# MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS,

COMMERCIAL REVIEW AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

FORTY-FIFTH YEAR. } MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, 1890. { MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS, $1.CO Post-Paid; 5c a Copy.


## SUMMARY.

THE EARL OF GLALGOW is dead. He leaves no heir.

MR. DAVITT is about to start a journal in the interest of labor.

THE Emperor William will go to Sweden about the middle of July.

THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT has practically decided upon a retrenchment of the military and naval estimates.

A MEXICAN named Santiago Gonzales, who was one hundred and six years of age, died recently at his ranche on the Red River of New Mexico.

A SYDNEY, N.S.W., cable says the sculling race for the championship of the world between Peter Kemp and Neil Matterson was won by the former.

THERE HAS BEEN SOME FIGHTING in Dahomey, and the French appear to have got the worst of it, but the cable reports are based upon mere rumors, and are very conflicting.

A CHRISTIAN GIRL was recently abducted from Panaso, Crete, by Turks and outragedjby an officer and the arrest of this officer has been ordered by the Governor, Chakir Pasha.

DOCUMENTS embodying plans for the mobilization of Russian troops on the German and Austrian frontiers in the event of war have been stolen from the War office in St. Petersburg.

IT HAS BEEN DISCOVERED that owing to the the venality of its officers Ulysses County, Kansas, has been buying the same wolves' scalps over and over again, until it is sixteen thousand dollars out of pocket.

A PARIS DESPATCH says that the Duke of Orleans has refused an offer of liberty made by the Government owing to the conditions imposed. It is expected the Duke will be married while undergoing imprisonment.

THE EMPRESS FREDERICK and her daughters arrived at Darmstadt last week; they were met at the railway station by the Grand Duke of Hesse and driven to the ducal palace, where they met the Queen.

THE FRENCH PAPER *Stamboul* of Constantinople has been suppressed by the Government for publishing the report of the arrest of Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, cousin to the Czar, for taking part in a revolutionary plot.

MR. STANLEY last week attended the anti-slavery conference in Brussels. He described the horrors of the slave trade in the regions which he had traversed. He attributed the traffic to ivory hunting, which he said must be combated.

JOHN H. KUNZE, the Cronin suspect in Chicago, has been out on bail ever since a new trial was granted him, and his name has now been struck from the docket, as the State Attorney thinks it would be useless to attempt to get a verdict against him.

FATHER PETER H. I. RYAN, of St. Peter's Church, Louisville, Ky., has been suspended from all priestly offices by his bishop, his methods of assessing his congregation and extorting money from his flock being adjudged unbecoming to a priest.

IN THE Belgian Chamber of Deputies recently the President of the Ministerial Council, Mr. Bernaert, declared that King Leopold's recent reference to the Congo Free State, at a dinner in honor of Mr. Stanley, could only refer to his intention to endow Belgium with that State.

IT IS STATED that Sir Francis DeWinton will start for Mombassa in May to assume the direction of the affairs of the British East Africa Company. He will be accompanied by several energetic officers. The company is determined to push an expedition into the interior of Africa without delay.

THE PROVINCIAL ELECTIONS will take place in Nova Scotia on the 21st of May.

IT IS OFFICIALLY announced that the provincial elections in Ontario will take place on June 5th. The Legislature has been dissolved.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL of New Brunswick has refused to commit hari-kari by approving of a motion in favor of its own abolition by a vote of seven to five.

THE SS. "SARDINIAN," "OREGON" and "Lake Nepigon" have passed Cape Magdalene and are the first steamers to enter the St. Lawrence from sea this spring.

A SEVERE EARTHQUAKE shock occurred in the Queen Charlotte Island region of British Columbia recently. Native houses were shaken down and deep fissures opened in the earth.

DUBOIS, the man who killed his wife, three children, and mother-in-law with an axe at St. Albans, near Quebec, recently, has been found guilty and has been sentenced to be hanged upon the 20th of June.

A TORONTO FIREMAN named Thomas Everest, while groping his way through the smoke of a burning building, fell through a hatchway forty feet upon a concrete floor, and was so seriously injured that he died within an hour.

THE JURY on the St. George's bridge railway wreck case, which has been on trial in Toronto, failed to agree on all the questions submitted to them, but they found on two-thirds of them, and both the plaintiffs and defendants have asked for a verdict in their favor on these findings.

THE HON. MR. BLAIR, the Premier of New Brunswick, has been exonerated from certain charges of contract making made against him, by the report of a special committee and a vote of the Legislature, which expressed satisfaction at the tenor of the report by a division of 21 votes to 9.

IT IS DEFINITELY ANNOUNCED that Hon. A. M Ross will not remain any longer in the Mowat Ministry after the coming general elections. It is not unlikely that his successor in the treasury will be appointed before the Assembly is dissolved, so as to save a future by-election. Mr. Ross will not run for Parliament again. It is probable that a re-arrangement of cabinet portfolios may take place, Mr. Gibson taking either the treasurership or the education department and Mr. Dryden the secretaryship.

## THE SECRET ENEMIES OF BRAZIL.

A WARNING TO DISSEMINATORS OF FALSE NEWS.

RIO DE JANEIRO, April 28.—The Provisional Government has issued a decree placing the publication of "false news and alarming rumors" either in newspapers or through the transmission of telegrams under the decree of December 23rd, 1889, which subjects the accused to military jurisdiction. The publication of false news injurious to the stability of the Government comes thereby under the classification of conspiracy against the republic and its Government. The decree is severely criticised, though the Government declares that it does not intend to restrict the liberty of the press, but simply to put a stop to the literary activity of its enemies. In an article written by Dr. Aristides Sobo, ex-Minister of the Interior, the following statement is made: There must

EXIST ENVELOPED IN A CLOUD OF MYSTERY,

which the provisional Government has not been able to penetrate, an element that is conspiring against our present institutions and against the future of the Republic. There is something singular in the reports which from time to time spring into circulation and which are becoming more and more frequent. They originate simultaneously at distant points and spread over the country as if conveyed by a network of wires. The insurrection of the soldiers was previously announced at different places. The provisional Government could perceive that some hidden hand was touching the springs of the plot against it, but this hand it was not able to discover. News from the interior state that much commotion has been caused by the reports from Rio. In the State of Rio de Janeiro the police forces in the small towns were withdrawn to the capital,

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

PARNELL AND THE LAND BILL.

LONDON, April 21.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Parnell moved that the Irish Land Purchase Bill be rejected. He said the measure justified the claims the Nationalists made nine years ago. He welcomed Mr. Balfour as the latest recruit to the ranks of the land reformers. While accepting the Government's recognition of the principle of the land for the people, Mr. Parnell declared that he could not admit that the bill was a satisfactory solution of the land question. The initial question was how far the British taxpayer would go in lending credit to the Irish landlord. The experience gained by the discussion of Mr. Gladstone's land bill in 1886 showed that the taxpayer would not go far enough finally to settle the land difficulty. The present bill was simply to enable one-ninth of the owners of land in Ireland, these being largely absentee landlords, to sell out at exorbitant prices, leaving their poorer brethren in the lurch.

THE LABOUCHERE PARTY ORGANIZING A STRONG OPPOSITION TO IT.

LONDON, April 23.—The Labouchere party is organizing a stronger opposition than any of the other parties to the Land Purchase Bill, and will fight the measure vigorously when it reaches the committee stage.

MR. GLADSTONE CRITICISES MR. BALFOUR'S LAND BILL.

LONDON, April 24.—Mr. Gladstone resumed the debate on the Land Purchase bill in the House of Commons this evening. He said he opposed the bill under an overwhelming conviction that it was complicated, without undertaking to solve the difficulty. He was disappointed when Mr. Balfour stated the measure pledged the country to the extent of £30,000,000 without mentioning the possibility of further amounts being asked for. Mr. Parnell's plan was new in principle. Its general purpose was clear, but he was not sure he comprehended the details. (Conservative laughter.) It was honorable, even chivalrous, in Mr. Parnell, opposing the Government as he did, to propose an alternative. He strongly sympathized with one object of Mr. Parnell's plan whereby the landlords would not be expatriated, but would be retained. It would be a sorrowful conclusion of the life of the landlord class if when local government was established in Ireland they did not take part in adjusting affairs. Mr. Balfour's bill presented a number of dubious points. Some were so obviously objectionable as to justify their rejection. A bill of this kind

SHOULD NOT ENCOURAGE LANDLORDS TO BECOME BUYERS

of land in order to take advantage of the enormous bonus offered. The provision respecting the two years' arrears also required justification which it would be difficult to find. (Cheers.) The method proposed for ascertaining the net rent of the land would enable the landlord to obtain compensation. He also took the strongest objection to placing an embargo upon the local funds of counties. That proposal violated a principle which the House ought to hold sacred. The only really available and valuable guarantee provided in the measure were grants from the Imperial exchequer on account of products, duties and other public charges. The Government had given England and Scotland similar grants, placing them at the disposal of the local authorities. Was it possible that the Government would tell the counties of Ireland that the grant to that country must be used to the benefit of persons contracting under the bill? (Hear, hear.) It was a violation of equity in governing the three kingdoms of which he never knew a more glaring instance. (Hear, hear.) Coming

TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL OBJECTIONS,

any one of which, he asserted, formed an absolute reason against the second reading of the bill, he urged it was obvious Ireland opposed the measure, as five-sixths of the Irish members deliberately and determinedly opposed it. (Cheers.) As the Government was going to make Ireland its debtor it was important to consider the attitude of the persons about to be subjected to the debt. He objected also to the use of English credit. In the last general election both the Conservatives and the Opposition were pledged against the use of public credit. This Parliament could not, in conformity with its obligations, pass a bill instituting a loan and having an interminable operation. (Cheers.) Besides, the bill endorsed conditions which would shock humanity and make worse the relations between the two countries. State landlordism applied the use of soldiers against the tenants. It was a sad disappointment to find under the name of a voluntary arrangement between landlord and tenants a decree for bringing pressure upon the tenant with a view of extorting for the landlord. Mr. Gladstone said these objections covered only a part of this measure, which was

## THE BISMARCK INTERVIEW.

HIS POLICY REGARDING SOCIALISM.

THE DREADED MAY DAY.

LONDON, April 26.—In his interview with a New York *Herald* representative, Prince Bismarck said: If I were still a minister of the Crown I would wish to abstain from all interference, allow matters to take their natural course and pursue a policy of observation. If acts contrary to the law were attempted I would fight; otherwise I should look on with indifference. If the laborer chooses to select a day to make merry and walk about in procession I should do nothing to prevent him. With repressive legislation it is always the same. Outward attempts to prevent mischief are often the reason for the mischief existing. More mischief is sometimes done by closing a street that seems in a dangerous condition when crowded than by overlooking and directing the circulation in it,

## POOR PLON PLON!

HIS SINGULAR LETTER TO M. CARNOT.

NEW YORK, April 25.—The *Herald's* Paris special says:—Prince Napoleon has written to President Carnot a letter in which he says:—"You have made a visit to Corsica. I should have nothing to say to that were it not that in going to the house in which my wife was born you committed an act of grave impropriety. That house does not belong to the Government. You had no right whatever to cross its threshold. What is there in common with the first Consul, who in the space of a few months made a new France, and your Government, with it work of daily disorganization? What is there in common between the Emperor who fell a victim to the very grandeur of his system, and your parliamentary regime, which is dying of its own impotency? How can you, who, without reason proscribe me, his heir, dare to pay hypocritical homage to the cradle of that great man. Confine yourself to being the head of a party government, which is ruining and degrading France. Enjoy your salaries and places occupied, rather than filled, but leave us our souvenirs and our misfortunes, and do

## THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE REFORM

CANADIAN RAILWAY COMPETITION COMPLAINED OF.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Senator Cullom has concluded his report upon the investigation made by the Committee on Interstate Commerce into the relations of the railways in the United States and Canada and the alleged discrimination in tolls against American vessels passing through the Welland and St. Lawrence canals. The report is now under consideration by the committee. The report says: The Interstate Commerce act, which has accomplished much good, is to some extent nullified by the fact that many of the chief lines of transportation in the United States

MEET THE COMPETITION OF CANADIAN LINES,

which are not so regulated. In competing with American railways not only does the Canadian Pacific Railway enjoy the advantages of enormous Governmental subventions, franchises and privileges and the advantages derived from heavily subsidized steamer lines, but it is excepted by an express Canadian statute from the principle enunciated in that part of the Interstate Commerce Act known as long and short

A NOVEL SCENE AT THE VATICAN—BUFFALO BILL'S COWBOYS AND RED MEN BLESSED BY THE POPE.

as sometimes see in Berlin and other large cities. To

TAKE EVERY POSSIBLE PRECAUTION AGAINST EVERY POSSIBLE EVIL

that might arise out of a situation is sometimes to suffer more ill than if we calmly awaited the issue. It is a grand rule in such cases to avoid threats as well as to avoid promises. When the turbulent striker sees the authorities take extraordinary measures to preserve the peace he knows they dread him, and the more he realizes this the more aggressive he becomes. The antagonism between employer and employed, in my opinion, is the result of a natural law, and in the course of nature can never come to an end. We will never reach a situation when the laboring men will say, "We are satisfied both for ourselves and for our children and for those who come after us." It may be considered an axiom that the desire of the laborer to improve his condition, to get on, will last as long as he sees anyone whose condition is better than his own. Quite an improvement has taken place in the condition of the laboring classes during the latter half of this century. Fifty years ago the children of poor Germany went barefoot in summer with little more than a shirt or shift to cover them, up to the age of ten or twelve; to-day the children of the poorer classes are decently clothed and shod, young and old. Their food is better, and they do not work so many hours. This is true, I fancy, of all civilized countries.

THE ETERNAL STRUGGLE BEWEEN LABOR AND CAPITAL,

labor has scored the most victories. Such will be the case whenever the laboring man has the ballot. Should there ever be a final victory it would be his. But if this struggle ever did come to an end human activity would come to a deadlock and human struggle and striving come to an end, which is not, I think, the intention of divine providence. If society wishes peace it must never cease to be ready to fight for it. If the political parties who oppose Socialism do not unite in defence of their independence and the welfare of the citizen and the family, they must succumb to socialist demonstration until such time as Socialism, in its turn, is overthrown by the excess and misery inherent in it as slavery, for the

SOCIALISTIC SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT IS A SPECIES OF SLAVERY,

a sort of penitentiary system for the union of its intended victims. Until now the hatred of every party against their next neighbor in politics has been still stronger than the fear of Socialistic domination, because they do not believe in the strength of the Socialists and in the struggle among themselves each party counts on the favor of the Socialists, their alliance and their votes nor in their greed for and pursuit of votes do they keep before their minds the danger and suffering that civilized society would be exposed to when ruled by the least educated, least intelligent portion of the population, whose ignorance is easily led by any eloquent liar, whose stock in trade is the thousand natural ills that flesh is heir to, for which they will denounce any existing government as responsible, while they themselves indulge in

LARGE PROMISES AT CHEAP RATES.

That is what I consider being a liar. The mob is a sovereign that needs flattery as much as any sultan. This conflict of classes will never cease. To solve it is like trying to solve the problem of squaring the circle. It is the utopian dream of the thousand years of millennium to be realized only when men become as angels."

## DEATH OF PRINCIPAL McGREGOR.

TORONTO, April 25.—To-night the sad news reached the Toronto Baptist College of the death of the Rev. Principal McGregor, in New York. A tumoric trouble led to a long and painful illness, and it was for the purpose of receiving the best treatment that Principal McGregor was removed to New York last autumn. For some months he has been in St. Luke's Hospital, hovering between life and death. A critical operation was performed last week by skilful surgeons, and though the symptoms at first were favorable, the sufferer became gradually weaker, till at 10 30 this morning he was relieved by death. Silence reigned in McMaster Hall to-day. Principal McGregor was 44 years of age, and a native of Ottawa district. He received his first education at Toronto University, graduating in 1861. He got his theological training in Woodstock College. In 1887 he was appointed professor of systematic theology in McMaster Hall, and last year was appointed principal by Rev. Dr. Castle, who resigned on account of ill health. He leaves a wife and three small children. The remains will reach Toronto to-morrow and the funeral will take place from McMaster Hall at 2 o'clock on Monday.

## A FISHERY LAW VIOLATION.

HALIFAX, April 23.—There is a fleet of a dozen American fishing schooners at Canso waiting to obtain *modus vivendi* licenses. But these have not yet arrived from Ottawa, and most of these vessels will proceed to Newfoundland. Among the fleet is the Gloucester fishing schooner "Abbie M. Deering," owned by Albert P. Bobson, and commanded by a Nova Scotian named Jeremiah Goodwin, of Yarmouth. She put into Canso on Monday from the Grand Banks, for the ostensible purpose of landing a sick man. She had a cargo of fresh fish. She landed the sick man in daylight and at night a quantity of small fish was smuggled ashore by the crew and sold. This was done, however, it is alleged, with the captain's consent. The captain also purchased some ice. The facts were communicated to Collector Young, and he telegraphed them to the Department of Marine, Ottawa. The sale of fish and purchase of ice was decided to be a violation of the treaty, and the Ottawa authorities gave orders for the release of the vessel upon payment of a fine of $800. This was paid under protest and the vessel cleared to-day. The authorities will make a thorough investigation, and possibly the fine will be remitted if the facts do not show a flagrant violation of the treaty.

## THE PRESBYTERIAN CREED.

THE DISCUSSION OF REVISION BEFORE THE BALTIMORE PRESBYTERY.

BALTIMORE, April 23.—The Baltimore Presbytery resumed its discussion of the question of revision to-day. The majority and minority reports were again read. The former recommends a change in the phraseology of the Confession, while adhering to the doctrines therein contained, and the latter claims there is no general call for a revision, and that a revision, if ordered, would place the Church in a false position before the world. Dr. Smith protested that the Presbytery would not be justified in mutilating the Confession of Faith. Take the Confession away and the Church ceases to be. The Confession is God's truth; it is fixed, unchangeable, and we must stand by it. In the present exigency let us remove the confusion of ideas that has come upon us and clear those parts of the Confession that now prove to be a hinderance and a stumbling block to many.

## EMIN BEY AND THE MAHDI.

A SERIOUS CHARGE.

CAIRO, April 25.—A Coptic clerk, who was an employee of Emin Pasha while Emin was at Wadelai, has made a sworn deposition before Mason Bey to the effect that the revolt of Emin's forces was solely due to the discovery of Emin's plans to surrender his provisions to the Mahdi. Emin, according to the clerk's statement, sent three messengers to the Mahdi offering to surrender, but they were seized and stopped by Emin's officers. The revolt followed this discovery. Mason Bey considers the statement credible.

ON THE GO AGAIN.

ZANZIBAR, April 25.—Emin Pasha has started for the interior with 400 porters, five German officers and a large body of Nubian soldiers.

## "ALL FRANCE IS LAUGHING."

THE PRESIDENT AND HIS SERVANT AT TOULON.

PARIS, April 21.—An accident occurred during President Carnot's visit to Toulon at which all France is laughing. The President's personal servant has a black beard and is something like his master in appearance. On the arrival of the train the servant conveyed President Carnot's luggage by mistake to the special landau which was in waiting to drive the President to the prefecture, and while his master was being welcomed by the officials inside the station he was driven off. The general commanding the troops at the gate, believing the servant to be M. Carnot, saluted and then struck up the Marseillaise. The guard of honor then formed and followed the carriage, the crowd shouting "Vive Carnot," drowning the servant's protests. On the man's arrival at the prefecture a salute was fired before the error was discovered. During all this time the President was left at the station without an escort, and upon the discovery of the mistake the officials were overwhelmed with dismay.

## THE POPE AND BUFFALO BILL.

One of the recent events at the Vatican in Rome is depicted in the illustration given to day The introduction to the Pope of the Indians in the Wild West Show, who are Roman Catholics, and also of the non-Catholic cowboys. The event occurred on the day on which the twelfth anniversary of the elevation of Leo XIII., to the Holy See was celebrated. As early as half past nine o'clock the privileged persons admitted to present their homage to the Pope were assembled in the ducal hall, the royal hall, and the chapel, and kept in line along the walls by the Palatine Guards, the Pontifical Gendarmes, and the Swiss Guard all arrayed in their gorgeous uniforms. Arriving at the principal entrance, Colonel Cody (Buffalo Bill), removed his wide sombrero and advanced between the two rows of guards, followed by his cowboys and the Sioux Indians. Thanks to a special authorization they were not clad in dress-coats, but in their peculiar costumes. They advanced quietly, their hands crossed over their chests, hardly daring to walk, and casting admiring glances upon the uniforms, the halberds, and the two hand swords of the Swiss Guards. After having penetrated into the Sistine Chapel, where Colonel Cody was given a seat in the gallery occupied by the members of the Diplomatic Corps and the *élite* of the Roman nobility, the American visitors were placed in a double row. When the Pope appeared in the sedia gestatoria, preceded by the Knights of Malta and a procession of cardinals and archbishops, the cowboys and the Indians bowed their heads, while the Sioux chief bent his knee and crossed himself. Leo XIII. looked affectionately at these children of the American prairies and blessed them, not without emotion. He also bestowed his blessing upon Buffalo Bill, who bowed respectfully while he did so.

## AMERICAN FISHERMEN EXCITED.

A NEWFOUNDLAND SEIZURE WHICH CALLS FOR EXPLANATION.

NEW YORK, April 25.—A special to the *Herald* from St. Pierre Miquelon says Captain White of the schooner "Rapid Transit" of Gloucester, entered Fortune Bay last month under register with salt to procure a cargo of herring, having previously taken a cargo of frozen herring to Boston under bond. After his arrival he was boarded by customs officer Mullings who on examining his papers and

FINDING THEM CORRECT

entered and cleared the schooner coastwise and demanded the duty on the salt, which White paid. He then authorized Capt. White to load, White's former bond being re-dated by collector Clinton for that purpose. Subsequently, when White's vessel was nearly loaded with herring, lawfully purchased, the revenue steamer "Fiona" arrived with a judge and court. Capt. White was summoned to appear and was given thirty minutes to decide whether to go to gaol at Harbor Briton for three months and have his cargo confiscated or retain thirty barrels of herring, the quantity allowed fishing vessels, and pay a license fee. Capt. White replied that he would do neither, but

BEING COMPELLED TO DECIDE,

accepted the latter option, whereupon Capt. McGrath, of the "Fiona," sent his crew and threw overboard from the "Rapid Transit" cargo 1,100 barrels of herrings, Capt. White stating to him at the time, "You do this on your own responsibility." Capt. White then paid $80 to the Court instead of going to prison.

INTENSE EXCITEMENT EXISTS

among the American captains now here on account of the arbitrary ruling of the Court and the destruction of private property, involving serious loss and damage to the owners. Capt. White returns home with his empty vessel, and there will seek redress for what he considers a flagrant wrong and an act of injustice,—in fact, another Fortune Bay outrage.

## A FINAL FAREWELL.

PATTI'S LAST SONG IN AMERICA.

NEW YORK, April 26.—Madame Adelina Patti sails for England to-day, never to return again. This statement emanates from no less an authority than Madame Patti herself. Previous to her leaving her apartments at the Hoffman House last night for the Metropolitan Opera House, a reporter said to the diva, "It is true then, madam, that you never intend visiting New York again?" "Yes, quite true," she replied. "I cannot bear travelling. I am not a good sailor, and these long sea voyages are very tiresome to me. You can therefore say, and without fear of contradiction as it comes from me, that Adelina Patti will never sing in America again after to-night." The scene at the Opera was a remarkable one, every bit of space being filled with excited people. At the conclusion of the first act the recalls were as repeated as the applause was deafening. They wanted "Home, sweet home," but La Diva intimated in bewitching pantomime that it was too soon for it. It was therefore when the final curtain fell that the most extraordinary scene of farewell ever witnessed here took place. Patti was deeply touched, her voice trembled a bit as she began the beautiful old air and as it swelled and she regained perfect control the great audience, so thunderous a moment since, held its breath while the melody filled the auditorium with its golden tone, "There is no place like Home." It seemed as if the house would never empty so long did they linger to applaud and cheer. Patti was gone.

## THE HAMILTON AND LONDON SYNOD.

ENCOURAGING REPORTS.

WINDSOR, Ont., April 23.—The Presbyterian Synod of Hamilton and London was in session yesterday in St. Andrew's Church, the moderator being the Rev. Archibald McLean. The annual report of the Sabbath-school committee was read and after some discussion and several amendments it was approved. A vote of thanks was passed to the treasurer, Mr. Rutherford, for his untiring and valuable labors. Conveners for the standing committees were appointed as follows:—State of religion, Mr. W. Farquharson; temperance, Mr. E. Cockburn; Sabbath-schools, Mr. T. W. Nisbet; Sabbath observance, Mr. P. Musgrove. The report on the state of religion, next read, was encouraging. Doctor Fraser's address on Christian Endeavor Societies was next heard and was followed by addresses by Dr. McMullen on "The Layman and the Church," and Dr. Lang on "How shall the lay element be improved?" Dr. Cochrane spoke of the benefits of the Christian Endeavor Society and the actual results which had been observed. The annual report of the Brantford Young Ladies' College was read and discussed. The claims and advantages of the College were very strongly pressed upon the Synod. It was unanimously resolved that the Synod express its gratitude at having secured the Rev Dr. Cochrane again to fill his old position in the college.

## A SCHOONER LAUNCHED.

A LARGE CRAFT ADDED TO THE LAKE FLEET.

KINGSTON, April 26.—To-day the schooner "Minnedosa," the largest craft ever built on the inland waters, was launched. She is a four masted craft of perfect model and workmanship and owned by the Montreal Transportation Company. Her cost is about $70,000. Her length is 213 ft., beam 38 ft., depth of hold 17 ft. She is built of oak excepting her deck and cabins. She is steel strapped from stem to quarter timber, diagonal beams running down around the bilge. Her main keelson is termed "a built keelson," consisting of sixty-five pieces of oak, fourteen inches square. She has one hundred and forty hanging iron knees, weighing four hundred pounds each. The fastening spikes are all hand made. She possesses a steam windlass and capstan and her steering gear is of the most improved Boston pattern. She also has a steam winch which will be used in making sail. The boiler was secured in Kingston. The figure head, cut-water, etc., are very handsome and specially designed for the boat. The new craft is painted black with two orange stripes on her bulwarks. The vessel will class A1 and will carry ninety thousand bushels of wheat at a draught of sixteen feet. Captain John Geoghegan will be in command.

## A LAWYER'S SCHEME

TO GET THE FARMERS' MONEY INTO HIS POCKET.

CHICAGO, April 28.—A gigantic scheme has been hatched here in the shape of a farmers' co-operative brotherhood of United States, with an authorized capital of $50,000,000, divided into a million shares of $50 each. These shares are to be sold to farmers, no man to hold more than one. The object is to enable farmers to control the price of grain. The father of the scheme is Geo. A. Williams, a lawyer, who is sanguine of its success.

## "A COMPLETE HUMBUG."

LONDON, April 27.—Lord Wolseley, in a speech at the Civil Service banquet last night, ridiculed as a complete humbug the idea that famine would be the result of a defeat of the British navy. He said the supply of provisions in England was always sufficient for several months and furthermore that it was impossible for an enemy to blockade all the English ports at the same time.

## THE OTTAWA ELECTION.

WHY MR. MACKINTOSH WAS ELECTED—THE LIBERALS HELPED TO PUT HIM IN.

OTTAWA, April 28.—Mr. C. H. Mackintosh was on Saturday elected to the House of Commons by a coalition of Conservative and Liberal votes. This statement, so surprising, is yet absolutely true. The day before the election, the feeling was general that Mr. Chrysler, the Liberal candidate, might possibly be elected, but all along nine out of ten believed it to be impossible to defeat Mr. Mackintosh, the Government candidate, in a city so much under the influence of the Government. It was not until Friday night that many realized how hard pushed Mr. Mackintosh was. On Saturday morning, election day, Mr. Mackintosh's firmest friends would not bet on a hundred majority. The Equal Rights stock had gone upsteadily and their tone of confidence did not vary from nomination day till on Saturday a panic seized those to whom the Equal Rights candidate was as the devil himself, and they determined at all hazards to defeat Mr. Hay. To their minds the surest way to do this was to vote for Mr. Mackintosh, and they did so. This contingent were Liberals, chiefly Irish Roman Catholic, but partly French. They deserted the Liberal camp and

AT THE DICTATION OF THE CHURCH

voted for the old enemy. Anything to beat Mr. Hay and stem the rising tide. This explains largely why Mr. Chrysler received over a thousand votes less than the Liberal strength. The total vote polled was some 400 fewer than at the general election, but these are mostly accounted for by the Conservatives who refrained from voting rather than endorse Mr. Mackintosh, and by those who, by careless revising of the voters' lists, were left out. Mr. Chrysler had no personal following at all, but he had the united support of the party organization and the leaders. If he had received the Liberal vote which went to Mr. Mackintosh he would have been elected. "It just amounts to this," said an indignant Liberal, "if we are to be deserted at the polls by members of our own party lest the Church's interest should suffer by the return of a third party, then I will vote Equal Rights if only to punish the traitors who leave the Liberal party in such a ridiculous light. If I knew this morning what I know to-night I would have voted for Hay." This, no doubt, reflects the indignation of many Liberals.

THE CHIEF FEATURE OF THE CONTEST,

however, is the vote secured by the Equal Rights candidate, in excess as it was of any estimate of the old politicians. It comes close to the estimate given in this correspondence two days before the elections. It fairly staggers the old politicians and introduces into the approaching elections an element of uncertainty and doubt. Many are heard to say that the Equal Rights people scooped a victory, and that is the fact, for they demonstrated, not as Mr. Chapleau had it last year, that the agitation as dead, but it was alive, with enormous strength and unlooked for activity. The total of votes usually cast in Ottawa is about 5,600. Of these about 3,000 are Protestants and about 2,500 Roman Catholic. It is seen by Mr. Hay's vote of 1,600 that he polled over half the Protestant vote of the city although his committee did not have a single cab nor any of the ordinary facilities for the bringing the vote out. Of these 1,600 the Equal Rights leaders estimate 900 were Conservatives and 700 Liberals, and they are thoroughly satisfied that each party stood by the Equal Rights candidate loyally. So fair were the chances of Mr. Hay's success at the last that on Saturday at noon the Government and the Roman Catholic Church—I do not say acting in concert—threw their whole weight into the contest in Mr. Mackintosh's favor. Those civil servants who had not voted were rushed to the polls and Father Whelan, of St. Patrick's Church, was detailed to go down to By ward and turn the Irish Catholic Liberal vote for Mackintosh. As Mr. Whelan

IS A STRONG REFORMER

no one could have done the work more effectively, the result being that hundreds of Liberal votes were cast for the Conservative candidate. As a prominent Equal Rights' worker said to day: "We had to fight the Dominion, the province, the Conservative machine and the Liberal machine and Licensed Victuallers, and we are highly pleased at the result. It is admitted now by the Liberals that if they had hung together and polled the vote they were sure of on Friday, Mr. Chrysler would have been elected beyond a doubt. It is manifest that the tactics of the Roman Catholic Church will be to turn its solid vote for Mr. Mowat in the coming Ontario elections. Mr. Chrysler was in his usual place yesterday as a member of St. Andrew's Church choir.

RETURN OF THE CONSERVATIVE CANDIDATE.

OTTAWA, April 28.—The election on Saturday to fill the vacancy in the House of Commons caused by the death of the late Mr. Perley, member for Ottawa, resulted in the return of Mr. C. H. Mackintosh, the Conservative candidate. The following is the vote:

| | |
|---|---|
| C. H. Mackintosh (Conservative) | 2,454 |
| Geo. Hay (Equal Rights) | 1,596 |
| F. H. Chrysler (Liberal) | 1,242 |
| Mackintosh's majority over Hay | 858 |
| Mackintosh's majority over Chrysler | 1,212 |
| Hay's majority over Chrysler | 354 |

## NORTH-WEST "WHITE CAPTIVES."

A REMEDY FOR LESSENING THEIR NUMBER SUGGESTED BY A PRIEST.

WINNIPEG, April 22.—Father Alcombe has made a statement concerning the alleged white captives in the North West Indian encampments. He says: I suppose you would be glad to know the truth about these exciting narrations regarding the miserable fate of poor little victims of our inhuman barbarians. I will tell you frankly in the first place that I am astonished at the naivete of some tourists who so easily believe anything that strikes their imagination regarding the Indians, and the simplicity of the people who accept as facts everything reported by such sensational travellers. It is really funny how these tourists picture our Indians, and what strange histories they make, and that in a flying visit from the platform of a Pullman or the veranda of a hotel. There

IS NO GROUND FOR THE REPORTS

about white girl captives in our camps or on our reserves. This has been proved already, when, for the satisfaction of the public, enquiries had been made. I will invite these philanthropic reporters to get their information from better sources. If they would come on the reserves and pass some time among the Indian tribes of Treaty 7 they would see and recognize many white boys and girls "with flaxen hair and prepossessing features," who have not at all been brought from white settlements, but who are really the children of Indian women and the offspring of white men. These reporters would have a large field to practice their zeal for humanity and to help missionary work. Instead of accusing Indians of such inhuman robbery, they would fill their correspondence with the curses and reproaches against those white people who demoralize the ignorant savage and neutralize the missionary's work. Now

YOU HAVE THE SECRET

of these so called captives among the Indians. The Indians do not want to steal white children; they have plenty of their own, born in their camps. Ask the squaws, and they will tell you with a smile on your enquiring who is the father of such a child with "prepossessing features." Sometimes they might give you the names of gentlemen who have been using their money and wasting their honor in the work of demoralization. Instead of foolish enquiries to recover captive girls from the Indians, I would suggest to the proper authorities to compel the white fathers of these flaxen hairs to provide for their offspring, and not have the Government bear these burdens. I would, moreover, suggest that white men living maritally with Indian women would be forced by law to marry them lawfully. We would not hear so much about "white captives" and the work of missionaries would be made easier and more successful.

