protested against the immoral purchase. The Taillon Government did not flinch and boasted of its fine deed. But the 'Witness' joined in and a few lines in that paper were sufficient to break the bargain. What the French-Canadian fathers of families could not obtain for the protection of their children they now owe to English writers. We thank the latter for this. The putting in pillory of all that exists of 'Pour la Patrie' would be a work of useful purging. What we regret is that we had to get outside help to obtain justice in our favor.'

Quebec, Dec. 10.—It is understood the government has ordered the copies of Tardivel's book against Freemasonry purchased by it to be withdrawn from distribution as prizes to school children.

HOW A QUEBEC PATERFAMILIAS REGARDS IT.

Quebec, Dec. 12.—The 'Electeur' says: 'We are informed that a civil service officer here, a French-Canadian Catholic, has entered his children in a Protestant school. It seems that he came to this decision on reading the declaration that the Taillon Government intended to offer Mr. Tardivel's political romance as prize books in the schools when he, a faithful and submissive Catholic, had deemed it his duty to forbid his children to read Mr. Tardivel's book as being subversive of social order and consequently contrary to the teachings of the Catholic Church.'

PRESBYTERIAN YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETY.

Toronto, Dec. 10.—At a meeting of the representatives from a number of churches in the Toronto Presbytery last evening it was decided to organize a Young People's Presbyterian Union, which will embrace all the young people's societies in the Presbyterian Church under the control of the Presbytery. Officers were appointed pending the annual meeting to be held in February.

THE WAR IN ABYSSINIA.

Natives Invading Italian Territory.

REINFORCEMENTS BEING HURRIED TO THE SCENE.

London, Dec. 11.—A despatch to the 'Central News,' from Rome, says that General Baratieri, Governor of Erythrea, and commander of the Italian troops, telegraphs that fully seventy thousand Abyssinians have invaded the Tigre country. Forty thousand of the enemy are in the vicinity of Adowa. Consequently he has ordered the Italian forces at Adowa to fall back to Adigrat, where he has only 6,000 men. Upon receipt of the foregoing despatch the government ordered that the preparations for sending reinforcements to General Baratieri be pushed forward with the greatest possible despatch. Work in making ready the sending of additional men to Africa will be carried on night and day. It has been decided that 3,000 troops and two batteries shall depart immediately. Every available transport at the dockyards has been ordered to be put in readiness to convey troops. Some warships will accompany the reinforcements to Massowah, the capital of the Italian colony. The government has decided to postpone until next Saturday its request that the Chamber of Deputies vote a credit of 5,000,000 lire to be expended in carrying on war operations in Abyssinia.

STORY OF THE TROUBLE.

The terrible disaster reported in the foregoing despatch marks another stage in the history of Italy's troubled career in East Africa and may possibly lead to a tightening of her hold upon Abyssinia, over which she exercises at present a nominal protectorate. That protectorate dates back to the year 1889, when Italy, in accordance with the principles laid down by the Berlin Conference, notified the powers of the treaty, concluded with King Menelik, by which Abyssinia and all her dependencies were placed under Italian protection. By this treaty Menelik II., King of Shoa, became the supreme ruler of Abyssinia in succession to King John. The agreement with Italy was repudiated by King Menelik, but he was subsequently forced to submit. There were rebellions in several parts of his dominions in 1892 and 1893, which were quelled, the King borrowing money in Italy to aid him in his expedition. Dervishes from Egypt also harassed the frontiers of his territory, but were repulsed by the Italians, who occupied Kassala with a military force in order to stop their raids.

Last summer Menelik, fearing the encroachment of Italy, sent a mission to St. Petersburg to obtain the diplomatic support of Russia. It was well received and since then Abyssinia has maintained a hostile attitude towards Italy, and there have been collisions between their respective troops. In July Baron Blanc, Italy's Foreign Minister, made a strong statement in the Chamber of Deputies, concerning Menelik, who, he declared, had flagrantly violated the terms of the protocol prohibiting slave trading in Abyssinia. In October last the news came that Menelik had been struck by lightning and killed.

A prominent leader on the Abyssinian side has been Ras Mangascia, son of the King John, who long resisted every effort of the Italians to establish their influence in Abyssinia. After the death of his father Mangascia became a pretender for the Ethiopian throne, but in face of the assistance given to his cousin Menelik by the Italians was compelled to abandon his candidature. Retiring to Tigre, he made his peace with the King, and received in exchange for his submission the viceroyalty of the province. He is an able administrator, a valiant soldier and a bitter enemy for their interference in the domestic concerns of Abyssinia, which lost him his kingly heritage. General Baratieri's victories over Ras Mangascia and Ras Alula, another prominent Abyssinian leader, won for him a most enthusiastic reception by his fellow-countrymen on the occasion of his visit to Rome a few months ago.



GENERAL BARATIERI,
Commander of the Italian Forces in the Soudan.

A RUSSIAN LEADS THE NATIVES AGAINST THE ITALIANS.

London, Dec. 11.—Further advices from General Baratieri, commander of the Italian troops in Abyssinia, give additional details of the surrounding of Major Toselli and his command. The Abyssinians, who were directed in part by Chiefs Ras Mangascia, Mikael and Ras Makonnen, fought with great vigor and skill for six hours. It is reported that the entire force of the enemy was commanded by a Russian major. The hemmed-in Italians fought with extreme desperation. Fortunately, before the fight was over General Arimondi arrived upon the field with his command and drove the Abyssinians back, enabling the three hundred beleaguered Italians who remained alive to make their escape. Three Abyssinian chiefs and three thousand of their followers were killed or wounded. General Baratieri has arrived at Adigrat and assumed command of the Italian forces. He reports that the reverse sustained by the Italians through the disaster to Major Toselli's command has not produced any bad effect upon the native soldiers in the Italian army or the natives previously favorable to Italian colonial authority.



CAPTAIN NICOLAI LEONTIEFF,
Commander of Russia's Latest Expedition to Abyssinia.

Rome, Dec. 12.—The government has asked the Budget Committee of the Chamber of Deputies that the sum of 4,000,000 lire in excess of the 3,000,000 lire already provided for in the Budget for that purpose, be assigned to the expenses of carrying out Italy's military campaign in Africa. Three thousand troops will embark from Naples on Saturday to reinforce the Italian army in Abyssinia.

Rome, Dec. 12.—The Chamber of Deputies this afternoon paid a tribute to the memory of Major Toselli, the commander of the Italian column in Abyssinia which was decimated by a surrounding force of Abyssinians and who was himself among the killed. After a number of eulogistic speeches the president of the Chamber invited the orators of all parties to salute the glorious dead and the members of the body stood up in perfect patriotic accord. The scene was a touching one.



RAS MANGASCIA,
One of the Abyssinian Leaders.

Rome, Dec. 12.—General Baratieri's account of the battle with the Abyssinians at Ambalizim resulting in the partial annihilation of Major Toselli's force of Italian troops, shows that the Italians threw their cannons, mules, ammunition, etc., into an abyss in order to prevent the enemy from capturing them.

RELATIONS EXISTING BETWEEN RUSSIA AND ABYSSINIA.

A noteworthy feature about the reverse that has befallen the Italian arms in Abyssinia is the report that the entire force of the natives was under the command of a Russian major. Russia's relations with Abyssinia during the last six or seven years form an interesting story, and are bound up with a curious religious struggle of which the east coast of Africa is the theatre.

The people of Abyssinia profess a form of Christianity which in many features approximates to the Greek Orthodox Church, while in its ceremonial observances it is strongly Judaical. The latter element is accounted for by the tradition that Ethiopia was peopled by exiles from Judea, who converted the aborigines to the Hebrew faith. The Falashas are indeed stated to be a relic of this Judaical sect. However that may be, the Eastern and Western churches have long coveted the conversion of the Ethiopian, and Rome and Antioch are now exerting their utmost to accomplish this task. Rome has taken advantage of the Italian protectorate to establish a Bishopric of Erythrea, while Antioch—represented by the Russian government—has done her best to establish her influence in the land of the Negus.

Intercourse between Russia and Abyssinia began in the latter part of the eighties, when Free Cossacks who aided in the Russian conquest of the Transcaspian were encouraged to go to Africa as pioneers of Russian influence. Some enlisted under the Mahdi, while Atchinoff, the famous soldier of fortune, repaired to the court of King John and greatly assisted him in arranging for the defensive and offensive measures adopted against the Italian forces at Massowah. It was Atchinoff who by taking some Abyssinian priests to Russia created interest in the project of assimilating Abyssinian Christianity to the doctrines and worship of the Russian Orthodox Church.

ATCHINOFF'S FAILURE.

The attempt which Atchinoff made to establish a regular Greek propaganda in Africa and to found a Russian colony in East Africa resulted in failure, and in the shelling of his expedition by the French at Sagallo. His credentials were unsatisfactory, for the Russian Foreign Minister had no confidence in the scheme of this wandering 'Heiman of Free Cossacks,' as he styled himself. But Russia nevertheless watched with keen interest the progress made by the Italians in East Africa, and in 1889 Lieutenant Mashkoff was sent on a mission to the Abyssinian Court. This was the beginning of a regular secret intercourse between the Russians and Menelek, which Italy has found to be one of the most serious obstacles to her plans in East Africa.

Last January an expedition was sent by the Russian Government to the Negus of Abyssinia, King Menelik. The expedition was charged to undertake a scientific exploration and at the same time to adopt measures to counteract the Roman Catholic propaganda. The commander, Captain Nicolai Stephanovitch Leontieff, a retired officer of the Russian Imperial Guard, who had done work in exploring Central Asia, was only about thirty years of age. The second in command was an officer of artillery named Captain Constantine Semenowitch Zviagin, while Dr. Alexander Yelisseyeff was in medical charge. The expedition was provided with many beautiful presents to be distributed in Abyssinia, those for the Negus himself being of unusual magnificence.

The fruit of this expedition was seen a few months later, when the Abyssinians, dismayed by Italy's military success, and eager to obtain European allies, sent, in their turn, envoys to St. Petersburg. Officially, these envoys were simply charged with the duty of drawing closer the religious ties uniting the two nations, but the nature of their reception at the Russian capital gave their mission a political complexion, which Italy was not slow to perceive and comprehend.

Ras—i. e., General—Mangascia, who is mentioned in the despatches, has been a prominent leader on the Abyssinian side. He is a son of Menelik's predecessor, the Negus John, and long resisted every effort of the Italians to establish their influence in Abyssinia. After the death of his father, in 1889, Mangascia became a pretender for the Ethiopian throne, but in the face of the assistance given to his cousin Menelik by the Italians in the treaty of Uccialli he was compelled to abandon his candidature. Retiring to Tigre he made his peace with the King, and received in exchange for his submission the viceroyalty of the province. He is an able administrator, a valiant soldier and a bitter enemy of the Italians, whom he has never forgiven for their interference in the domestic concerns of Abyssinia, which lost him his kingly heritage.

'APACHE KID'S' CAREER.

A GOOD INDIAN UNTIL HIS STEP-FATHER WAS MURDERED.

Denver, Dec. 12.—'Apache Kid,' the supposed leader of the Indians who have recently resumed their murderous operations, was twelve years ago first sergeant of a company of scouts organized by the government. He is said to have done faithful and excellent service until a white man murdered his stepfather. The Kid shot the slayer and surrendered to the government authorities at San Carlos. While being taken to the guardhouse, with several other Indians, he escaped, and, gathering a lot of bad Indians around him, took to the mountains, where he began a series of depredations.

The Kid and his band were finally captured by Gen. Miles, and the Kid was sentenced by court-martial to a term of imprisonment at Alcatraz. He was pardoned after he had served a year and was taken back to San Carlos. Then he was rearrested at the instance of the civil authorities and tried at Globe, Ariz., and senteced to a long term in Yuma prison. On the way to prison he killed Sheriff Raymond and left the waggon driver for dead, and once more escaped to the hills. Innumerable murders have been committed by him—or, at least, have been attributed to him. He has pillaged outlying settlements and raided ranches with astonishing audacity.



'APACHE KID.'
Supposed leader of the recent outbreak.

Adjutant-General Ward, of the United States Army, Department of Colorado, received a message to-day from Fort Apache stating that a man named Boles and two other men, names unknown, gave themselves up for trial on the charge of killing the Indian whose body was discovered on the Cibique last Monday. The message stated that the Indian was discovered in the act of robbing a store and was pursued by the citizens. The report that a family of five had been murdered near Bowie Station is denied.

AN INFAMOUS POLYGAMIST.

London, Dec. 11.—William Cadman, aged fifty-four years, was sentenced in the Old Bailey Court to-day to seven years' imprisonment under conviction upon a charge of polygamy. Since 1870 Cadman had married seven women by whom he had twenty-three children. Some of the victims were rich when he married them, but they did not long remain so. When he was arrested he had in his possession a large number of forged railway tickets.

THE PRESIDENT OF FRANCE.

THE DISGRACEFUL ATTACK UPON HIM.

Concerning the rumors in circulation in Paris of an alleged campaign to compel the resignation of President Faure, the 'Figaro' discloses the secret with the publicity of which the President has been threatened by his enemies. It appears that President Faure's father-in-law, M. Belluot, left home four months after his marriage, having dissipated all of his fortune, including his wife's dowry, which made him guilty of breach of trust. Belluot's daughter, born after his disappearance, was brought up by an uncle, M. Guinot. When M. Faure wanted to marry the daughter of Belluot the lady's relatives informed him of what had occurred, whereupon M. Faure declared that he would not allow an innocent person to suffer for what had occurred before her birth, and married her. The 'Figaro' says the story furnishes a further motive for respecting the loving person who has been attacked.



MME. FAURE.

When M. Faure became President of the French Republic it was generally announced that his wife was the daughter of M. Guinot, Mayor of Amboise, and subsequently Senator for Indre et Loire.



MLLE. LUCIE FAURE.

Thanks to M. Delahaye's (the member in the Chamber of Deputies making war on the President) researches, it appears that M. Guinot was her uncle, who brought her up in consequence of her father's desertion of his family and flight from justice. Mme. Faure is a well-known figure in French society and is noted for her charm as a hostess. She was married on July 10, 1865, at the age of twenty-three. She was then a beautiful brunette with jet black hair and sparkling eyes. She is a very intelligent woman, possesses, like her husband, a keen sense of humor, and is one of those whose temperament leads them to look at the bright side of things. The home life of M. and Mme. Faure has always been charming. They have two daughters, the younger of whom is married to M. René Berge, consul-general of the Seine Inférieure. His profession is that of a mining engineer, but he does not practise and occupies himself with the management of his large estates near Havre. The elder daughter, Lucie, has literary tastes, has published a volume of verses, and has frequently acted as her father's secretary. She accompanied him last year to Egypt, where both were very well received.

BAPTIZED AT 110 YEARS.

AN INTERESTING EVENT AT THE KINGSTON HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

Kingston, Ont., Dec. 9.—The Rev. G.R. Beamish, M.A., curate of St. George's cathedral, on Thursday last baptized the oldest person who has ever received the sacrament of baptism in modern times. This was the old woman, Mrs. Orr, now an inmate of the House of Industry, and who has reached the remarkable age of 110 years. The old lady was baptized hypothetically, that is, she received the sacrament for the second time, as some mistake or omission was made on the first occasion. This circumstance had been fretting her a good deal, and she decided that she would be baptized regularly, and requested the Rev. Mr. Beamish to officiate, which he did. The ceremony was performed at the House of Industry, where the old lady has been bedridden for some time.

A CHRISTMAS PRESENT.

The announcement in this issue of special club offers, under the heading "A Current Library," is one that will be interesting to very many of our readers. What better Christmas present to make to your own family or possibly some family related to you by the ties of blood or friendship. The son or daughter, brother or sister away from home, would welcome such a gift.

Those subscribing to these clubs may have the several papers all sent to the same address or to separate addresses as they may prefer. Postage will have to be added when addresses are not in this continent or when they are in the city of Montreal.

MONTREAL NEWS.

Norman Stewart, fifteen years old, son of Mr. John Stewart, engineer, got his left arm caught and badly crushed in a printing press he had been feeding at 226 St. Paul street on Wednesday morning. He was taken to the General Hospital.

Three or four thousand dollars damage to stock and premises will result from a fire shortly after one a.m. on Friday in the ice house of Messrs. Harper Brothers, pork packers, St. Phillip street. What the origin of the fire was has not yet been ascertained.

Sir William Van Horne, president and general manager of the C. P. R., who was declared certain to resign at an early date, says the assertion is premature and that he has not yet determined to leave the scene of active operations as there are some few things he would like to do before he does so.

Coal was discovered to be on fire in the basement of Ann street public Protestant school on Tuesday last, and it had been burning while the children were in their class rooms, though they were unaware of the fact. They had a holiday on Wednesday, however, and took it kindly, as children generally do. There was not much damage done to the school.

The coldest day of the season was registered on Thursday morning, when it was seventeen degrees below zero at the Golf Club House, and fifteen degrees below at St. Lambert. Two men crossed on the river ice at Longueuil on Friday, and if the severe weather which came so suddenly only holds, the ice bridge of the St. Lawrence may form before Christmas Day, which would be an unusual event.

Sometimes justice appears to go blindly about punishment. James Mullins was arrested for brutally beating his wife. There was hardly any furniture in the home, and no food. Mrs. Mullins and her children were almost naked; yet the unmanly wretch beat the woman three times one day and that she became insane surprised none of her neighbors. The man was fined ten dollars and costs or two months.

Mr. F. D. Shallow, of the 'Moniteur du Commerce,' who found a plumber in his basement warning himself in the dark one evening, kicked the intruder out. The man explained that he was not a burglar, but had come in on the invitation of the servant girl. The plumber took action in court against Mr. Shallow, for assault. The court decided on Thursday that Mr. Shallow was justified and dismissed the action with costs.

Notre Dame Hospital doctors did their best to save the life of Alex. Fievary, a young man who had endeavored to kill himself with carbolic acid on Wednesday. The medical men used every effort but Fievary was all too successful. He had taken enough of the deadly fluid to kill several men. He was an unmarried glassblower by trade, and had been considered to be in confortable circumstances. 'Wilful suicide' was the verdict.

The city surveyor, Mr. St. George, has reported favorably upon the proposal to build an electric railway to the summit of Mount Royal, and there is every prospect that it will be carried to completion. The City Council does not permit bicycle riders to enter Mount Royal Park out of regard to the driving and riding public; and now there is little doubt that the shuddering sensation of the electric railway car will mingle with the shimmer of the summer trees, a much worse fright for horses.

The contest in Montreal Centre between Sir William Hingston and the Hon. James McShane is to be a hot one, as is evident from the work being done by workers on both sides. Mr. McShane is making a personal canvass, while Sir William has the whole Conservative machinery at his back. His eminent respectability will serve him with the commercial and professional classes, but it it doubtful if he will poll very largely among the working people, with whom Mr. McShane is popular.

The second trial of Napoleon Demers for the murder of his wife last spring was commenced on Monday, Dec. 9, and it has been dragging along from day to day, without special feature. Only one new phase of the case was presented. It came out that a little girl had been sent to the house of the murdered woman by Miss Sauvé, a material witness in the case. She had found the door locked when she went. No new evidence of a specially incriminatory character has been reached thus far, and it is thought that if in the new trial there is nothing more positive than went to the last jury the prisoner will get off.