## MR. STANLEY IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, April 26.—Mr. Stanley arrived at Dover this afternoon. He was enthusiastically received by a mass of spectators. Disgraceful confusion prevailed on the pier where he landed, owing to mismanagement by the local authorities. Fifty reporters were present, and they came near having a conflict with the police, owing to their defiance of certain orders which the reporters considered unwarranted. A number of Mr. Stanley's friends, among them being Mr. New, the American Consul-General; General Lord Wolseley and Rustem Pasha, the Turkish ambassador, and others of prominence, were unable to get aboard the steamer which brought Mr. Stanley. The authorities of Dover presented an address to Mr. Stanley. He replied with a few words of thanks. He then started for London. When he arrived at the Victoria station there was an immense crowd of people inside and outside the station and he was given an enthusiastic greeting. The Duke of Abercorn, Baron and Baroness De Worms and a large number of other friends of the explorer were waiting to welcome him. The Baroness presented Mr. Stanley with a bouquet, he silently bowed his thanks and then entered the carriage of the Baroness and drove off with her.

President Carnot has returned to Paris. He received an unusual ovation at Grenoble.

# THE WANDERING JEW.

## EUGENE SUE'S GREAT TALE OF THE JESUITS AND LABOR REFORM.

*(Condensed for the "Witness")*

PART SECOND—The Chastisement.

CHAPTER V.—*(Continued.)*

Like all persons, whose better instincts are still roused from time to time, Florine felt a sort of consolation in doing good whenever she could with impunity—that is to say, with exposing herself to the inexorable resentments of those on whom she had depended. Thanks to Mother Bunch, she might now have an opportunity of rendering a great service to her mistress. She knew enough of the Princess de Saint-Dizier's hatred of her niece, to feel certain that Agricola's communication could not, from its very importance, be made with safety to any but Mdlle. de Cardoville herself. She therefore said very gravely: "Listen to me, mademoiselle! I will give you a piece of advice, which will, I think, be useful to my poor mistress—but which would be very fatal to me, if you did not attend to my recommendations."

"How so, mademoiselle?" said the hunchback, looking at Florine with extreme surprise.

"For the sake of my mistress, M. Agricola must confide to no one, except herself, the important things he has to communicate."

"But, if he cannot see Mdlle. Adrienne, may he not address himself to some of her family?"

"It is from her family, above all, that he must conceal whatever he knows. Mdlle. Adrienne may recover, and then M. Agricola can speak to her. But should she never get well again, tell your adopted brother that it is better for him to keep his secret than to place it (which would infallibly happen) at the disposal of the enemies of my mistress."

"I understand you, mademoiselle," said Mother Bunch, sadly. "The family of your generous mistress do not love her, and perhaps persecute her?"

"I cannot tell you more on this subject now; and, as regards myself, let me conjure you to obtain M. Agricola's promise that he will not mention to any one in the world the step you have taken, or the advice I have given you. The happiness—no, not the happiness," resumed Florine, bitterly, as if that were a lost hope, "not the happiness—but the peace of my life depends upon your discretion."

"Oh! be satisfied!" said the sewing-girl, both affected and amazed by the sorrowful expression of Florine's countenance; "I will not be ungrateful. No one in the world but Agricola shall know that I have seen you."

"Thank you—thank you, mademoiselle!" cried Florine, with emotion.

"Do you thank me?" said the other, astonished to see the large tears roll down her cheeks.

"Yes; I am indebted to you for a moment of pure, unmixed happiness: for I have perhaps rendered a service to my dear mistress, without risking the increase of the troubles that already overwhelm me."

"You are not happy then?"

"That astonishes you, but, believe me, whatever may be your fate, I would gladly change with you."

"Alas, mademoiselle!" said the seamstress, "you appear to have too good a heart for me to let you entertain such a wish—particularly now."

"What do you mean?"

"I hope sincerely, mademoiselle," proceeded Mother Bunch, with deep sadness, "that you may never know what it is to work when labor is your only resource."

"Are you reduced to that extremity?" cried Florine, looking anxiously at the young seamstress, who hung her head, and made no answer. She reproached herself, in her excessive delicacy, with having made a communication which resembled a complaint, though it had only been wrung from her by the thought of her dreadful situation.

"If it is so," went on Florine, "I pity you with all my heart; and yet I know not if my misfortunes are not still greater than yours."

Then, after a moment's reflection, Florine, exclaimed, suddenly: "But let me see! If you are really in that position, I think I can procure you some work."

"Is it possible, mademoiselle?" cried Mother Bunch. "I should never have dared to ask you such a service; but your generous offer commands my confidence, and may save me from destruction. I will confess to you, that, only this morning, I was thrown out of an employment, which enabled me to earn four francs a week."

"Four francs a week!" exclaimed Florine, hardly able to believe what she heard.

"It was little, doubtless," replied the other; "but enough for me. Unfortunately, the person who employed me, has found out where it can be done still cheaper."

"Four francs a week!" repeated Florine, deeply touched by so much misery and resignation. "Well! I think I can introduce you to persons, who will secure you wages of at least two francs a day."

"I could earn two francs a day. Is it possible?"

"Yes, there is no doubt of it: only, you would have to go out by the day, unless you chose to take a place as servant."

"In my position," said Mother Bunch, with a mixture of timidity and pride, "one has no right, I know, to be over-nice: yet I should prefer to go out by the day, and still more to remain at home, if possible, even though I were to gain less."

"To go out is unfortunately an indispensable condition," said Florine.

"Then I must renounce this hope," answered Mother Bunch, timidly; "not that I refuse to go out to work—but those, who do so are expected to be decently clad—and I confess without shame, because there is no disgrace in honest poverty, that I have no better clothes than these."

"If that be all," said Florine, hastily, "they will find you the means of dressing yourself properly."

Mother Bunch looked at Florine with increasing surprise. These offers were so much above what she could have hoped, and what indeed was generally earned by needlewomen, that she could hardly credit them.

"But," resumed she, with hesitation, "why should any one be so generous to me, mademoiselle? How should I deserve such wages?"

"I see, mademoiselle, that you are astonished at offers so much above what you usually gain; but I must tell you, that I am now speaking of a pious institution, founded to procure work for deserving young women. The establishment, which is called St. Mary's Society, undertakes to place them out as servants, or by the day as needlewomen. Now this institution is managed by such charitable persons, that they themselves undertake to supply an outfit, when the young women received under their protection are not sufficiently well clothed to accept the places destined for them."

This plausible explanation of Florine's magnificent offers appeared to satisfy the hearer. "I can now understand the high wages of which you speak, mademoiselle," resumed she; "only I have no claim to be patronized by the charitable persons who direct this establishment."

"You suffer—you are laborious and honest—those are sufficient claims; only, I must tell you, they will ask if you perform regularly your religious duties."

"No one loves and blesses God more fervently than I do, mademoiselle," said the hunchback, with mild firmness; "but certain duties are an affair of conscience, and I would rather renounce this patronage, than be compelled———"

"Not the least in the world. Only, as I told you, there are very pious persons at the head of this institution, and you must not be astonished at their questions on this subject. Make the trial, at all events; what do you risk? If the propositions are suitable—accept them; if, on the contrary, they should appear to touch your liberty of conscience, you can always refuse—your position will not be the worse for it."

Mother Bunch had nothing to object to this reasoning, which left her at perfect freedom, and disarmed her of all suspicion. "On these terms, mademoiselle," said she, "I accept your offer, and thank you with all my heart. But who will introduce me?"

"I will—to morrow, if you please."

"But they will perhaps desire to make some enquiries about me."

"The venerable Mother Saint-Perpétue, superior of St. Mary's Convent, where the institution is established, will, I am sure, appreciate your good qualities without enquiry; but, if otherwise, she will tell you, and you can easily satisfy her. It is then agreed—to-morrow."

"Shall I call upon you here, mademoiselle?"

"No; as I told you before, they must not know that you came here on the part of M. Agricola, and a second visit might be discovered, and excite suspicion. I will come and fetch you in a coach: where do you live?"

"At No. 3, Rue Brise-Miche; as you are pleased to give yourself so much trouble, mademoiselle, you have only to ask the dyer, who acts as a porter, to call down Mother Bunch."

"Mother Bunch?" said Florine, with surprise.

"Yes, mademoiselle," answered the seamstress, with a sad smile; "it is the name everyone gives me. And you see," added the hunchback, unable to restrain a tear, "it is because of my ridiculous infirmity, to which this name alludes, that I dread going out to work among strangers, because there are so many people who laugh at one, without knowing the pain they occasion. But," continued she, drying her eyes, "I have no choice, and must make up my mind to it."

Florine, deeply affected, took the speaker's hand, and said to her: "Do not fear. Misfortunes like yours must inspire compassion, not ridicule. May I not enquire for you by your real name?"

"It is Magdalen Soliveau; but I repeat, mademoiselle, that you had better ask for Mother Bunch, as I am hardly known by any other name."

"I will, then, be in the Rue Brise Miche, to-morrow at twelve o'clock."

"Oh, mademoiselle! how can I ever requite your goodness?"

"Don't speak of it: I only hope my interference may be of use to you. But of this you must judge for yourself. As for M. Agricola, do not answer his letter: wait till he is out of prison, and then tell him to keep his secret till he can see my poor mistress."

"And where is the dear young lady now."

"I cannot tell you. I do not know where they took her, when she was attacked with this frenzy. You will expect me to-morrow?"

"Yes—to-morrow," said Mother Bunch.

. . . . .

The convent whither Florine was to conduct the hunchback contained the daughters of Marshal Simon, and was next door to the lunatic asylum of Dr. Baleinier, in which Adrienne de Cardoville was confined.

CHAPTER VI.

MOTHER SAINT-PERPETUE.

St. Mary's Convent, whither the daughters of Marshal Simon had been conveyed, was a large old building, the vast garden of which was on the Boulevard de l'Hopital, one of the most retired places in Paris, particularly at this period.

The following scenes took place on the 12th February, the eve of the fatal day, on which the members of the family of Rennepont, the last descendants of the sister of the Wandering Jew, were to meet together in the Rue St. Francois.

St. Mary's Convent was a model of perfect regularity. A superior council, composed of influential ecclesiastics, with Father d'Aigrigny for president, and of women of great reputed piety, at the head of whom was the Princess de Saint-Dizier, frequently assembled in deliberation, to consult on the means of extending and strengthening the secret and powerful influence of this establishment, which had already made remarkable progress.

Skilful combinations and deep foresight had presided at the foundation of St. Mary's Convent, which, in consequence of numerous donations, possessed already real estate to a great extent, and was daily augmenting its acquisitions. The religious community was only a pretext; but, thanks to an extensive connection, kept up by means of the most decided members of the ultramontane party, a great number of rich orphans were placed in the convent, there to receive a solid, austere, religious education, very preferable, it was said, to the frivolous instruction which might be had in the fashionable boarding-schools, infected by the corruption of the age. To widows also, and lone women who happened moreover to be rich, the convent offered a sure asylum from the dangers and temptations of the world; in this peaceful retreat they enjoyed a delightful calm, and secured their salvation, whilst surrounded by the most tender and affectionate attentions.

Nor was this all. Mother Sainte-Perpétue, the superior of the convent, undertook in the name of the institution, to procure for the faithful, who wished to preserve the interior of their houses from the depravity of the age, companions for aged ladies, domestic servants, or needlewomen working by the day, all selected persons whose morality could be warranted. Nothing would seem more worthy of sympathy and encouragement than such an institution; but we shall presently unveil the vast and dangerous net-work of intrigue concealed under these charitable and holy appearances.

In the general management of the pecuniary affairs of the community, Mother Saint Perpétue would have been a match for the most cunning attorney. When women are possessed of what is called a talent for business, and apply to it their keen penetration, their indefatigable perseverance, their prudent dissimulation, and, above all, that quick and exact insight which is natural to them, the results are often prodigious.

The constant aim of all her efforts was to enrich, not herself, but the community she directed; for the spirit of association, when become a collective egotism, gives to corporations the faults and vices of an individual.

Thus a congregation may doat upon power and money, just as a miser loves them for their own sake. But it is chiefly with regard to estates that congregations act like a single man. They dream of landed property; it is their fixed idea, their fruitful monomania. They pursue it with their most sincere, and warm, and tender wishes.

Mother Sainte Perpétue was seated before a large cylindrical-fronted desk in the centre of an apartment simply but comfortably furnished. An excellent fire burned within the marble chimney, and a soft carpet covered the floor.

The superior, to whom all letters addressed to the sisters or the boarders were every day delivered, had just been opening the first, according to her acknowledged right, and carefully unsealing the second without their knowing it, according to a right that she ascribed to herself, of course, with a view to the salvation of those dear creatures; and partly, perhaps, a little to make herself acquainted with their correspondence, for she also had imposed on herself the duty of reading all letters that were sent from the convent, before they were put into the post.

The traces of this pious and innocent inquisition were easily effaced, for the good mother possessed a whole arsenal of steel tools, some very sharp, to cut the paper imperceptibly round the seal—others, pretty little rods, to be slightly heated and rolled round the edge of the seal, when the letter had been read and replaced in its envelope, so that the wax, spreading as it melted, might cover the first incision. Moreover, from a praiseworthy feeling of justice and equality, there was in the arsenal of the good mother a fumigator of the most ingenious construction, the damp and dissolving vapor of which was reserved for the letters humbly and modestly secured with wafers; thus softened, they yielded to the least effort, without any tearing of the paper.

According to the importance of the revelations, which she thus gleaned from the writers of the letters, the superior took notes more or less extensive. She was interrupted in this investigation by two gentle taps at the bolted door.

Mother Sainte Perpétue immediately let down the sliding cylinder of her cabinet, so as to cover the secret arsenal, and went to open the door with a grave and solemn air. A lay sister came to announce to her, that the Princess de Saint Dizier was waiting for her in the parlor, and that Mdlle. Florine, accompanied by a young girl, deformed and badly dressed, was waiting at the door of the little corridor.

"Introduce the princess first," said Mother Saint Perpétue. And, with charming forethought, she drew an arm-chair to the fire. Mme. de Saint Dizier entered.

"To what good fortune am I again to-day indebted for the honor of your visit, my dear daughter?" said the superior graciously.

"A very important recommendation, my dear mother, though I am in a great hurry. I am expected at the house of his Eminence, and have unfortunately only a few minutes to spare. I have again to speak of the two orphans, who occupied our attention so long yesterday."

"They continue to be kept separate, according to your wish; and this separation has had such an effect upon them, that I have been obliged to send this morning for Dr. Baleinier, from his asylum. He found much fever joined to great depression, and, singular enough, absolutely the same symptoms in both cases. I have again questioned these unfortunate creatures, and have been quite confounded and terrified to find them perfect heathens."

"It was, you see, very urgent to place them in your care. But the subject of my visit, my dear mother: we have just learned the unexpected return of the soldier who brought these girls to France, and was thought to be absent for some days; and he is in Paris, and, notwithstanding his age, a man of extraordinary boldness, enterprise, and energy. Should he discover that the girls are here (which, however, is fortunately almost impossible) in his rage at seeing them removed from his impious influence, he would be capable of anything. Therefore let me entreat you, my dear mother, to redouble your precautions, that no one may effect an entrance by night. This quarter of the town is so deserted!"

"Be satisfied, my dear daughter; we are sufficiently guarded. Our porters and gardener, all well armed, make a round every night on the side of the Boulevard de l'Hopital. The walls are high, and furnished with spikes at the more accessible places. But I thank you, my dear daughter, for having warned me. We will redouble our precautions.

"Particularly this night, my dear mother."

"Why so?"

"Because if this infernal soldier has the audacity to attempt such a thing, it will be this very night."

"How do you know, my dear daughter?"

"We have information, which makes us certain of it," replied the princess with a slight embarrassment, which did not escape the notice of the superior, though she was too crafty and reserved to appear to see it; only she suspected that many things were concealed from her.

"This night, then," resumed Mother Saint Perpétue, "we will be more than ever on our guard. But as I have the pleasure of seeing you, my dear daughter, I will take the opportunity to say a word or two on the subject of that marriage we mentioned."

"Yes, my dear mother," said the princess hastily, "for it is very important. The young Baron de Brisville is a man full of ardent devotion, in these times of revolutionary impiety; he practises openly, and is able to render us great services. He is listened to in the Chamber, and does not want for a sort of aggressive and provoking eloquence; I know not anyone whose tone is more insolent with regard to his faith, and the plan is a good one, for this cavalier and open manner of speaking of sacred things raises and excites the curiosity of the indifferent. Circumstances are happily such, that he may show the most audacious violence towards our enemies, without the least danger to himself, which, of course, redoubles his ardor as a would-be martyr. In a word, he is altogether ours, and we in return must bring about this marriage. You know, besides, my dear mother, that he proposes to offer a donation of a hundred thousand francs to St. Mary's, the day he gains possession of the fortune of Mdlle. Baudricourt."

"I have never doubted the excellent intentions of M. de Brisville, with regard to an institution which merits the sympathy of all pious persons," answered the superior, discreetly; "but I did not expect to meet with so many obstacles on the part of the young lady."

"How is that?"

"This girl, whom I always believed a most simple, submissive, timid, almost idiotic person—instead of being delighted with this proposal of marriage, asks time to consider!"

"It is really pitiable!"

"She opposes to me an inert resistance. It is in vain for me to speak severely, and tell her, that having no parents or friends, and being absolutely confided to my care, she ought to see with my eyes, hear with my ears; and when I affirm that this union is suitable in all respects, give her adhesion to it without delay or reflection."

"No doubt. It would be impossible to speak more sensibly."

"She answers that she wishes to see M. de Brisville, and know his character before being engaged."

"It is absurd—since you undertake to answer for his morality, and esteem this a proper marriage."

"Therefore, I remarked to Mdlle Baudricourt this morning, that till now I had only employed gentle persuasion, but that if she forced me to it, I should be obliged, in her own interest, to act with rigor, to conquer so much obstinacy—that I should have to separate her from her companions, and to confine her closely in a cell, until she made up her mind, after all, to consult her own happiness, and—marry an honorable man."

"And these menaces, my dear mother?"

"Will, I hope, have a good effect. She kept up a correspondence with an old school-friend in the country. I have put a stop to this, for it appeared to me dangerous. She is now under my influence, and I hope we shall attain our ends; but you see, my dear daughter, it is never without crosses and difficulties that we succeed in doing good!"

"And I feel certain that M. de Brisville will even go beyond his first promise, and I will pledge myself for him, that, should he marry Mdlle. Baudricourt—"

"You know, my dear daughter," said the superior, interrupting the princess, "that if I were myself concerned, I would refuse everything; but to give to this institution is to give to heaven, and I cannot prevent M. de Brisville from augmenting the amount of his good works. Then, you see, we are exposed to a sad disappointment."

"What is that, my dear mother?"

"The Sacred Heart Convent disputes an estate with us, that would have suited us exactly. Really, some people are quite insatiable! I gave the lady superior my opinion upon it pretty freely."

"She told me as much," answered Mme. de Saint Dizier, "and laid the blame on the steward."

"Oh! so you see her, my dear daughter?" exclaimed the superior, with an air of great surprise.

"I met her at the bishop's," answered Mme. de Saint Dizier, with a slight degree of hesitation, that Mother Saint Perpétue did not appear to notice.

"I really do not know," resumed the latter, "why our establishment should excite so violently the jealousy of the Sacred Heart. There is not an evil report that they have not spread with regard to St. Mary's Convent. Certain persons are always offended by the success of their neighbors!"

"Come, my dear mother," said the princess, in a conciliating tone, "we must hope that the donation of M. de Brisville will enable you to outbid the Sacred Heart. This marriage will have a double advantage, you see, my dear mother; it will place a large fortune at the disposal of a man who is devoted to us, and who will employ it as we wish—and it will also greatly increase the importance of his position as our defender, by the addition to his income of 100,000 francs a year. We shall have at length an organ worthy of our cause, and shall no longer be obliged to look for defenders amongst such people as that Dumoulin."

"There is great power and much learning in the writings of the man you name. It is the style of a Saint Bernard, in wrath at the impiety of the age."

"Alas, my dear mother! if you only knew what a strange Saint Bernard this Dumoulin is! But I will not offend your ears; all I can tell you is, that such defenders would compromise the most sacred cause. Adieu, my dear mother! pray redouble your precautions to night—the return of this soldier is alarming."

"Be quite satisfied, my dear daughter!—Oh! I forgot. Mdlle. Florine begged me to ask you a favor. It is, to let her enter your service. You know the fidelity she displayed in watching your unfortunate niece; I think, that by rewarding her in this way, you will attach her to you completely, and I shall feel grateful on her account."

"If you interest yourself in the least in the world in Florine, my dear mother, the thing is done. I will take her into my service. And now it strikes me, she may be more useful to me than I thought."

"A thousand thanks, my dear daughter, for such obliging attention to my request. I hope we shall soon meet again. The day after to-morrow, at two o'clock, we have a long conference with his Eminence and the Bishop; do not forget!"

"No, my dear mother; I shall take care to be exact. Only pray redouble your precautions to-night, for fear of a great scandal!"

After respectfully kissing the hand of the superior, the princess went out by the great door, which led to an apartment opening on the principal staircase. Some minutes after, Florine entered the room by another way. The superior was seated, and Florine approached her with timid humility.

"Did you see the Princess de Saint Dizier?" asked Mother Sainte Perpétue.

"No, mother; I was waiting in the passage, where the windows look out on the garden."

"The princess takes you into her service from to day," said the superior.

Florine made a movement of sorrowful surprise, and exclaimed: "Me, mother! but—"

"I asked her in your name, and you have only to accept," answered the other imperiously.

"But, mother, I had entreated you—"

"I tell you, that you accept the offer," said the superior, in so firm and positive a tone, that Florine cast down her eyes, and replied in a low voice: "I accept."

"It is in M. Rodin's name that I give you this order."

"I thought so, mother," replied Florine, sadly; "on what conditions am I to serve the princess?"

"On the same conditions as those on which you served her niece."

Florine shuddered, and said: "I am then to make frequent secret reports with regard to the princess?"

"You will observe, you will remember, and you will give an account."

"Yes, my mother."

"You will above all direct your attention to the visits that the princess may receive from the lady superior of the Sacred Heart. You must try and listen—for we have to preserve the princess from evil influences."

"I will obey, my mother."

"You will also try and discover why two young orphans have been brought hither, and recommended to be severely treated, by Mme. Grivois, the confidential waiting-woman of the princess."

"Yes, mother."

"Which must not prevent you from remembering anything else that may be worthy of remark. To-morrow I will give you particular instructions upon another subject."

"It is well, mother."

"If you conduct yourself in a satisfactory manner, and execute faithfully the instructions of which I speak, you will soon leave the princess, to enter the service of a young bride; it will be an excellent and lasting situation—always on the same conditions. It is therefore perfectly understood that you have asked me to recommend you to Madame de Saint Dizier."

"Yes, mother; I shall remember."

"Who is this deformed young girl that accompanies you?"

"A poor creature without any resource, very intelligent, and with an education above her class; she works at her needle, but is at present without employment, and reduced to the last extremity. I have made enquiries about her this morning; she has an excellent character."

"She is ugly and deformed, you say?"

"She has an interesting countenance, but she is deformed."

The superior appeared pleased at this information, and added after a moment's reflection: "She appears intelligent?"

"Very intelligent."

"And is absolutely without resources?"

"Yes, without any."

"Is she pious?"

"She does not practise."

"No matter," said the superior to herself; "if she be intelligent, that will suffice." Then she resumed aloud: "Do you know if she is a good workwoman?"

"I believe so, mother."

The superior rose, took a register from a shelf, appeared to be looking into it attentively for some time, and then said as she replaced it; "Fetch in this young girl, and go and wait for me in the press-room."

"Deformed—intelligent—clever at her needle," said the superior, reflecting; "she will excite no suspicion. We must see."

In about a minute, Florine returned with Mother Bunch, whom she introduced to the superior, and then discreetly withdrew. The young seamstress was agitated, trembling, and much troubled, for she could, as it were, hardly believe a discovery which she had chanced to make during Florine's absence. It was not without a vague sense of terror that the hunchback remained alone with the lady superior.

. . . . .

As soon as Mother Bunch had left the presence of the superior, her tears, until now restrained, gushed forth abundantly. Not wishing to appear before Florine and the nuns in this state, she stopped a moment at one of the windows, to dry her eyes. As she looked mechanically towards the window of the next house, where she had fancied she had seen Adrienne de Cardoville, she beheld the latter come from a door in the building, and advance rapidly towards the open paling that separated the two gardens. At the same instant and to her great astonishment, Mother Bunch saw one of the two sisters whose disappearance had caused the despair of Dagobert, with pale and dejected countenance, approach the fence that separated her from Mdlle. de Cardoville, trembling with fear and anxiety, as though she dreaded to be discovered.

CHAPTER VII.

MOTHER BUNCH AND MDLLE. DE CARDOVILLE.

Agitated, attentive, uneasy, leaning from one of the convent windows, the work-girl followed with her eyes the movements of Mdlle. de Cardoville, and Rose Simons, whom she so little expected to find together in such a place. The orphan, approaching close to the fence, which separated the nunnery-garden from that of Dr. Baleinier's asylum, spoke a few words to Adrienne, whose features at once expressed astonishment, indignation, and pity.

At this juncture, a nun came running, and looking right and left, as though anxiously seeking for some one; then, perceiving Rose, who timidly pressed close to the paling, she seized her by the arm, and seemed to scold her severely, and notwithstanding some energetic words, addressed to her by Mdlle. de Cardoville, she hastily carried off the orphan, who, with weeping eyes, turned several times to look back at Adrienne; whilst the latter, after showing the interest she took in her by expressive gestures, turned away suddenly, as if to conceal her tears.

The passage in which the witness stood, during this touching scene, was situated on the first story. The thought immediately occurred to the seamstress, to go down to the ground floor and try to get into the garden, so that she might have an opportunity of speaking to the fair girl with the golden hair, and ascertaining if it were really Mdlle. de Cardoville, to whom, if she found her in a lucid interval, she might say, that Agricola had things of the greatest importance to communicate, but that he did not know how to inform her of them.

The day was advancing, the sun was on its decline, and fearing that Florine would be tired of waiting for her, Mother Bunch made haste to act; with a light step, listening anxiously as she went, she reached the end of the passage, where three or four stairs led down to the landing-place of the press-room, and then formed a spiral descent to the ground floor.

Hearing voices in the press-room, the seamstress hastened down the stairs, and found herself in a long passage, in the centre of which was a glass door, opening on that part of the garden reserved for the superior.

A path, bordered by a high box-hedge, sheltered her from the gaze of curious eyes, and she crept along it, till she reached the open paling, which, at this spot separated the convent garden from that of Dr. Baleinier's asylum. She saw Mdlle. de Cardoville a few steps from her, seated, and with her arm resting upon a rustic bench.

Adrienne, still under the painful impression which had been caused by her interview with Rose Simon, was leaning against one of the sides of the rustic bench on which she was seated, and held her left hand over her eyes. She had laid down her bonnet beside her, and the inclined position of her head brought the long golden curls over her fair, shining cheeks.

At sight of this young lady, whose dress and appearance she admired in all simplicity, without any envious or bitter comparison with her own poor clothes and deformity of person, Mother Bunch said immediately to herself, with the good sense and sagacity peculiar to her, that it was strange a mad woman should dress so sanely and gracefully. It was therefore with a mixture of surprise and emotion that she approached the fence which seperated her from Adrienne—reflecting however, that the unfortunate girl might still be insane, and that this might turn out to be merely a lucid interval.

And now, with a timid voice, but loud enough to be heard, Mother Bunch, in order to assure herself of Adrienne's identity, said, whilst, her heart beat fast: "Mdlle. de Cardoville!"

"Who calls me?" said Adrienne. On hastily raising her head, and perceiving the hunchback, she could not suppress a slight cry of surprise, almost fright. For indeed this poor creature, pale, deformed, miserably clad, thus appearing suddenly before her, must have inspired Mdlle. de Cardoville, so passionately fond of grace and beauty, with a feeling of repugnance, if not of terror—and these two sentiments were both visible in her expressive countenance.

The other did not perceive the impression she had made. Motionless, with her eyes fixed, and her hands clasped in a sort of adoring admiration, she gazed on the dazzling beauty of Adrienne, whom she had only half seen through the grated window. All that Agricola had told her of the charms of his protectress, appeared to her a thousand times below the reality; and never, even in her secret poetic visions, had she dreamed of such rare perfection.

Thus, by a singular contrast, a feeling of mutual surprise came over these two girls—extreme types of deformity and beauty, wealth and wretchedness.

After rendering as it were, this involuntary homage to Adrienne, Mother Bunch advanced another step towards the fence.

"What do you want?" cried Mdlle. de Cardoville, rising with a sentiment of repugnance, which could not escape the work girl's notice; accordingly, she held down her head timidly, and said in a soft voice: "I beg your pardon, madame, to appear so suddenly before you. But moments are precious. I come from Agricola."

As she pronounced these words, the seamstress raised her eyes anxiously, fearing that Mdlle. de Cardoville might have forgotten the name of the workman. But, to her great surprise and joy, the fears of Adrienne seemed to diminish at the name of Agricola, and approaching the fence, she looked at the speaker with benevolent curiosity.

"You come from M. Agricola Baudoin?" said she. "Who are you?"

"His adopted sister, madame—a poor needle-woman who lives in the same house."

Adrienne appeared to collect her thoughts, and said, smiling kindly, after a moment's silence: "It was you, then, who persuaded M. Agricola to apply to me to procure him bail."

"Oh, madame, do you remember—"

"I never forget anything that is generous and noble. M. Agricola was much affected when he spoke of your devotion. I remember it well, it would be strange if I did not. But how came you here, in this convent?"

"They told me that I should perhaps be able to get some occupation here, as I am out of work. Unfortunately, I have been refused by the lady superior."

"And how did you recognize me?"

"By your great beauty, madame, of which Agricola had told me."

"Or rather by this," said Adrienne, smiling, as she lifted, with the tips of her rosy fingers, one end of a long, silky ringlet of golden hair.

"You must pardon Agricola, madame," said the sewing girl, with one of those half smiles, which rarely settled on her lips; "he is a poet, and omitted no single perfection, in the respectful and admiring description which he gave of his protectress."

"And what induced you to come and speak to me?"

"The hope of being useful to you, madame. You received Agricola with so much goodness that I have ventured to go shares in his gratitude."

"You may well venture to do so, my dear girl," said Adrienne, with ineffable grace: "until now, unfortunately, I have only been able to serve your adopted brother by intention."

As they exchanged these words, Adrienne and Mother Bunch looked at each other with increasing surprise. The latter was first of all astonished, that a person who passed for mad, should express herself as Adrienne did; next, she was amazed at the ease and freedom with which she herself answered the questions of Mdlle. de Cardoville—not knowing that the latter was endowed with the precious privilege of lofty and benevolent natures, to draw out from those who approached her, whatever sympathized with herself."

After a short silence, during which the fair patrician and the poor work-girl had closely examined each other, Adrienne said to the other: "It is easy, I think, to explain the cause of our mutual astonishment. You have no doubt discovered that I speak pretty reasonably for a mad woman, if they have told you I am one. And I," added Mdlle. de Cardoville, in a tone of respectful commiseration, "find that the delicacy of your language and manners so singularly contrasts with the position in which you appear to be, that my surprise must be even greater than yours."

"Ah, madame!" cried Mother Bunch, with a welling forth of such deep and sincere joy, that the tears started to her eyes; "is it true?—they have deceived me—you are not mad! Just now, when I beheld you so kind and beautiful, when I heard the sweet tone of your voice, I could not believe that such a misfortune had happened to you. But alas! how is it then, madame, that you are in this place?"

"Poor child!" said Adrienne, touched by the affectionate interest of this excellent creature; "and how is it that you, with such a heart and head, should be in such distress? But be satisfied! I shall not always be here—and that will suffice to tell you, that we shall both resume the place which becomes us. Believe me, I shall never forget, how, in spite of the painful ideas which must needs occupy your mind, on seeing yourself deprived of work—your only resource you have still thought of coming to me, and of trying to serve me. You may, indeed, be eminently useful to me, and I am delighted at it, for then I shall owe you much—and you shall see how I will take advantage of my gratitude!" said Adrienne, with a sweet smile. "But," resumed she, "before talking of myself, let us think of others. Is your adopted brother still in prison?"