Early one morning last week a police officer ordered a man who had thrown himself down on St. Lawrence street to move on. There was some hesitation on the part of the man, and in response to the peremptory command of the officer he retorted 'Leave me alone, I've poisoned myself, and I want to die.' The young man had been drinking but the officer determined to take him at his word and sent for the ambulance. At the General Hospital he said he was a piano tuner and that he was tired of life. He appeared to rally during the afternoon after passing through a period of delirium, and afterwards recovered. As he had already tried more than once previously to commit suicide he was sent before the Recorder, who fined him for drunkenness and gave him a warning.

INTERESTING TO WORKERS AND CANVASSERS.

Last week the 'Witness' announced a number of interesting offers for workers and canvassers. There is something for everybody, and the young folks will have an opportunity to work for a premium that can be used for a present for father, mother, brother, sister, uncle, aunt, cousin or a very dear friend. A little effort on the part of each boy and girl is all that is required, and they have the double satisfaction of earning a premium and aiding the circulation of good, wholesome, reading matter. Thus can they unite pleasure and profit in the home.

FATHER CHINIQUY'S LAST APPEAL.

The name of Father Chiniquy is known the wide world over. It will remain inseparably connected with the history of Canada, whatever may be thought of his aggressive spirit, and of his methods of work, there can be but one mind on his marvellous powers.

For many years Dr. Chiniquy has stood in the front rank fighting the great battle of freedom. He has sought to give to his fellow countrymen all the privileges, liberties and rights to which British subjects are entitled, but of which the French-Canadians of Quebec are in a good measure deprived.

Of late, the grand old man has told us repeatedly that he feels his checkered career is drawing to a close, and that his voice shall soon be silenced by the hand of death. The work to which he has devoted his talents and strength since his conversion to Protestantism, is still very near to his heart. He takes a deep interest in the various departments of this work, and generously gives away all the money God sends him to promote its interests.

Father Chiniquy is now in his eighty-seventh year and is entitled to some rest. He has served his church and country well. But he does not take the rest which both mind and body imperatively demand. He has a burden on his heart, and he asks the people of God to remove it.

In Montreal there is a church which he has been instrumental in starting, in which he has labored abundantly, and over which his son-in-law was pastor for several years. The St. John's French Presbyterian Church is the most important French Protestant church in Canada. It occupies a strategic position, it has a most brilliant future before it, if at this present juncture in its history it can complete and equip the modest edifice now in course of construction, and so indispensable for the prosecution of its important work.

The sum of $4,000 is needed at once, and until that sum is secured the work must remain at a standstill or retrograde. Father Chiniquy has felt so deeply the need of prompt action, that he bravely said to the managers of the church: 'Here am I, send me.' It is touching to see an old man of eighty-seven undertake a journey of three hundred miles to deliver addresses on behalf of this cause.

Last week after three or four vigorous appeals in Toronto he was completely exhausted and was in bed for three days. He felt discouraged because the responses to his appeals were meagre. He asked God to take him to his rest as one no longer of any use in the Master's cause.

We feel assured that the hundreds of friends who have admired his Christian boldness, his fortitude in hours of great peril, will not allow this wonderful old man to pass to his reward without seeing the desire of his heart satisfied.

All communications addressed to Dr. Chiniquy, 65 Hutchison street, Montreal, Que., will reach him.

CALVIN E. AMARON.

A GIRL GRADUATE'S SUCCESS.

The many friends at Point St. Charles and elsewhere of Dr. Josephine Cunin, gold medallist, Bishop's, '95, will be pleased to learn that she was one of the few successful candidates for the degree of L.R.C.P., S.E., L.F.P., and S.G., Edinburgh, taking highest honors after a short sojourn there of three months. Dr. Cunin is at present in Paris.

HOPELESS SEARCH FOR A CHILD.

Victoria, B.C., Dec. 10.—Mrs. Martha H. Hasking, wife of a well-to-do farmer of South Prairie, Wash., has lost her daughter, Mary Jardine, aged 11, and has come to the conclusion the child has been stolen by enemies, and is being passed as a prisoner from convent to convent. Almost crazed by grief, she has been prosecuting a fruitless search for her little one since 1890, in all parts of the North-West, and yesterday she came here on the information of a Tacoma detective agency that the child had for several months been immured in St. Ann's Convent, of this city, where Sister Mary Providence is Lady Superior. Mrs. Hasking instituted habeas corpus proceedings in the Supreme Court to-day to require Sister Mary Providence to produce the missing child. In reply Sisters Mary Providence, Mary Ann and Mary Lucy filed denials that 'Mary Jardine' had at any time been admitted to the convent here. On these affidavits the mother's application was refused by the court. She still insists that the child is here, despite the direct denials by the authorities of the convent.

WAR ON THE NEGROES.

NOT ALLOWED TO WORK AND ALMOST STARVED.

Tampa, Dec. 10.—Nearly two hundred negroes have arrived here from Lee county, having been driven out by whites. They went down to pick oranges but when they reached Fort Myers they were ordered to leave. The negroes refused and armed whites forced them to the wharf and there guarded them for two days and nights till a steamer came. The negroes say they were not allowed to get anything to eat and as the guard were firing all the time they feared they would be killed. They also state that twelve negroes in their terror jumped into the river and it is thought they were drowned. The negroes were warned not to return.

A MESSAGE FROM THE SCHOONER 'HARRIET.'

Halifax, N.S., Dec. 12.—A remarkable tale of the sea has just been made public. John McPherson, of Boston writes that on Dec. 9 at Cape Elizabeth, Maine, he picked up a bottle containing a little piece of paper on which was written the following :—

Jan. 2, 1869.

We are in a gale of wind and a snowstorm. We are sinking; our vessel is the schooner 'Harriet,' bound to North Sydney, from Portland, consigned to John Moore.

(Signed) CAPT. WILLIAM LEWIS.

On New Year's Day, 1869, the schooner 'Harriet' sailed from Portland for North Sydney with a cargo of flour and was never afterwards heard from until the finding of the bottle just a month ago. The crew consisted of five men, one of whom was the brother of Mr. W. H. Moore, the well-known North Sydney merchant. The bottle has been carried about by the currents for over a quarter of a century.

COMMERCIAL.

WITNESS OFFICE, Monday, Dec. 16, 1895.

STREET RAILWAY HIGHER.

THE FAVORITE STOCK CONTINUES ON ITS UPWARD COURSE—OTHER STOCKS STEADY.

On the local stock exchange this morning the feature was again Montreal Street Railway, which closed at 226½, or about one percent higher than on Saturday; 1,656 shares of this stock were sold. Cable, Gas and Toronto Street were steady at Saturday's figures. People's Bank stock sold at 12. Canadian Pacific was quoted in London at 56¼c.

The sales at the morning board were as follows:—100 Cable at 168½, 475 Gas at 206, 100 at 205¾, 835 Street Railway at 226½, 225 at 226¾, 1 at 227½, 50 at 226¾, 545 at 226½, 150 Toronto Street xd. at 76¼, 13 Telephone at 159, 3 Peoples at 12, 22 Merchants at 166, 38 Hochelaga at 135, 100 Duluth common at 6.

The market at the afternoon session was fairly active and steady.

The sales at the afternoon board were as follows:—100 Gas at 205¾, 50 at 205⅞, 125 at 206; 50 Street Railway at 226½, 550 at 226, 50 at 226¼, 50 Richelieu at 101, 25 at 101½, 25 Toronto Street at 76.

Reported by Messrs. Nichols & Marler.

	Between Banks. Buyers.	Between Banks. Sellers.	Counter
New York Funds	1-16 prem.	⅛ prem.	⅛ to ¼ prem.
Sterling, 60 days	9¾	9 13-16	10 10⅛
Sterling, demand	10 1-16	10⅛	10¼
Sterling, cables	10⅛	10 3-16	10⅜

Duluth, S. S. & Atlantic, fourth week of November:—

Earnings, 1895	$47,566
Earnings, 1894	43,488
Increase, 1895	$4,078
Gross earings in November:—	
1895	154,591
1894	129,099
Increase, 1895	$25,492

MONTREAL STOCK REPORT.

(Furnished by Macdougall Bros., Brokers.)

Stocks.	Montreal, Dec. 14. Asked.	Bid.
Canadian Pacific Railway	55½	55
Do. L. G. Bonds	....	....
Duluth S. S & A	6½	6
Do., Preferred	17¾	11½
Commercial Cable Co	168½	168⅜
Montreal Telegraph	166	164
Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co	102	100¾
Montreal Street Railway Co	226	225¾
Montreal Gas Co	206	205⅞
Bell Telephone Co	160	159
Royal Electric Co	140	133
Bank of Montreal	221	219
Ontario Bank	....	82
Peoples Bank	....	....
Molsons Bank	183	....
Bank of Toronto	....	238
Jacques Cartier Bank	....	....
Merchants Bank	169	165
Merchants Bank of Halifax	170	164
Eastern Townships	....	....
Quebec Bank	125	115
Union Bank	100	....
Bank of Commerce	139¾	136
La Banque National	....	....
Hochelaga Bank	....	....
Intercolonial Coal Co	....	....
Canada North-West Land Co	....	....
Montreal Cotton Co	127	124½
Colored Cotton Co	65	60
Colored Cotton Bonds	100	98
Dominion Cotton Co	97	90
Gas x.d	....	....
Toronto Railway Co	78	77⅞
Cable Rights	....	....
Royal Electric Bonds	....	....
Champlain Bonds	....	....
Canada Central Bonds	....	....
New Street	....	....
New Telephone	....	....
Merchants Cotton	....	....