"By this time, madame, I hope he has obtained his freedom, thanks to the generosity of one of his comrades. His father went yesterday to offer bail for him, and they promised that he should be released to-day. But from his prison he wrote me that he had something of importance to reveal to you."

"To me?"

"Yes, madame. Should Agricola be released immediately, by what means can he communicate with you?"

"He has secrets to tell me?" resumed Mdlle. de Cardoville, with an air of thoughtful surprise. "I seek in vain to imagine what they can be; but so long as I am confined in this house, and secluded from everyone, M. Agricola must not think of addressing himself directly or indirectly to me. He must wait till I am at liberty; but that is not all, he must deliver from that convent two poor children, who are much more to be pitied than I am. The daughters of Marshal Simon are detained here against their will."

"You know their name, madame?"

"When M. Agricola informed me of their arrival in Paris, he told me they were fifteen years old, and that they resembled each other exactly—so that, the day before yesterday, when I took my accustomed walk, and observed two poor little weeping faces come close to the windows of their separate cells, one on the ground-floor, the other on the first story, a secret presentiment told me that I saw in them the orphans of whom M. Agricola had spoken, and in whom I already took a lively interest, as being my relations."

"They are your relations, madame, then?"

"Yes, certainly. So, not being able to do more I tried to express by signs how much I felt for them. Their tears, and the sadness of their charming faces, sufficiently told me that they were prisoners in the convent, as I am myself in this house."

"Oh! I understand, madame—the victim of the animosity of your family?"

"Whatever may be my fate, I am much less to be pitied than these two children, whose despair is really alarming. Their separation is what chiefly oppresses them. By some words, that one of them just now said to me, I see that they are, like me, the victims of an odious machination. But thanks to you, it will be possible to save them. Since I have been in this house, I have had no communication with any one; they have not allowed me pen and paper, so it is impossible to write. Now listen to me attentively, and we shall be able to defeat an odious persecution."

"Oh, speak! speak, madame!

"The soldier, who brought these orphans to France, the father of M. Agricola, it still in town?"

"Yes, madame. Oh! if you only knew his fury, his despair, when, on his return home, he no longer found the children that a dying mother had confided to him!"

"He must take care not to act with the least violence. It would ruin all. Take this ring," said Adrienne, drawing it from her finger, "and give it to him. He must go instantly—are you sure you can remember a name and address?"

"Oh! yes, madame. Be satisfied on that point. Agricola only mentioned your name once, and I have not forgotten it. There is a memory of the heart."

"I perceive it, my dear girl. Remember then the name of the Count de Montbron."

"The Count de Montbron—I shall not forget."

"He is one of my good old friends, and lives on the Place Vendome, No. 7."

"Place Vendome, No. 7—I shall remember."

"M. Agricola's father must go to him this evening, and if he is not at home, wait for his coming in. He must ask to speak to him, as if from me, and send him this ring as a proof of what he says. Once with him, he must tell him all—the abduction of the girls, the name of the convent where they are confined, and my own detention as a lunatic in the asylum of Dr. Baleinier. Truth has an accent of its own, which M. de Montbron will recognize. He is a man of much experience and judgment, and possessed of great influence. He will immediately take the necessary steps, and to-morrow, or the day after, these poor orphans and myself will be restored to liberty—all thanks to you! But moments are precious; we might be discovered; make haste, dear child!"

At the moment of drawing back, Adrienne said to Mother Bunch, with so sweet a smile and affectionate a tone, that it was impossible not to believe her sincere: "M. Agricola told me that I had a heart like yours. I now understand how honorable, how flattering those words were for me. Pray give me your hand!" added Mdlle. de Cardoville, whose eyes were filling with tears; and, passing her beautiful hand through an opening in the fence, she offered it to the other.

The words and the gesture of the fair patrician were full of so much real cordiality, that the seamstress, with no false shame, placed tremblingly her own poor thin hand in Adrienne's—while the latter, with a feeling of pious respect, lifted it spontaneously to her lips, and said; "Since I cannot embrace you as my sister, let me at least kiss this hand ennobled by labor!"

Suddenly, footsteps were heard in the garden of Dr. Baleinier; Adrienne withdrew abruptly, and disappeared behind some trees, saying: "Courage, memory, and hope!"

All this had passed so rapidly, that the young workwoman had no time to speak or move; tears, sweet tears, flowed abundantly down her pale cheeks. For a young lady like Adrienne de Cardoville to treat her as a sister, to kiss her hand, to tell her that she was proud to resemble her in heart—her, a poor creature vegetating in the lowest abyss of misery—was to show a spirit of fraternal equality, divine as the gospel words.

There are words and impressions which make a noble soul forget years of suffering, and which, as by a sudden flash, reveal to it something of its own worth and grandeur. Thus it was with the hunchback. Thanks to this generous speech, she was for a moment conscious of her own value. And though this feeling was rapid as it was ineffable, she clasped her hands and raised her eyes to heaven with an expression of fervent gratitude; for, if the poor seamstress did not practice to use the jargon of ultramontane cant, no one was more richly endowed with that deep, religious sentiment which is to mere dogmas what the immensity of the starry heaven is to the vaulted roof of a church.

. . . . .

Five minutes after quitting Mdlle. de Cardoville, Mother Bunch having left the garden without being perceived, reascended to the first story, and knocked gently at the door of the press-room. A sister came to open the door to her.

"Is not Mdlle. Florine, with whom I came, still here, sister?" asked the needlewoman.

"She could not wait for you any longer. No doubt, you have come from our mother the superior."

"Yes, yes, sister," answered the seamstress casting down her eyes; "would you have the goodness to show me the way out?"

"Come with me."

The sewing-girl followed the nun, trembling at every step lest she should meet the superior, who would naturally have enquired the cause of her long stay in the convent.

At length the inner gate closed upon Mother Bunch. Passing rapidly across the vast courtyard, and approaching the porter's lodge, to ask him to let her out, she heard these words pronounced in a gruff voice: "It seems, old Jerome, that we are to be doubly on our guard to-night. Well, I shall put two extra balls in my gun. The superior says we are to make two rounds instead of one."

"I want no gun, Nicholas," said the other voice; I "have my sharp scythe, a true gardener's weapon—and none the worse for that."

Feeling an involuntary uneasiness at these words, which she had heard by mere chance, Mother Bunch approached the porter's lodge, and asked him to open the outer gate.

"Where do you come from," challenged the porter, leaning half-way out of his lodge, with a double-barrelled gun, which he was occupied in loading, in his hand, and at the same time examining the seamstress with a suspicious air.

"I come from speaking to the superior," answered Mother Bunch timidly.

"Is that true?" said Nicholas roughly. "You look like a sanctified scarecrow. Never mind. Make haste, and cut!"

The gate was opened and Mother Bunch went out. Hardly had she gone a few steps in the street, when, to her great surprise, she saw the dog Spoilsport run up to her, and his master, Dagobert, a little way behind him, arriving also with precipitation.

She was hastening to meet the soldier, when a full sonorous voice exclaimed from a little distance: "Oh, my good sister!" which caused the girl to turn round. From the opposite side to that whence Dagobert was coming, she saw Agricola hurrying towards the spot.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE ENCOUNTERS.

At the sight of Dagobert and Agricola, Mother Bunch remained motionless with surprise, a few steps from the convent-gate. The soldier had not yet perceived the seamstress. He advanced rapidly, following the dog, who, though lean, half-starved, rough-coated, and dirty, seemed to frisk with pleasure, as he turned his intelligent face towards his master, to whom he had gone back after caressing Mother Bunch.

"Yes, yes; I understand you, old fellow!"

# LITERARY REVIEW.

FROM A MONTREAL POET.

*Vases of Feeling and Fancy* is by Wm. M. MacKeracher, whose name is pretty well known to the readers of the *University Gazette* and (if we mistake not) to readers of the *Week* and *Dominion Illustrated*. We do not find his work uniformly good; were it so his place among Canadian poets would indeed be enviable. Mr. MacKeracher's preface is as follows:—

I have been told that it is presumption to obtrude myself on the public with so few years and so little merit. The former objection I shall not notice except to claim in it some extenuation of the latter. As to the latter I would also urge that I have not written so much with a view to publication as to obtain relief by the expression of my feelings, or to enjoy a pleasant way of spending a leisure hour. "A schoolboy freak, unworthy praise or blame!"

A lack of force is noticed in some of the poems—a too common fault, we may remark, in contemporary volumes of verse. It would seem that each poet must have his say about hope, parting, lost happiness, etc., even though he may have no new thought to present in connection therewith, or though he may not be able to dress or arrange the theme more attractively than some predecessor. Some of Mr. MacKeracher's verse is, however, very fine. The poem, addressed "To a Star," reminds one of Edgar Allan Poe. It is as follows:—

Dreary and dismal and dark
Is the night of life to me,
With nothing but clouds in the heaven above,
Cruelly hiding the star that I love,
Whose radiance was rapture to see.

While the blasts from the cold frozen North
Are biting right into my soul—
While the pitiless blasts from the bleak barren shore
Of the crystalline ocean incessantly roar,
And the tempests that sweep from the pole.

Oh! the gloom of the dark, dreary night,
Concealing the star that I love!
Oh! how bitter the anguish, bereft of its beam
While the beings around me are such that I seem
In a dungeon of demons to move.

Oh! when will the clouds clear away,
And brighten the heaven above?
Oh! when to the starry-lit realms of the sky
In a golden car of thy beams shall I fly,
To live with the star that I love?

In the same strain are, "Oh the sickening sensation" and the poem commencing "Could I but strike a sweeter note." "Reflections on a Tree in Autumn" reminds one of Moore's polished verse. Among the sonnets that "To Asterie" is perhaps the best. A ten line neatly rhymed verse entitled "Montreal" (written in winter), is as follows:—

By thee, fair city, is Mount Royal based,
Which, though its inward fires are extinct,
Seems—in the flush of morning, indistinct,
When misty shadows are across it chased,
Over its flaky bosom pure and white
Which glows and glistens in the early light,—
Seems moved with passion. 'Neath it thou art traced,
In winter's jewelled brilliancy arrayed,
With sparkling spire and glassy dome displayed:
A gem-wrought girdle on a maiden's waist.

"The Prayer of the Penitent Profligate," is perhaps the best of the religious pieces. If Mr. MacKeracher fulfils the promise shown in several of the poems in this volume his cordial recognition by the Canadian Literati should not be far distant. (Drysdale's. Paper cover, 50c.

THE HYMNS WE SING.

One of the most delightful volumes of religious reading recently published is entitled *The Great Hymns of the Church, Their Origin and Authorship* (Toronto, Hart & Co). It is by a Presbyterian minister of Owen Sound, the Rev. Duncan Morrison, who publishes his work in the belief that in public worship people would sing with the spirit and understanding in a far higher degree if they knew something of the origin and history of each hymn. There are studies of twenty-eight great hymns, beginning with the "Te Deum" and the old Greek hymn, "Art thou Weary," and ending with "Greenland's Icy Mountains" and "Hark! the Herald Angels Sing." This last is a hymn of John Wesley's which found its way into the English prayer-book through the act of an anonymous printer who wanted to fill a blank page. "Ritualists have fought against it and rationalists have denounced it but still it holds its place in the hymnals of the church and the hearts of the people and in all the services of the round year none is more hearty-devotional, than that which is borne on the wings of this noble hymn to the golden altar where the angel offers up the prayers of all saints." We would gladly quote many an incident from this work which is written with such a tender appreciation of the spiritual and the poetic, but space forbids us to do more than recommend it earnestly to our readers. In showing the very prominent place taken by hymns in the Reformation, Mr. Morrison urges with great good sense that they should be made more prominent in the mission work of the present day, as many can be reached by hymns who cannot be reached by preaching. The first part of this book was written for the *Canada Presbyterian*. (Wm. Drysdale & Co.)

AN ANCIENT DOCUMENT.

*The Samaritan Book of Joshua* (John B. Alden, 30 cts.) is a translation of an ancient document which was first brought to the notice of European scholars in 1584, by an eminent orientalist, whose MS. at Leyden was long the only copy of the work in Europe. This English translation is made directly from the Arabic text. It contains much of interest to Biblical students, but even among the Samaritans themselves it is not thought to be of divine inspiration, although held in high estimation. It gives the latter acts of Moses, amplified from the book of Numbers, interspersed with various legends and portions of the law. The translator is Oliver Turnbull Crane, M.A., member of the American Oriental Society.

A cheap edition of Prof. Drummond's celebraged *Tropical Africa* is published by John B. Alden, of New York. The clear descriptions and brilliant generalizations of the book have made it indispensable to readers who wish to become familiar with the needs of the Dark Continent. (Illustrations but no maps, 35 cents.)

*Spence's Anecdotes* is a book of eighteenth century biographical gossip, published by Walter Scott, London. Mr. Underhill, the editor, says that this is one of the finest books of the very small class to which it belongs. Such trifles as Spence has been at the pains to chronicle are as essential to the forming of a complete and correct picture of a man as are the more important events recorded at length by the biographer. (W. J. Gage & Co., Toronto, 35 cents.)

MAGAZINES.

The quarterly number of *Canadiana* contains the conclusion of a paper on the "The Literary Movement in Canada up to 1841," by Miss Blanche L. Macdonnell. A paper on "The Lachine Canal of the French Regime' by Robert C. Douglass, of Ottawa, with reminiscences of Col. Claus by Ernest Cruikshank. Also a lively paper on the Trafalgar Mount Tower, with a picture of the building, which is on the estate of Mr. Miles Williams. A ghostly legend, dating back to 1838, is given, with evidence that ghostly footsteps may still be heard there in 1890. An account is also given of the company which was formed in 1840 to make a cemetery upon this hill, which affords vast, picturesque and diversified views. *Canadiana* is edited by W. J. White, M.A., President of the Society for Historical Studies, Montreal. The price is $2 per annum or 20 cts. a copy.

*The Century* for April has a short paper by Mr. Kennan on "The Latest Siberian Tragedy." He says that he has received accounts of the affair from sigh independent sources and that he considers that the report in the *Times* is, in spite of Russian denials, in every essential detail absolutely true. He says that one of the executed men two hours before the rope was put about his neck, scribbled a hasty farewell note to his comrades, in which he said: "We are not afraid to die, but try—you—to make our deaths count for something—write all this to Kennan." The appeal to me shall not be in vain. If I live the whole English-speaking world, at least, shall know all the details of this most atrocious crime. There is a most interesting illustrated paper in the "Serpent Mound of Ohio" and one on the "Slave Trade in the Congo Basin by one of Stanley's Pioneer Officers" illustrated after sketches taken from life by the author.

*The Canadian Church Magazine and Mission and News*, edited by the Rev. Charles H. Mockridge, D.D., of Windsor, N.S., is a monthly published by the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Church of England in Canada. It has the sanction of all Canadian bishops, is the organ of the Woman's Auxiliary and contains reading matter for young and old. The agent is the Rev. J. C. Cox, St. Lambert, Montreal.

*The Magazine of American History*, New York, has in the April number an interesting paper by John Dimitry, on "Laval, the first bishop of Quebec." Other papers are "Our South American Neighbor," by Mrs. Lamb, the editor, and "How California was named," by H. G. Cutter. Valuable historical information is given in every number of this monthly.

IN PAPER COVERS.

*Lady Baby* is published by Harper Bros. at 45c. It is by Dorothea Gerrard, joint author of "Reata," "Beggar My Neighbor," etc. *The Haunted Fountain*, by Katherine S. Macquoid—a Breton story—appears in Bryce's Canadian Series, Toronto. *Marie Bashkirtseff* is from the New York Cassell Publishing Co. (pp. 434).

A neat little pamphlet entitled *Church of England Teaching* is by Dean Carmichael, who aims to condense into a small and readable space what "everyone professing to belong to the Church of England should naturally realise and understand." W. Drysdale & Co.

MAGAZINES AND PAMPHLETS.

*The Educational Record*, of the Province of Quebec. Edited by J. M. Harper and Rev. E. I. Rexford. Montreal. *Nineteenth Annual Report of the Canadian Woman's Board of Foreign Missions*, with report of Chinese Sunday-school of Emmanuel Church, etc. *Eleventh Report of the Fraser Institute. Calendar of the French Protestant College of Springfield, Mass.*

## "TONAL SHAW"

WHO CAME FROM LOCHINVA TO EMBRO COLLEGE—WHAT HE LEARNT FROM TA CREEK PROFESSOR.

Though Professor Blackie's name is not mentioned once in the following song, which we print by request, there is not a Scotchman but will recognize the caricature. Edinburgh University can hardly seem the same institution since John Stuart Blackie has ceased his lectures,—lectures in which Greek was certainly not neglected but became the nucleus round which almost "every branch of human knowledge" clustered:—

TONAL SHAW.

My name is Tonal Shaw, I come from Lochinva,
I know ta Gaelic well, and I wushed to know ta Greek too;
I cam to Embro toon, and three guineas I paid doon,
To ta man in Embro College, a pleasant man to speak to.

Chorus—Ich an yachin ya, my name is Tonal Shaw,
Ich an yachin ya, I come from Lochinva,
Ich an yachin ya, I come from Lochinva,
My name is Tonal Shaw.

He said he loved ta Highlands, and called Skye ta queen of islands,
And he sang a Gaelic song as well as Tugal Tavish;
And he tanced ta Highland fling, he could tance as well as sing,
And he called ta Gael a shentleman, ta Sassenach a savage.

Chorus—Ich.

He said ta kilt wass goot, all should wear ta kilt who coot,
Though it didna suit ta calves tat frequented Embro College.
"About ta kilt and tartan hose, about ta tartan no one knows,
I will talk to you ta morn, for I'm fond o' general knowledge."

Chorus—Ich.

So I went into his class, and an awful noise there wass,
Till ta shentleman appeared and pecan one of his speeches—
"Ta schoolmaster's an ass, he can't teach Creek unto his class,
Ta subject of my lecture is ta kilt or highland preeches."

Chorus—Ich.

Then ta students made a cheer, and he said "I cam not here
For to pe interrupted and insulted py jackasses.
This is not ta pantomime, where you hear ta vulgar rhyme
And pehold ta pretty scenes, and admire ta pretty lasses.

Chorus—Ich.

"You cam here to learn ta Creek, not to cheer me when I speak,
If you do not like ta kilt I will read you Tam o'Shanter
I will lecture on ta land laws, and speak about ta grand canse
For which therepied and died ta noble Covenanter."

Chorus—Ich.

Then ta students made a stoor, and shouted "Magus Moor!"
And called Claverhouse a shentleman, ta Covenanter savage,
He said, "What spout Shon Prown, whom ta Claverhouse shot down?
Ta Highlander wass porn to murder and to ravage.

Chorus—Ich.

"You come here to learn ta Creek, and you haf no right to speak;
I will leave ta Covenanter and take Pulpit reformation.
I will speak apout ta priests, and those conceited peasts
Tat pretend to teach ta Creek without accentuation."

Chorus—Ich.

I went there to learn ta Creek, of which I rarely heard him speak,
But I heard ta Irish Lords deserved assassination,
I heard that Malster Smuth had proved Moses was a muth,
And Sir Harry's hieland stirks ta genuine bulls o' Bashan.

Chorus—Ich.

Tat ta preacher couldna preach, tat ta teacher couldna teach,
Tat ta theatre wass goot, pantomimes abomination,
Tat ta ladies in ta West loved Italian songs ta pest,
And scorned ta grand old songs of ta noole Scottish nation.

Chorus—Ich.

And so from week to week I went there to learn ta Creek,
And when ta session closed I passed a good examination.
With ta medal Tonal Shaw took ta post to Lochinva,
And very prood he was of his college education.

Chorus—Ich.

When I went to say goot-bye, he said "Tonal, you must try
For ta vacant Celtic chair I haf founded in ta college,
For you know ta Gaelic well, and I've taught you Creek myself,
And I want a man that knows every pranch of human knowledge."

Chorus—Ich.

## GRAVES IN THE PASTURE.

BY MORTIMER LOCKHART.

'Twas here that the rustics found their rest,
In this shady dell where the wild flowers spring;
Where the golden beams that come from the West,
Oft smile thro' the trees where the wild birds sing;
No marble slab is erected here,
And over their couch the sky hares tread;
And naught, save a mound that rises near,
Points out the place of the resting dead.

But here were the scenes they loved in life,
'Twas here they played in their childish glee,
Apart from the world and its busy strife,
In these wooded vales near the bounding sea;
The church from their door was miles away,
So they laid them not 'neath the churchyard sod;
In their own little lot they placed their clay,
And their spirits returned to their father's God.

What sweeter rest 'neath the heap of stones
In the Abbey grand where the great dead rest?
Tho' honor'd be their royal bones,
Methinks this bed is likewise blest;
For Nature hoons this lowly grave,
The moss bespeaks its tender grief,
And sighing faintly the blossoms wave,
And minstrelsy's borne on the sleeping leaf.

'Tis here the zephyr softly sings
At midnight to the fir-trees nigh,
Plays harp-like on their drooping strings,
The wild wind's soothing lullaby;
And notes of wild birds sweet and rare
That gladness brings to other dells,
Seemed changed to notes of sadness here,
Though borne on silvery syllables.

Here let them rest, till the wakening day,
Where a common bar doth mankind await;
When we stand devoid of dust and decay,
Where the poor are rich and the lowly great.
Let them rest in the spot that they loved so dear
Beneath the shade that the wild woods spread;
'Tis such haunts as these where God is near,
And He, too, honors the humble dead.

—*Hants Journal.*

## A WHOLESALE TRAP.

A few friends last week visited the home of Mr. Albert Switzer, a farmer in Grenfell, N.W.T., who is really a born inventor. He showed them the result of his winter's study on that line, and one of his inventions worthy of a particular mention is his gopher trap. It is a small box containing some machinery, and as there is a door for the little animal to enter, being tempted by grain inside, the moment it places its foot on the trap door it sets the machinery in motion, the result of which is that the gopher is stabbed on the right side, then struck by a kind of a hammer on the head, which sends him away from the machine, and as it is self setting, the next moment it is ready to challenge another gopher or anything else in the way of birds, rats or mice.—*Regina Leader.*

# SPRING IN ENGLAND.

## A BRIEF STAY AT AN ANCIENT FISHING PORT.

(*Special Correspondence of the Witness.*)

YEOVIL, March 22.

The English spring is upon us again; green and beautiful. Our winter has been of the mildest character; over a great part of the country snow has scarcely been seen; and now that the time of the singing of birds has come, all nature seems ready to brighten at their song. As usual, I have been pretty constantly on the move. I stayed for a few days at Poole in Dorsetshire, enjoying the hospitality of some excellent people, renewing acquaintance with the decayed old fishing port, and marvelling at the new growth of the town at the end remotest from the sea. As a port the importance of Poole is a thing of the past, the silting up of the bar at the entrance to the harbor having closed the port against the larger trading vessels which used to enter. As a consequence, the wharves and warehouses have a forlorn and deserted look. A few fisher craft are there; a yacht occasionally; perhaps a collier or two, and an odd schooner trading along the coast; but the general look of things on Monday is not very different to the aspect of Sunday. At the other end of the straggling High street, there is a different state of things. The railway station is there: there also is the brand new Free Library: there the new Concert Hall; and there the rows of snug villas stretching out ever nearer and nearer Bournemouth. This last word explains everything. The marvellous growth of the fashionable watering place has made land so dear that the working class of the population has been compelled to overflow into neighboring towns. Hence the new Poole, with its smarter shops, its little villa residences and its busy railway. The local manufactories have revived under the influence of a larger market close at their doors: Poole shopkeepers have opened Bournemouth branches, with the result that the branch is now larger than the parent tree. About midway along the three-mile space between Poole and Bournemouth is the new village of

PARKSTONE;

belonging to neither yet claimed by both; and in fact, forming the link which unites the two in what will be ere many years, practically a single municipality. Parkstone proudly bestrides its little railway station with its self-conferred title of the "Mentone of England." It is so, with a difference; but without going into that difference, there can be no question that Parkstone is a smart, healthful and pretty place, on the fir-clad hillside; open to the south, and sheltered from the north; with delicious air, and an amount of sunshine that would (and did) gladden the heart of a Londoner just escaped from fog and gloom. Last Tuesday I left Poole for Ringwood, a dozen miles away, to be present at the funeral of a very dear friend, the late Reginald Jennings. The intelligence of his death was a shock; only a little before I had received a letter from him inviting me to his house; a few days later came the news of his sudden death. Mr. Jennings' history was not a common one. Born and bred in Tasmania he had held a good position in the civil service of that colony, but came to England at the wish of an aunt who was desirous of his not only inheriting her property, but taking up her local duties and responsibilities. This he had done so loyally that at the end of a few years he was widely known, respected and loved by all classes and creeds. And this in spite of the fact that he was the deacon of a Congregational church and a Liberal in politics. But the dear fellow was so urbane and so tender-hearted, so ready to do good to all, such a transparent and truthful Christian, that he conquered all antipathies and broke down all prejudices. Even the vicar of the parish and his curate were present at the service in the little Congregational chapel which preceded the interment. There were many weeping eyes that day of those who saw the tall, stalwart form of a dear and helpful friend laid low in the earth. A few hours later I was the guest at

STANBRIDGE RECTORY,

of another good man though of a somewhat different type. Short and spare is the form of the Rev. Carr J. Glynn, but he is a wonderful man. At over ninety years of age he still preaches and does his parish work. An ardent "Bible Society" man, he still goes over a wide district, when he has a chance to speak in its behalf. Not very clerical is the Rev. Mr. Glynn. Like his "young friend," Wm. Ewart Gladstone, the ex-Premier of England, the rector of Stanbridge clings to the high shirt collars of a former generation. Fearfully and wonderfully made are these collars; they rise darting at the eyes, thence curving gently downwards past each corner of the lips, to be lost at last in the folds and recesses of the neckcloth. An ardent admirer of Mr. Gladstone, the good rector is nevertheless as "low" a churchman as the master of Hawarden is "high." This is the one point of divergence between them. Fresh, rosy and healthful it is difficult to say which "grand old man" has even now the longest lease of life. And now I go across country some seventy odd miles to Wellington in Somersetshire, a town of woollens and of mills, but also a district of cattle and of pastures, of green fields and dark high rising hills. On the nearest, if not the highest, of these stands a monument to the great Duke who took his title (and something with it) from the town. Here I rest for a day beneath the roof of a stately house, standing in beautiful and extensive grounds. Here dwells one of the famous Fox family of "Friends," the well known cloth factors of the town. Good people once more, although now of another denomination. But what matters it, Independent churchman or Quaker? Names sink into nothingness in the presence of character, and in aggressive Christian work all denominations may find a point of union.

IN THE TRAIN

I met with a queer specimen of humanity of a different type. This was a gentleman of the newly enriched variety. Of his wealth there could be no question, for in five minutes we had learned that he was a member of the Board of Guardians of Kensington, London; that he sat on four or five committees and that he had seven district branches of his business to look after. That he had house property in Bournemouth, also three houses, in one of which, occasionally, he lived. Then we were favored with a glimpse of this gentleman's inner domestic life. He was never so happy as in his wife's society, but—ah! there was one regret—he wished he had had her all the time. But, the lady was wife number three, and the happy husband had only enjoyed her society for seventeen years! and he was now fifty-two! And I, as I was brought up in London, I must surely have known his grandfather? What name? Oh! Mr. Snooks, or something of the sort. And singularly enough, I did remember the name as usually attached to the advertisements of a popular undertaker in my young days. Yes, that was his grandfather; and the seven-branched business that the present Mr. Snooks personally conducted was the same old never-failing trade of the coffin and the graveyard. I suggested that the influenza must have increased his business. Yes, but he didn't care for epidemics; business was too hurried then; there was no satisfaction in it. Very glossy, smooth and black was my undertaking friend, but he was no "mute;" he had never qualified for that part of the business. On the contrary, he could not keep quiet, but bored us for an hour with the details of his business and private life. It was "I, I, I" incessantly. I am still wandering about Somersetshire; and, doubtless, shall have something more to say about it in my next letter. V. V.

## NEITHER TORY NOR GRIT.

(*To the Editor of the Witness.*)

SIR,—I feel thankful to you for the manly and Christian stand you take in every department of the *Witness*. I receive four papers almost every week; your paper I prefer to all the rest, because I think you speak the truth; you report everything in a square way to the public. I live in the County of Carleton and am a farmer. I hope you will not think me out of place to address you a line or two. A. Austin says that Equal Rights have no existence outside of Toronto. I deny the statement. Every good Protestant in our county goes hand in hand with you. We do not thank Sir John Macdonald for giving us what we desired—the Orange incorporation. He and his government could not help themselves. Both sides of politics in Parliament in Ottawa have been courting the French too much for the last twenty years. There never was a time in Sir John's life in Parliament that shook him so much as the present. The Church of Rome has been getting all it wanted from both sides of the House. It is high time to awake and think where we are drifting. We must put on our own armor and have equal rights for all. Protestants have been divided in politics and allowed the French in the Dominion more than they ought to get. We want a new party of honest men in Parliament who will deal equal rights to all. The Liberals and Conservatives have failed in their duty to the country. I hope the time will soon come when we will have one language throughout the Dominion, when separate schools will be done away with altogether. We wish to live in peace with our Roman Catholic friends from sea to sea, and wish them every success. God's Word must be our guide in all of our deliberations. We must not forget what our forefathers suffered for us to give us liberty and an open Bible.

JAMES JOHNSTON, J.P.

*Carleton County.*

## VACCINATION AT QUARANTINE.

A GRIEVANCE THAT MUST BE REDRESSED.

(*To the Editor of the Witness.*)

SIR,—In the month of August or September last there was published in this paper an account of a riot on board an ocean steamer, resulting from the maladministration of quarantine laws. Several members of Parliament promised to bring the matter up in the House this session. Nothing has been heard of it yet, although this seems to have been the proper session for the ventilating of scandals. As the opening of navigation and the season of travel will soon be upon us the matter must at least be brought to the notice of that larger House—the Canadian Public. I have been moved to write this by reading the annual quarantine report as printed in the Quebec *Morning Chronicle* from which I may make a few quotations. I shall not repeat the exciting narrative previously published; but simply examine the report and comment upon it.

It is claimed that: "The regulations requiring vaccination . . . . . have for their object the prevention of the entrance into Canada of any vaccinally unprotected persons who may have been exposed to smallpox shortly before sailing or upon shipboard." Now, study the working of the present system and judge if this object is likely to be obtained.

First. Saloon passengers are neither examined nor vaccinated. A man is free to bring into this country as much embryo smallpox or any other disease as he can carry if he will only travel saloon. His state of health is determined, not by his pulse, but by his purse.

Second. Notice the application of the law to intermediate and steerage passengers.

On the occasion referred to, between six and seven hundred persons were vaccinated by one man, the time occupied being a little more than two hours. Many of those thus treated immediately retired to their rooms and sucked or washed their arms. Each passenger having been vaccinated and furnished with a certificate to that effect, the doctor makes out his report and all is ready for the inspector. Next day the inspector comes on board. He ignores the doctor's report, will not accept his affidavit, will not even accept his certificates, but demands that all passengers, male and female, strip and show their arms. If they are timid and submit, well. If they are manly and refuse they are threatened with quarantine. Men, with Government vaccine in their arms and certificates in their pockets are threatened with quarantine, not for resisting the law, but for resisting unreasonable and unauthorized additions to the law made by the inspector himself.

See the efficacy of this plan. Suppose a number of the passengers decline to be treated by the ship's physician. They are still as well off as the "protected," for they have abundant opportunity for furnishing each other with scratches on their arms, which, in the dim light of the cabin, will pass the Inspector better than certificates. What can such an inspection be worth? In the report it is stated that ships' physicians have been more attentive to the matter last year. I am surprised at that. If the doctors are men of spirit I wonder at their troubling themselves about the business if their reports are treated with as scant courtesy as in the instance to which I refer. The doctor reports that he has vaccinated all passengers on board under the law; and in evidence thereof has furnished them all with certificates. The Inspector will not receive either his word, his oath or his certificates, but will inspect the work in detail, and ascertain (I suppose) whether or no the scratches thus inspected contain vaccine. If by any chance the passengers should decline to exhibit their persons, I presume the Inspector would (as in our case) fall back upon the doctor's report and pass the ship. So, after all, there was no harm done except to enrage men needlessly and provoke an unseemly row.

It is complained in the report that vaccination on ship-board is generally deferred until the still water of the Gulf is reached. And this, it is admitted: "cannot be depended upon to prevent the development of smallpox from reception of its infection shortly before embarkation." Just so. But, all the same, that is all the protection the country has ever had. Out of the report itself my claim is justified—that all this vexatious fuss amounts to *nil*.

The reason for this delay is intimated in the following extract: "The difficulty of examining and vaccinating a number of passengers suffering from sea sickness, with all its attendant disturbance of mind and body, needs only to be mentioned to be believed in, but it can scarcely be even approximately realized without being experienced." One can almost detect a faint gleam of humanity in that passage; but notice what follows.

It is suggested that examination and vaccination take place: "prior to admission to the vessel or before leaving the calm waters of the port of departure."

The result of this will be that your vaccination and your sea-sickness will come to a head about the same time and you will get over all your troubles at once. This is recommended on the principle that when a man is sea-sick he is so thoroughly miserable that a little more misery is no matter. Vaccination is generally a small affair, but sometimes it is not. I have seen people so sick from vaccination that they were afraid they would die. I have seen people so sea-sick that they were afraid they would not die. If these two experiences could be combined they might neutralize each other. The experiment is certainly worth trying. Let us begin with some members of the Canadian Government.

There are two things that will have to be done before the quarantine business will ever be anything more than simply an aggravation.

First. All classes of passengers landing in Canada must be required to give evidence of recent vaccination, supposing, of course, that it is to be required of any. Second, Let the passenger be notified of this requirement when purchasing his ticket. If this be done it will, at least, remove all injustice, and it is the injustice that makes the trouble. Most persons who come out from England, intermediate or steerage, are making eager enquiries weeks before sailing. They are eager to learn all that will be required of them and what preparation they must make for the voyage. While they are carefully informed of every other matter they are left in ignorance of this.

But even this is not the worst of the case. There are some things which seem almost designed to deceive. There are many persons who are familiar with sea-going regulations and who, bearing marks of recent vaccination, may come on board fully qualified to be landed at Quebec. But before the voyage is over an order is posted exceeding the law; and even after having submitted to needless re vaccination, may still be threatened with quarantine because the inspector will not receive the doctor's report nor honor his certificates.

This is certainly a matter of some importance and quite worthy of being pressed upon the attention of the Government. I was told by the captain and other officers that they had trouble on every trip, that vaccination was the bugbear of passenger steamers, and that they would be glad if some change could be made. Now, as humor sometimes moves where reason fails to do so, I will conclude with the words of a song composed on the occasion:—

LET ME SEE YOUR ARM.—*Air*—"Jingle Bells."

Our ship is homeward bound, her course is almost run;
We see the welcome ground beneath the setting sun.
We pass the time away with merry laugh and song,
While lying off Rimouski till the Inspector comes along.

Chorus—
Pealing bells, pealing bells, pealing on the sea,
O'er the foaming water comes the good ship, speeding free;
Pealing bells, pealing bells, pealing on the sea,
Oh, what joy in every heart the welcome land to see.

Oh! are you all quite well? The doctor said you were
But that may be a sell, and so I do declare;
His word I must decline, not meaning any harm,
So would you kindly roll your sleeve and let me see your arm?

Chorus.

To Paris you have been, great wonders for to see,
And wonders you have seen away beyond the sea;
You see I could not go, the land would come to harm,
So would you kindly roll your sleeve and let me see your arm?

Chorus.

Dear madam I declare, I bear no ill design,
I do your sex admire, I would your health divine;
And so, my lady fair, I pray you fear no harm,
But would you kindly step inside and let me see your arm?

Chorus.

A favor small I ask, but that I do demand,
And I must do my task before you touch the land;
And if you should decline, as well indeed you may,
I'll clap you all in quarantine and there I'll let you stay.

QUI VIVE.

## TOLD OF DOM PEDRO.

(*Vienna Dispatch to the London Standard.*)

DR. STELLWAG, the famous oculist, while lecturing to his students at Vienna yesterday told a pretty story of Dom Pedro of Brazil. He said that he had had many opportunities of conversing with the ex-Emperor, a man of the highest character and of great culture, whose heart and mind were always filled with plans for improving the condition of the people. It was one of his dearest wishes to have a big hospital in Rio, but he lacked the money wherewith to build it, and the wealthy could not be induced to subscribe. Then an idea came to him, as it had to the Emperor Joseph nearer home, and he began to bestow titles. Any man who was willing to give a good round sum to the hospital could call himself Count, Viscount, or Baron. The patent of nobility was not hereditary, and if the children wished to inherit the father's title they had to pay over again. Rio was suddenly peopled with nobles, and the hospital was built on a grand scale; and, when it was completed, Dom Pedro had the following inscription placed over its gates: "Vanitas Humana Miscrie Humane!" (Human Vanity to Human Misery.)

## A COSTLY WHISTLE.

HOW CANADA IS SQUANDERING HER LIFE BLOOD.

(*To the Editor of the Witness.*)

SIR,—Benjamin Franklin, when a small boy, was so desirous of obtaining a whistle that he spent all the money he had to buy it; his friends laughed at him for so doing, but he learned a lesson that was of great use to him all through life afterward. Let us also learn lessons therefrom.

The liquor traffic is our "whistle," and as Canadians we are paying far too much for it.

1st. Canada's resources are being squandered for it. Each year as it passes along witnesses the reckless spending by the people of this young country for liquors that are worse than useless a sum of not less than thirty millions of dollars; this money would each year buy a two thousand dollar farm for fifteen thousand families, or make a present of a thousand dollars in cash to thirty thousand persons; but as things are now going on Canada is practically mortgaged to the liquor traffickers, and each year pays interest to them to the extent of at least $6 for each and every man, woman and child in the Dominion. This wicked waste of money is the chief cause of the poverty and pauperism that exists in the country. The insatiable cry of the traffic, like that of the horse-leech, is "Give, give," and the more we give the more it demands; those who import liquor, or make it, or sell it, and the Government, be it Dominion, Provincial or Municipal, that draws a revenue from the impoverishing traffic, and by licensing it sanctions it, is by it sucking the very life-blood out of the people, and is not giving anything that is good in return; those who are in the traffic are rich, but it is with the price of blood, and say, "Ha, ha! so we would have it;" but the supporters of the dire traffic by so doing make and keep themselves and those who are dependent on them poor. In so insanely impoverishing ourselves for drink we are paying too much for our "whistle."

2nd. We are sacrificing our home trade for it. We are having dull times in Canada; but why are they dull? We are told that reciprocity in trade with the United States would be the cure for it; no doubt, reciprocity with the neighboring nation would do much good, but why wait for reciprocity with the States? Let us have common sense, and have reciprocity in Canada anyhow; in all business transactions we like to have it for each and every dollar we spend; if we will always do that we shall never spend any money for intoxicating drink; let us stop spending money for liquors, and spend it for better dwellings, more and better furniture, clothing, shoes, books and a thousand other things that are really useful and ornamental, the manufacturing of which would employ at better wages at least ten persons for every one person employed in making intoxicating liquors; and we should then soon see a marvellous change for the better in Canada. In every State where the liquor traffic is suppressed the inhabitants have been benefited in every respect, and if Canada was to stamp out the ruinous traffic it would soon be a prosperous land; the drink traffic is a terrible maelstrom that sucks in the money the proper use of which would set our mills, factories and all places that employ labor agoing at full speed and full time, and we should be surprised that we had been so befooled as to tolerate the impoverishing traffic so long. By the dull times that prevail and are self-caused we are paying too much for our "whistle."

3rd. We are sacrificing our sons and daughters, the happiness of our families, and our own happiness for it. The drink-sellers are all the time laying snares for our boys; these men cannot keep their doors open long unless they get the gaps made by death in the number of their customers filled up; and who are to fill the gaps but our boys? The drama of "The spider and the fly" is ever taking place in real life? Where are our boys? Who are their companions? Where do they spend their evenings? How do they employ their time? Fathers and mothers, many of our young men are by means of the saloon and the bottle drifting away from God and from goodness. The time has come when every parent should come out as one man, and by united action close up the whiskey shops, and the gates of hell; if you do not you may be punished by having your "gray hairs brought down with sorrow to the grave;" and as history is ever repeating itself, what guarantee have any of us that our daughters will escape being the unhappy wives of drunkards; the worst calamity under heaven that can happen to a beloved daughter; but the traffic neither pities nor spares age nor sex; as the panther thirsts for blood, so the liquor seller thirsts for gold, and, utterly regardless of the wreck and ruin his fiendish traffic causes, he will pursue it until the strong arm of enforced law comes down on him, and says, "thou shalt not." Self defence requires that no quarter be given to the liquor traffic, be the parties interested in upholding it who they may; it ever has been and ever will be the foe of God and of man, and nothing but its annihilation can save those who to us are dearer than life, from being ruined by it. As long as our families are endangered by it, we are "paying too much for our whistle."

4th. It is antagonistic to God and to good things everywhere and always, yet we sanction it. The liquor traffic is the most effective instrument the devil has for destroying the bodies and damning the souls of men. As long as we allow it to exist we are doing what we can to defeat the object Christ had in coming into the world. "For this purpose was the Son of God manifested that he might destroy the works of the devil." Some evils are preventable, some are not; the drink traffic, which is the greatest evil of all, can be destroyed utterly. The people who profess and call themselves Christians can do it at any time, but the devil and his human agents will continue the diabolical traffic until the churches really and truly wake up to active duty, and not only at conferences, synods, assemblies and other great meetings annually anathematize the traffic, but in a common-sense way in their own congregations, at the head of the members of their respective churches, "come up to the help of the Lord against the mighty." The legalized liquor traffic is now the "sum of all villanies,' and ministers and church members must be brought to regard it as being so; personally, they must abstain from drinking intoxicating liquors, never keep it in their houses, always and in all company discountenance its use, and in all cases where votes are of use, their vote and their influence must be decisive against this foe of God and man, be the consequences what they may to political parties. God, the great King, speaks in thunder tones, "he that is not for me is against me;" it is not possible to shirk our responsibility if we do shirk our duty. If we do not put the evil traffic down it will put everything that is godly and good down. Will you let it? If so, we are indeed paying too much for our "whistle." JOSEPH RYAN.

*Guelph, Ont.*

## KISSING CHILDREN.

In a recent number of the *American Bulletin*, Dr. J. A. De Armand has a paper on "Bad Air as a Disease Producer," *apropos* of Professor Brown-Sequard's discovery that by condensing the watery vapor coming from human lungs a poisonous liquid, capable of producing almost instant death, is obtainable. The whole paper is intensely interesting, but on the above subject the doctor comes out with some forcible language, which may possibly be worth a place in these columns.

He says:—"A custom that is yet far from extinction is largely observed by women, and relates to the insane desire in a large majority of women to kiss little children, whose inability to resist makes them powerless victims. What there is about innocent childhood that suggests to the average female mind that the child should be kissed has not been reported to the Academy of Science. A woman who has a breath like a jackal has no more right to kiss a little child than she has to slap it for walking pigeon-toed. One of these days some legislative body will embalm itself in immortal memory by making it a penal offence for an old or a young woman to kiss a baby simply because of its alleged sweetness.

"Without doubt, many diseases are spread and many children rendered far from well by this kissing habit, which is very fine when properly observed, but very wrong when abused."

This is by no means the first time that the medical profession has called attention to this apparently growing practice, and denounced it as dangerous; and mothers should bear it in mind, and protect their children from their friends. In seeking out causes that underlie the origin and aid in the spread of infectious and contagious diseases, we are apt to note only larger evils, and overlook smaller apparently insignificant ones. This practice is only a small matter perhaps, but it is certainly one worthy of supervision and correction.

## ABOUT BIG SHOES.

"Is it hard to black a pair of shoes that have recently been oiled?"

"No, unless they are badly wrinkled. There is only about one in a hundred whose shoes fit. Take a person who has tender feet and a corn on each toe, and he believes he must wear a loose shoe. So he gets a pair about two sizes larger than he requires, and in two weeks they look like a corrugated elephant's ear. Instead of finding comfort in his pontoons the pain increases and his life becomes a burden to him. When I strike a pair of leathers of this description they send a chill down my back. The man with the sore feet always oils his shoes when it rains or snows. He thinks it softens them. The moment it clears off he hastens to a bootblack for a shine. I have spent twenty minutes over a pair of moccasins of this description, and then turned out an unsatisfactory job. But where the shoe is close to the foot I don't care if the oil is an inch thick, as I can bring out a polish that you can see your face in."

—*Boston Herald.*


ADVERTISEMENTS.

# THE ANGELUS.

By JEAN FRANCOIS MILLET.

THIS masterpiece of the great French painter has been purchased by an American for the sum of $116,000 and duties, amounting in all to about $150,000, the largest sum ever paid for a painting of this size.

Jean Francois Millet who died in 1875 at the age of sixty, devoted himself to the faithful reproduction of actual rustic life among the French peasantry. During his lifetime he was sorely distressed by poverty and want, and it was not until some time after his death that his wonderful genius was appreciated.

GAMBETTA makes the following comment on the work reproduced in our Engraving: 'Millet appears with his marked character of a painter of the seasons, the fields and the peasants. The Angelus,' the masterpiece in which two peasants, bathed in the pale rays of the setting sun, and full of mystical emotion, bow their heads at the penetrating sound of a bell ringing for evening prayer at the monastery visible on the horizon, compels meditation on the still powerful influence of religious traditions among the rural population. With what minuteness, and yet breadth, these two grand outlines of the peasants stand out on the still, warm field! The task is over, the wheelbarrow is there, full of the day's harvest, and they are about to return to the cottage for the night's rest. The bell has rung the curfew of labour; and at once these two dark figures stand up, erect and motionless. They are waiting for and counting the strokes of the bell, as they did yesterday, and as they will do to-morrow, in an

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

# The Witness.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, 1890.


## THE "THUNDERER" AND RUSSIA.

It is very seldom, indeed, that the London *Times* does any service in the cause of popular liberties either within the British Empire or outside of it. Most of the great reforms accomplished in our time have been carried out in the face of opposition, at least in the beginning, from this great journal. It has, no doubt, helped to conserve much that was valuable and has done good work for British power against enemies and rivals, but it is long since the "Thunderer" was the tribune of the common people or the defender of the oppressed. Papers like the *Daily News* of London have made a world-wide reputation for themselves by sounding the trumpet which awakened Europe to avenge the horrors of tyranny and oppression such as were taking place in Bulgaria. The *Times* is the organ of the powers that be and has little sympathy, as a rule, with the weak, no matter how wronged they may be. It is wonderful, therefore, to find the *Times* in the very van of the international movement which is now taking shape slowly against the outrageous and murderous tyranny of Russian bureaucracy over the people. How they have done it is a mystery, but the fact remains that the victimized classes of Russia have induced the *Times* to become their champion, and it has, with the fearlessness which has always characterized it, whether in a good or bad cause, taken up the cudgels against the Czar and the system that is responsible for the Siberian atrocities. It is doubtful whether the recent massacres in Siberia would have attracted the public attention of the whole world but for the extraordinary action of the *Times*, which has published full descriptions of them and has emphasized these with burning articles. The *Times*, which is the one paper in the world which the statesmen and ambassadors cannot do without, is, therefore, the one which cannot be ignored by governments. There was some hesitation about punishing Madame Tshebrikova at all, and finally she has been shipped to the Caucasus to which religious exiles are shipped and not to Siberia, the history being of political offenders. She has had to suffer great hardships upon her journey, but they are as nothing compared with the horrors of the journeys to distant Siberian prisons. Death is preferable to the life exiles have on the way; they welcome it as a friend when it comes, and frequently driven to despair they deliberately choose it, first shooting down the guards and authorities who outrage women and murder men, and finally, if they survive the struggle, commit suicide. Prisons full of people are driven to institute what is called a hunger strike; they absolutely refuse to taste a morsel of food, and persist until with the approach of death the authorities become alarmed, and new governors and new guards are appointed, and some degree of prison reform is granted. For some reason these hunger strikes have far more effect upon the people of Russia and upon the bureaucrats than even the suicides of batches of women who have been outraged or stand in fear of it. Madame Tshebrikova's escape from exile to Siberia is not improbably owing to the championship of the *Times*, which has made her character and her letter known to every court as well as every people in Europe. The *Times* has set its St. Petersburg correspondent to work to get the official accounts of the Siberian massacres. The correspondent and his letters to the *Times* seem, in spite of his hardihood in asking officials for details of such affairs, to have been respected, but he obtained no information from the authorities. With a Russian who is "well known" and perfectly able to tell all about the massacres, the *Times* had a long interview, in which he contradicted certain details of the *Times'* accounts and declared the stories were exaggerated and the women idealized. It is clear that in the main the officials' accounts do not greatly differ from those already published or they would be made public. The Russian officials, when questioned about certain incidents, retorted by questioning the correspondent about what they regard as "similar affairs" in Ireland. The treatment of the prisoners, they say, is no worse than was that of Mr. O'Brien, also a political prisoner, and they had no doubt that O'Brien's sufferings were exaggerated just as are those of the Nihilists. When the English correspondent pointed out that even political prisoners in Great Britain were tried and sentenced according to law, one Russian official answered:—

It may suit public opinion abroad to have a serious business like this described in a sentimental way; but the Russian Government cannot afford to treat such matters from a sentimental point of view. I presume the English Government cannot do so either when it feels obliged to suspend the Habeas Corpus Act against the Irish conspirators. And here let me say that the Russian system of administrative arrest and imprisonment, which you condemn as illegal, after making due allowance for the vast differences between the two countries and peoples, is much the same as a suspension of habeas corpus. Only the permanency of the suspension, so to speak, in Russia, or the right which the Government always reserves of arresting and condemning on suspicion, is an inseparable prerogative of autocratic rule. If the supreme power in Russia were to give up this right, it would at once cease to be autocratic. No doubt you think that it would be a good thing for Russia if it did cease to be autocratic; but that is a matter of opinion. Russian journals also taunt England with the wrongs of Ireland whenever they refer to England's protests; but there is this to say for Ireland, she has a voice and a large share of self-government, as well as hope, all of which the Russian people lack.

## THE WEST INDIANS.

Mr. Froude, after his visit to the West Indies, was of the opinion that the white race had obtained a stronger hold upon Cuba than upon any other of these gems of the sea, and was inclined to regard the manner in which Spain has dealt with that island as a model for Great Britain to follow. Mr. Froude could not have investigated very closely the history and social conditions of Cuba during his visit. If Europeans made more impression upon Cuba than upon any other of the "fragments of Africa," torn from it and cast into America by the slave trade, it is because in Cuba the slave was regarded by the planters as the steam engine is by the manufacturer, as a fine piece of producing machinery, which it is profitable to wear out with due economy. It was an axiom in Cuba that it was cheaper to import than to raise slaves, and Cuba was the last Christian country to cease to import Africans. In the English and French islands the planters never quite forgot that they were dealing with human beings, and the slaves were well enough treated to enable them to increase exceedingly in numbers. In Cuba they were killed off by hard work, and their numbers were kept down. Those who survived became, however, wild beasts, and it was these men who sustained the burden of the long and terrible war for independence, and many of them still, in the recesses of the swamps, defy the feeble power of Spain. If Cuba—once the fairest, now the most dreary of the West Indian islands—manifests the best that can be accomplished for the black races by the strong government of the white races, Africa had better be entirely abandoned to the blacks, or else the latter should be exterminated by the most rapid and painless method. The West Indies, however, furnish, perhaps, the worst example of British rule over the yellow and black races. That England has done much in a material way for the native races of Asia and Africa is now beyond all dispute.

## AN ERA OF BORROWING.

The member for Cardwell, who is, of course, a firm supporter of the protection policy of the Government and who as the editor of a Government organ has been in the habit of attributing the alleged prosperity of the country to the National Policy, has, like Dr. Cameron, in a burst of candor, but in a premeditated burst, told the House of Commons the truth in regard to the commercial situation during the era of the National Policy. Mr. White, as the advocate of the cause of the greater banks, has opposed the passage of the Banking Act, the provisions of which in regard to securing the payment of notes were adopted by Mr. Foster in accordance with the advice of the majority of the smaller banks. In advocating legal provisions requiring larger reserves, which by the way have been rightly adopted, Mr. White pointed out that the banking system of Canada, which has not required as large reserves as the systems of other countries, has never been properly tested, and the reason he gives is that during the last fifteen years the Dominion Government, the Provincial Governments, the municipalities, the railway companies, and all who could get credit have been borrowing abroad millions upon millions of dollars, that by means of these loans the supply of foreign exchange has been kept up, and no strain has consequently been put upon the banks in the work of liquidating foreign indebtedness. Had they been compelled to pay the foreign indebtedness out of the resources of the country the reserves of the banks would have been found inadequate, says Mr. White. In other words, Canada has since the inauguration of the National Policy been borrowing money so freely that the banks have not been compelled to keep up their reserves, but have been able to lend an undue proportion of the money at their disposal. The money thus borrowed has, of course, given the country, as well as the banks, the deceptive air of prosperity and of soundness which they have worn during the last fifteen years. There is a time for borrowing, but it does not last forever, and a time for paying back. It is during the latter period that the test of the prosperity of the country as well as of the soundness of the banking system will come. As Mr. White points out, the interest bill has greatly increased as a result of all this borrowing, and he doubts whether in an era when foreign loans are smaller and the country is thrown on its own resources, the comparatively small bank reserves hitherto required by law would prove sufficient. The strain upon the reserves at that time will be only in proportion to the strain upon the resources of the country, and then the National Policy as well as the bank reserves will be tested. As a matter of fact the former has already proved a failure as the impoverishment of the farmers proves.

## THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

The Mississippi river is no ordinary stream, it is the biggest, the most crooked and the dirtiest river in the world, and instead of excavating its bed, as is the way of ordinary rivers, it has positively built one up for itself, its whole valley having been lifted higher and higher during the ages of the past by the deposits of silt from its waters. Instead of improving with age, after the manner of other rivers, the Mississippi has been rapidly deteriorating, and the measure of its iniquity is now full, for it has again flooded and destroyed its broad and fertile valley. Unless it is to become useless for purposes of navigation and a constant menace to the prosperity, and indeed the very existence of the people who live upon its banks, it must be controlled. How this is to be done is, perhaps, the greatest problem with which the engineers of this continent have to deal. The Missouri, the greatest tributary of the Mississippi, is a prairie river, and from one thirty-second to one two-hundred-and-sixty-fifth part of its total discharge is alluvial sediment. The Arkansas, the Red river, and the countless small streams that fall into the Mississippi below the Missouri all add to the solid matter which the main river must distribute on its way to the sea. The excess of sediment in the waters of the lower river is so great that wherever there is a lack of current a deposit of silt is made. In order, therefore, that the channel of the river may be kept open, a constant current must be maintained, and this can only be done artificially by contracting the channel, by building artificial banks or levees. The sixteen hundred miles of levees that confine the waters of the Lower Mississippi were built, not to affect the river but to protect the land; the sole object of their builders was to save the richest soil in the world from being flooded yearly. Had it been possible to permit the Mississippi, like the Nile, to flood the whole valley yearly, the problem of the Mississippi would merely be the keeping of a steamboat channel open, but the Mississippi floods come too late in the year to permit of the land being cropped after they have taken place, and there is, without the help of floods, no lack either of plant food or of moisture in most of the Mississippi valley. The problem is, therefore, of a twofold kind. A river whose tendency is to loiter on its way and build its bed still higher, must be contracted, forced into a narrow way and sent hurrying to the sea with its load of sediment, and the broad and fertile valley, which is in many instances lower than the surface of a river prone to enormous fluctuations in volume must be saved from being deluged. The Mississippi Commission of the United States, a body of experts who have control of the Federal Government's interests upon the river are strongly in favor of a perfect levee system under which the channel of the river will be so contracted that it will be forced to scour out its channel and to carry all its sediment to the Gulf of Mexico. This system is at present a notable failure inasmuch as the lower valley of the river is now under water. If it is to be persevered in it is evident the levees must be built greater than ever.

## EQUAL RIGHTS CONCESSIONS.

The defenders of Equal Rights are constantly receiving justification at the hands of the party managers, who have done all in their power to belittle their movement. Though their language with regard to it has expressed nothing but contempt, their acts show it respect, or, at least, confess its righteousness. When certain representatives of the Quebec minority asked leave, in terms of the British North America Act, to appear by counsel before His Excellency in Council to plead against the spoliation of their rights by a clause in the Jesuits' Estates Act, both the Government appealed to and Mr. Mercier were evidently much embarrassed, for the former sent no reply to the appeal for many months, and then not till after the latter had, in spite of the approval of his act by Parliament and the British law officers, removed the special ground of complaint. Then, when appeal had thus become nugatory, the Ottawa Government expressed its willingness to listen to it, thus admitting at least the right to make the appeal. Next, we had Dr. Cameron, when badgered by his opponents, blurting out a confession for himself as well as for them, that all the Protestant representatives in the House, and a number of the Roman Catholic ones, had, at the time that the Jesuits' Estates Bill was before the Legislature, taken similar exception to it to that which has been taken since by the Equal Rights Association, but that they had for party or other reasons failed to put themselves on record against it. Had they done so no race difference or denominational difference would have arisen out of that deplorable act. Within a few days we have a proposal by no less a legal authority than Mr. Blake, suggesting a tribunal before which such appeals as that made by the Protestants of this province might be laid and dealt with by competent judicial authority. The creation of such a tribunal will involve a very clear acknowledgment of the appellate powers of the religious minorities, and will be a very happy and useful result of the action of the Equal Rights men in making that appeal.

## RAILWAYS AGAINST CANALS.

In petitioning for such an alteration in the Railway Act as will make it obligatory upon all railway companies to receive and forward freight delivered to them by vessels, the City of Hamilton has brought a somewhat important matter before Parliament. The law is that railway companies shall receive and forward freight delivered to them by other railway companies, the intention of the law being "that no obstruction shall be offered to "the public desirous of using such railways "as a continuous line of communication." The public interests demand the same facilities for combining water and rail lines in through routes; but either the water carriers or the public have not made their demands felt in this matter as in the case of the railway companies, and the latter are at liberty to treat freight delivered to them by vessels pretty much as they choose. As the railway companies and water carriers of Canada are stern competitors for freight, the railway companies naturally discriminate against partially water borne freight. Instead of exchanging freight with the vessels they will only receive water borne freight when it is delivered to them the same as other freight, and they are even accused of discriminating against it as to rate. Shippers along the great lakes are made to understand that the railway companies are not disposed to be friendly to any one who divides his favors with the vessels. The railway act provides that the interchange of freight shall take place between railways as provided for when their regular stopping places are within a mile of each other, so that the principles of the existing law are applicable in every way to the interchange of freight between vessels and railways, and if its provisions were so extended as to include vessels there can be no question that the usefulness of the canal system of Canada would be extended.

## CHARITY.

An enormous deal of money is annually given away in Montreal for public spirited purposes, though little indeed when measured by the grand demands of the Gospel. What is given to churches is mostly well spent; what is given to educational institutions is carefully used. The hardest portion to administer is that which is given to charity, as it is almost impossible to give money to a dependent person without injuring that person. Indeed it is safe to say that what is called charity, namely, the giving away of money, is worse than useless unless it be done by the methods of real charity, which means the giving of one's self. He who can take the position of a brother to the sufferer can help him without harm to either. He who cannot harms both. The great example of help to the needy was given by Him who came from heaven to become the brother of the poorest. In so far as His followers have followed that example, in so far only have they been Christians, and in so far only has their work been Christian charity. It is for these reasons that organized charities are so little able to fulfil their real purpose of lifting up those who have sunk to the depths. Though they seem to be a necessary method in our highly developed civilization, they are manifestly an incomplete one. It is possible to put a great many people's money into a common fund for benevolent purposes, and from that fund to serve it out with conscientious caution. But how is it possible, by sending about collectors, to gather in a fund of Christian brotherly kindness, representing the heart's affections of each donor, and to administer that to strings of sufferers. Yet, failing that ingredient, our houses of relief can be little better than pauper factories. The only deliverance from the evil of dependence, which grows by what it feeds on, will have to be found in a return to the original simple method of individual brotherhood. No man by paying so much money into a public charity can absolve himself from his duty to those who are his brothers and sisters in the world. When each Christian has found out some needy one to be a brother to there will be few left for the general charities to spoil. Each lady might have one or two personal friends—for as personal friends she would need to regard them—in humble circumstances with whom she might share her best things, preparing dainties for their sick with the same care which she does for her own, and giving them with the same affection, thus disarming all sense of dependence and creating in the receiver, not a desire to live easy upon the rich, but a desire to do like kindly acts for others. Families brought up to take their share in such ministrations will learn through them, as they could not otherwise, what real Christianity is. Further than this, houses which have room in them and inmates who are strong, might make a place for some of the weak and the infirm. We are aware that this proposal is a little revolutionary, but the doctrine of the Gospel was undoubtedly revolutionary, and it has, perhaps, most of its revolution still to accomplish.

## THE RYKERT CASE.

The Committee on Elections and Privileges, which has charge of the Rykert case, is sitting with closed doors while considering its report, but it may be taken for granted that the summary of the draft report prepared by the Minister of Justice for the acceptance of the committee and the report of the proceedings of the committee are substantially correct, as the doings of a committee which adjourns from time to time cannot be kept altogether secret. If the report be at all authentic, Sir John Thompson has determined that Rykert shall be whitewashed, such condemnation only being proposed as is necessary to pronounce the Government innocent of the charges implied in Rykert's letters of having been bought by him and corruptly influenced by means of the sons of Sir John Macdonald and Sir Charles Tupper. It will be remembered that the Committee heard a good deal in reference to Rykert's assertions as to his having worked members of the Government, and that this evidence was brought out so as to clear the Government. Rykert insisted upon it that he had employed the sons of the Ministers, but all the evidence possible on this point was not brought out. No matter what verdict the Committee may bring in, the country will pronounce a verdict of its own during the elections. One of the most significant and cheering signs of the times is the independence of a large portion of the Conservative press, which has characterized Mr. Rykert's letters and what they reveal in no measured terms.

## A REVOLUTIONARY RAILWAY POLICY.

The change in the railway policy of the Federal Government announced by the Premier, accepted by the Railway Committee and apparently heartily approved of by a majority on both sides of the House, is a radical one, but it will certainly be welcomed by many who are disappointed with the results of the competitive system. Hitherto in America governments have been glad to charter more than one railway company to construct parallel lines hoping by this means that competition for freight between the two or more companies would result in lower rates. They did not altogether rely upon the working of competition which was distrusted from the first, for the Government fixed the maximum rates which would be allowed in even the cases of parallel lines. Competition has not resulted in lowered rates, although it has doubtless improved both the service rendered by the companies and their manners. The practice of paralleling has proved that it is a most costly method for the people who are compelled in the long run to support two railways for doing the work which could have been done by one. Railway companies, however much at war with one another in regard to "territory" "routes," revenue, etc., never or hardly ever fail to agree upon rates or to pool or in some way combine for their own advantage and against the interests of the people who subsidized the lines in the vain hope of obtaining competition. Railways except between distant points are from their very nature monopolies, and such they remain in spite of the most extravagant and costly systems of paralleling. In recognizing this fact by announcing that paralleling is no longer to be encouraged or even permitted, the Government has taken a step which renders necessary another still more revolutionary. If railways are and must continue to be monopolies, and monopolies which are built up by means of public moneys in order that the public may be served it stands to reason that the monopolies must be controlled by the Government for the benefit of the people. Railway companies cannot be allowed to exercise control of great public services which are monopolies, and upon the impartiality of the management of which whole communities as well as individuals are dependent for prosperity if not for actual existence. The control so far retained by the Government over these corporations, which have received immense privileges and powers as well as large public grants, is of the most meagre and useless character. Two Canadian railway companies have it virtually within their power to tax the whole people of this Dominion upon the products they sell and buy by simply raising rates. They have it within their power, in spite of the control of the Government, to charge the very utmost that most of the traffic will bear. Before granting charters hereafter the Government will require that the companies applying for charters shall prove that they are capable of constructing the proposed lines, and we suppose they will be called upon to give some guarantee that they will do so. The Government will eventually be compelled to assume possession of at least all railway beds. In the meantime there should be a Dominion commerce act such as the Inter-State Act which is in force in the United States, and a permanent railway commission composed of experts who shall enforce the law.

THE AMERICAN ALMANAC and treasury of facts is an annual edited by the librarian of the American Congress. In its issue for 1889 an entire page is devoted to the Dominion of Canada. A considerable quantity of information about this country is condensed into that space, but in particular it is stated that it has a representative parliament meeting in Ottawa, and that the members of the Senate, seventy-eight in number, are nominated for life by the Crown of Great Britain. The people of Canada have been and are, at times considerably exercised as to exactly what the Canadian Senate is in its relation to the House of Commons and to our legislative machinery, and this piece of information, which is given upon the authority—so says this treasury of facts—of the Canadian sessional papers and "other official sources," will be interesting if not particularly instructive. It seems hardly conceivable that an error like this could be made in such a publication and its existence is a strong proof that what is not generally known about Canada in the United States would fill an ordinary library. If the editor of the American almanac does not know that Canada has a responsible executive and that Great Britain's executive authority is not exercised within her boundaries, what does the average American congressman, not to speak of the power behind the congressmen, know about this country.