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Dec. 16.—The market on the stock exchange closed generally better to-day. Mining stocks were freely bought at a rise in prices which averaged ½. In foreign securities Argentines and Mexicans have risen one half to one. American railways were improved in tone, but there was no marked change in price.

WHEAT GENTLY WEAKER.

LARGE INCREASE IN THE VISIBLE SUPPLY.

In Chicago this morning wheat opened ⅛ of a cent lower and further declined upon large increase in the visible. The visible increase of wheat was 3,048,000; corn 20,000, and oats 123,000. The North-Western receipts of wheat to-day were 1,323 cars, against 1,260 last week, and 516 last year. December wheat closed at Saturday's figures; January and May closed ¼ of a cent lower. Oats were steady and corn stronger. Provisions were higher.

GRAIN MARKETS.

Grain—The market for oats is weaker; other grain is steady, and trade is dull. We quote as follows:—

Peas, per 60 lbs., afloat	60c	to	61c
No. 2 oats, per 34 lbs	30½c	to	00c
Barley feed	38c	to	40c
Buckwheat, per 34 lbs	36c	to	38c

Flour—A fair local trade is reported at late values. We quote:—

Spring wheat, patents	$3.50	to	3.85
Manitoba strong bakers	3.35	to	3.65
Winter patents	3.65	to	4.00
Straight rollers	3.40	to	3.50

Feed—The market is steady and moderately active in a jobbing way. We quote as follows:—

Bran	$14.00	to	15.00
Shorts, white	15.00	to	16.00

PRODUCE MARKETS.

Provisions—Locally, the market is fairly active at the late decline. We quote as follows:—

Best Canadian short cut, heavy	$13.50	to	$14.00
Hams, city cured, per lb	00.09	to	00.10
Lard, compound	00.06¾c	to	00.06¾
Lard, pure	00.08½c	to	00.09
Bacon	00.08½c	to	00.10

Meal—Trading is light and prices about steady. We quote:—

Standard, bris	$2.90	to	$3.05
Granulated, bris	3.00	to	3.15
Rolled oats, bris	3.00	to	3.15

Cheese—Cable quotations this morning are 44s for white and 46s for colored. Locally, cheese is about steady. For finest fall cheese the range is about 8¾c to 9c for late makes, French, and around 9½c for Ontario. For summer makes around 8½c is the basis for transactions. The latter class of goods, however, are difficult to obtain.

Eggs — The market is about steady Choice candled sell from 14c to 15c, and ordinary stock ranges from 11½c to 12c.

Butter—The butter market continues on the weak side, and 19c to 20c would be about the best price for Sept., Oct., creamery.

Dressed Hogs—Receipts are fairly large, and prices range from $4.60 to $4.75, according to quality, and size of lots.

Ashes—The market is steady at the decline, and we quote $3.70 for first pots, and $3.50 for seconds. Pearls are quoted at $4.65 per 100 lbs.

WHEAT IN SIGHT.

	Dec. 14, '95	Dec. 7, '95	Dec. 15, '94
Visible supply U. S. & Can.	66,834,000	63,786,000	88,173,000
On passage to U K	18,240,000	17,200,000	21,984,000
On passage to Continent	9,040,000	8,560,000	8,768,000
Total	94,114,000	89,546,000	118,925,000

MONTREAL STOCKS IN STORE.

	Dec. 14, 1895.	Dec. 7, 1895.	Dec. 15, 1894.
Wheat, bush	246388	246388	693931
Corn bush	9274	10068	2016
Peas, bush	2374	2374	42726
Oats, bush	90643	51582	198807
Barley, bush	11465	10437	5624
Rye, bush	3492	2851	5375
Flour, bris	22792	22792	22053
Meal, bris	98	98	581

The stock of wheat in store in Montreal shows a decrease of 447,543 bushels, compared with the same week last year.

Corn shows a decrease of 794 bushels compared with a week ago, and an increase of 7,258 with a year ago.

Peas show a decrease of 41,352 bushels, compared with the same week last year.

Oats show an increase of 39,061 bushels, compared with a week ago, and a decrease of 108,164 with a year ago.

Barley shows an increase of 1,028 bushels, compared with a week ago, and an increase of 5,841 with a year ago.

Rye shows an increase of 641 bushels, compared with a week ago, and a decrease of 1,881 with a year ago.

Flour shows an increase of 739 barrels, compared with the same week last year.

MOVEMENTS OF GRAIN AND FLOUR.

	Receipts.	Shipts
At Chicago—		
Wheat, bush	87,000	117,000
Corn, bush	262,000	84,000
Oats, bush	294,000	185,000
Flour, bris	10,339	5,682
At New York—		
Wheat, bush	221,075	65,061
Corn, bush	215,475	153,186
Oats, bush	44,400	107
Flour, bris	14,109	572
Flour, sacks	16,326	41,403
At Milwaukee—		
Wheat, bush	64,000	8,000
At Duluth—z		
Wheat, bush	259,000	6,000
At Detroit—		
Wheat, bush	5,000	.....
At Minneapolis—		
Wheat, bush	719,000	60,000
At St. Louis—		
Wheat, bush	104,000	6,000
At Toledo—		
Wheat, bush	20,000	15,000

CHICAGO MARKETS.

The following table shows the range of prices in Chicago to-day, and the closing quotations as compared with those of yesterday—

	Saturday's Close.	To-day's Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—					
Dec.	56⅛	56	56¼	55⅝	56⅛
Jan.	56½	56½	56½	56	56⅛
May	60	59⅞	60	59¼	59⅝
Corn—					
Dec.	25¼	25¼	25½	25¼	25½
May	28½	28½	28⅝	28⅛	28¼
Oats—					
Dec.	16¾	....	....	....	16¾
May	19	19	19¼	19	19½
Lard—					
Dec.	7.90	8.00	8.00	7.95	7.95
May	8.87	8.87	9.00	8.87	8.95
Pork—					
Dec.	5.15	....	....	....	5.22
May	5.52	5.55A	5.57	5.55	5.57
Short Ribs—					
Dec.	4.27	....	....	....	4.32
May	4.52	4.55	4.57	4.55	4.55

LIVE STOCK MARKET.—Dec. 12.

There were about 650 head of butchers' cattle, 15 calves and 800 sheep and lambs offered for sale at the East End Abattoir to-day. The butchers were present in large numbers and trade was fair with very little change in prices since the early part of the week. A few of the best cattle sold at from 3½c to a little over 3¾c per lb.; pretty good stock sold at from 2¾c to 3¼c, with common and inferior beasts at from 1½c to 2½c per lb. The calves offered here to-day were young animals, those two of three days old sold at from $3 to $4 each, and those a week old sold from $4.50 to $6 each. A few sheep were bought for shipment to Britain at about 2¾c per lb. Good lambs sell in lots from 3½c to 3½c per lb., the others bring from 3c to 3¼c do. A few choice lambs sold up to 3¾c per lb. Fat hogs sell at about 3¾c per lb., weighed off the cars. Dressed hogs bring from 4¾c to 4¾c per lb.

LIVE STOCK MARKET—Dec. 16.

There were about 600 head of butchers' cattle, 20 calves and 850 sheep and lambs offered for sale at the East End Abattoir to-day, a considerable number of the cattle being superior beeves intended for Christmas market. The butchers were present in full force, and trade was brisk, with decidedly higher prices being paid for anything good in the beef line. A few of the fancy beeves were held at 5c per lb., but without being sold. Steers and heifers fit for the Christmas trade were sold at from 4¼c to 4¾c per lb.; large fat cows sold at from 4c to 4¾c do.; pretty good stock sold at from 3c to 3½c, and common dry cows at from 2c to 2¾c per lb. There seems to be little demand for the inferior beeves, but as they were not so numerous as on former markets they were held at higher prices. Mr. Geo. Nicholson bought ten superior beeves at from 4¼c to 4½c per lb. Last week he had a seven-weeks-old 'spring lamb' sent to him from the Eastern Townships, for which he paid $7. A few of the best sheep were bought at about 3c per lb., for shipment to Britain. Good lambs sold in lots at from 3¼c to 3½c per lb., the others sold at from 3c to 3¼c do. Fat hogs are plentiful and lower in price, at from 3½c to 3¾c per lb.

FARMERS MARKET PRICES—Dec. 13.

With a fresh north-east wind and the thermometer below zero, bringing farm produce to market was scarcely in order, yet at half-past nine this forenoon there were about 140 farmers sleighs on Jacques Cartier square and 100 more on St. Paul street opposite Bonsecours Market, while about two dozen market gardeners occupied a part of Commissioner street on th other side of Old Bonsecours. The buyers were rather slow in coming out, and those who came found it more comfortable to do their purchasing up in the market hall where the basket brigade had on exhibition considerable quantites of dead poultry, pork pieces, frozen milk and cream and print butter. The supply of grain was not large, and prices are firmer. Oats were 75c the bag; buckwheat, $1 do.; peas, 90c the bushel; potatoes are 40c the bag; turnips, 40c do.; carrots and beets, 40c to 50c do.; cabbages, 50c to 60c the barrel; celery, 15c to 30c per dozen. Beef quarters and pork carcases were very plentiful; beef selling at from 4½c to 5½c per lb. for hindquarters, and from 2c to 3½c for forequarters; mutton carcases, 5c to 6c per lb. The supply of dead poultry was not quite so large as usual and prices are firm; turkeys generally bring 10c per lb., and in some cases more was paid for fresh killed birds; geese are 6c to 8c do.; fowls and chickens, 8c to 10c do.; ducks, 10c to 12c do. Tub butter, 18c to 21c per lb.; print butter, 25c to 25c do.; fresh laid eggs, 60c per dozen; packed eggs, 16c to 25c do. The fruit market is very quiet on account of the cold weather, and prices are without change; apples selling at from $2.25 to $4.50 per barrel; oranges $4.50 the case; lemons, $3 to $3.50 the box; cranberries, $8 to $10 per barrel; Almeria grapes, $4.50 to $6.00 per small barrel of 50 lbs. The hay market is pretty well supplied and prices are unchanged, hay selling at from $8 to $10.50 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs.; pressed hay is from 70c to 80c per 100 lbs. Straw is from $3.50 to $5 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs.