THE RETAIL PRICE OF CAMPHOR this spring is twice what it was in former years, not because all the world has suddenly adopted the time-honored Canadian custom of packing furs and woollens away with camphor, but because new uses have been found for the gum. Celulloid, which is every day almost coming into more widely extended use both in the arts and the trades, is composed of camphor and gun-cotton, and a large quantity of the gum is used in the manufacture of this article, but the sudden increase in the price has not come because of the demand for it caused by the manufacture of celulloid. One of the constituent parts of the new smokeless powder with which military Europe is now playing is camphor, and as all the armed nations are endeavoring to fill their magazines with the new explosive at the same time, the demand for the drug is enormous. The Japanese camphor forests are at present the only source from which camphor can be obtained in any quantity, and although a new scientific process of extracting the gum has recently taken the place of the old wasteful Japanese method, the existing demand is so much greater than the available supply that there will soon be no camphor in the world if the makers of the smokeless powder cannot discover another substance which will take its place.

EVER SINCE the production of jute sacking in the United States came under the control of a trust, a fierce commercial conflict has been raging between the cotton planters, who are the principal American users of this cloth, and the monopoly, and the planters have not been the defeated party. They hauled the trust before the courts, they boycotted it in the market, and to a certain extent they made the abolition of it a political issue, but in particular they devoted their energies to discovering a fabric which would serve as a substitute for jute sacking. The manufacture of a rough cotton fabric from waste cotton was begun, but this material was too dear, and an attempt, not altogether unsuccessful, to manufacture sacking from pine needles was begun. It is now stated that a process by which the fibrous stalk of the cotton plant can be converted into sacking has been discovered, and if this be true, the jute combine will be routed. It was the invention of the cotton gin that first made cotton king, the discovery of cotton seed oil increased its commercial value, and if the stalks will make good sacking as well as good paper, every portion of the plant will be valuable.

AFTER A LONG DISCUSSION the Senate has come to the conclusion that it cannot improve itself, or, to put it differently, that it is past mending. It is perhaps right; though it is easy, especially with the help of Mr. Abbott's eloquence, to imagine the Senate a very useful body if it would give itself to the initiation and painstaking elaboration of measures for the good of the country, for which the Lower House, occupied with party squabbles, has never any time. The opinion is general that the recent appointments have done something toward improving the Senate, and it has certainly done the country an occasional service by rejecting a bad measure. Twice or thrice in the life of each parliament this occurs. But, on the other hand, the number of good measures it blocks and the number it spoils every session is great in comparison. Perhaps, therefore, the Senate is quite right, and the only improvement possible obliteration. The cost of the Senate is very great to the country, and as members of a divorce court the reputation of certain of the Senators in the past was unspeakable as that of the Turk.

A REORGANIZATION of the Irish National League in America on more conservative lines, strictly consistent with the pursuance of a constitutional agitation for Home Rule for Ireland within the Empire of Great Britain, has been determined upon. It is somewhat extraordinary that the Irish people in America should be apparently more anxious for the reorganization of the League, which they declare is now moribund, than the Irish leaders in Great Britain who have received so much material assistance through it from the Irish people on this continent. The apparent determination of the Irish leaders in America to limit their efforts to a constitutional programme, is a hopeful sign, not only for Ireland, but for America, but it remains to be seen how many remittances they will be able to make in connection with so tame a policy.

A WASHINGTON DESPATCH announces that the American Government has abandoned the territorial claim to Behring Sea and will compensate Canadian sealers which it seized or molested. The Canadian Government claims two hundred thousand dollars, which is certainly little enough. There will be no objection to a reasonable protection of the seals on the lines laid down in the despatch, which recognize the interests of Canadian sealers in the industry. The international arrangement should include restrictions as to killing on the breeding islands as well as on the sea, for the Americans cannot be allowed to kill as they like on land while Canadians are debarred from killing as they like on sea. That would be a one-sided arrangement which would place the seal fisheries at the mercy of the United States Government.

THE EARNEST WORDS upon true patriotism of the Rev. Mr. Hanna to his church in Chelsea will find an echo in the hearts of thousands of readers of the *Witness*. The present seems to be a crisis in the history of the Dominion and there does seem to be some disposition on the part of the people to rise superior to party politics and partisan expediency and meet it as it ought to be met. There seems to be a revival of abhorrence of corruption and party scheming and a desire to return to righteousness, which is manifesting itself in the House of Commons itself, where the corrupt are having a very bad time of it. The many signs of the resurrection of national righteousness are cheering in the extreme, and should encourage and invigorate all who have fought long with little hope.

PRINCE BISMARCK will, it is said, enter German politics as a free lance. It would not be wonderful if he did. Old "parliamentary hands" find it almost impossible to withdraw finally from the scenes of their triumphs. Mr. Gladstone made the experiment and failed. Literature was not sufficiently absorbing for a man who wielded the real power of an empire. Prince Bismarck can if he chooses make the government of the empire by the Emperor impossible, for a time at least. But it is not likely that he will seek to embarrass the grandson of his revered master or endanger the work of his lifetime.

THE WITHDRAWAL of the Hon. A. M. Ross from the Ontario Government will be a loss to both Mr. Mowat's Cabinet and the country. Mr. Ross was the Provincial Treasurer, and as an able financier and an honest, upright man, in whom even his political enemies had confidence, it will be no easy matter to replace him.

## CANADA PRIZE COMPETITION.

### THE DECISION OF THE JUDGE FOR NOVA SCOTIA.

We have received the judgment of the Rev. Charles J. Cameron, A.M., F.H.S., the judge for Nova Scotia. Mr. Cameron has gone into the work with great enthusiasm, even marking the value of every story in the whole list. We would like to find room for this list, and may yet do so, but to day must satisfy ourselves with his general remarks and the list of province and county prize winners. Mr. Cameron asks permission to send a volume of his brother's poems, "Lyrics of Freedom, Love and Death," to the writers of the three best stories from Nova Scotia—Miss Maude Saunders, of Laurencetown School, Annapolis County; Miss Loucilla Payzant, of Windsor Forks School, Hants County, and Master Frank D. Soloan, of the Windsor High School, Hants County. These will be sent, and Master Soloan, as recommended, will receive a special prize.

Mr. Cameron points out the fact that a writer may win a County prize with a story less excellent than one which in another county will receive no prize. But our object was to equalize the conditions of the competition as far as possible, and there are counties whose histories are so much more interesting than others, and which may be so much farther advanced in educational matters, that it would be unfair to offer only general prizes. Therefore we not only offer a Dominion, but also Province, County, and even school prizes. And as every effort is considered worthy of recognition we send a recognition card and medal to every competitor. This is

### THE JUDGES' AWARD.

THE MANSE, Cannington, Ontario.
Friday night, April 18th, 1890.

GENTLEMEN,—I forward by this mail the results of the Canada Prize Competition in Nova Scotia. The principles upon which the valuation was made were the usual ones in literature. The questions, which I asked myself in each case, were:—

1st. Is this a story at all?
2nd. If so, does the writer know how to tell it?
3rd. How does he, as a matter of fact, tell it?

You will notice that a definite value has been assigned to each story. This I believe to be the fairest way of doing, because the county prizes are not assigned to the thirteen stories which are the best absolutely. The marks are, however, absolute. For example, the story which takes the county prize in my native county, Pictou, is only worth eleven marks. It takes the prize for Pictou County because no other story from that county received as many as this. Had this story, however, been written by the same person in another county, it might not have received a prize at all.

Again, Frank D. Soloan, in Hants County, received for his story twenty-eight (28) marks. There are only two stories, out of the hundred and sixty-three sent in, which received higher marks than this, viz.: Miss Payzant's, who thus takes the county prize in Hants, and Miss Saunders', which received the province prize. Yet Mr. Soloan does not receive a prize at all. I would recommend that, in view of the exceptional stand taken by Soloan, he should receive a special prize.

There are, too, some serious defects in very many otherwise excellent stories, noticeably a tendency to be too "florid." There is reason to lament this specially in the case of Mr. Kaulbeck, of Halifax, and of Miss Reid, of Colchester, the prize-winners in their respective counties.

In conclusion, permit me to say that I was never more proud of my country than I am to-night. These stories have come to me like a breath from my native hills, and like it, they thrill one to the finger tips. Well, England, Scotland, Ireland and Ontario may be very nice sort of countries to those who have known no better. But, with my brother, I say:—

You may drink to the Thistle, the Shamrock, the Rose—
May they each bloom on Liberty's shore!—
But my toast is—The May flower that blooms 'neath the snows,
The bonniest—*best* of the four!

CHARLES F. CAMERON, A.M., F.H.S.
Judge for Nova Scotia.

### THE PROVINCE PRIZE.

Maude Saunders, Laurencetown School, Annapolis county, 35 marks—subject, "By Fire."

### THE COUNTY PRIZES.

Inverness—J. G. Mekenzie, Kingross School, 12 marks—"John."

Victoria—Dan M. McLeod, Munro's Point School, 17 marks—"The Nova Scotia Giant."

Cape Breton—Katie McLeod, Block House School, Cow Bay, 15 marks—"Adrift."

Halifax City—E. Kaulbeck, High School, 25 marks—"The Lost Babes."

Halifax County—Lora Hilchey, Pleasant Harbor School, 23 marks—"A Ghost Story."

Colchester—Julia Butler, Great Village School, 26 marks—"Lost and Found."

Queens—George G. Kinney, Liverpool Academy, 10 marks—"Unexpected Relief."

Lunenburg—Nettie McKean, Pentz Settlement School, 15 marks—"Privateer's visit to Chester."

Pictou—Nettie B. McKenzie, Pictou High School, 11 marks—"Old and New."

Cumberland—Jessie Hatfield, Port Grenville School, 16 marks—"Loss of a French Ship."

Digby—Colin McArthur, Digby Academy, 14 marks—"An International Episode."

Antigonish—Mary A. MacDonald and Josie M. McPhee, Upper South River School, each 13 marks—"Grandfather's Perilous Adventure," and "Trials of Early Settlers in Antigonish County."

Yarmouth—Gordon Hatfield, Tusket School, 21 marks—"Lake Vaughan."

Kings—Millicent S. Chase, Kentville School, 13 marks—"The Cuckoo Clock."

Shelburne—Fred Doane, Hibbard's Brook School, 14 marks—"Story of a Brave Woman."

Hants—Loucille Payzant, Windsor Forks School, 30 marks—"Troublous Times."

Annapolis—Aubrey Fullerton, Round Hill School, 17 marks—"Annie Halliday."

### THE SCHOOL PRIZES TO SCHOOLS.

1st. Pleasant Harbor School, Halifax Co., 13 stories. Total marks assigned, 159.

2nd. Port George School, Annapolis Co., 9 stories. Total marks assigned, 117.

Note—The stories from this school represent the best average penmanship and neatest MSS. of any school examined by me. C. J. C.

3rd. Englishtown School, Victoria Co., Cape Breton, 15 stories. Total marks assigned, 115.

4th. Horton Landing School, King's Co., N.S. 14 ories. Total marks assigned, 75.

## THE BOSTON SALOONS.

### A NEW WAY OF MUZZLING THEM.

BOSTON, Mass., April 28.—The Boston police board has ordered that after May 1st, the sale of intoxicating liquors over bars must be stopped. The enforcement of the law requiring liquors to be sold with food will work great injury to almost every saloon keeper in the city. The hotels can more readily adapt themselves to the new condition by having more room in which to set tables.

## ARCHIBALD LAMPMAN.

The following sketch of the young poet whose name appears above is given by D. C. S. in the *Dominion Illustrated*: Archibald Lampman was born on the 17th of November, 1861, at the little village of Morpeth, on the shore of Lake Erie. Situated in the County of Kent, on what is known as the Talbot road, the poet's birthplace is in the very garden of Canada, surrounded on every side by productive farms and rich fruit lands. His parents were both of German families which came to New England in the middle of the last century. At the outbreak of the war of independence his father's family removed to Canada. They were staunch U. E. Loyalists, and took an active part in the war of 1812. His mother was a Gesner, of the Gesner and Stewart families, well known in Nova Scotia. Mr. Lampman's father is a Church of England clergyman, and in the course of events he was removed from Morpeth in 1866, and was sent to the parish of Perry Town, in the County of Durham. This seemed like desolation after the richness and beauty of the County of Kent, and after a sojourn of about a year the place was found so uncongenial that the family, which now consisted of one boy and three girls, removed to Gore's Landing, on Rice Lake. Although this place may have been undesirable in some respects, it had the advantage of beautiful scenery, and it is doubtless responsible for some of Mr. Lampman's finest work. Here schooling was commenced at a private institution. After attending this school for some time he afterwards attended a public school. The family could never be considered well off, and it is chiefly owing to his mother, a woman of high ideals and of rare energy and bravery, that

young Lampman was enabled to enjoy the best educational advantages that the country afforded. In 1876 he was sent to Trinity College school, Port Hope, which is modelled after the English public schools, and which is a preparatory institution for Trinity College, Toronto. Here he was very successful, taking many prizes, and in his last year was head boy at the school. In 1879 he entered Trinity College, Toronto, and, aided by the scholarships he obtained, he remained there until 1882, when he took the degree of B.A. with honors. At Trinity he was always foremost in literary matters, editing the college paper, writing constantly in both prose and verse for that and another college journal. After graduating, Mr. Lampman accepted the assistant-mastership of the Orangeville High School, and although fitted for such a position by his learning, he found the trials of the post unbearable. In January of 1883 he received an appointment in the Post Office Department, and removed to Ottawa, where he continues to reside. In 1887 he married Maud, youngest daughter of Edward Playter, M.D. From the time of his removal to Ottawa his literary activity commenced, and he has ever since continued composing, and from time to time contributes to the Canadian literary paper, *The Week*, and the American magazines. In December, 1888, his first collection of poems, entitled "Among the Millet," was published.

### APRIL.

BY ARCHIBALD LAMPMAN.

Pale season, watcher in unvexed suspense,
Still priestess of the patient middle day,
Betwixt wild March's humored petulance
And the warm wooing of green kirtled May,
Maid month of sunny peace and sober grey,
Weaver of flowers in sunward glades that ring
With murmur of libation to the spring:

As memory of pain, all past, is peace,
And joy, dream tasted, hath the deepest cheer,
So art thou sweetest of all months that lease
The twelve short spaces of the flying year.
The bloomless days are dead, and frozen fear,
No more for many moons shall vex the earth,
Dreaming of summer and fruit-laden mirth.

The grey song-sparrows full of spring have sung
Their clear, thin, silvery tunes in leafless trees;
The robin hops, and whistles, and among
The silver-tasseled poplars the brown bees
Murmur faint dreams of summer harvestries;
The creamy sun at even scatters down
A gold-green mist across the murmuring town.

By the slow streams the frogs all day and night
Dream without thought of pain or heed of ill,
Watching the long, warm, silent hours take flight,
And ever with soft throats that pulse and thrill,
From the pale-weeded shallows trill and trill,
Tremulous sweet voices, flute-like, answering
One to another glorying in the spring.

All day across the ever-cloven soil,
Strong horses labor, steaming in the sun,
Down the long furrows with slow straining toil
Turning the brown clean layers; and one by one
The crows gloom over them till daylight done
Finds them asleep somewhere in dusked lines
Beyond the wheatlands in the northern pines.

The old year's cloaking of brown leaves, that bind
The forest floor-ways plaited close and true—
The last love's labor of the autumn wind—
Is broken with curled flower buds white and blue
In all the matted hollows, and speared through
With thousand serpent-spotted blades up-sprung,
Yet bloomless, of the slender adder-tongue

In the warm noon the south wind creeps and cools,
Where the red-budded stems of maples throw
Still tangled etchings on the amber pools,
Quite silent now, forgetful of the slow
Drip of the taps, the troughs, and trampled snow,
The keen March mornings, and the shivering rime
And mirthful labor of the sugar prime.

Ah, I have wandered with unwearied feet,
All the long sweetness of an April day,
Lulled with cool murmurs and the drowsy beat
Of partridge wings in secret thickets grey,
The marriage hymns of all the birds at play,
The faces of sweet flowers, and easeful dreams
Beside slow reaches of frog-haunted streams;

Wandered with happy feet, and quite forgot
The shallow toil, the strife against the grain,
Near souls, that hear us call, but answer not,
The loneliness, perplexity and pain,
And high thoughts cankered with an earthly stain,
And then the long draught emptied to the lees,
I turn me homeward in slow-pacing ease,

Clearing the cedar shadows and the thin
Mist of grey gnats that cloud the river shore,
Sweet even choruses, that dance and spin
Soft tangles in the sunset; and once more
The city smites me with its dissonant roar.
To its hot heart I pass, untroubled yet,
Fed with calm hope, without desire or fret.

So to the year's first altar step I bring
Gifts of meek song, and make my sp

# DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

## THE JESUIT ACT AGAIN—THE VETO POWER TO BE VENTILATED—THE TARIFF CHANGES DONE WITH —THE BANKING ACT.

*(From Our Own Correspondent.)*

OTTAWA, April 21.

THE WRECKING BILLS AGAIN GIVEN THE GO BY.

To-day in the House of Commons was private members' day. There were interesting proceedings in both Houses of Parliament. Mr. Bergeron, in moving for the amount of subsidy paid the Canada Atlantic Railway Company, referred to the non-payment of workmen on Coteau and Valleyfield bridge. Sir John Macdonald said this subject was surrounded with difficulty, but made it clear that in his opinion the Government could not intervene between a company and its contractors. If the company completed the work, they must be paid the subsidy unconditionally. Mr. Laurier admitted the difficulty, but thought if it was understood that the Government would withhold the subsidy until all liabilities to workmen were discharged, then the Company would make it their business to see that subcontractors paid their men. The motion was carried.

UNOPPOSED MOTION.

Gen. Laurie moved for correspondence as to the abrogation of such articles in the treaties of commerce between Her Majesty's Government and the governments of foreign nations as preclude preferential fiscal treatment of goods of British and Colonial production by the Government of the Dominion. In speaking to the motion the hon. gentleman expressed his desire that our position in reference to this matter should be improved. Glancing at some Imperial correspondence, he showed that Canada's right to be consulted as to terms of foreign commercial treaties negotiated between Great Britain and foreign nations was acknowledged in 1878 by the Colonial Secretary, Lord Carnarvon. In 1881, however, Sir Alexander Galt drew attention to the fact that the obligations of these foreign treaties precluded Canada or any British possession from making any fiscal arrangements with any part of the empire to the detriment of the commerce of any foreign nation holding a treaty with Great Britain. He showed that British policy was

OPPOSED TO SANCTIONING ANY COLONIAL LEGISLATION

enacting differential duties in favor of different portions of the British empire to the exclusion of foreign treaty-making countries. In fact, the treaties with Belgium and the German zollverein contained express stipulation that Belgian or German goods shall not be subjected in British colonies to higher duties than those which may be imposed on similar articles of British production. Great Britain had thirty-four treaties containing the favored nation clause and with those nations Canada could not make any arrangement contrary to the spirit of that clause. In a word, Canada could not remove the duties on British or colonial productions without removing them also on the goods of all treaty-making nations. As he read current events, we could not do much more in extending our trade with the United States without changing our allegiance (laughter), but he thought we could extend our trade with countries under the British flag. He made special reference to the West Indies, whose imports in 1888 were over $23,000,000, and there was very little of this Canada could not supply. Gen. Laurie then skipped to Australia, and found there imports amounting to twenty-eight million pounds sterling of goods. Canada could export to that country.

Mr. Somerville—Why do we not send these goods now?

Gen. Laurie replied, because other nations have the trade and we have not the facilities. Gen. Laurie had written the Massey Company of Toronto on the subject of Australian trade and read the reply. Mr. Massey said they were doing a flourishing trade in Australia and recited the steps necessary to establishing a trade with Australia, chief of which was a treaty for reciprocity in general trade. It was argued, Mr. Massey said, that the productions of the two countries were similar and a treaty would have no advantage, but he pointed out that there were other productions that could be exchanged with benefit. In return Canada could send manufactured goods of all kinds now supplied by Great Britain and the United States. Steamship and cable services and cheaper postage were among the other needed facilities mentioned by Mr. Massey. In 1871 the Victorian Government asserted the right of the empire to a differential duties policy. South Africa was the next field surveyed by Gen. Laurie. There he saw

A GREAT TRADE BEING SCRAMBLED

for by all the European nations and asserted that Canada ought not to be behind. He read the distances to show that these fields for our commerce were not far off, varying from only seven thousand to twelve thousand miles. He believed we could buy our wool in South Africa cheaper than in an indirect way. He thought that the hides Canada now bought exclusively from the United States, valued at a million and a half dollars, could be purchased direct in South Africa. In short, he desired to see commercial union between the colonies under the British Crown, and all treaties rendering this impracticable should be amended. He might be told that this was Imperial Federation, but even on that ground he was prepared to advocate it.

THE PREMIER'S REMARKS.

Mr. Casey spoke of the motion as a half hearted proposal of free trade. Sir John Macdonald said he had feared that this resolution would bring up a debate upon the whole question of protection and free trade, and precipitate a general debate. He would therefore discuss only the special question raised. There was no objection to bringing down the papers on the subject. As to the treaties between Britain and Germany and Belgium, it was quite true the Imperial Government had given Germany and Belgium access to her colonies under the most favored nation clause. This could not be changed, but he did not believe that Canada had been practically injured, for it was unlikely that any treaty with Germany or Belgium could be made; but were any treaties discussed again in which Canada desired to partake, no doubt the British Government would, as she had in the case of Spain and the United States, admit a direct representative of Canada in the negotiations, and if the treaty were made it would be signed by the Canadian representative and upheld as an Imperial treaty. The British Government would willingly agree to any arrangement between the

COLONIES FOR FREER TRADE.

Any arrangement with the British West Indies for reciprocal trade, even though it excluded other colonies, would, he thought, receive the sanction of Her Majesty. Jamaica had recently represented to the Canadian Government that they were willing to enter into reciprocal trade relations, but that arrangement, they stipulated, must exclude the sugar of any of the other colonies. As to Australia the Premier explained the delay in sending Mr. Abbott and Mr. Parmalee there as Commissioners from Canada. The various Australian colonies wanted a postponement until the scheme of Confederation was settled, so as to enable a member of each colonial government in Australia to be present at the conference. The discussion here ended and the motion passed.

A PUBLIC WORKS SCANDAL.

Mr. Weldon (St. John) moved for the return of all correspondence and all other papers relating to the purchase of a site for the Post-office and Custom House building at Annapolis, N.S. Earlier in the session Mr. John B. Mills, the member for Annapolis, denied a statement by Mr. Weldon that he owned this site or a portion of it on the 20th June, 1888. To-day Mr. Weldon read a certificate from the registrar of Annapolis, N.S., showing that Mr. Mills owned this site or a portion of it on the 14th June, 1888, proving his statement to be accurate within six days. (Hear, hear.) One portion of the lot, 48 x 30 in size, was sold to the Government for the extraordinarily large sum of $3,300, and afterwards the adjoining lot, 15 x 48 in size, was sold for $700. The building erected was a sample of other scandals connected with the public works of the Dominion. The tenders called for the employment of granite for the external stone work, yet the contractor was permitted to substitute red sandstone, thereby putting nearly $2,000 into his pocket. Mr. Weldon denounced such transactions.

Sir Hector Langevin said he was responsible for the purchase of the lots, for which $6,000 was first asked, but $4,000 taken. As to the substitution of one kind of stone for the contract stone he said the contractor contended that there would be a saving of labor in working the sand stone instead of the granite and as the department considered one stone as good as another the contractor obtained the permission.

Mr. Mills, of Annapolis, declared he had no interest in the property at the time it was sold to the Government. He advocated the selection of the lot and the only objection found to it was that the lot was too good for a public building. There was a lot on the opposite corner offered to the Government, but he would not have advocated the opposite lot for a public building if it had been given away. He and others purchased the property now in question for the purpose of making money, but he challenged investigation to prove that there had been anything wrong in the transaction with the Government. He contended that the red sandstone cost just as much as granite.

PRIVATE BILLS.

After recess the first hour was devoted to private bills. The motion to read the Keefer divorce bill a second time was challenged by Sir Hector Langevin and carried by 64 yeas to 21 nays. The motion to grant a divorce to Christiana F. Glover was also carried on a division. On the motion for a second reading of the bill to grant a divorce to Emily Walker, of Hamilton alluded to in the correspondence on Friday last, the Minister of Justice took exception to it. It was, he said, contended that the girl was under age, viz., 20 years and five months, though it was admitted that this formed no legal ground for the dissolution of this marriage. It was then relied on that this marriage had never been consummated. It was evident the girl intended to be married and understood what she was doing. It was true that the marriage had not the consent of the parents of the girl, but no action was taken until after a lapse of five years. The divorce was sought simply because the girl ascertained that the young man was not earning as much as she was given to understand he was. He moved the six months' hoist. Mr. Mitchell thought the woman was entitled to a divorce. Mr. Tisdale agreed with Mr. Mitchell and declared that a denial of this divorce would create a strong feeling in the country in favor of the establishment of a divorce court. This girl had no power to make an ordinary contract and this was a contract of the most serious character. What the girl said was not as Sir John Thompson stated, but that had she known he was not able to support her she would not have married him. A marriage defined legally means, first, a civil ceremony and secondly, the consummation of the marriage. The second element was lacking in this case.

Sir John Macdonald advised an adherence to precedent, only granting divorces for adultery. He would steadily oppose any relaxation of this rule. He was opposed to a divorce court and thought it had had a bad effect in England, but in this case even a divorce court would not grant a divorce. If this Parliament was going to widen the rule hitherto acted on, he would go for a divorce court presided over by learned judges. In reply to Mr. Tisdale he said a woman who was not old enough at 20 to buy or sell a horse was nevertheless declared by the law to be quite old enough to contract marriage.

Mr. Davies strongly opposed the bill, as its passage would create a precedent looser than that existing in almost any State in the American Union.

Mr. Weldon, of St. John, agreed with Mr. Davies, and declared that the divorce court in his province of New Brunswick would reject such an application as this.

Mr. Mitchell—How do you reconcile your views with the decision of the House the other night that a woman was not able to take care of herself until she was thirty. (Laughter.)

Mr. Weldon said he would if present have voted against raising the age to thirty. The amendment was carried on a division of seventy to thirty-five and the bill thrown out.

Mr. Taylor's alien labor bill was discharged from the order paper in accordance with the report of his committee.

THE WRECKING BILLS.

On reaching the wrecking bills Sir John Macdonald stated that this question was now the subject of negotiation between the representatives of the Imperial and United States Governments and hence he did not think it wise to take any action at this time. Messrs. Kirkpatrick and Charlton agreed in view of this statement to let their bills drop.

THE COMBINES ACT.

Mr. Wallace moved the second reading of the bill amending the combines act, restoring the act to the form in which it was before amended by the Senate by striking from the act the word "unduly." The bill was not opposed and passed.

PROTECTION OF CONTRACTORS' EMPLOYEES.

Mr. Purcell moved the second reading of a bill for the protection of persons employed by contractors engaged in the construction of railways under acts passed by the Parliament of Canada. He gave instances of the injustice suffered by employees of contractors, and as a contractor of forty years experience declared there was great necessity for this law. In the long discussion which followed both sides of the House vied with each other in endorsing the bill, and the action of the member for Glengarry was commended on all sides, the Minister of Justice alone reserving to himself the right to oppose the bill at subsequent stages. The bill was read a second time and referred to the Committee on Railways and Canals.

Mr. Brien's bill reducing the laborers' franchise from $300 to $250 was gently relegated to the waste basket by the Premier, who told the member for South Essex that he would have another session before the general elections in which to again introduce the measure, but it was too late to discuss it now. The House being now very thin, it adjourned before midnight.

THE CHINAMAN'S CASE.

In the Senate to-day there was a discussion on the case of the Chinaman who was left on Suspension Bridge, being shut out of both of the two great countries which are joined by that bridge. Senator Almon brought the case up and animadverted severely upon the general policy of Chinese exclusion. Mr. Abbott, the Government leader in the Senate, said his personal views, if he were to express them, might not be found far divergent from Mr. Almon's, but they had to recognize the claims of the people with whom the Chinese came here competing in the labor market. He admitted the fact of the exclusion of the Chinaman, but on the strength of information conveyed to him denied that the man was made to suffer from hunger or exposure. He was admitted after being kept on the bridge long enough to have it made clear to him that he would enter on sufferance. He pleaded that the Government official in this case was only carrying out the law which Parliament had passed and neither he nor the Government was to blame.

AN ALLEGED INSULT.

The greater part of the afternoon was spent over a very pretty quarrel growing out of what Senator McInnes of British Columbia thinks an insult levelled at him by Mr. Moylan, inspector of penitentiaries. In his report to the Minister of Justice, Mr. Moylan complained of vague charges against the penitentiary at New Westminster advanced in a manner which everyone who appreciates fair play must stigmatize as dastardly. After some debate Senator Bellerose gave notice that on Wednesday next he would move to have Mr. Moylan called before the bar of the House to answer for his conduct.

THE VETO POWER.

In view of recent legislation in Manitoba and of the feeling existing throughout the Dominion on the subject with which that legislation deals, the following notice of motion by Mr. Blake naturally causes a good deal of comment. In amendment to the motion that the Speaker do leave to go into Committee of Supply or of Ways and Means, he will move in amendment to strike out all the words after "that" and insert the following:

It is expedient to provide means whereby on solemn occasions touching the exercise of the power of disallowance or of the appellate power as to educational legislation, important questions of law or fact may be referred by the Executive to a high judicial tribunal or hearing and consideration in such mode that the authorities and parties interested may be represented, and that a reasoned opinion may be obtained for the information of the Executive.

OTTAWA, April 22.

THE JESUITS' ACT.

Mr. Blake's motion involving the Jesuits' Estates act issue did not come on to-day, as expected, but was postponed at the request of the Government. Mr. Charlton, however, has given notice of the following motion, which will probably be discussed in connection with Mr. Blake's motion:—

Regard being had to the fact that the competency of the Legislative Assembly of Quebec to pass the act 51-52 Vic., cap. 15, intituled "An act respecting the settlement of the Jesuits' estates," was called in question, and that a belief in the unconstitutionality of said act was widely entertained, and in view of the deep feeling of dissatisfaction in large sections of the community excited thereby, and generally the disturbed state of the public mind on the subject thereof; and further, having regard to the fact that His Excellency was advised to obtain the opinion of the law officer of the Crown in England as to the course which His Excellency should pursue regarding the said act, this House is of the opinion that the question of the constitutionality of the said act should have been submitted to the Supreme Court of Canada in pursuance of the powers conferred by the Supreme and Exchequer Courts act when the question after the submission of evidence and full argument by counsel on both sides could have been definitely determined by such court, and that the reference upon the *ex parte* and incomplete statement of the case submitted to the law officers of the crown in England who were not called upon to hear the question argued, but were merely to express an opinion founded upon the incomplete statement made, thus ignoring the Supreme Court of Canada specially empowered to determine such a matter, was unwise and calculated to increase instead of allay the distrust which the course of His Excellency's advisers with respect to the said act has excited among large numbers of the people of Canada.

KENT ELECTION.

When the House opened Mr. Speaker announced that he had issued his warrant for a writ to issue for a new election in the County of Kent, N.B. This vacancy is caused by the appointment of Mr. Landry to a Judgeship.

TARIFF CHANGES.

Mr. Foster, in moving the House into Committee on tariff changes, said Mr. Blake at his request had kindly consented to postpone the moving of the amendment of which he had given notice respecting the obtaining of a judicial opinion on appellate subjects. Mr. Blake will move it on the next occasion of going into Supply. On motion of Mr. Foster the word "dressed" was added to "all building stone" taxed thirty percent ad valorem. Mr. Foster had placed on the paper a notice of motion amending the changed tariff on whiskey. Sir Richard Cartwright observed that this altered the whole system of levying duties on spirits as he understood Mr. Foster proposed raising the duty on all spirits except brandy $1.75 to $2.00 a gallon and on all alcoholic liquors less than fifteen degrees of strength below proof, no reduction was to be allowed. How much, he asked, did the Government expect to raise additional from this. Mr. Foster estimated $120,000 would be the increase all round. Sir Richard Cartwright considered that the amount would be nearer $200,000 or $250,000. Mr. Mitchell read a letter expressing dissatisfaction with the proposed changes. Sir Richard Cartwright noted that the excise duty of $1.30 on whiskey remained as it was. Was Mr. Foster, he asked, going to

SPECIALLY PROTECT WHISKEY

made in Canada or did he propose to add to the excise duty on homemade whiskey a sum making it equal to the duty about to be levied on imported whiskey? Mr. Foster said they did not propose to add to the excise duty because the regulation required manufacturers to keep their liquors for two years in order to gauge them properly and eliminate from them deleterious elements. This system entailed a large expense and it really necessitated the keeping in stock of a three years' manufacture. With this consideration the home whiskey had very little advantages. The present proposal was agreeable to all round and had the merit of bringing an addition to the revenue.

Sir Richard Cartwright replied that a great deal might be said as to leaving the excise duty alone. He did not expect Mr. Foster to appear in the guise of a full blown protectionist of the industry of manufacturing whiskey. In this country instead of whiskey in bond being an injury to the manufacturer it had really been an enormous protection to distillers. By means of that they had practically given an entrenched monopoly to the four or five great houses who alone manufacture whiskey in Canada. The department also gave them a considerable reduction for the aging referred to by Mr. Foster, and everybody knew whiskey increased in value by age, and probably the quality was better. He did not think the distillers of Canada were entitled to be excepted from an increase in excise by reason of that bonding system of two years, and, therefore, that argument failed. He did not think the industry

ONE DESERVING ANY SPECIAL PROTECTION

at their hands. "Our duty," said Sir Richard, "is that while reducing the taxes on the necessaries of life we should get all we can out of the whiskey duties." Continuing, the hon. gentleman commented severely on Mr. Foster's curious policy increasing the taxes on pork, flour, fruits and a great variety of the necessaries of life and leaving the duty on whiskey untouched, and wondered how Mr. Foster's temperance supporters reconciled themselves to supporting increases in the tariff, all of which might be avoided by increasing the duty on whiskey manufactured in Canada. It was an extraordinary policy to abstain from increasing the duty on whiskey made in this country and at the same time go on increasing the duty on articles of necessity. (Hear, hear.)

SCORCHING THE FINANCE MINISTER.

Mr. Laurier observed that it appeared that the protection to the struggling infant industries was not sufficient, so Mr. Foster had apparently decided to give an increased protection.

Mr. Jones pointed out that the Minister of Finance, who had been known as the apostle of a great cause, was now protecting the liquor industry in the country.

Mr. Mills thought he could not congratulate the gentlemen who sat on the other side of the House, and who had favored prohibition in some years past, on their changed attitude on this question, especially the representatives of Lanark (Jamieson), and of Queens (N.B.) (Freeman). They were now the supporters of a tariff that at once raised the price of the food of the widow and the orphan, and protected the traffic in strong drink. Their old followers in the prohibition cause would know now how to value their pretensions.

Mr. Foster replied that while he believed the question of temperance was closely allied to the consumption of alcoholic spirits he did not think that it had much to do with the manufacture of spirits.

Sir Richard Cartwright pointed out that this increased tax will greatly increase the value of liquor manufacturing plants in the Dominion.

Mr. Foster—The victory will be all the greater by-and-by.

Sir Richard Cartwright continued, stating that while not a fanatical prohibitionist he was strongly opposed to increasing the wealth and power of liquor manufacturers.

ELECTROTYPES AND STEREOTYPES.

Mr. Foster announced that he would change the duty on stereotypes, electrotypes and celluloids from ten percent ad valorem to two-thirds of a cent per square inch. This was in keeping with certain changes already made in regard to kindred articles.

THE TWINE TRUST.

Mr. McMullen read from a newspaper an item stating that an American syndicate had purchased a controlling interest in the manufactories of binding twine and cordage in Canada. He demanded that, because of this, binding twine be put on the free list and thus enable the farmers to obtain their twine at a lower rate.

Mr. Cook confirmed Mr. McMullen's information in regard to the formation of this syndicate. His agent had already written him of the probable increase in price of twine consequent upon the formation of the combine.

GAME EXPORTATION.

The Finance Minister proposed to mitigate the clause forbidding the exportation of deer and other game by allowing the taking out of the country of the carcase or any part of a deer bred upon the land of the exporter. This was intended to allow men having game preserves to take their deer to other countries which were frequently their own homes.

Mr. Blake and Sir Richard Cartwright feared that this loophole in the law would be abused. Otherwise there was no objection to the amendment.

Mr. Tisdale said that this amendment was mainly to apply to the Long Point Company, the American members of which had suffered some hardship under this regulation.

Mr. White (Renfrew) urged that the exception be carefully guarded, if passed.

A TAX ON THE WOMEN.

Wire imported for the manufacture of toilet pins was taken out of the free list and placed with the other wires.

Sir Richard Cartwright—It is well that the women have no votes.

IN DOUBT.

Mr. Foster proposed to take the duty on repairs to vessels made in foreign ports off, but was uncertain whether they would then fall in the free list or under the unclassified list at 20 percent.

Mr. Blake contended that this point must be made clear for the sake of those in the trade. A duty should certainly not be imposed upon repairs that vessels were compelled to obtain in foreign ports under stress of weather.

Mr. Bowell said that these necessary repairs had not been regarded as dutiable nor had this principle been applied to ocean-going vessels.

OTHER CHANGES.

Mr. Foster moved to lower the duty on skelp iron about four percent. This was done in lieu of increasing the duty on iron pipe as that interfered with so many industries.

Buttons of hoof, rubber, vulcanite or composition were reduced to 5 cents per gross and 20 percent ad valorem.

PORK.

Mr. Jones asked a casual question about the pork duties, and brought on a general discussion of the whole question again. The great question was what is mess pork. Mr. Foster contended practically that long clear cut pork was mess pork. Most of the Conservative speakers, Messrs. Taylor, Hesson and Sproule, advocated an all-round duty of three cents a pound on all meats as a practical protection for the farmers. They opposed the five distinctions in the tariff drawn by Mr. Foster. A feature of the discussion was the attitude of Mr. Davies, the free trade leader from free trade Prince Edward Island, demanding an increased duty on pork. In order to afford protection to the Canadian pig the proposed tax would not be at all adequate, but merely a sham protection. Mr. Baird thought 1½ cents a pound sufficient protection. Mr. White, of Renfrew, wanted the classification better defined in order that they should know what kind of pork was to be taxed three cents.

Mr. Jones—That's what we want to know.

Mr. Foster announced, however, that the Government would take into consideration the question as to what was mess pork, and suggested that the further discussion be postponed. The committee rose and reported the resolutions passed, and asked leave to sit again. The resolutions were read a first time. Mr. Foster moved that the resolutions be read a second time. In amendment Mr. McMullen moved that the duty on binding twine and cordage be reduced. He noted the statement published that a combine had been formed to control the manufacture of binding twine. On a division the amendment was rejected by 45 yeas to 88 nays.

An amendment by Mr. Charlton, placing nursery stock on the free list and one by Mr. Platt, placing illuminating coal oil on the free list were both lost on division. Mr. Taylor moved in amendment that American cheese imported into Canada be branded American, but on Mr. Foster saying the Government were considering this point Mr. Taylor withdrew his amendment. The balance of the sitting was spent in Supply. By consent Mr. Clark Wallace's combines amending bill was read the third time and sent to the Senate.

In reply to Mr. Mitchell Sir John Thompson said the extradition treaty with the United States was in force, but probably through inadvertence the British Government had omitted to transmit a copy to the Canadian Government.

THE BANKING ACT.

Sir John Macdonald announced that the Banking Act would be taken up to-morrow the first order. The House adjourned at one o'clock.

Mr. Ellis gives notice that he will move in committee to add a clause to the Banking Act providing that the Government shall have no preference over any other creditor either as a shareholder or as a depositor in the case of the failure of the bank.

The royal assent to bills passed has been fixed for Thursday next.

The Senate to-day rejected the application of Inspector D. P. Clapp for a divorce from his wife on the ground of her alleged adultery. Several of the Senators were apparently influenced by a desire to give her the benefit of any doubt they entertained.

THE RYKERT SCANDAL.

The Committee of Privileges and Elections met this morning, Mr. Girouard in the chair. The Rykert case was continued. Mr. Burgess, Deputy Minister of the Interior, was examined as to the respective limits applied for by Mr. Laidlaw and by Mr. Adams. He confirmed Mr. Wm. Laidlaw's evidence in every particular by showing on a plan that the timber limit secured by Mr. Rykert for Mr. Adams and himself was entirely within Mr. Laidlaw's limit and that Mr. Laidlaw was awarded a barren limit to the southward, outside altogether of the territory for which Mr. Laidlaw had applied, and also showing very clearly that all the timber, "the bonanza," as Mr. Blake called it, was situated within Mr. Laidlaw's limit and within the fifty square miles of that limit given so mysteriously by the Department of the Interior to Mr. Rykert and his client. Considerable evidence was taken from departmental officers, but without throwing any light on how Mr. Laidlaw came to be euchred out of his limit. The Committee will sit again to-morrow to hear a further statement by Mr. Rykert.

OTTAWA, April 23.

BANKING.

The House of Commons spent most of the day in the discussion of the Banking Act. The bill was up for second reading, and there was a long and interesting discussion of the main features of the bill and of the general principles upon which the Canadian banking system is founded. Mr. Foster made the expected announcement of the change in the circulation guarantee proposal. The

MODIFICATIONS ARE SERIOUS

and formed the principal subject of discussion. The nominal guarantee fund of five percent remains the same as before, but when it is impaired through the failure of one or more banks the making up of the deficiency at the rate of one percent per annum is a slow process and makes it possible, after one considerable failure, for the notes of any bank failing within a year or two to go unsecured. The effect of the change is therefore to weaken the security to noteholders, and involves the possibility of being a pretence at a security which does not really exist. Sir Richard Cartwright made an exceedingly strong point when he showed that the guarantee would alter the whole status of the bank circulation. Instead of the issue of notes being limited by the credit of the bank, any bank, however small, will be able, so far as public confidence is concerned, to issue notes to an indefinite extent. Should a few sharp scoundrels get possession of a bank they could exceed the legal limit of circulation and get away with the booty before the fraud was discovered. Mr. Foster announced also that the proposed audit system would be abandoned, and there did not seem to be one man in the House who did not cordially approve the change. The escheating to the Crown of unclaimed balances after a lapse of eight years was strongly disapproved by Mr. Blake as arbitrary and as an interference with the constitutional rights of the provinces. A speech of an ambitious character was made by Mr. White, of Cardwell, and he was listened to with close attention throughout. He found

FAULT WITH THE BANKING SYSTEM

as a whole, and drew a gloomy, not to say alarming picture, of the results to follow should the Government fail to cause the banks to keep full reserves for their indebtedness. The banks, as at present constituted, he said, were interested in promoting commercial competition and not in developing the resources and business of the country. The heavy interest payable abroad and the large current liabilities for goods bought abroad were paid in great measure with money borrowed abroad. This, he contended, kept the banking system in a position of apparent success, but when the borrowings abroad ceased, as cease they must sometime, the result would be a serious financial position, "the result of which must be liquidation through insolvency."

PROVINCIAL RIGHTS.

Sir John Thompson referred to the argument presented by Mr. Blake regarding provincial rights and he contended it had been decided on high authority that the Parliament had power to deal with matters of civil right on subjects within its power. For instance in regard to bills of exchange this Parliament had power even to establish the civil procedure in the course in relation to those matters.

A NATIONAL CURRENCY.

Mr. Casey favored a national currency issued by the Government through the medium of the banks.

Sir Donald Smith doubted whether the alterations proposed to the guarantee clause were very much of an improvement. The public would not consider themselves secured by the one percent assessment against the failure of any important bank, or of two or three small banks. The country should have a thoroughly secured circulation. Suppose there were two or three bankers bound to make money, honestly or otherwise, what, he asked, was to prevent them flooding the country with their notes? As to this they were not in a very wholesome condition. He approved of the abandonment of the audit system. As to the Government taking up the outstanding balances he believed that was a point they might very well have left alone. Any solvent bank would deliver up these moneys to the proper owner when called on. Why, then, should the Government step in and take over these moneys in trust, so that in a roundabout way these balances should eventually fall into the public treasury.

UNCLAIMED BALANCES.

Mr. Kenny considered that our banking system was so nearly perfect that the only object was to improve it in some of its details. He condemned the taking over by the Dominion Government of all unclaimed balances after eight years.

Mr. Mitchell condemned the unclaimed balances' clause, while approving generally of the bill. In the debate which followed strong ground was taken against the unclaimed balances' clause even by Government supporters, but Mr. Foster announced it was a vital part of the bill. In Committee twenty-five clauses were passed, but no important amendment save one was made. The bill made it necessary for each director of a bank to be a British subject. This was amended by making it read "a majority of directors must be British subjects." In supply the main estimates were finally all passed, and the House adjourned early at midnight.

THE OTTAWA ELECTION.

Messrs. Laurier, Davies, Patterson and others were absent this evening addressing a Liberal meeting in favor of Mr. Chrysler. The Equal Rights candidate is rapidly increasing in strength and it is now conceded that he will poll 1,600 votes. So strong is Mr. Hay coming up that many former scoffers are now talking of the possibility of his election.

EQUAL RIGHTS.

A monster Equal Rights demonstration will be held in the Opera House to-morrow evening under the auspices of the young men who are taking an active part in the campaign. One of the young leaders, Mr. Taylor McVeity, has resigned the presidency of the Macdonald club. He has for years been a prominent Conservative. Posters are up with the appeals, "Vote for Hay and the supremacy of the Queen; Vote for Hay and British unity."

THE BREMNER FUR SCANDAL.

The terms of the report of the Bremner fur committee read as follows:

Your Committee consider the confiscation of the furs unwarrantable and illegal, and in his evidence Gen. Middleton admits that he has recently become satisfied it was not legally justifiable. Your Committee are further of opinion that if the confiscation had been legal the confiscated property vested in the Crown, and while your Committee believe that Gen. Middleton acted under an unfortunate misconception as to his powers, they are of opinion that the appropriation of any portion of the property by Gen. Middleton to his own use and to that of members of his staff was highly improper. On behalf of Bremner it was stated to your Committee that he was willing to accept $4,500, inclusive of interest, in compensation for his loss, and this your Committee consider a fair compensation.

THE SESSIONAL MESSENGERS.

Mr. Charlton will move for a statement showing the race, religion and date of appointment of the sessional messengers and permanent messengers on the staff of the House of Commons and of the officers and employees in the Parliamentary library.

AGAINST REFORM.

The Senate to-day on a motion discussed its own constitution, but seemed to be against any reform.

The Rykert committee met again this morning when Mr. Rykert made a series of statements contradicting Mr. McCarthy and Mr. Laidlaw in several particulars. He swore that he had an interview with Mr. McCarthy in Ottawa on April 7th, 1882, which Mr. McCarthy showed was false because he was engaged on that day in a murder trial at Orangeville several hundred miles distant. Mr. Davies asked Mr. Rykert as to the disposition of the $200,000 received from Sands, $74,000 of which went to Mrs. Rykert and 3,300 to Mr. Rykert, and asked him what became of the $52,000, the difference between the $74,000 paid Mrs. Rykert, and the amount mentioned in the agreement, viz, one-half of the net proceeds. To this Mr. Rykert made the extraordinary reply that he never enquired about the disbursement of this large sum of $52,000, but he was told by Adams that a number of brokers in Winnipeg received each his share.

Mr. McCarthy read a letter written by him to Mr. Laidlaw in 1882 in which he complained that Mr. Lindsay Russell, deputy minister, had misrepresented the facts and acted in bad faith, and that the transaction was all "Between him, Ryley and Rykert." Ryley is the surveyor in the department who prepared the sketches and minutes of Council. This closed all the evidence. The Minister of Justice moved that the committee meet to-morrow to consider their report. This quick decision was a surprise, but the motion carried. We have now come to the beginning of the end, and Mr. Rykert's position is far worse than it was before this latest developments and things look black for him.

THE FUR SCANDAL.

The Bremner fur committee met this morning, and after taking evidence as to the value of the furs, sat with closed doors to consider the report.

OTTAWA, April 24.

BILLS ASSENTED TO.

The House of Commons to-day was, shortly after meeting, summoned by Black Rod to the Senate Chamber where Chief Justice Sir William Ritchie, the Deputy Governor, assented in the name of the Queen to about two score of bills.

LEGISLATION NOT YET DOWN.

Mr. Weldon asked if the time had not come for the Government to ask the House to sit on Saturdays. Sir John Macdonald said the Government would now take Mondays for Government business, and after next Saturday they would sit on Saturdays for the remainder of the session.

Mr. Mitchell—When shall we get away?

Sir John Macdonald—We can tell better on Monday.

Mr. Laurier asked what legislation the Government intended to introduce this session, to which Sir John Macdonald replied that there would be the supplementary estimates for 1891, the railway subsidies and land grants, and a special measure providing for the immediate construction of the Calgary and Edmonton railway on the same terms as the Regina and Long Lake railway. The railway subsidies would be brought down next Monday or Tuesday. In reply to Mr. McNeil, Sir John Macdonald said the report on the commission issued to investigate had been made.

THE MODUS VIVENDI.

The House again went into Committee on the fisheries bill renewing the *modus vivendi*, and made some amendments. The fee for a license to any American fishing vessel was fixed at $1.50 per ton, the same as last year. It was also provided that the terms and conditions of the licenses shall be determined by the Governor-in-Council. In the act of last year, which this one repeats, the terms and conditions are clearly set forth.

Mr. Davies pointed out that if they reverted to the requirement that every American vessel must enter at the Custom House at every port of call and pay fees it would bring back the chief cause of complaint prior to 1888. Another clause diminished the causes for forfeiture of vessels to two—fishing illegally or preparing to so fish—and the repeal of that clause opened the door for a renewal of all the previous troubles and irritation.

Sir John Thompson explained the policy of the Government. We are not reverting, he said, to any system by which any American vessel shall be obliged to enter at the Custom House and pay fees. We are not of necessity returning to any system of administration which existed before, but we are conferring exceptional privileges upon those vessels for which licenses are taken out. Any privileges previously granted to American vessels will be dealt with in accordance with the treaty of 1818 and the legislation of this Parliament on the most friendly terms that can be imagined consistent with the maintenance of our rights. We do not propose to relax the law in regard to vessels that do not take out licenses, but I do not wish to be understood as saying that we will revert to any system by which the provisions of the treaty protocol of 1888 are to be disregarded. It is not intended by the Government to enforce any more stringent provisions in the future than in the past, but it is necessary to have strict supervision of our waters for the protection of our fishermen.

Mr. Davies repeated that it was unfortunate to refrain from incorporating the provisions of the *modus vivendi* in this temporary extension of the arrangement for one year.

Mr. Blake trusted that the Government were satisfied that the elision of the clauses of last year's act would not provoke hostile comment, or that an undue degree of emphasis would not be attached to the change. Unless there were important reasons for reserving the power hitherto put into the statute there were important reasons against it, but of this he considered the Government, in view of the delicacy of the situation, the best judge. The Committee reported the bill, which was read a third time and passed.

THE FRANCHISE ACT.

The House went into Committee on Mr. Chapleau's bill amending the franchise act. Mr. Chapleau explained that there were no important proposals in the bill. He thought that the great expense that a new revision would require would be a sufficient reason for not enforcing a revision this year. No one would deny that a revision would cause a good deal of expenditure, not only to the Government but to the individual candidate, and the Government should not force such an outlay on the people. The country will be stirred this year by three provincial elections. He reminded the House that the writs for the new election must be issued before the close of May, 1892, and during the year previous a new census must be taken. From this census the representation of the different provinces may be altered considerably, and Parliament would not be allowed to sit without the re-adjustment of the representation. This necessitates a new election after the census which must take place early in 1892, and a revision of the lists must be made before this time. Hence the delay of this year cannot be repeated next year; indeed it is prevented by the present bill. They had decided to issue supplementary lists this year and intended to print them at the Government Bureau. This plan had failed because of the incomplete condition of the printing bureau and the unexpected number of names added to the lists. This had necessitated the distribution of these lists among the printing offices of the country, as provided in his bill. In this bill he had tried to reduce the expenditure. For instance, the provision that three lists must be posted in each constituency had been done away with. This had been judged to be useless and the posting itself had cost some $11,000. He had not yet faced the question of the reduction of the salaries of the revising officers, but that would be considered next year. Their salaries now totalled some $85,000, and two modes were open to them to reduce this expenditure. One was to reduce the number of revising officers, giving each a larger electoral division, and the other was to reduce their salaries and make their duties less onerous.

Mr. Jones—Repeal the law.

Mr. Chapleau, continuing, said that they must not forget that most of these officers are judges. No one would say that they were overpaid, nor would he say that they were not paid enough. They might even add the revision of the lists to the judicial duties, choosing all revising officers from the Bench. People on both sides of the House had been saying that the revision of the lists was expensive, but a prominent reviser had told him that the formation of the provincial lists in his district cost more.

Mr. Mitchell—Nonsense.

In closing Mr. Chapleau said that this bill would repeal the amending act of last year.

Mr. Laurier said it appeared that after all there was to be no revision of the lists this year. Mr. Chapleau, it was true, had previously admitted that this was to be the case. But the Premier had some time ago virtually stated that there would be a revision this year. The more they looked at this measure the more they saw how illogical, cumbrous and wholly unnecessary a measure this franchise act was, and nothing could be clearer than that there should be a revision every year, for the reason that vacancies were constantly occurring, and in such cases the people who voted should be those who actually had the right to vote, not those who were put on the list the year before. The fact was the Government was ashamed of its own progeny. They dared not propose to carry out the principle of yearly revisions though it was embodied in this act, the only real reason for refusing to recognize it being the enormous expenditure on the bill. The Secretary of State claimed that the making of the Dominion lists was cheaper than the making of those for the provinces, but notwithstanding this when he proposed to suspend the revision for this year he was loudly cheered and they were clearly afraid of the expense under this measure.

A member—No, no.

Mr. Laurier—Then why not vote for the revision? (Cheers and laughter.) Mr. Charlton had proposed only a short time ago that if there was no revision the provincial lists should be used where there was a by-election, but this was refused by the Government. The Opposition were ready to revert to the provincial lists altogether. (Applause.) He hoped to be able in the discussion of the details of this measure to suggest some amendments which if adopted would improve the measure to some extent, and he thought the country should understand what was before them. He warned the House that they should look out for a gerrymander under cover of redistribution. He knew that the leader of the Government fully understood the need of a gerrymander.

Sir John Macdonald arose and replied jocularly that in reference to the question as to whether they were to have two sessions or not the Governor-General had not informed him how he would use his prerogative.

Mr. Mills likened Mr. Chapleau's treatment of the Franchise bill to the repairing of the old gun of the legend, that only needed a new lock a new barrel and a new stock. Mr. Chapleau had not the courage to propose the repeal of the act. The hon. gentleman had said that the Dominion lists costs no more than the Provincial, but the using of the Provincial lists by the Dominion entailed no additional expense on anybody. He pointed out that the revising officer in England is really a revising officer, revising a list prepared for his hand by other persons, but here he both prepares and revises the lists, and under the administration

# SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON.

FEEDING THE MULTITUDE.

MAY 11.—Luke 9: 10-17.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"Jesus said unto them, I am the bread of life".—John 6: 35.

EXPLANATORY.

I. Jesus leaves Herod's dominions for safety and rest.—Ver 10. "And the apostles when they were returned". From their missionary tour, two by two, throughout Galilee, putting in practice the teachings and following the example of their Master (Luke 9: 1-6). "Told him all that they had done". They made a full report of their works, their teachings, their trials, and their successes. What they did is briefly recorded in Mark 6: 12, 13; Luke 9, 6.

"And he took them, and went aside privately". Apart from the thronging multitudes. "Into a desert place". An uninhabited, uncultivated place, a wilderness. "Belonging to Bethsaida". The Bethsaida east of the Jordan, Bethsaida Julias, was outside of the dominions of Herod, and within those of Philip. They went by a vessel (Mark 6, 32).

Reasons for leaving Galilee. Two reasons are given. First. The death of John. Galilee was within the dominions of Herod, who, fearing that Jesus was the Baptist restored to life (Mark 6, 14), might seek to imprison or murder him and his disciples, who no more favored Herod's crimes than did John. The second reason was the need of rest for himself and disciples after their arduous labors, and they could not obtain it because the crowds were so great that "they had no leisure so much as to eat" (Mark 6: 30, 31).

II. The multitudes follow by land.—Ver. 11. "And the people, when they knew it". That Jesus had quietly left them in a boat, and was sailing toward the deserted place near Bethsaida. "Followed him". By land from the neighboring cities (Matt. 14, 13), such as Capernaum, Chorazin, and Bethsaida. They ran round by the head of the lake, taking one of the fords of the river, so as to meet Jesus, who was crossing with the twelve by ship. They probably could watch the boat in which Jesus was, and thus see where he was going. Mark says they arrived at the place before Jesus did, though others may have kept coming later. "The whole distance which the people had to travel even from Capernaum was not more than six or eight miles, and from the conformation of the coast, could be as rapidly passed by those on the shore as those in the boat." There were many thousands in all, for they counted 5,000 men, besides women and children (Matt. 14, 21).

III. Jesus teaches and heals them.—Ver. 11. "And he received them". Welcomed them, weary as he was. He never repulsed any who came to him. "The Son of God is never indignant at eagerness and importunity, always at indifference." "For he was moved with compassion for them, for he found them "as sheep not having a shepherd" (Mark 6, 34). "And spake unto them of the kingdom of God". The kingdom which he wished them to enter; the kingdom he had come to set up in the hearts of men; the kingdom of love, of truth, of righteousness, of heaven. "And healed them that had need of healing". Whatever he could do for the good of body or of soul Jesus did. It is implied that this continued till toward evening.

IV. Jesus retires to a mountain with his disciples.—John 6, 5, 6. Probably in the afternoon, Jesus called his disciples apart for a time among the hills bordering on the plain, where they could rest, and report more fully what they had done on the evangelizing tour from which they had just returned; could talk over their plans, their successes, their mistakes, and receive the instruction they would soon need as to the true way of preaching the Gospel to the world, and as to the Gospel they should preach.

V. The weary and hungry multitudes.—Vers. 12, 13, 14. "And when they began to wear away". "When it was evening" (Matthew). "The day was now far spent" (Mark). It must have been near six o'clock. "Then came the twelve". Who had been among the multitude, and had seen their destitute condition; but the people were so excited about the prophet, and so interested in his teachings, that they had not noted how rapidly the time had flown.

By combining all the accounts, the conversation at this time would be about as follows,—

Jesus—(speaking to Philip, whose home was at Bethsaida, and who therefore was acquainted with the region and the people). "Whence shall we buy bread, that these may eat?"

Philip.—Two hundred pennyworth ($34 worth) of bread is not sufficient for them, that every one of them may take a little" (John 6, 6-7).

The Apostles.—"Send the multitude away, that they may go into the towns and country round about, and lodge and get victuals" (Luke).

Jesus.—"Give ye them to eat" (Luke).

The Apostles.—"Shall we go and buy two hundred pennyworth of bread, and give them to eat?" (Mark).

Jesus.—"How many loaves have ye? Go and see."

The Apostles (having found out through Andrew, who found a boy who had them for sale (John)).—"We have no more but five barley loaves and two small fishes. But what are they among so many, except we should go and buy meat for all this people?" (Luke and John).

13. "Five loaves". The loaves here were of barley-meal made into small, thin cakes, baked hard on the side of the oven, so as to be broken. The loaves were rather biscuits, crackers, or pilot-bread.—*Bible*. "And two fishes": and these small ones (John). The Greek (used in John) is a diminutive: it properly means what was eaten along with the bread, and specially refers to the small and generally dried or pickled fish eaten with bread, like our "sardines," or the "caviar" of Russia, the pickled herrings of Holland and Germany. Millions were caught in the lake. We know that both the salting and pickling of them was a special industry among the fishermen.—*Edersheim*. "Meat," food.

VI. Jesus feeds them in a miraculous way.—Vers. 14-17. 14. "They were about five thousand". Besides women and children (Matthew). This gives us some idea of the crowds that followed Jesus at this period of his ministry. "Make them sit down". To recline, according to the customary posture of eating. Upon the grass (Matthew). The pastures at that time were in all their spring splendor.—*Godet*. At the southern base of the rocky, rising ground which our Saviour sought as a temporary retreat, there is just such a spot as was needed to constitute the multitude's dining-ground.—*Morison*. "By fifties in a company". In conformity with oriental usage, according to which women and children must keep themselves apart, the men alone appear to be seated in the order indicated. This explains why they alone were counted.—*Godet*. The vivid details of Mark show the eye-witness of St. Peter. He compares them to parterres of flowers ("by garden beds") as they sat on the green grass in their bright Oriental robes of red and blue and yellow.

16. "Then he took the five loaves and the two fishes". This insignificant supply he took into his own hands. "And looking up to heaven". In prayer we should use such outward gestures as may most fitly serve to express the inward disposition and holy affections of our heart and soul.—*Potter*. "He blessed them". The Greek word means "praised, celebrated with praise." The meaning differs but little from the word used by John, "he gave thanks."—*Thayer's Greek-English Lexicon*.

Asking the blessing before meals. The act was simple and natural enough, the "saying grace" of the head of a Jewish household as he gathered his family around him. The formulæ in such cases were commonly short and simple, like our own, such e.g., as, "May God, the ever-blessed one, bless what he has given us."—*Bikcell*. It was held by the Jews, that "he who partakes of anything without giving thanks acts as if he were stealing it from God." The prayer of thanks was always pronounced by the father of the family; and Jesus never neglects it.—*Kitto*. "And brake, and gave to the disciples to set before the multitude". A beautiful illustration and foreshadowing of their future work of bearing the bread of life to perishing sinners.—*G. W. Clark*. The disciples had the privilege, as all disciples still have, of being the almoners of Jesus, distributing his good gifts to their fellow-men. Ministers never fill the people's hearts, till God fills their hands.—*Ian Duncan*. "There is that scattereth, and yet increaseth" (Prov. 11, 24).

17. "And they did eat, and were all filled". No one went away hungry. So ever with God's Gospel; there is enough for all and to spare. No one need imagine that others will have to go without because he receives all he needs. As to the process by which a few loaves and fishes were so multiplied as to feed several thousand very hungry people, we have not the slightest knowledge, and it is useless to conjecture. "And there was taken up". By God's divine command (John 6, 12). "Of fragments that remained". It is usual to understand by this the fragments broken by the multitude during their meal; but it is more probable that they were pieces broken by our Lord,—pieces that remained undisturbed or unconsumed because of the abundance of the supply.—*Schaff*. "Twelve baskets". All four accounts have the same word for basket, "cophinus"; i.e., the wallet which every Jew carried when on a journey, to keep himself independent of Gentile food, which would be unclean. Each of the twelve gathered into his own wallet, and filled it full. St. Mark tells us that fragments of fish were gathered also.—*Cam. Bible*. The baskets varied in dimensions, but they were of considerable size, but not so large but that they could be easily carried by one person.

It showed to the disciples the spiritual truth that the more they gave of the Gospel blessings to others, the more they would have themselves. "The twelve baskets were an apt symbol of that love which exhausts not itself by loving, but after all its outgoings upon others, abides itself far richer than it would have done but for these, of the multiplying which there ever is in a true dispensing."—*Trench*. It completes the proof of the miracle, for more remained than there was to begin with.

Applications. Churches thrive in their spiritual life when they most distribute to others the Gospel God has given to them. A church once being in debt, voted to turn all its contributions into that channel till the debt was paid. But the contributions grew smaller, and the debt did not. Afterwards, they gave to all objects of benevolence, and they prospered themselves financially. A missionary church doing most and giving most for the heathen is most prosperous at home in all spiritual usefulness. Individuals will find the same rule holding true. They gain spiritual life by imparting it. They gain clearer views of truth by teaching others. They grow richer in all that is best in life by giving freely of the money God gives them. John 6, 25-35. The next day, when Jesus and his disciples had recrossed the lake, as described in the next lesson, Jesus makes an explanation of the truths taught by this miracle, showing that he himself was the true bread from heaven, and was to their souls what this miracle of the loaves was to their bodies.—*Condensed from Peloubet's Select Notes*.

## THE DOWN-GRADE IN CHINA.

A GRAND OPPORTUNITY.

*(By Rev. George Owen, Peking.)*

The history of China is a striking instance of the down grade in religion. The old classics of China, going back to the time of Abraham, show a wonderful knowledge of God. There are passages in those classics about God worthy to stand side by side with kindred passages in the Old Testament. The fathers and founders of the Chinese race appear to have been monotheists. They believed in an omnipotent, omniscient, and omnipresent God, the moral governor of the world, and the impartial judge of men.

But gradually the grand conception of a personal God became obscured. Nature-worship crept in. Heaven and earth were deified, and God was confounded with the material heavens and the powers of nature. Heaven was called father and earth mother, and became China's chief god. Then the sun, moon, and stars were personified and worshipped. China bowed down to "the hosts of heaven." The great mountains and rivers were also deified and placed among the State gods.

This nature-worship continues in full force to the present time. In the southern suburb of Peking stands a great marble altar to Heaven, where the Emperor, accompanied by his high officials, worships on the morning of the winter solstice and other occasions. In the northern suburb is a large square altar to Earth, where he worships on the morning of the summer solstice. In the eastern suburb there is an altar to the sun, and in the western suburb an altar to the moon. But nowhere in Peking, and nowhere in China, is there a single temple or a single altar dedicated to the worship of Shang-ti, the god of the ancient classics. Nature has taken the place of God.

Polytheism and idolatry followed. From the dawn of history the Chinese worshipped their ancestors, regarding the dead as in some sort tutelary deities. This naturally led to the deification and worship of deceased heroes and benefactors, till the gods of China, increasing age by age, became legion. Her well stocked pantheon contains gods of all sorts and sizes. There are gods of heaven and earth; gods of the sun, moon, and stars; gods of the mountains, seas, and rivers; gods of fire, war, and pestilence, wealth, rank, and literature; horses, cows, and insects.