ST. GABRIEL COW MARKET—Dec. 14.

There were about 36 milch cows offered for sale on this market yesterday, of which about one-half were sold; the others had to be returned to the stable of their former owners. Three superior cows were sold at about $50 each, the other sales ranging down to $25.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Generally the position is quiet and unchanged. In Germany, the feature of the week has been sugar, of which yellow has been advanced ⅛ of a cent. Granulated is firm, but prices are unchanged at present. In tea, coffee, molasses, rice and spices, there has been no change. Fresh and smoked fish have been fairly active and steady. The produce and provision markets have been very dull. Paints and oils, cement, and naval stores, are lethargic as usual at this time of year. The city hide dealers have formed themselves into a combine for the purpose of checking indiscriminate cutting of prices. Green hides have declined during the week ½c per lb., dealers now paying 5½c for No. 1, and tanners 6½c. The dry goods trade is dull, but the undertone is promising for the beginning of the new year Canadian petroleum has advanced ½ of a cent per gallon.

TORONTO CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, Dec. 13.—This being practically the principal market day for the Christmas beef business was active. Prices realized were poor as compared with those ruling at former Christmas markets. Receipts were fairly heavy of everything; 20 car loads came in on Wednesday, 20 yesterday and 60 car loads to-day. To-day's offerings included 629 sheep and lambs, 2,200 hogs, 16 milch cows and about 10 calves. About half a dozen car loads of cattle were taken to Montreal.

Butchers' Cattle—Good cattle were selling well, but the poor and common ones were hard to get rid of. Christmas beeves were selling fully ½c per lb lower than they have done at former Christmas times. The best figure realized during the past three days was 4½c per lb., which was paid today for about one car load. Buying of the cattle was brisk at the beginning of the day, but the demand slackened as the hours advanced and local butchers became supplied. Taken all round the prices ruled about as follows:—Poor and common cattle, 2c to 2½c per lb.; medium to good, 2¾c to 3¼c per lb.; choice to fancy, 3¾c to 4¼c per lb., only a few touching 4½c per lb. Two cattle were bought in Guelph yesterday for Ottawa at 7c per lb.

Export Cattle—There was some buying in this line to-day to ship to the old country via Portland. Good cattle were selling for 4c to 4¼c per lb. These were picked up in little bunches.

Bulls—Export bulls sold to-day for 3¼c to 4c per lb. Three or four dealers were operating. Mostly the sales were in the vicinity of 3½c per lb. Some stock bulls sold from 2¾c to 3c per lb. Choice bulls for export are wanted.

Stockers—Some very choice feeders were picked up to-day to be sent to a man in Quebec Province. These brought from 3c to 3¾c per lb., and would average about 1,150 lbs. per head. Extra choice may be quoted at 3¼c per lb. No more are wanted, however, at those prices, the demand to-day being from only that one man, who is now fully supplied. Ordinary little stockers were slow of sale and dull in price, selling at from 2¼c to 2¾c per lb. A bunch of 13 head sold for $2.60 per cwt. and $5 over on the deal.

Sheep—Though the feeling was perhaps slightly firmer, yet it cannot be said that prices were any higher. A few head were required to fill space. The ruling figures were from $2.70 to $2.75 per cwt., with prospects for no higher prices.

Lambs—Slightly firmer. Some of the best lambs for Christmas killing, sold for $3.35 per cwt., one very fancy bunch fetching $3.40 per cwt. Most of the deals were made at 3c per lb.

Hogs—Offerings were again heavy to-day, there being over 2,200 head in the pens at the opening of the market. All sold. Prices are not high, and if anything the market is weaker. Best bacon hogs were selling at from $3.50 to $3.60 per cwt., weighed off the cars, and prospects are for lower prices. Thick, fat and light hogs are quiet at $3.40 per cwt. Stores are not wanted at any price. Stags and other rough hogs are dull at 2c per lb. Some breeding sows sold for 2¾c to 3c per lb. Only best bacon hogs are wanted.

AMERICAN CATTLE MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 13.—Cattle—Total receipts to-day, including all local points, were 225 cars, or 3,756 head; 108 cars to be exported to Great Britain alive and in dressed quarters, 83 cars consigned direct to home trade slaughterers, and 34 cars for the market, making, with 4 cars received yesterday, a total of 38 cars to be sold—all at Jersey City. The offerings averaged inferior in quality, consisting chiefly of the usual complement of rough butchers' stock and steers of inferior to good quality. Very few good cattle numbered among the arrivals. The market opened generally quiet under a light enquiry, with steers of all grades selling at Wednesday's closing prices; closed dull on not over favorable advices from the West with two cars of good steers unsold. Oxen and dry cows were in fair demand and steady throughout, but bulls, on rather liberal receipts, declined 10c to 15c per 100 lbs. There was no inquiry whatever for shipment abroad, all of the sales being to slaughterers. Five very choice polled Angus cattle, averaging 1,180 lb., topped the market for native steers at $4.80 per 100 lbs.; good 1,383 lbs. Kentucky stock went at $4.42½, from which point selling values ranged down to $3.80 for rough Virginia cattle. Illinois steers averaging from 1,185 to 1,321 lbs., sold from $4.12½ to $4.35; Ohio do., 1,315 to 1,403 lbs., at $4.20 to $4.30; Virginia do., 1,169 to 1,355 lbs., at $3.80 to $4.10. Stags and oxen ranged from $2.50 to $3.70, bulls from $2.25 to $2.75; dry cows from $1.36 to $3.05. Dressed beef steady at 6c to 8½c per lb. for poor to prime city dressed native sides. Cables from London and Liverpool quoted American steers stronger, at 8½c to 10½c per lb., dressed weight; tops, 11c; American sheep firm at 9c to 11c per lb., dressed weight; American refrigerator beef steady at 7c to 8¼c per lb.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts were 41 cars or 8,571 head—11 cars direct to slaughterers and 30 cars to be sold—21 at Jersey City and 9 at Sixtieth street. Supplies were rather liberal and the market was not generally satisfactory to the selling interest. A few early transactions were at former figures, but the bulk of the trading was slow at a decline on both sheep and lambs of ¼c to ¾c per lb., the market closing quiet at the reduction, with 3 cars of sheep unsold—all at Jersey City. A few early sales of sheep were as high as $3.50 per 100 lbs., but prime Western stock averaging 110 lbs., went at $3.35, which was the top quotable figure at the close. Really common sheep sold as low as $1.75. Common to choice lambs ranged from $4 to $5, top price for Ohio lambs averaging 80 lbs. Three cars of 81 lbs. to 85 lbs. Candas and Westerns (mixed), went at 4.75. No straight lots of Canadian lambs were offered. Dressed mutton, 4½c to 6½c per lb.; dressed lambs, 6½c to 8½c.

Hogs—Receipts, 29 cars or 4,906 head, all consigned direct to slaughterers. Market quoted nominally steady at $3.80 to $4.15 per 100 lbs. for inferior to good State hogs. Pigs are quotable at $4.25 to $4.50 according to quality.

Chicago, Dec. 13.—Hogs.—Official receipts yesterday, 27,337; shipments, 4,654. Cattle, 11,504; shipments, 3,611. Estimated receipts to-morrow, 19,000; receipts to-day, 27,000; left over, 5,500; market active and 5c to 10c higher than yesterday's closing; light, $3.40 to $3.55; mixed, $3.40 to $3.60; heavy, $3.25 to $3.60; rough, $3.25 to $3.40. Cattle—Receipts, 5,500; market steady to stronger; beeves, $3 to $4.75 cows and heifers, $1.50 to $3.70; Texans, $2.65 to $3.40; stockers and feeders, $2.25 to $3.50. Official receipts yesterday, 11,504; shipped, 3,611.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

Edinburgh, Dec. 2.—Messrs. John Swan & Son's (limited) weekly report says:—The fat cattle markets have been fully supplied this week. Except for a few well-finished cattle, which made nearly last week's rates trade was quieter at prices favoring buyers. Sheep shown in fair numbers. For the best descriptions a satisfactory trade was experienced, but ewes and secondary sheep made about 2s a head less money. Fat calves if of good quality, continues to sell at previous high rates. Pigs a larger show, and made slightly less money. There was a fair show of store cattle in Edinburgh for big Wednesday market. A considerable number of buyers being present, a fair trade was experienced at prices similar to those current at 'Hallow Fair,' and a nearly total clearance was effected. The quality of the store sheep on offer was only moderate, and trade was quieter at barely previous prices. Milch cows met a rather worse trade at about 10s a head less money. Best beef at 8s to 8s 3d per stone; current at 7s 6d to 7s 9d per stone; best mutton at 8d to 8½d per lb.

London, Dec. 2.—Smaller supply of second and middling beasts, but numbering about the same as Monday last, latter meeting with steady demand at late rates, and a clearance made. Slow sale, but unaltered in value. Devons made 4s 6d to 4s 8d; Herefords, 4s 4d to 4s 7d per 8 lbs. British arrivals—120 Scotch; 220 Irish; 140 Norfolk, Suffolk and Essex; 1,300 midland, home and western counties. Larger supply of both British and foreign sheep, and less demand, prices for the former being in most cases 2d per 8d lbs. lower. Calves nominal. Pigs depressed.

Beef, 2s 4d to 4s 8d; pork, 2s 4d to 2s 4d; mutton, 3s 8d to 5s 10d; veal, 2s 8d to 5s 4d; beasts, 1,780; sheep, 10,950; pigs, 10; and calves, 45.