But the degradation did not stop here. The Chinese sank lower still and became demon worshippers. Charms—long strips of paper bearing cabalistic characters in black, green, and yellow—hang from the lintels of most doors to protect the house against evil spirits. Night is often made hideous, and sleep impossible, by the firing of crackers to frighten away the demons. Almost every village has its professional exorcist and devil catcher. The fear of demons is the bugbear of a Chinaman's life, and much of his worship is intended to appease their wrath and propitiate their favor. And once a year, during the seventh moon, a gigantic image of the devil himself is carried in solemn procession through every town and village, followed by the populace, feasted and worshipped.

Animal worship, too, is rife. In some parts of North China certain animals are more worshipped than the most popular gods. The fame of even the largest temples is often due, not to the gods they contain, but to the supposed presence of a fairy fox, weasel, snake, hedgehog, or rat. These five animals are believed to possess the secret of immortality and the power of self-transformation, and to exercise great influence over the fortunes of men. Their pictures hang in thousands of homes, and their shrines exist everywhere.

I have seen crowds of men, women, and children worshipping at an ordinary fox burrow. And I have seen one of the great gates of Peking thronged day after day with carriages and pedestrians going to worship a fairy fox supposed to have been seen outside the city walls. Any day, small yellow handbills may be seen on the walls and hoardings of Peking assuring the people that "prayer to the venerable fairy fox is certain to be answered."

Thus low have the great Chinese people fallen, literally fulfilling the words of the Apostle Paul: "Professing themselves to be wise they became fools, and changed the glory of the incorruptible God into an image like to corruptible man, and to birds, and four-footed beasts, and creeping things." This is the result of 4,000 years of continuous national life. During those long centuries China has grown enormously in power, wealth, and intelligence. But in religious knowledge the rolling centuries have witnessed only gradual degradation and decay. China, "by wisdom, knew not God."

A new era has begun in China, an era of railways, telegraphs, and science-schools. Before the fierce light of modern science the gross idolatry of China must gradually disappear. But science, like the sun, conceals more than it reveals—it shows us earth, but shuts out the heavens with their infinite starry depths. Science may destroy the idols, but will not reveal God. It may breed scepticism, but will not inspire faith. And I would rather see the Chinese polytheists than atheists. Superstition is better than unbelief. Only the Bible can give back to China the lost knowledge of God, and we have now a grand opportunity of giving her that Bible. The whole of that great empire is now open to us, and we are free to preach the Gospel and to distribute the Word of Life among its teeming millions. Christians, seize the opportunity: give, pray, hope for China's salvation.—*Chronicle London Missionary Society*.

## RELIGIOUS NEWS.

THE SWEDISH UNIVERSITY at Upsala has appointed a delegate to the annual conference of college students at Northfield, Mass.

THE NEW CENSUS of India gives, in round numbers, a population of 27,000,000, of whom less than 2,000,000 call themselves Christians.

DR. PIERSON is expected to be in Edinburgh at the time of the Synod and Assembly meetings, and he has been invited to address each of the courts on missions.

A PRIZE of $500 has been offered by the British Sunday-school Union for the best tale on gambling, "to be drawn as far as possible from actual life," and "to vividly depict the evils of gambling."

ALONG THE VALLEY OF THE NILE from Alexandria to the first cataract there are 70 mission stations and 70 Sunday-schools numbering 4,017 scholars; while the boarding and day schools have over 5,000 pupils.

THE NEW HEBRIDES.—Mrs. Watt, of Tanna, has come home to carry the New Testament in one of the dialects of the New Hebrides through the press, and to collect £200 for a wooden church required for Point Resolution.

BISHOP MACKENZIE of Zululand, who died last month, was buried in Zulu fashion by his own request, it is stated. No coffin was used, the body, tied up in a blanket, being placed in the grave in a kneeling attitude.

MR. HUNTER, missionary of the U. P. church, Pollokshaws, Glasgow, refused to communicate with publicans and those interested in the liquor traffic, and, although that was the only fault alleged against him, he has received notice of dismissal.

THE LAFAYETTE AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Brooklyn, has reluctantly accepted Dr. Cuyler's resignation as pastor. Dr. Cuyler's offer to act as pulpit supply until a successor is secured, was accepted. The Cuyler Fund, amounting to $30,000, was to be presented as a testimonial to Dr. Cuyler on behalf of the members of the church and congregation at a reception in the church.

THE *Independent* calls upon the Congregational churches of the country to make the contributions to the American Board one million dollars this year, as a peace-offering and a thank offering. It does not believe that the churches will be impoverished by any such gift. Nor do we. Less than this ought not to be contributed to this noble Board. We echo the million dollar plea.—*New York Observer*.

THERE ARE NOW FIVE BUILDINGS and fourteen rooms along the line of the New York Central devoted to the use of the employees of that road as places of rest, recreation, education and religious instruction. No intoxicants find a place in them, and they are substitutes for the saloon. They have been erected for leased by the men themselves, aided by the railway, and especially by Cornelius Vanderbilt.

THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA has been performing the ancient rite of washing the feet of twelve men selected from amongst the poorest in Vienna. At the same time he placed round their necks a purse containing a number of new-minted coins, and a banquet of thirteen courses was sent to their homes. Formerly the Empress washed the feet of a dozen aged women, but this custom has lapsed, although the gratuities are continued.

JOHN GRUBB RICHARDSON, of Bessbrook, county Armagh, died on Friday, in his 77th year, of pneumonia, succeeding influenza. He was the founder of the temperance town in which he died, and a supporter of every Christian and philanthropic movement. He refused a baronetcy a few years ago, preferring the sense of having done his duty to the honors of men. His loss will be keenly felt by friends.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN has issued a pastoral anent the Ritualistic contention, entitled "Words for Peace." He would have "desired mutual sufferance," but recognized that such a course would be regarded by the Evangelicals as "culpable default." While condemning the eastward position, auricular confession, &c., he deprecates "all mutilation of services," and urges the reverent consumption of the remains of consecrated communion elements.

THE LONG AND EMINENTLY SUCCESSFUL thirty years' pastorate of the Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler came to an end on Easter Sunday. That does not mean, however, a laying down of his work. The pulpit will still often vibrate with his powerful eloquence; but relieved of the burden of pastoral care, he will have greater opportunity to use a pen which he knows so well how to wield with gracefulness and power. It is needless to add that the separation is deeply regretted by his parishioners, whose affection and regard for him are of the strongest character.—*Christian at Work*.

A PIGEON POST FOR MISSIONARIES.—The difficulty and uncertainty of communication is a perpetual source of trouble to missionaries in Africa. The stations, as a rule, lie far apart, and bad weather or a disturbance among the tribes practically isolates them at the time of their greatest need. The idea of a pigeon post not unnaturally occurred, and more than one attempt has already been made to organize a system of carriers between some of the most important centres in the interior. Hitherto the record has been one of failure. In a wild country the birds of prey are many and strong, and a solitary stranger has but little chance of escape. Many, also, of the birds brought over from Europe have fallen victims to some special disease, due, perhaps, to a new climate; where men suffer by the change, birds are likely to fare in the same way. However, Dr. Laws, who writes from Bandawe, on Lake Nyassa, is disposed to make one more trial before giving in, and if the difficulty can once be surmounted, success would be cheaply bought at the cost of a little more trouble and expense. At Bandawe, as he points out, a pigeon would bring them into touch with three other stations, enable them to have two steamers ready at call, and furnish immense relief in hours of sickness or danger.—*Sunday Magazine*.

# THE CHRISTIAN PATRIOT.

## A MINISTER'S STIRRING DISCOURSE UPON THE CHURCH AND POLITICS.

LACK OF PATRIOTISM A DANGER SIGNAL.

In the Chelsea Methodist Church the Rev. W. A. Hanna has been giving his congregation a series of discourses on Matt. xxii: 21. In one discourse the individual self occupied the place of Cæsar, and the duty which every man owes to himself, both as regards body and soul, and both for time and eternity were forcibly pointed out. In a second discourse Cæsar represented our "fellow beings," and duties to "our neighbor" were enforced by many practical illustrations. On Sunday evening, the 9th March, Cæsar was "the state" and "duties to our country" was the theme. At the close of the service, Mr. C. A. Dewer, merchant of Chelsea, arose and requesting the audience to wait a moment, moved that Mr. Hanna be asked to give his sermon to the Montreal *Witness* for publication, as that paper is largely read around Chelsea. The motion was unanimously carried! The following is the substance of the sermon in somewhat abridged form:—

Mr. Hanna first announced that during the past two or three years he had undergone a "conversion" as to his views regarding the relation between the pulpit and politics. Henceforth he intended to preach politics as well as temperance, sabbath-keeping, justification, sanctification, etc. After defining patriotism, and pointing out its place as a natural sentiment in man, and showing that God's people whether as a church or as individuals, had always been patriotic—that the patriotism of the holy man resolved itself into the one passion "a desire to make his country holy,"—and that we should at once regard with suspicion the individual, the society, or the church which taught that a man may be unpatriotic, the preacher said:—

"We live under a Christian flag, and dwell in a Christian country, and I take the position that Christian sentiment should prevail, and legislation based on the Bible should control this land; and if Christians were only true to the Bible, and true to the God of the Bible, and true to all they hold sacred for time and eternity; and if they would only act in accordance with reason, common sense and the Gospel religion, there are enough Christians in this Dominion to control it for Christ, in spite of the combined forces of hell. It is only because Christian voters, like blindfolded slaves dragged in servile chains, follow designing and unscrupulous party leaders who have a mad thirst for political power and care not by what means they obtain it, that the honor of our God and the glory of our country are dragged in the dust, and the fondest longings and most cherished hopes of true patriots and Christians are laughed to scorn."

THE CHRISTIAN PATRIOT'S DUTY.

Then, under the head of "Obedience to the Laws of our Country," the speaker defined the Christian patriot's duty in this connection to be absolute and unconditional, referring for proof to the lesson for the evening, Rom. xiii., especially vs. 1 and 2. While a law was in force, no Christian patriot dare disobey or rebel against it. If the law be bad and unjust and corrupt, their object should be to get it off the statute book. There were constitutional means for doing this. While on the statute book it must be obeyed. The preacher then said: "Be it known unto you, my brethren, that while we honor Her Gracious Majesty, our beloved Queen—long may she reign: yet it is a fact that her power in this country is chiefly a nominal power: the people—you who handle the ballot—constitute the sovereignty of this Dominion, and it is you that God holds responsible for the fact as to whether the laws of this country honor or dishonor him." After admitting that there were, undoubtedly, many laws on the statute books of every country which were bad and corrupt, and which no true Christian patriot could agree with, but must oppose; and that our own country was no exception to the rule, he then depicted in fervid language

SOME OF THOSE CORRUPT LAWS.

"Witness, for example, the laws which allow the sanctity, and peace, and quiet of our holy Sabbath day to be broken in upon by the rumbling thunder of the freight train, the screeching of railway and steamboat whistles, the scandalous scenes of Sunday picnics, etc., the laws which allow wealthy corporations and government chartered companies not only to violate God's holy law themselves but to compel thousands of their employees to commit the same sin, thus covering our land as Israel did theirs of old, with a cloud of divine vengeance which some day, sooner or later, must burst with awful fury upon our guilty heads. There is absolutely no sufficient reason to be given why a government chartered company should be allowed to do its extra work on the Lord's day any more than the farmer, mechanic or merchant, why the former should be granted by law seven days per week in which to make money while the latter are restricted to six. Such certainly are bad laws."

Next in scathing language the laws

LICENSING AND REGULATING THE DRINK TRAFFIC

were overhauled. "The entire world is shocked at the news of a Phœnix Park assassination, or the revelations of a Chicago Cronin conspiracy—our newspapers cry out in tones of thunder when it is discovered that some female fiend, possessed by more devils than Mary Magdalene, had actually made a business of—and likely made money at it too—slaughtering innocent babes committed to her charge by sinning mothers. Yes, and yonder in those legislative halls (pointing to the Parliament buildings) our party leaders will stand with uncovered heads, in solemn silence, and shed tears as the news flashes across the wires of the great loss—some half million dollars—sustained by our country in the destruction by fire of her noblest educational institution, the Toronto University. But this same world looks on with stolid indifference at the thousands of murders and assassinations, the work of the drink demon. Many of these same newspapers have not a word of condemnation for the cause of the slaughtered armies all along the line of humanity, infant and adult, male and female, without distinction. And those same legislators who shed tears at the Toronto loss will help to rake into the public exchequer and use for party purposes the blood money which they receive from those whom they license to spread broadcast over our beloved land blood and murder, devastation and ruin, pauperism and crime. The waste, spoliation and destruction of property, not to say a word about the value of human souls destroyed, in this fair Dominion of ours in one year, by the rum traffic, would more than rebuild all the universities of this country from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean, if consumed by fire; yet the eyes of our tender-hearted party leaders have no tear drops to spare for all this terrible devastation—nay, they will keep right on making laws to license and regulate this pet devil of parliaments, and receiving a share of the prey that he rots from the very country which they profess to love and serve. My friends, a country living on revenue received as the price of the agony of broken-hearted wives and mothers and starving children—revenue taken in exchange for license granted to fiends—agents of hell, preying upon humanity, to establish and carry on legally their hell born traffic in our midst, blasting, blighting, damning and sending through a drunkard's grave to a drunkard's hell, every year, thousands of our fathers, husbands, brothers and sons; aye, and our mothers, wives, sisters and daughters, do not always escape; such a country, my brethren, cannot prosper. The wails of the broken-hearted, crushed and suffering ones of earth; the voice of the blood of this legalized traffic's slaughtered thousands ascending daily and yearly before a just God, like the voice of Abel's blood of old, crieth for vengeance; and that vengeance will come ere long, as certainly as the government of this lower world is under the control of a God of justice and mercy."

"But as Christian patriots we have yet another class of our country's laws to arraign and pass sentence upon as bad, unjust and corrupt." Here the speaker arraigned the law incorporating the "Society of Jesus" in our country, describing the Jesuits as a society known to be sworn enemies to British laws, British Government, British institutions, and especially British Protestantism, whose secret oath renders it morally impossible for them ever to become British subjects, and binds them most solemnly to oppose and destroy to the utmost of their power, by fair means or foul, every institution of our country which as Protestants we hold sacred. In proof of these assertions extracts were read from the secret oath of the Jesuits and from several standard authorities. After graphically sketching the history of the Jesuits and their moral and political influence in the world during the three hundred and fifty years of their existence, and showing that for their "diabolical morals and hellish political intriguing," they had been banished from every country in Europe—over eighty times in all—he concluded thus:—"And this, my friends, is the nest of vipers which the men you have sent to Parliament to represent your interests, and to legislate for your country's good, have incorporated and given a respectable footing in our midst."

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Our public schools and Rome's attitude toward them was next taken under review thus: "Next to her Christian Protestantism the greatest glory of Britain and her colonies is their public school systems—greater than her mighty commerce—more glorious than her navy. By her ships 'Britannia rules the wave,' but by her Bible and her schools she rules the world. Now, it is a well known fact, that Popery, manipulated by priestcraft and Jesuitism, is an open and avowed enemy to the public school system." Here, the preacher referred to extracts from the syllabus of popes, instructions from the Congregation of the Propaganda, decisions of church councils, pastorals of bishops and archbishops, discourses of priests and extracts from leading Roman Catholic journals in proof of the hostility of Rome to free education; and finally pointed out that the same hostile influence was undermining the foundation of our own public schools. In Ontario, the Bible, in its entirety, was thrown out, and even what was left of it had to pass the scrutiny of a Roman Catholic bishop; the best English history for class purposes we ever had in our public schools had to go before the same potent influence; it was too truthful to pass muster. Laws permitting such principles of liberty to be endangered must be opposed by Christian patriots.

A STRIKING CONTRAST.

With a hasty stroke the preacher then contrasted the gorgeous parades of the St. Patrick's Society, and the procession of the idolatrous Host, unmolested through the streets and thoroughfares of our great cities, anywhere in this Dominion where they choose,—with the Salvationists in Quebec, the Orangemen in Montreal, and Miss Wright and her few inoffensive evangelist friends in Hull, prohibited marching, confined to their lodgeroom, or pelted in the street by infuriated mobs crazed by rum and popish bigotry. "And all the while, our legislators, the men we send to Parliament to give us good laws and good government, will make long speeches, and tell us we are the best governed, happiest, most contented, and most neighborly people in the world, and hope we won't listen for a moment to those fanatics (the noble thirteen, for instance), who would try to stir us up to a sense of the apparently long-forgotten fact that we have some rights and duties, as lovers of our country, as Protestants and as Christians; not to say as British subjects. My friends, the laws under which such a state of things can exist are abominations equal to the Baals and Molochs in Israel of old. Yet must we submit and endure them while they remain our laws. The question which you, the people—the sovereignty of this country, are called upon to answer is this, How long shall they remain on our statute books? You alone can answer that question. You alone are responsible."

The speaker then took up what he characterized as

THE MOST WEIGHTY OF ALL THE DUTIES

of the Christian citizen in a free country like ours, viz.: "The exercise of the ballot." Again he pointed out the fact that the people were the sovereignty of this country, and consequently responsible to God for the way it was governed. He then asked "Why do our legislators, the men placed in authority by us, to serve us, create and uphold such laws—laws blighting and blasting our fair country, and making us a by-word among the nations, and heaping up against us the vengeance of insulted heaven! What gives our leaders this absolute sway over the people to bind, and muzzle, and rob, and grind them at pleasure, and then persuade them it is all right and for the good and general weal of the country? I'll tell you, my friends, what does it. It is party politics. The greatest curse of our country, because the cause of all other curses. If it were not for the mad craze of party politics which possesses the people—yea, even Christians, we would soon be able to crush the demons which stride through our land spreading oppression, devastation and ruin in their march. If it were not for the curse of party politics, the Equal Rights question, the public schools question and the rum question would be settled once and forever, as far as this country is concerned, before five years. Yes, my friends, we have ourselves forged the bonds which bind us, and like blinded fatalists we keep on still blowing the bellows to weld link after link to our galling chain. Party has got above patriotism, party above principle, party above religion, yea, party above God himself, in the minds of some people. The words Grit and Tory are more sacred to some men than the words home, country, conscience, liberty, religion, or even Christ. The only salvation for this country is the breaking up of the old party lines. There is absolutely no choice between them to day for the Christian patriot. Every enfranchised Christian man owes it to himself, to his family, to his country, to the sacred name of liberty and to his God, to come out from among them and be separate. Hold, then, sacred, no longer, the effete and rotten shibboleths Reformer and Conservative; such terms applied to the politics of this country are misnomers. It is a prostitution of language to apply those time-honored names to the corrupt factions haggling over the spoils of this country at Ottawa. Range yourselves, then, as Christian patriots on the side of truth and righteousness, irrespective of party, and cast your ballot for God and your country. Do not imagine for one moment that the mad race of our party leaders for power, is actuated by patriotism. Nay, every unjust concession to rum, Rome and monopolist corporations is but a party bid for those classes of votes which are always for sale to the highest bidder.

THE REMEDY.

"How, then, are we to remedy this state of affairs if we must not rebel or disobey laws? I answer again: By an intelligent and conscientious use of the ballot. Agitate and educate—these are the watchwords of every great reform. Many young men are sent to the polls to vote and their only qualification besides the legal one is to be able to shout lustily their party shibboleth. In general, men are educated beneath the paternal roof to cast their ballots. Ninety out of every hundred vote as their fathers voted. Now what is the nature of the education they receive? Generally, either total indifference on the one hand or one-sided, rabid, party bigotry on the other. If there be a political educator at all in the house it is likely to be one of those unscrupulous party sheets; and the boy learns to swear by that paper, to hate everything that paper hates, and to believe the lies of that paper more firmly than the truths of his Bible. Result—A one-sided, unreasonable, blinded party fanatic; another dupe for political intriguers and corruptionists. In the name of common sense and love of country, as well as anxiety for your boys, let me say to you fathers, if your sons must read the party papers, let them read both sides—pit one lie against the other—give the boys a chance to develop evenly—let them use the reason God has given them—don't compel them to be bigots. But, better still, get some good books into your homes. Let the boys read ecclesiastical history, Hallam's Middle Ages, D'Aubigne's History of the Reformation, Lives of the Popes, History of Loyola and his Followers, &c. Then have a nice little library on the rum and drink question, including statistics of the traffic. Have them read "The Sabbath for Men," by Crafts, and, best of all, have them learn how to "Render unto Cæsar the things which belong to Cæsar, and unto God the things which belong to God," from the greatest and best of all books, the Bible. It will all cost a few dollars, I know, perhaps as much as one good suit of clothes, but it will pay. Try it.

"Then it does not matter much whether your boys know whether they are Grit or Tory. They will have got hold of the right ideas of things, and formed principles which will lead them intelligently to cast the ballot every time. A mere party shibboleth will not run away with their head, and cause them to vote against their country, their Bible, and their God."

## CHRISTIAN CANNIBALISM.

The Merchants' Lecture has now been removed from Finsbury chapel to the Memorial Hall, where an interesting series of addresses was commenced on Tuesday by Rev. A. Rowland. Basing his remarks on the words, "Better is a little with righteousness, than great revenues without right," Mr. Rowland said that if Christianity could not deal with the social problems that were confronting us in the present day the charge that it was effete would be justified. He thought that on the question of capital and labor the pulpit and the press might do much more than they had done. The failure of the church to reach the working classes was not due so much to their unbelief in religion as to social divisions and to the fact that the impression had got abroad that the capitalists "pray for us on Sundays, and prey on us in the week." No church should tolerate selfishness and rapacity, and it should reject doles flung out in charity, if got from oppression. Society, on its present basis, was not safe, and, while capital ought to have its just proportion of profit, the people by whom the wealth was produced should have a larger share of the results. He thought the Government might do much by discouraging the credit system, putting down monopolies and stopping gambling in stocks and shares. Much would be done if wealthy people could feel they were stewards rather than owners. People would not then be left to starve; dwellings more worthy the name of home would supplant the rack-rented tenements of the slums; and the buildings, too often left unused all the week, in crowded neighborhoods, would make home-like haunts for young people in shops and offices who are now practically homeless. He thought every employer was bound to consider the health and morals of those dependent on him, and had no right to grow rich by keeping them hungry and hopeless, and driving them to degradation and despair. Heaping up profits out of the life-blood of the poor was the cannibalism of Christianity for which God would bring it into judgment.—*Christian World, April 3*.

ON SUNDAY, March 30, a new crusade against intemperance, was inaugurated in Ireland, under the auspices of the Roman Catholic church. This attempted revival of Father Mathew's noble work has the active sanction of the highest dignitaries in the church. It aims at a form of home rule of which all parties must approve.—*Christian*.

# HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOT CHARACTER BUT SOCIAL POSITION—OPINION OF A CANADIAN LADY DOCTOR—WHAR THE LITTLE FOLKS SHOULD WEAR.

SUPERIOR, IF ANYTHING—A LADY DOCTOR'S VIEW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HOME,—Although a stranger to the "Home," I have been carefully reading the letters, and now I cannot resist the temptation to scribble. My young friend "Hec." has gotten a couple of things somewhat mixed. There is no "disgrace in honest toil," but rather merit, when we do well what we find to do. Again, it is not in the "character," but the difference in the "social position" between a young girl at home and in the kitchen of someone else. There always has and always will be different grades in society, and it will always be, in spite of some of our socialistic writers of the present day, and it is necessary that it should be so. In a family where there is a stranger continually present there must of necessity be a certain amount of reserve, both of manner and speech. If we were to discuss our private business matters under such circumstances we should probably find them retailed for the benefit of the entire community. Have you never noticed how jealous a hired girl is of her company, carrying her friend off to the privacy of her own room? Now, do you not think that all families need the same privacy, and want to visit with their friends without a servant continually present? Some even go the length of making use of the wardrobe and toilet articles of the mistress, and I have known instances where the girl went into the dressing room, when the master and mistress were making their toilet, for a trivial purpose, not deigning to ask permission for entrance. I knew one lady who, when she wished privacy for five minutes, was obliged to lock the door; and there are hundreds of such events occurring every day. If a girl will consider from an unprejudiced standpoint her own position and mentally place herself in the position of mistress, and consider how she would like the presence of a stranger continually in the family circle and in the drawing-room, I think you will see that there is no disgrace, no difference of character, but simply a difference in social position.

If there is one thing under heaven that makes my blood boil, it is the position some men take with regard to women. I am sorry for "Amo Fidelis," inasmuch as she is precluded from popular reading matter, and has no money with which to buy any, simply because her husband does not care for reading and regards "women as poor insignificant creatures, full of shortcomings." We are none of us perfect, nor has any one been but our Saviour. He did not teach that the man or the woman should be higher in power, but said, "The twain shall be one flesh." If there is any difference in the position, the woman stands on a higher social plane. When our Lord put living creatures on this earth, he began with those animals lowest in intelligence and instinct, and gradually ascended the scale until he came to man, and finally made woman, not from a portion of his head or his foot, but from his side, to stand side by side with him in everything. We find those men who hold such a low opinion of women are usually themselves comparatively insignificant. By observation I have found them to be not intellectual, miserly, tyrannical and not controlling one whit the baser passions. A woman when she is married should share equally with the husband in all matters of business and money relating to the family welfare; if they do not stand upon an equal plane, it is a constant struggle to gain food and suitable wearing apparel for the young family who belong quite as much to the father as to the mother. He has duties to perform to those children, being accountable for their existence. And if he does not fulfil these I believe he will have to answer before his Maker in the next. In these days of promise for women, when we find they can enter the great universities of our country, can stand side by side with their brothers in studies and graduate with honors in literature, science and the arts, in medicine, in dentistry, in law, and who are prominent as educators in this country, for instance, Prof. Rena Michaels, Dean of the North-Western University, of Evanston, Illinois; Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer, formerly president of Wellesley College; Louisa Reed Stowell, and many others, and when we hear such women in England as Mrs. Laura Ormiston Chant, Frances Power Cobbe, Mrs. Ashton Dilke, and in this country Miss Frances Willard, the Rev. Anna Shaw, M.D., Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Miss Anthony, Mrs. Mary Livermore, Clara Barton, and hundreds, yes, thousands of others, both in this fair America of ours, and in foreign countries as well, who are working in scientific, professional and philanthropic duties as grand and noble as their brothers,—who dares to teach his boys in these days that "women are poor insignificant creatures, full of shortcomings!" It is a duty for us to have daily papers and magazines to educate our brains for the wonderful changes that are taking place daily. The time is fast coming when women will have unconditional right to the ballot, and then what a power for good it is going to be for some of our suffering sisters, compelling men to regard "woman" in an altogether different light from that in which in many instances she is now regarded. It will do away with many social evils, will be a protection to the persons of young girls, and will advance woman from every standpoint.

And now, Mr. Editor, in conclusion, though I fear my letter is already too long, I will state that I am a Canadian girl by birth, that I am not yet twenty-five years of age, and that I have the honor to be a graduate in medicine from one of the grandest universities of our country, the University of Michigan.

Yours very truly,

CLARA ADDITON OSWALD, M.D.

*Ann Arbor, Mich.*, April 17, 1890.

"AT SUCH A COST."

EDITOR HOME DEPARTMENT,—On reading the letter from "Surprise," I would say, don't be surprised at anything where rum is concerned. Satan has had the control of the traffic ever since he mastered the best man found in the

# AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.

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

## ABOUT BARLEY CULTURE.

Director Saunders, of the Central Experimental Farm, has issued a bulletin containing hints on barley-growing, doubtless with a view of aiding farmers in making a fair trial of that variety of this grain which the Dominion Government has been importing in the hope that it may be found profitable to raise it in this country. Heretofore, two-rowed barley, the kind most in demand in the English market, has not been found a remunerative crop in Canada, and it is believed by many that our soil and seasons are not suited to it. Of course, any soil difficulty that may exist in this case can be removed by proper culture, but, if, as alleged, our summers are too short, hot and dry to allow this grain fully to mature, it is not likely that the experiments which are being made will prove successful. Climatic difficulties cannot be removed. We must adjust our farm practice to them, and it may be that we shall have to content ourselves with such varieties of barley as long experience has shown to be adapted to our circumstances, as fixed by the natural laws prevalent in the land we live in.

The desire to raise this two-rowed barley arises out of its high price in the English market, as the one kind most preferred for malting purposes. This desire has been intensified by the prospect of a virtually prohibitory duty on Canadian barley being imposed by the U. S. Government. It is said, in some quarters, that even the best barley is not likely to be in such demand as it has been, owing to the fact that brewers have found a way of putting the required "snap," or whatever it may be that consumers love, into the beer without the use of malt. If this be so, it will result in less barley being used for beer, and more for animal food. It will take its place beside other grains, and be rated in price according to its nutritive value. It has been used less for feeding purposes than it would have been but for its relative cost, and if it comes to be rated in the market simply at its food value, it will be used more both by man and beast, in the way intended by nature. Barley bread has been, from ancient times, highly esteemed for human food. It is the favorite grain for horses in Oriental countries, and the Arabs have a proverb that the rider whose horse is fed on barley will not be caught. It makes excellent pig and chicken feed. The manure made from its use is rich in plant food.

Whatever the result of the two-rowed barley experiments, and quite irrespective of the use of this grain in beer-making, the probability is that it will continue to be, as it has been during past ages, one of the standard crops of the world. It is, therefore, desirable that it should be grown according to the best rules of intelligent husbandry. Director Saunders no doubt does well to call attention to the English practice in barley-growing, and there is one important respect in which it differs from that which prevails here. In Great Britain, it is usually considered that the land to be sown to this grain should be prepared beforehand by manuring some preceding crop, barley being treated as the main crop to be benefited by the manure applied. In this country, barley is too often treated as a secondary crop, and is put in after wheat has had the first opportunity to appropriate to itself what it is able to absorb of the plant food supplied, and universal experience proves that wheat is quite able to dispose of the lion's share of it. Artificial fertilizers, too, are largely used in the Old Country, such as 200 or 300 pounds of superphosphate, with from 50 to 100 pounds of nitrate of soda per acre, put on before seeding. Such appliances are hardly ever thought of in this country.

A moist soil is desirable to start the plants early. When the land is too light and dry, germination is delayed and valuable time lost in the first stages of growth. Hence a sandy soil is not good for barley. Nor is a heavy, stiff clay to be chosen for this crop. A light, rich, friable loam, with a foot deep of land well stocked with plant food, is the best seedbed for this grain. It is also very necessary to the best results that the land be free from weeds, which do as much harm to growing barley by the exclusion of light and air as they do by abstracting nourishment from the soil. Early sowing is advised, at the rate of two bushels to the acre, to be drilled in. The more evenly barley can be sown the better, as an even growth prevents excessive tillering on the one hand, and irregularity in ripening on the other.

Too much stress cannot be laid on the use of good, plump, clean seed. This bulletin states that it has been proved by experiments that selected, extra heavy seed, has produced three times the weight of actual growth, in the first fifteen days after sowing, than was obtained from light, inferior seed. It is important, especially in localities where drought is apt to prevail, that this early growth should be encouraged as much as possible. Barley should be allowed to ripen thoroughly before harvesting, for thus only can the best quality of grain be secured. Some advocate early cutting in order to secure a brighter color in the grain, but this is undoubtedly a mistake. Full maturity is necessary to secure the highest quality of barley. Great care is needed in threshing this grain, so as not to break the kernels, which are very brittle. When any large proportion of the kernels are broken, the value of the grain is greatly reduced for all purposes, and especially for seed. After threshing, precaution must be taken to keep barley thoroughly aerated, by piling it in small heaps or storing it in bins of very moderate dimensions. Before marketing, the grain must be very carefully cleaned by means of the fanning-mill.

LINDENBANK.

## MORE ABOUT ENSILAGE.

It is very gratifying to see the greatly increased interest which Canadian farmers are taking in ensilage, and from present appearances corn-growing and silo-building will be pretty general throughout the country wherever the soil is at all suitable. I believe that most of the cultivated land in the older provinces would produce good crops of corn fodder if they were properly drained and manured, but it is rather risky to plant corn on wettish land, or any place where it is not likely to mature before autumn frosts.