Liverpool, Dec. 2.—Beasts, 2,512; sheep and lambs, 7,678; best beast, 6½d; second, 5d; third, 4d. Best Scotch sheep, 8¼d and 6d; other sorts, 7½d and 5 d. An increase of 208 beasts and a decrease of 490 sheep. Slow demand for all classes at about late rates. Christmas show, Dec. 16.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Dec. 7, 1895.

Bacon—Importers are all free sellers, and as the demand continues to be disappointing quotations have further declined from 1s to 2s per cwt. We quote choice Cumberland cut, 20 to 22 lbs., at 28s to 30s; 26 to 30 lbs., at 27s 6d to 30s; 35 to 40 lbs., at 27s 6d to 29s; Staffords, lean on, and Birmingham, at 28s to 31s; N. Y. or clear Staffords, 38 to 45 lbs. average, at 27s to 29s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs., ordinary brands, at 30s to 33s; one or two exceptional brands up to 36s; rib-in bellies at 31s to 33s; long middles, rib-in, 18 to 24 lbs., offered at 30s to 34s; short middles, rib-in, 23 to 28 lbs., at 31s to 33s 6d; short clear backs, lean on, 15 to 20 lbs., at 27s 6d to 30s; fat backs, at 20s to 24s; Wiltshire cut, singed, at 30s to 36s; latter only for finest lean light weights Canadian; long clear middles, 35 to 45 lbs., at 28s to 29s; 55 lbs., at 27s 6d; short clear middles, 55 lbs., at 27s 6d to 28s 6d; shoulders, square cut, 12 to 18 lbs., at 32s to 35s; N.Y. cut, 10 to 14 lbs. at 31s to 33s per cwt.

Hams are also easier slightly, and holders are free sellers. We quote choice long cut, 10 to 12 lbs., at 43s to 46s 6d; 14 to 17 lbs., at 40s to 44s; short cut, 10 to 12 lbs., at 42s to 46; 14 to 16 lbs., at 40s to 43s 6d; 17 to 20 lbs., at 38s to 40s per cwt.

Beef—There is no alteration. Market keeps quiet at about previous quotations. We quote extra India mess 62s 6d to 75s per 304 lbs.

Pork is unchanged. Market continues dull, but no further decline is quoted. Finest prime mess is offered at 45s to 55s per 200 lbs.

Lard is again slightly slightly easier. Prime Western in tierces is offered at 28s to 28s 3d per cwt., but there is now a better feeling, the present value being lowest in the history of the trade. Pails and kegs are quoted at 19s to 30s per cwt.

Cheese — Holders of finest have been firm this week at our quotations, with a moderate trade passing. We quote finest Septembers, 44s 6d to 46s per cwt. for colored or white, and choice ripe summers at 33s to 37s. Low to mediums quiet at 12s to 25s, according to quality.

Butter—There is no change of importance to note this week. The demand has been steady at last week's quotations. We quote to-day finest American and Canadian creamery at 92s to 105s per cwt., and grades under this description at 60s to 85s. Finest Danish is offered at 112s to 115s, and choice Australian at 102s to 106s. We quote Irish butter, Cork firsts, at 107s per cwt., seconds at 87s; thirds at 73s, and fourths at 61s.

Flour and Wheat—These markets have been firm this week. A fair trade has been done in wheat at an advance of 1d per cental Flour has also brought 6d to 1s per sack more money. Indian corn has advanced 1d per cental. We quote to-day Canadian wheat, none; American red at 5s 3d to 5s 4d per 100 lbs.; spring, none; Bombay white at 5s 2d to 5s 5d; Californian at 5s 4d to 5s 6d; Oregon at 5s 6d to 5s 7d. Flour, extra states and Canadian at 18s to 21s 6d per 280 lbs.; patent at 23s to 24s; Indian corn, mixed, at 3s 4d to 3s 5d per 100 lbs. Canadian peas, at 4s 10d to 4s 11d per 100 lbs—Hodgson Bros.' Circular.

MANITOBA WHEAT.

The principal feature of interest in the local situation is the final closing of navigation at our lake ports. The last boat—the 'Centurion'—cleared from Fort William with wheat for Buffalo on December 5. Last year the last boat cleared on December 2. Shipments from Fort William this week aggregate 500,000 bushels in round numbers, as compared with 70,000 bushels for the corresponding week last year. This will bring shipments by the lakes from Fort William for the season since Sept. 1 up to about 8,375,000 bushels, as compared with shipments of 9,176,148 bushels up to the close of navigation last year. Allowing 1,500,000 bushels of Manitoba wheat shipped out by Duluth, and 2,000,000 bushels gone out as flour, total shipments out to date since September 1 will aggregate nearly 12,000,000 bushels, which is about the same as last year to the close of navigation. The 2c decline in low grades a week ago has been recovered, and prices are now on the old parity as to grades. There has also been a wider range of prices in different country markets, prices having advanced at several country points 1c to 3c beyond the general parity of similar freight rate points, owing to local causes. Manitoba wheat is quoted at about 72c to 72½c No. 1 hard at North Bay. Prices to farmers at Manitoba country markets have ranged 38c to 40c for No. 1 hard at most points. No. 1 northern and No. 2 hard 2c to 3c less. No. 3 hard and No. 2 northern 30c to 32c, No. 1 frosted, 26c to 28c. No. 2 frosted 22c to 23c. Business in round lots was done at a basis of about 54½c per bushel for No. 1 hard, afloat Fort William. There were about 300 more car loads sold to go forward before the close of navigation, if charters could be made. Shipments from Manitoba points to Fort William principally, have fallen to about 175 cars per day, and will likely decrease further until country elevator storage is filled up.—Winnipeg 'Commercial.'

TRADE IN CANADA.

Toronto, Dec. 12.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly statement of trade in Canada says: Wholesale trade in Montreal has assumed a reasonably quiet phase. In the dry goods line a good many travellers are home, revising samples for the regular spring trip, and sorting business is just moderate. The feature of the week, in the grocery trade, is the sharp advance in yellow and refined sugars. A fair distribution in holiday groceries is reported, but in general lines matters are rather quiet. In iron, and other heavy metals, there is hardly enough going to establish quotations: hardware, oils, paints, etc., are all dull; glass is notably firmer, owing to the nature of Belgian advices. For leather, there is but light enquiry and no improvement is looked for until after the turn of the year. Hides have declined half a cent; an amalgamation has been effected between the hide dealers, by the terms of which, all their purchases will be stored and sold from one common warehouse, and at uniform prices. Butter and cheese move slowly, and there has been no noteworthy variation in prices. County collections are slow as a whole, though some dry goods houses report excellent returns on 4th of December payments. an improvement in general trade at Toronto has taken place during the week. The wintry weather has stimulated the demand for heavy dry goods and furs, and the holiday trade has increased some. Sugars are firmer, and dried fruits also. The movement of grain shows a slight increase, but prices are heavy and weaker for wheat and oats. There is a further decline in dressed hogs and products. Receipts in hogs are large, and, considering the fact that lard and ribs are lower now in Chicago than for 28 years, it is not likely that our farmers are making much from this branch of industry.

UNITED STATES' TRADE.

New York, Dec. 13.—'Bradstreet's' to-morrow will say:—Colder weather has stimulated sales of seasonable merchandise at nearly all points, but only by contrast with preceding weeks. Wholesale trade is dull, merchants preferring to reduce stocks at the end of the year, to make ready for annual inventories. In retail lines, particularly in the holiday specialties, there has been a marked increase in demand, though, thus far, in some instances, not equal to expectations. Irregularity is shown in mercantile collections.

There are 313 business failures reported throughout the United States this week, compared with 315 last week, and 383 in the like week one year ago.

BRITISH DRY GOODS TRADE.

Manchester, Dec. 11.—The 'Guardian' in its commercial article, says:—There is a more cheerful feeling in some quarters where sellers have more business, India leading. In many directions, however, there is a decided scarcity of workable offers. There is a marked demand for yarns and cloths made from Egyptian cotton. The decline in the price of silver discourages business. There have been inquiries from China for heavy shirtings, drills, sheetings and bleaching cloths, but the sales have largely been unworkable. The decline in the rate of exchange has interfered with the placing of orders. There are signs of improvement in business for the minor markets.

CHEESE SALES.

London, Dec. 14.—Fifteen factories boarded 3,855 bees, September and balance. Sales —685 at 8⅝c; market slow.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Milwaukee, Dec. 16, 1.15 p.m.—Closing.—56⅞c Dec., 59⅞c May.

Duluth, Dec. 16, 1.15 p.m.—Closing.—No. 1 Northern, 53¼c Dec., 57⅝c May; No. 1 hard, 54¼c cash.

Toledo, Dec. 16, 1.20 p.m.—Closing—64½c Dec., and 67¼c May.

St. Louis, Dec. 16, 1.20 p.m.—Closing—55½c Dec., 60½c May.

New York, Dec. 16, 2.20 p.m.—Closing.—Wheat, 65¼c Dec., 67½c March; corn, 35⅝c Dec., 34⅝c May.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Dec. 16, '95. Hogs — To-day's estimated receipts, 45,000; yesterday's receipts according to official returns, 16,697; shipments, 862; left over, 1,000; light mixed, $3.40 to $3.57; mixed packing, $3.40 to $3.60; heavy shipping, $3.35 to $3.60; rough grades, $3.35 to $3.40. The receipts of cattle were 15,000; market steady.

LONDON CONSOLS.

London, Dec. 16, 12.30 p.m. — Consol—Money, 107⅛; account, 107⅛.

LIVERPOOL MARKET PRICES CURRENT

Liverpool, Dec. 16, 1895.— Spring wheat, 5s 3d to 5s 4d; red winter, 5s 2½d to 5s 3½d; No. 1 Cols., 5s 4d to 5s 5d; corn, 3s 2½d to 3s 2d; peas, 4s 9d; pork, 50s; lard, 27s 3d; tallow, 22s 6d; bacon, heavy, 26s; light, 26s 6d; cheese, white, 44s; colored, 43s.

TORONTO PRODUCE MARKETS.

Toronto, Ont., Dec. 16. — The market is quiet. Wheat dull; cars of red sold west at 63c; some holders asking 64c; white on Northern quoted at 66c. Manitoba wheat steady; cars of No. 1 Northern Toronto and west freights at 71c; No. 1 hard quoted at 74c, grinding in transit, and No. 1 Northern at 73c; No. 1 hard Toronto and west at 72c. Flour quiet; cars of straight roller quoted at 3, Toronto freights; Manitoba flour steady. Mill feed quiet; cars of shorts west quoted at $13; and bran at $11. Barley steady; No. 1 east unchanged, 44c to 45c; No. 1 extra at 47c; No. 2 at 40c; cars of feed quoted outside at 30c. Buckwheat steady and offered outside at 33c, with 32c bid. Rye steady at 47c to 48c east and west. Corn in fair demand, and steady with sales of mixed and yellow west at 32c. Oats offering quite freely and market easier; cars of white sold on Michigan Central at 22½c, and quoted same price on C.P.R. and G.T.R. west; mixed west quoted at 21½c to 22c. Oatmeal dull and easy; demand slow and buyers looking for decline, in sympathy with oat market; cars here quoted at $3. Peas quiet; cars sold north and west at 56c.

GUELPH MARKETS.

Guelph, Ont., Dec. 14.—Flour, $1.65 to $1.90; fall wheat, 65c to 67c; spring wheat, 66c to 62c; bran, $13; shorts, $14; middlings, $17; barley, 38c to 43c; oats, 25c to 26c; rye, 40c to 45c; peas, 48c to 53c; hay, $15 to $16; eggs, 18c to 20c; butter, 18c to 20c; dressed hogs, $4.40 to $4.50; potatoes, per bag, 20c to 30c; turnips, 8c to 9c; chickens, 40c to 60c; ducks, 50c to 80c; geese, 5c to 6c; turkeys, 7c to 8c.

HAMILTON MARKETS.

Hamilton, Ont., Dec. 14.—White wheat, per bushel, 69c to 70c; red wheat, do., 69c to 70c; spring do., 65c to 69c; peas, do., 54c to 55c; barley, do., 35c to 40c; oats, do., 26c to 27c; corn, do., 40c to 41c; clover seed, do., $6.50 to $6.75; timothy seed do., $2.15 to $2.25; white wheat flour, per bri., $3.60 to $3.75; strong bakers' do., $3.50 to $3.75; dressed hogs, per cwt., $4.50 to $4.60; apples, per bag of bushel and half, 40c to 50c; dried apples, per lb., 5c to 7c; potatoes, per bag of 90 lbs., 30c to 35c; butter in rolls, per lb., 14c to 15c; butter, in firkins, per lb., 13c to 14c; eggs, per doz., 17c to 18c.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

A Good Advice.—For Coughs, Colds and all the diseases of the throat and lungs, ask for the best syrup and you will get Menthol Cough Syrup. If you ask for Menthol Cough Syrup surely you will have the best.

DO NOT DELAY.

This is our advice to subscribers who intend to renew for the 'Witness.' Have your subscription mailed in good time and send with it if you can that of a friend. This will secure a copy of 'Pansy Blossoms' each and help the 'Witness.' By sending a new subscriber with your own renewal on or before Christmas day the two copies, including 'Pansy Blossoms' with each, can be had for only $

MR. WALLACE'S RESIGNATION.

Its Probable Effect Upon the Political Situation.

(Special Correspondence of the 'Witness.')

Toronto, Dec. 14.—The event of the week has been the resignation of the Hon. N. Clarke Wallace, Comptroller of Customs. Mr. Wallace has in Toronto been regarded as a very efficient and not too inflexible head of his troublesome department, and on this account general regret is felt at his untimely retirement. But this is of little moment just now, compared with the interest taken in it from a purely political point of view. Of course there are varied inferences drawn from what has happened, and equally varied predictions as to the effect it is likely to have on the future of the different political parties. Many Liberals persist in regarding the resignation as a 'put-up job.' The retirement of Mr. Wallace, they say, will now enable the Bowell Ministry to present a solid front to parliament on the Manitoba school question, and to force through remedial legislation. When that has been accomplished Mr. Wallace will be taken back, probably into the cabinet, and all will be serene as before, with the 'Grits dished.' Such, in their opinion, is the scheme of which this resignation is a part. The straight party Conservatives are inclined to condemn the resignation as uncalled for, as likely to cause needless and injurious embarrassment, and cutting Mr. Wallace off from future political preferment. The admirers of Mr. McCarthy claim that the resignation of the Comptroller is a declaration of the soundness of their position on the school question, and predict that, in spite of past political and personal feuds Mr. McCarthy and Mr. Wallace will soon be found working together. The prevalent opinion of prominent Orangemen, irrespective of political party leanings, seems to be that Mr. Wallace has done right in resigning before parliament meets, when he must have resigned in any case. To have stuck to office when that meant forcing separate schools on Manitoba, would either have split up the Orange body or have forced Mr. Wallace into permanent retirement from it. The general public, who are disposed to accept the motives assigned by men when they take new departures, appear to acquiesce in the opinion that as Mr. Wallace made a pecuniary sacrifice in resigning he must be assumed to have acted honestly in doing so. There can be little doubt that the strong tendency of public opinion, not merely in Toronto, but all over western Ontario, is against the enforced restoration of separate schools in Manitoba, so long as there is any hope of an amicable settlement of the question by the people of Manitoba themselves. With this tendency the resignation of Mr. Wallace fits in, and he will get the benefit of its moral support. The political result of his retirement cannot be precisely foretold. It came too late to have much effect on the North Ontario contest, but it may be very much otherwise in Cardwell, to which the eyes of the party managers are now anxiously directed. It has deepened the impression, which was rapidly becoming a conviction, that no remedial legislation can by any possibility be forced through parliament during the coming session. Scarcely less exciting than the actual resignation of Mr. Clarke Wallace was, for a day or two, the rumored resignation of

SIR WILLIAM VAN HORNE,

with his forceful personality has become so completely identified in the public mind with the Canadian Pacific Railway that it is difficult to think of its getting on without him. Of course no man is ever absolutely necessary to any great enterprise, and he has been long enough at the helm of this one to be able to set it well on its way. There are many able men connected with the organization, some of them in this city, but their names are not very familiar to the public. The rumor would have had less effect if Sir William had been more explicit in his denial of its truth. As it is, rightly or wrongly, there has been left on the public mind a feeling that a few months will see the Canadian Pacific under a new president. If this conviction results in a depression of the stock no one can be blamed for such a regrettable occurrence except the indiscreet friend of Sir William who gave to the public an intimation that was never intended for any but private ears. The management of the provincial university has provided this year a programme of

SATURDAY LECTURES,

the first of which was delivered by Dr. Parkin, the new principal of Upper Canada College. Having some twenty years ago spent two years at Oxford he gave the audience an account of the impressions formed on his mind by that great seat of learning, and a most interesting account it was. Oxford's great men of that day, her young men who have since become prominent, her collection of beautiful and historical academic buildings, her religious life, and her educational work, were all dealt with by one who saw them all through the spectacles of a young Canadian. Dr. Parkin, if he succeeded in doing nothing more, did something toward convincing the public that he is now the right man in the right place, and all accounts that reach one from trustworthy sources of what he is doing in his head mastership are calculated to confirm this opinion in his favor. By a series of functions of one sort or another the subject of

UNIVERSITY ATHLETICS

has this term been kept more than usually prominent in the public view. The great Rugby Union triumph and the less important Association victory have been dwelt on with great insistence, and various means have been resorted to for the purpose of glorifying those who gained them. Thoughtful observers of college life in American universities are tempted to wonder where this will end. They read accounts of athletic contests between some of the great universities of the United States that would disgrace hoodlums and then ask, quite naturally, what is to prevent our own university from becoming equally degraded. The answer must be, nothing except the spirit of the men themselves. There are plenty of opportunities for the exercise of brutality in football. The men of Toronto University have shown themselves to be singularly free from any tendency in that direction. There is no reason to suppose they are on the down grade, but if those who are in a position to exercise an influence on athletic sport in that institution are wise they will steadily frown down all practices that would lessen the esteem in which university athletics are now held by the general public. It is needless to say that in the opinion of many warm friends of the university rather more has been made of the athletic achievements than they deserved; but as such a triumph cannot reasonably be expected every year very little is heard in the way of deprecation.

SLAUGHTER OF FOREIGN CATTLE.

London, Dec. 11.—A large deputation composed of members of the leading English and Scotch agricultural societies waited upon the Right Hon. Walter Long, President of the Board of Agriculture, today and appealed to him to cause all imported cattle, sheep and swine to be slaughtered at their ports of departure. Mr. Long said, without pledging himself to measures which the government might introduce in Parliament, that he recognized the importance of the subject and failed to see how hardship to any one could result from the adoption of the proposal made by the deputation. He further said he did not believe that the compulsory slaughter of imported stock would either diminish the supply or increase the cost of food.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers whose subscriptions terminate December 31st will find a circular in this week's issue accompanied by a addressed envelope for the convenience of the remitter. It is important that our subscribers should have their renewals mailed in good time. We shall be very glad to have the names of as many new subscribers as each friend can send us.

RENEW! RENEW!

Subscribers whose subscriptions end on Dec. 31 are reminded not to wait for the crush of letters at the close of the year. Please mail your renewal at once for 1896, so as to have it duly entered, and thus secure a copy of 'Pansy Blossoms.' If you can induce a friend or neighbor to remit with you at the same time the two copies will be supplied for $1.30 up to Christmas day, including a copy of 'Pansy Blossoms' to each. In this week's issue will be found a renewal form and addressed envelope for the convenience of subscribers.

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.

EAVES.—On Dec. 11, at Stoneleigh Villa, Westmount, Mrs. Alfred Eaves, of a daughter. 13

GRIFFIN.—On Dec. 3rd, at 288 Hibernia street, Point St. Charles, a son to Mr. and Mrs. James Griffin. 9

HENRY—At 79 Park avenue, St. Henri, on Thursday, the 5th instant, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Henry.

MacLEAN—At 8 Revere street, Truro, N.S., on Dec. 1, 1895, the wife of the Rev. D. MacLean, of a son. 7

McEWAN—On Dec. 3, 1895, at Maple Grove Farm, Maxville, to Mr. and Mrs. S. J. McEwan, a son. 10

MASSE—At Grande Ligne, Que., on Dec. 9, 1895, a son to the Rev. G. N. Massé and wife. 12

McLENNAN—At Turtle Lake, Wisconsin, on Dec. 3, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. W. R. McLennan. 14

PARKER—At Leeds Village, Que., on the 8th instant, a son to Mr. and Mrs. J. Parker. 10

PATTERSON—At 80 Britannia street, on Dec. 4, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Patterson. 10

ROBERTON—At 41 McGill College avenue, on Dec. 4, 1895, a son to Mr. and Mrs. George E. Roberton. 7

TAYLOR.—At Lachine, Que., on Monday, the 9th inst, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Taylor. 11

WILSON—At East Settlement, St. Jerusalem d'Argenteuil, on the 6th inst., the wife of Wm. Wilson, of a son. 10

WILTON—At No. 30 Coursol street, city, on Dec. 8, 1895, Mrs. Richard Wilton, of a son. 14

MARRIED.

COOPER—HOLSTOCK.—At the Methodist parsonage, Sutton West, on Dec. 4, by the Rev. A. Martin, Mr. Robert Cooper to Miss Sophronie Holstock, both of North Gwillimbury, York Co., Ontario. 7

COWIE—GREENOUGH.—On Dec. 4, 1895, at St. John the Evangelist's Church, Portneuf, Que., by the Rev. H. S. Fuller, F. W. Cowie, C.E., of Ottawa, to Katherine, youngest daughter of W. P. Greenough, Esq., Portneuf. 9

DUNSTAN—COOKE.—At the residence of the bride's mother, Kincardine, Ont., on Dec. 4, 1895, by the Rev. James Thompson, B.A., rector of the Church of the Messiah, Edward Langmead Dunstan, of the firm of Dunstan & Ellsworth, Chicago, Ill., to Anna Kennedy, younger daughter of the late Joseph Cooke. 9

EVANS—GRAHAM.—At the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. John Lock, on Dec. 3, 1895, Thomas W. W. Evans, barrister-at-law, Osgoode Hall, Toronto, to Edith, eldest daughter of T. S. Graham, Bradford, Ont. 9

GILMOUR — KIMPTON. — On Wednesday evening, Dec. 11, 1895, at the residence of the bride's father, Ste. Therese, Que., by the Rev. W. T. Morrison, John William Gilmour to Elsie, youngest daughter of John F. Kimpton, Esq. 13

LANDER—DUNCAN.—At Craven, N.W.T., on Nov. 14, at the residence of the groom, Eadon Vale, by the Rev. J. G. McKechnie, B.A., James Lander, to Janet Elliot Duncan, late of Androssan, Scotland. 13

LATIMER—McNEILLAN.—On Wednesday, Dec. 11, 1895, by the Rev. H. J. McDiarmid, Kemptville, at the residence of John Davidson, Esq., Mr. Hugh Latimer, to Miss Martha McNeillan, all of Marlboro', County Carleton, Ont. 13

McDOUGALL—DOWSE.—At Silton, on Dec. 4, at the residence of the bride's brother-in-law, Mr. T. Foster, by the Rev. J. G. McKechnie, B.A., Archie McDougall, of Longlaketon, Assa., to Katie Dowse, daughter of the late Wm. Dowse, Esq., of Croft, England.

PATTON — COUPIER.—At New York, on Dec. 1, by the Rev. S. P. Cadman, Richard Patton of this city, to Jeanne Marie Therese Coupier, of Valance, France. No cards. At home after Jan. 1, 1896. 9

ROBERTS—SHARPE—In this city, on the 11th instant, by the Rev. W. P. R. Lewis, assistant of Christ Church Cathedral, Geo. Roberts, son of the late Mr. George Roberts, of Montreal, to Margaret C., second daughter of Capt. G. Sharpe, of Rawdon, Que. 12

ROWELL—BROWN.—At the residence of the bride's father, Brown's Hill, Que., on Dec. 11, by the Rev. Churchill Moore, Congregational minister at Ayer's Flats, Que., Mr. N. L. Rowell, farmer, living near Ayer's Flat, to Miss Anna A. Brown, daughter of Mr. Wilder Brown. 13

DIED.

ALLAN — In this city on Dec. 8, 1895, Samuel Allan, eldest son of the late Samuel Allan and Sarah Nell. 10

BROWN—At Mount Pleasant, Quebec, on Dec. 8, 1895, William Brown, Quebec Bank, in his 65th year.

COOPER.—At the Western Hospital, on the 8th inst., Albert Willis Cooper, second son of the late Alfred Cooper, aged 20 years and 3 months.
Quebec papers please copy. 9

CREIGHTON.—At the residence of John Harvie, Esq., No. 80 Bedford road, Toronto, Ont., on Dec. 9, 1895, in her 77th year, Laura Hart, widow of the late Rev. Kennedy Creighton. 11

CONROY.—At Quebec, on Dec. 9, 1895, Mary Elward, wife of John Conroy, aged 85 years, a native of the County Tipperary, Ireland, and 29 years a resident of Quebec. 11

CHIDLOW—At the Montreal General Hospital, on the evening of Dec. 11, 1895, Victoria Margaret Louise Chidlow, beloved daughter of the late Samuel Chidlow, aged 14 years and 9 months.
English, American and Glengarry papers please copy. 12

CRATHERN.—At his father's residence, 32 Macgregor street, on the morning of Dec. 11, 1895, after a prolonged illness, John Caverhill Crathern, in his 28th year, beloved son of Mr. James Crathern.

DAVIS.—At her late residence, No. 30 Durocher street, on Dec. 7, 1895, Lilly Boas, wife of Melvin H. Davis, aged 24 years and 6 months. 9

DE GRASSI—On Dec. 6, 1895, at Lindsay, Ont., A. W. J. De Grassi, M.D., aged 64 years. 10

GREENSHIELD.—At his late residence, No. 21 Lansdowne avenue, Toronto, on Dec. 9, 1895, Alexander Greenshields, of the Canadian Express Company, in his 53rd year.

JOHNSON—At Barrington, on Dec. 11, 1895, after a brief illness, Major W. B. Johnson, Mayor of the Township of Hemmingford, paymaster of the 51st Battalion, Hemmingford Rangers, aged 69 years.

KOEHN—On Thursday, Dec. 12, 1895, at his residence, 986 St. Denis street, Ferdinand Koehn, sr., of Wolkivetz, Germany, at the age of 68 years.
New York and Newark papers please copy. 12

LAVIOLETTE.—At No. 57 Charron street, Point St. Charles, on Sunday, Dec. 8, Jennie Minogue, beloved wife of Joseph Laviolette, aged 19 years, 5 months.

LOGAN—In this city on the 10th Dec., 1895, Donald Logan, aged 82 years.

McGIBBON—At Lachute, on Wednesday, Nov. 20, 1895, Finley McGibbon, a native of Glenlyon, Scotland, aged 89 years. 7

MACCULLOCH.—At 201 Mance street, on the 12th inst., George Whitman, only child of Henry Macculloch, in his third year.

MacKENZIE.—At Halifax, N.S., on Dec. 12, 1895, Lily, youngest daughter of the Rev. K. MacKenzie, and sister of Mrs. G. Whillans, N. Georgetown, Que. 13

McGUIRE—In this city, on the 9th instant, Mary Ellen (May), eldest daughter of John McGuire, picture framer.

MOHR—At Lachute, on the 7th Dec., 1895, Luzanne Marguerite Vernier, widow of the late L. T. Mohr, aged 65 years and four months.

McPHERSON.—In Prescott, Ont., on Friday, Dec. 6, at the residence of his father, M. McPherson, M.A., head master of Prescott High School, U. A. A. McPherson, M.D., C.M., aged 25 years and 4 months.

PICHE.—In this city, on Dec. 7, 1895, Leon Piché, retired merchant, and father of Dr. Alphonse Piché, aged 76 years.

RAMSAY.—On the morning of Dec. 7, at the residence of her son, 495 Argyle avenue, Westmount, Mrs. A. Ramsay, widow of the late Alexander Ramsay, aged 77.

ROY.—At Three Rivers, Que., on the 11th instant, Francis Phil. Roy, native of Jersey Islands, aged 69 years and 10 months.

STANWAY—At the residence of her brother-in-law, Doctor Roberts, Manchioneal, Jamaica, W.I., on Nov. 21, Margaret Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late George Stanway, of this city.

TOWNSHEND—At Antwerp, on the 12th instant, after a short illness, Captain Wm. H. Townshend, fourth son of the late Rev. Canon Townshend, of Amherst, N.S., and brother of Mrs. Percival W. St. George, of this city. 14

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.

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