All authorities are agreed that there is very little nutriment in half grown corn, and that thin sown corn, with more or less ears on it, is much better food than where it is sown so thick as to partially exclude the rays of the sun. I recently met a French-Canadian named J. G. Lanthier, who has a farm at Lake Nominingue, some sixty or seventy miles directly north from Papineauville, where he settled in 1883. He says that there are six silos in that settlement, the first one being erected by himself in 1885, and that these silos are filled with green oats every fall. During the winter the settlers chop a good sized fallow, but the lateness of the spring prevents them from burning it in time to get in a crop that will ripen, so they continue to sow oats on the newly cleared land up until the month of July, and the green oats are put in the silo about the beginning of October and make an excellent substitute for home feeding instead of the hay which the settlers sell at good prices in the lumber shanties. Mr. Lanthier says that the silos are made of hewed logs, built in an excavation in sloping land and lined with tar paper and rough boards, and are about fifteen feet square. I believe that many of the farmers in the older settlements, whose land is too wet for corn growing, would do well to make a silo and fill it with green oats, and in wet seasons like last year it would pay well to fill it with the new mown hay. The farmers of Petite Cote, a few miles from Montreal, have been growing considerable quantities of sweet corn lately, the ears of which are sold to the canning factories, while the stalks are generally fed to the cattle in a very wasteful manner. Last year Mr. Duncan McLaughlin, who is a milkman and works a rented farm, wisely concluded to make a cheap silo in one of the bays in the barn. This silo is eighteen feet square and thirteen feet high, divided into two halves by a board wall, and the bottom is cemented, as the soil was rather springy. This silo cost less than sixty dollars, and the cornstalks from ten acres of land were cut into it in the early part of October, after they had been considerably damaged by frost. The ensilage was much relished by the cows, eighteen in number, who have got no hay throughout the whole winter and are in better condition than other cows in that neighborhood which got all the hay they could eat, together with nearly as much moulie and bran as the ensilage-fed cows are getting. Mr. McLaughlin feeds daily to each cow about forty pounds of ensilage, twelve pounds of bran and moulie and two pounds of cottonseed meal, and he has saved in feed during last winter more than the cost of making the silo. From those ten acres of sweet corn, Mr. McLaughlin received four hundred dollars for the ears sold to the canning factory, and the ensilage made from the stalks was worth some three hundred dollars more, though they were considerably damaged by frost, owing to delay in building the silo. He expects to do considerably better the present season as he has gained in experience as well as in cash by his last year's "corn deal."

I have seen various estimates of the cost of ensilage growing, but this depends largely on the quantity grown and the facilities for putting it in the silo. The most successful ensilage manufacturer that I have yet seen is Mr. Finn, foreman for the Messrs. Conroy on their farm near the Duchane's Mills in Hull. He had last year twenty-one acres in corn, which produced at the rate of twenty tons per acre, and the whole cost of cultivating and putting it into the silo, Mr. Finn estimates at less than $1.25 per ton. He feeds his dry cattle entirely on ensilage throughout the winter, each animal consuming about sixty lbs. daily, and they come out of their stables in the spring in better condition than when they went in in the fall.

RUSTICUS.

## FARM GLEANINGS.

The Sheriff of Atlantic County, New Jersey, is reported to have sold within two days 200 farms to satisfy foreclosed mortgages.

Pennsylvania is suffering from field mice. A bounty on foxes, minks, weasels, owls and hawks has led to nearly their annihilation and left the mice free.

South Dakota Farmers are feeling unusually hopeful of good crops, the moisture in the ground being more than for three years past. Last year the ground was so dry when seed was put in that it took over two weeks for the grain to show above ground.

Australian Heat.—Minyip, Jan. 28.—Intense heat has been experienced for the last fortnight, shade registers of 103 deg. to 108 deg. have been frequent at midday, while 96 deg. at 9 p. m. has been the rule evening after evening. So far, this has been the most trying summer known here for many years.

Careful Planting.—One of my neigbors bought seven apple trees of a dealer; another, who thought he "couldn't bother with so few," ordered one hundred. When they were delivered, the former carefully followed the directions on his card, and the latter, hurried with spring work, put his out without ploughing the ground, digging small holes in the sod, as quickly as possible. This spring the seven trees are fully four times as large as when purchased two years ago. The owner said to me, "I would rather have my seven trees than A's one hundred," and as I looked at A's I could agree with him, for there are only seven trees left alive, and they are very little larger than when set out.

In Allusion to the Time Required for forest trees to grow, Eugene Davenport remarked, in a public address: "True, it does take time, but as our old friend Josh Billings said, 'set them out a good while ago.' Nature has favored us, let us provide for posterity. It does not require so long a time as many suppose. I know one tree by the roadside that forty years ago was a switch, and is now a foot and a half in diameter, with a beautiful top forty feet across. Trees along our place, set twenty years ago, are nearly large enough for tapping. I would rather have the ten acres of maple grove which sprang up thirty-eight years ago than any twenty acres of farm land in Barry county."

In Building Barb Wire Fence some put the top wires on the outside and the bottom wires on the inside of the inclosure. A better plan is to have half the posts set with the required wires on the outside of the field, and the other posts upon the inside of the inclosure, thus having alternate posts on either side of the wires. This is superior to the common practice of setting all the posts in a straight line. The former method serves to prevent the wires being pushed off from either side. In Missouri the general wire fence consists of three wires attached to posts set sixteen feet apart. There is a tendency now to add the fourth wire at the bottom, thereby affording a fence practically efficient against trespass from all kinds of stock.—*American Agriculturist.*

How to Test Seeds.—To farmers who have neither hotbeds nor greenhouses the following is recommended as an easy method to test seeds, and one that can be tried in any warm room: Take a dish, or a number of them, according to the variety of seeds you wish to test, and put over it a narrow, thin board, like a shingle. Across this board place a sheet of blotting paper, so that the ends will touch the bottom of the dish. Fill the dish with water, and sow the seeds on the top of the paper. Keep this in a warm room, and await the sprouting of the seed. The blotter will become saturated, and so remain, and the experimenter should see that the supply of water does not become exhausted. If the seed be fresh it will sprout; if old it will mould. Large seeds, like peas, corn, etc., should have an additional paper put over them.

Making Bone Manure.—Farmers, in the colonies especially, find it necessary to manufacture bone manure for themselves. There are various ways of doing it, but the following is a very simple process, which has just been recommended to an inquirer by the Agricultural Chemist to the Victorian Government. He says:—Bones may be softened by mixing in heaps with quicklime and loam; thus a layer six inches deep of bones, on this a layer of about three inches deep of lime, then a layer about four inches deep of loam; and so on, repeating, until the heap is made of convenient height, when it is to be covered up with a thick layer of earth. Holes are then to be bored into the heap from the top, and water poured in to slack the lime. The mass will become hot, and remain so for two or three months, after which the bones will be found very friable, and the whole heap may be mixed together, and is ready for applying to the ground.

The Imperator Potato.—According to the *Times*, a large part of the last meeting of the Paris Academy of Sciences was taken up in listening to a report by Mr. Aimé Girard respecting the prolific Imperator potato. M. Girard grew it for several years on a small scale, but for the past two years he has grown it largely and secured a crop of 40,000 kilos. or 787 cwt. to the hectare, a hectare being 2.4 acres. Similar results have been obtained with the Imperator by forty growers in different parts of France to whom M. Girard gave out tubers. The potato is said to contain about twenty percent of dry starch. Some of the American varieties grown in England are immense croppers, but we have not heard of a higher produce than about 720 cwt. to the hectare, or fifteen tons per acre. Now that potato planting is going on, Richter's Imperator might be tried by English potato growers.—*English Paper.*

Profits on Potatoes.—Taking one year with another there is no more profitable crop than potatoes. For the last ten years in our London market this tuber has averaged 60c a bag, and if we take the possible yield per acre there are extreme profits made in proper potato culture. In recent tests in the United States as high as between 700 and 800 bushels to the acre was raised by careful culture and fertilizing, at our average price a gross profit of $320. But taking the yield at half this—400 bushels to the acre, and we have $160; and reduce the crop further to 200 bushels to the acre, $80; and even 100 bushels to the acre, relatively, will yield as good profits as, and even better than, any other branch of farming. Of course, profitable potato crops, such as the maximum above mentioned, would depend upon intensive culture, but extra outlay for labor and manure would be fully paid for in the increased yield. —*London Free Press.*

Trees Along the Highway.—Trees properly set along the highway are an ornament, and add to the beauty of the country and the value of farms. They should not be so thick as to prevent mud drying; but set a few rods apart they will not, in any way, be objectionable on this account, and their shade will be appreciated by the summer traveller. Trees, evergreen, set far enough away from a dwelling not to darken the light, will temper the winds and cause less fuel to be required for heating. Norway spruce, the common spruce, pines or hemlocks will afford this protection. These evergreens give a cheer to winter. They make homes for the songsters. Trees along the house pathways and roadways are pleasant and very attractive. Plant a group of trees or shrubs where there is a turn. With these groups undesirable objects can be hid from view. Plant trees along boundary lines—in some cases in rows, in others in groups. Fruit-bearing bushes and berries should be planted in abundance. Grass, shrubs and trees will make ample adornment, if arranged with order and taste.

Timber Trees.—A late writer enumerates the causes of failure for profit in artificial timber plantations. First, in planting too thickly together—only three or four feet apart—causing the young trees to be drawn up too slender, and when thinned to be blown over; and if they cannot be well thinned in time, they should be planted far enough apart at once. Secondly, some fail by selecting poor soil, or by planting such trees as are not adapted to it, or kinds which are not most valuable for timber. Thirdly, in allowing the tree to grow too many years, or until the annual growth has greatly decreased. It has been found that the greatest increase per acre, of the amount of wood or timber, is during the first twenty years; and the greatest amount is secured from a given area, by cutting off the young timber at twenty years, and starting new plantations. But as some kinds of timber are valuable chiefly on account of large size, these should be allowed to obtain suitable size.

The Pea Crop.—The extraordinary manner in which the pea crop seems to benefit the soil has given rise to a great deal of discussion among agriculturists. Practical experience has shown that the growing of peas is a good preparation for other crops, but science has been slow to discover the cause. The theory that plants derive their supply of nitrogen from the soil, and not from the atmosphere, stood in the way of the full recognition of the merits of the pea crop, but science bids fair to change its attitude upon the subject. Among the scientific utterances in favor of the conclusion that leguminous plants possessed the power of deriving their supply of nitrogen from the atmosphere, those of the German investigators, Hellriegel and Wilfarth, are specially striking and important. A series of experiments carried on by those investigators tends to upset the existing theory, and at Rothamsted steps are being taken to check the accuracy of data and conclusions. In the meantime Professor W. Fream, of London, says, in reviewing the case, that "it is considered established that the leguminosæ can take the whole of their nitrogen from the air."

Careful Transplanting.—I have seen so many beautiful trees cut and mangled, torn from their places by main force, with the tap roots split or bruised, that I would like to tell you of a better way. Evergreens have a resinous sap, and a very few minutes exposure to the hot sun or to wind will harden it so it cannot support the tree. After you take the tree from the ground, be sure its roots are shaded or covered with earth; it is much better to prepare the places in which they are to stand before you dig the trees. A rule we have followed with great success is, to dig a trench clear around the tree, as far from it as the tips of its outer branches and as deep as you can work conveniently, according to its size. You will then have room enough to work underneath. In taking out the earth towards the centre of the circle, be careful always to turn the edge of the spade towards the stem of the tree, to avoid cutting the roots, and take out with it all the earth you can. Trees procured from the nursery are properly taken up, and, if set out as they should be, will usually grow; but do not dig a hole in the sod a foot or so wide and crowd in the roots upside down, or cross-wise, and then say the dealer sold you trees that were "good for nothing" and you'll "never deal with him again."

Multiplying Potatoes.—A writer in the London *Garden* gives an account of the method he adopted to increase a high priced potato. The variety was the kind known as the Pride of America, of which he gave something like a dollar for two tubers, one of them large and sound and the other small and diseased. Early in March they were laid in a pan, covered with fine soil, and set on a warm staging in his peach-house. They soon sprouted, and when the sprouts were three inches long, they were carefully pulled off and the tubers returned to the soil. The sprouts were potted off singly, in good, loamy soil, previously warmed, three and a half inch pots being used. They were set on the front staging and watered. They soon become well established, and were transplanted. The tubers gave a second and larger crop of sprouts than before, and these were treated like the first. A third but smaller crop of shoots was obtained. All the plants formed a row in the garden fifty-one feet long, on deeply-dug thoroughly pulverized ground, eight inches apart. Inverted flower pots protected them from any threatened frost, and evergreen branches were used for the same purpose later on. Two bushels were obtained from the one pound of seed. The above is substantially the process given in the *Garden*, greatly reduced and condensed; and it may afford useful suggestions to those not familiar with the process adopted by gardeners for rapidly increasing rare and costly sorts.

## GARDEN GATHERINGS.

Plant the Garden so that you can have a regular succession of vegetables. Plant small fruit with the same end in view.

Keep the Stem of the tree smooth and free from rough bark and suckers. Let only that grow which is needed for future use.

There are But Few Men who do not enjoy vegetables. Then why deprive themselves and families of the pleasure that a day's work will obtain? The garden need not all be made the same day; the work may be carried on at different times, a few hours at a time.

It May Not be Necessary to raise more apples than is required for the home use, but a few trees, at least, should be planted by all means. The apples furnish all the year round an abundant supply of fresh, wholesome fruit that is of inestimable value to the family of the farmer.

F. H. Valentine very sensibly advises that grape vines be planted on the south side of the building and trained evenly over the wall. This is an excellent way to cover an unsightly barn or old building of any kind. There is no expense for trellis, and grapes will thrive finely, as they get the full benefit of the sun's rays. Very little room is required to grow grapes in this way, as all that is needed is soil enough to hold the roots. They may be planted under a pavement, stones being removed for the purpose, and then replaced. In a western city, a few years ago, a merchant showed a small area in the rear of his store which he had filled with vines, training them up to the high brick walls, and he said that he had bushels of grapes every year.

Asparagus.—The cultivation of asparagus may be given in few words: Plough under as deeply as possible about 40 good loads of green manure per acre. Then plough under more lightly as much more of thoroughly-rotted manure, at two applications and ploughings, in furrows not less than three feet apart and six inches deep. Set yearling plants, so that the crowns will be about four inches from the surface and 12 inches apart. Cover so the surface is level, and keep clear of weeds for two years. In autumn, after the tops have been cut down and raked off, cover with twenty loads of manure. In spring, just before the plants should appear, rake off all the rough part and cultivate the finer parts in. The second year after planting, some fine asparagus may be cut, and thereafter yearly crops of superior stalks, so long as the annual manuring and summer cultivation are kept up. This is the whole thing in a nut-shell, as now practised by the most successful growers of extra fine asparagus.

Grow Strawberries.—As the season for planting has again arrived we urge the growing of more strawberries by farmers and others who have ground adapted to the purpose. It does not require much labor or expense. In a paper on small fruits for the family secretary Reynolds, of the Western New York Horticultural Society, pertinently says that it is not a very difficult thing for any farmer to produce all the berries his family will consume. Ten square rods of good land, planted with the better, more productive varieties of strawberries, and kept free from weeds for about fifteen months, will, in ordinary seasons, afford a family ten quarts a day for the table, and in the height of the season furnish a fine lot for canning, even though they are planted in rows three feet apart and eighteen inches apart in the row. Planted thus a horse and cultivator would do most of the cultivating. By planting such varieties as Wilson, Crescent, Downing, Cumberland, Sharpless, Ontario and Golden Defiance, one may grow a succession ripening through three or four weeks. The essayist prefers to transplant the strawberry during the month of April if the soil is in suitable condition.

Increasing Vines by Layers.—After you get a few vines rooted, then, if you choose, you can increase your number with layers. Early in the spring select a long subtle cane of the growth of the previous year, place it at full length on the ground above a bed of well-pulverized soil, and at each joint drive down a forked stick so as to pin the vine closely to the earth. If the parent vine is in a healthy condition you will find that each joint of the recumbent vine will send up as the season advances a strong vigorous shoot, and will at the same time take a firm hold on the soil beneath with a bunch of thrifty young roots. When the layer has advanced thus far, examine each joint and remove all except one shoot, and holding that in one hand draw the fine earth up carefully around it with the other, covering the recumbent vine between to the depth of two inches. Keep free from grass and weeds, and water when the weather is very dry, always remembering to handle the young shoots very gently, for there is nothing more tender or more easily injured. In the fall the layer should be severed from the parent stem, and also be divided between each joint, thus making as many new vines as there were joints. Do not disturb the young vines further than this until spring, only taking care to cover the whole with straw to prevent freezing, for as yet the young roots have not penetrated the soil to much depth.

Daniel Webster, wrote: "Cultivate your garden. Be sure that you provide sufficient quantities of useful vegetables. A man may half support his family from a good garden." Webster knew this from personal experience. He had passed his youthful days on a farm. His father was one of the intelligent, thrifty farmers of New England. There are hosts of farmers who cultivate their field crops well—thoroughly, as the world goes—who do not give an hour's work to the garden. They may plant a few potatoes, and possibly set out a few cabbage plants, but that is as far as they go. If the wife can leave her already too numerous cares long enough to "scratch" a plot of ground for the sowing of a few lettuce and radish seeds, very well; but if she can't get out to do it, there will be no seeds sown in that garden. The idea! The shame of it! The garden work depending on the wife's frail arms? Any one who has a garden four by eight rods can grow many kinds, and at less cost than the same quality can be bought. True, at times, fruit of all kinds becomes a drug in the market, but much of it is stale and unwholesome. To have it in its prime, it must be picked fresh. A strawberry bed the size of the dining-room will supply any family with all they need. Set those kinds that are productive and reliable; do not set more than half pistillate varieties. Twenty-five raspberries set near the fence and kept clean and well enriched, will give from two to eight quarts of berries from each hill, two or three years from planting. It is the same with gooseberries, currants and blackberries.

Gooseberry.—To grow gooseberries to perfection, the soil should be well enriched with stable manure, about the same as for strawberries. They like plenty of food, and the more they get the better they thrive. We find a clay loam, well enriched, the best of all soils for the gooseberry, but any soil will do when properly enriched and cultivated. We propagate principally from layers, by bending down the limbs from old bushes and covering them with rich soil. They will readily take root and make fine plants. Some varieties grow readily from cuttings, such as the Houghton, Smith's Improved, etc. All varieties of coarse, heavy wood will not readily grow from cuttings. We plant in the fall of the year, every time when we can. The gooseberry starts so early in the spring that the best growth of the season is lost when planted in the spring. We usually plant in rows five to six feet apart, and three to five feet apart in the rows. Cultivation should commence early in the spring, as soon as the ground is in good working order. Keep the ground well worked and clear from weeds until frost. We use the cultivator and a one-horse plough. We are careful not to plough deeper than three or four inches, so as to not destroy the roots of the growing bushes. Pruning is of great importance, and right here is where most people fail, in not pruning enough. Don't be afraid to prune until you think you have nearly ruined the bushes, especially after they have borne fruit for several seasons and the bushes are inclined to become old. A good rule is to thin out so that the branches are from four to six inches apart, and not more than four to eight stalks should be allowed to grow in a stool or hill. Also, the ends of the bushes should be cut back each year from one-fourth to one-half of the previous year's growth. Unless severely pruned annually, the fruit will become smaller from year to year.

## LET THE REPORTERS IN FIRST.

Mr. Chaplin seems determined to keep on good terms with the reporters—not by any means a bad thing for a public man to do. The pleuro-pneumonia deputation which waited on him last week was exceptionally large, far beyond the sitting accommodation of the room in which they were to be received. Mr. Chaplin accordingly gave instructions that the representatives of the press were to be admitted before the members of the deputation, so that they might have no difficulty in securing the best places. Several of the M.P.'s present welcomed the innovation, but some of the farmers, who had previously been unburdening their souls about the "shabby way newspapers treat all agricultural questions," did not appear to fall in so cordially with the change, especially those of them who had to stand for nearly a couple of hours.—*English Paper.*

## MR. GLADSTONE AS A CONSTABLE.

The Constableship of Deal Castle, which is in the gift of the Queen herself, has become vacant by the death of Lord Sydney. There is no emolument, but the Constable gets for nothing a charming seaside residence. It is to be offered to Mr. Gladstone, the captaincy being in the gift of the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, Earl Granville. The castle is one of three built in that neighborhood by Henry VIII. for the protection of the coast.

# QUESTIONS & ANSWERS.

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

## LEGAL.

(ONTARIO.)

### THE COLLECTION OF WAGES.

Subscriber, Cobourg, Ont.—Q—1. If A hires his son to B by the month, to whom should the wages be paid? 2. If B pays the wages to A's son for a term of six months, and the boy leaves without notice, can A claim the wages from B, the boy leaving on account of murderous threats and constant rows? Ans.—1. To A, apparently. 2. Not necessarily, and it is not at all likely that he could legally succeed in making good such a claim.

### PROVISION FOR WIDOW—RESPONSIBILITY OF EXECUTORS.

Old Subscriber, Prince Albert, Ont.—Q—1. A makes a will to the effect that his wife for her maintenance shall have the interest accruing from all moneys belonging to the estate. The testator is now dead. 1. Can the widow claim legally interest due prior to A's death? 2. A in his will instructs his executors (for the benefit of the estate) to expend all moneys not otherwise needed in the purchase of real estate or mortgages thereon. Can the executors do this legally, and not be accountable for losses should any occur? Ans.—1. No. 2. Yes.

### HORSE SALE AND WARRANTY.

Old Subscriber, Binbrook, Ont.—Q—A sells a horse to B for $160. A represents the horse sound to the best of his knowledge. A has proof that the horse has never been lame; also proof that B bought the horse for the said money. B was to pay $60 inside of a week, and B gave A a note for forty dollars at four months. B keeps the horse a few days and tries to return him. A refuses to take back the horse. B complains the horse is lame, also he got disappointed about getting money. 1. If B goes to a veterinary surgeon and he pronounces the horse unsound can B return the horse? 2. In selling a horse for $100 does that warrant the horse? 3. What steps should A take to secure the money? Ans.—1. No. 2. Not necessarily. A should first demand it, and, failing compliance, should then bring an action for its recovery.

### ENTAIL.

A Constant Reader, Melbourne, Ont.—Q.—About the year 1842 A, by the death of his father, came into possession of entailed property and undertook to pay his father's debts; but finding he could not, he sold the property to his eldest brother B, who was not a legal heir. A died in 1887 without a will. 1. Is the entailment cut off? 2. If so, can B or his assigns hold the property? 3. If not, should it come to A's eldest son or be equally divided between A's widow and children? 4. If so, what steps should be taken to recover the property? Ans.—To be in a position to answer you we should certainly have considerable information beyond that given. But the details requisite in order to legal advice in this matter should be given a solicitor in personal consultation, and his professional advice obtained thereon.

### RENT PAYABLE.

L. R., Ont.—Q.—I rented a farm for a term of five years at $250. The third year I only had $150 worth of produce to sell. I paid $100 on rent and all the rent in full for the term (except that year). The farm has not paid its way since I worked it. The term has expired and I have moved off. Can the landlord lawfully claim the talance of $55? Ans.—Yes.

### A NARROW HIGHWAY.

Reader, Warburton, Ont.—Q.—Kindly let me know what course to pursue and to whom I shall apply in order to get a town line road opened the lawful width (66 feet), which has been fenced in to 33 feet. I have notified the township councils, but they have refused to act. Can I compel them to open it? Ans.—You would do well to go to a solicitor and instruct him personally, and then be advised by him as to your rights in the premises, and what action, if any, should be taken. We could not undertake to advance an opinion without knowing more about the facts.

### NO WILL—DISTRIBUTION OF PROPERTY.

Old Subscriber, Yeovil, Ont.—Q—A woman dies leaving no children and making no will, and only one brother living. 1. Will he heir all? 2. Or will a deceased's sister or brother's children come in for their father or mother's share, which would have been coming to them if living? Ans.—As between the brother and the children of a deceased brother or sister the estate would go in two equal shares—one to the brother, and the other to the children of such deceased brother or sister.

### A DITCHING AWARD.

Old Subscriber, Windsor, Ont.—Q.—I wish to know if one farmer has the power of getting an engineer and forcing three of his neighbors to make a ditch for his benefit, when the three do not need it, said ditch going through the farms of his neighbors. And if he has the power, can the municipal council compel them to do it by only giving about six weeks notice? Ans.—The respective rights of the parties cannot be fairly judged from your statement alone. If a municipal engineer's award should be made in the premises and you should find yourself affected by it and be dissatisfied, you would be entitled to take an appeal (within fifteen clear days from the filing thereof) to the county court judge.

### A MAIL CARRYING CONTRACT.

A. F. P., Ont.—Q.—A has a contract for carrying Her Majesty's mail. A dies leaving a widow whom we will call B hereafter. B engages C (her son-in-law) to carry the mail for the rest of the term. C carries the mail for one month, when B receives a letter from D, (who is one of the executors of A's estate, and also one of the sureties on A's mail contract) stating that they (the sureties) had engaged E to carry the mail for the rest of the term. E is also one of the executors of A's estate. Can the sureties engage E to carry the mail contrary to B's wish, it being only a benefit to B when C carries it, as B then furnishes the horse and rig. Ans.—As between the sureties and E we should decide in favor of the former.

### REAL ESTATE SALE BY ADMINISTRATRIX.

Subscriber, New York, U. S.—Q—Husband was suddenly killed, and left some property but no will. I have three children all under age. Took out letters of administration. It now becomes necessary in order to pay off debts and support myself and children to dispose of the real estate. Can I sell it and give a clear title in the ordinary way? Property situated in Ontario. Ans.—No. It may, however, be satisfactorily arranged and substantially the same result brought about. There are certain legal steps and formalities to be observed, and to have the same attended to in the regular way it will be necessary to employ an Ontario solicitor.

### MORTGAGE SALE AND EJECTMENT.

O. J. O., Ont.—Q—1. A holds mortgage against B's farm and forecloses for default of payment, and sells farm by auction and gets his lawyer to bid in the farm for the exact cost of mortgage and interest, and in eight weeks after sells farm for $700 more than it fetched at the sale. B paid A $25.00 on account, and, soon after first sale, bought to redeem farm by paying mortgage and cost which B failed in doing. Can B claim the $700 or the $25? 2. A serves B with a writ of ejectment which wrongly describes the farm, i.e., Lot 7, in fifth instead of lot 7, in first concession. Can A forcibly eject B on this writ? If so, how long after B is served before A can do so—B being determined to remain as long as possible on account of 100 hives bees in cellar, which, if taken out before the proper time, would perish with the cold and spring dwindle, etc. B has never taken any steps in the matter. 3. If A ejects B, which he threatens to do on this writ, can B claim damages for loss of bees, etc? The writ was served on 13th March. 4. If A cannot eject on the above paper will he have to serve a second paper, and if so, how long after serving before B will have to leave premises? 5. What is the usual amount of cost to forcibly eject a farmer from former property, and who will be expected to pay the costs in this case? Ans.—1. We cannot see that you are entitled to do so. 2, 3, 4 and 5. You should place the matter in the hands of a solicitor without further delay. It would have been better for you had you done so long ago. However, something may still be done, and you should employ a lawyer at once.

### TRESPASSING POULTRY.

Subscriber, Norval, Ont.—Q.—If a neighbor's fowls come in on your property and destroy the crop what redress can you have? If, after notifying they still persist can you shoot the fowls and geese by leaving them lying? Ans.—The latter part of sec. 3 of the Revised Statute respecting "pounds" provides that if the owner of geese or other poultry refuses or neglects to prevent the same from trespassing on his neighbor's premises after a notice in writing has been served upon him of their trespass, then the owner of such poultry may be brought before any justice of the peace and fined such sum as the justice directs. This act is in force in every township, city, town and incorporated village in Ontario, unless it has been varied or provisions have been made by by-laws passed under the authority of sec. 490 of the Municipal Act. You cannot legally shoot the poultry as suggested.

### PARENTAL CUSTODY OF AN INFANT.

Reader From Childhood, Ont.—Q.—Am a married woman, and have a baby about seven months old. If I leave my husband on account of his violent temper, (I do my best to please him in every way, and am careful of his money) can I claim my baby and what I had before my marriage in the way of my own clothes and house linen, etc? Ans.—By the common law "a father is entitled to the custody and control of his children until the age of twenty-one years," and "the mother has no legal power over her child in the father's lifetime, at least as against the father, unless delivered into her custody by the court" But by the revised statute of Ontario respecting infants the High Court or Surrogate Court, or any judge of either court may, upon the application of the mother of an infant (who may so apply without next friend, make such order as the court or judge sees fit regarding the custody of the infant, and the right of access thereto of either parent, having regard to the welfare of the infant, and to the conduct of the parents, and to the wishes as well of the mother as of the father, and may afterwards alter, vary or discharge the order on the application of either parent, or, after the death of either parent, or any guardian under the act, and in every case may make such order respecting the costs of the mother and the liability of the father for the same, or otherwise as to costs as the court or judge may think just. You are entitled to retain your clothes, linen, &c.

### SCHOOL TRUSTEES' POWERS — PROTESTANT CHILDREN AND A CATHOLIC TEACHER.

W. C., Ont.—Q.—My neighbors desire me to ask the *Witness* if the trustees of a large Protestant school section can engage a Roman Catholic teacher, there being only two Catholic families in the section; and, if it is legal, can they compel the attendance of Protestant children, they claiming the law to be compulsory? Ans.—The trustees may legally provide a Roman Catholic teacher for the school, and, although a Protestant cannot lawfully be required to attend a Roman Catholic school, the attendance of such children at the public school in question is required by the Public Schools Act according to the general rule laid down there. Sections 209 and 210 of the Act may be of interest as having to do with this matter of compulsory education. Sec. 209 provides that "the parent or guardian of every child not less than seven years nor more than thirteen years of age is required to cause such child to attend a public school, or any other school in which elementary instruction is given, for a period of one hundred days in each public school year, unless there be some reasonable excuse for non-attendance." 210: "A child shall not be required to attend a public school if such child is under sufficient elementary instruction in some other manner, or if such child has been prevented attending school by sickness or other unavoidable cause, or if there is no public school which such child can attend within two miles, measured according to the nearest road from the residence of such child, if under the age of nine, and within three miles if over that age." The succeeding sections 211-218 also bear upon the subject.

## MEDICAL.

*Letters for this department should be addressed "Medical Editor, Witness, Montreal.' Should a subscriber ask any question which is not suitable for publication a reply will be sent by mail if a stamped addressed envelope and $1.00 physician's fee be enclosed with such question.*

Enquirer, Ont.—Ans.—Your question is quite unsuitable for publication. See notice at head of this column.

### PERSPIRING HANDS.

R. W., Hamilton.—Q.—I am troubled with perspiring hands. They are wet nearly all the time; have taken several blood purifiers and tonics but receive no benefit. Am of regular habits and have a fair appetite. Please give me a remedy. Ans.—Attend to general rules of health. Bathe the hands in very hot water with tannin or else in a weak tea (very hot) of common hemlock bark or alum.

### CONSTIPATION—IMPAIRED DIGESTION.

X. Y. Z., (Subscriber).—Q—1. What is good to cure constipation? 2. What will remove sunken or puffy marks under the eyes? 3. What is the cause of these marks? Ans.—1. Drink freely of flaxseed tea (seeds and all) daily, also avoid rich food, pickles, strong tea, &c. 2 and 3. Good digestion and careful hygienic habits.

### VALVULAR AFFECTION OF THE HEART.

Reader, Englewood, Ill., U. S.—Q.—Is valvular weakness of the heart especially dangerous, and can it be cured? Would you advise treatment by electricity from the hands of a professional medical electrician for such a trouble? Ans.—Electricity may help general health, and thus benefit the heart. Could not say what would be best for you without a consultation; but attention to diet and regimen will surely do you good.

### SCARLET FEVER.

A. L. B., Elgin, N. B.—Q.—Please tell me a sure cure, if there is any, for the scarlet fever? Ans.—The fever requires but little beyond fresh air. Frequent changes of sheets and personal clothing, and a milk or farinaceous diet. The complications require skilled attendance. The sore throat can be relieved by the use of homœopathic belladonna and mercurius corrosivus.

### CAPILLARY TROUBLE.

J. Y. M., Hamilton.—Q.—My scalp is troubled with dandruff, and my hair is commencing to fall out. I have been washing my head twice a week for three months, and using a salve recommended by barbers, which is of no use. Please prescribe a cure in the *Witness*, and greatly oblige an old reader. Ans.—Wash the scalp in soft water with castile soap, and when nearly dried rub into the roots of the hair ten or fifteen drops of common coal oil. Do this two or three times a week.

### QUINZY—LARGE TONSILS.

T. M., Ottawa, Ont.—Q—I am a girl, 15 years old; have had quinzy every year for some time. Have very large tonsils. 1. Do you think that would cause it. 2. Would you advise me to have them diminished, and in what way? 3. What ought the operation of cutting them off to cost? Would you please give me something for removing freckles from the skin. My parents have taken your valuable paper for 20 years. Ans.—1, 2 and 3. The best treatment for you would be to have the tonsils removed, which should not cost more than $25. A weak solution of corrosive sublimate and spirits of salt, which a chemist can make up for you, may help you—three grains of the corr

# THE ONTARIO ELECTIONS.

## HOW THE PARTIES STAND.

*(Special Correspondence of the Witness.)*

TORONTO, April 25.

The general elections, will, it is generally believed, be held early in June. This has been so frequently stated and not once denied that it may be taken for granted. It is so taken by all parties throughout the Province. I say "all parties," because there are nominally four in the field, the old Liberals and old Conservatives, the "New Party," and the "Equal Rights" party. The New Party is the one formerly led by the Rev. Dr. Sutherland, but left by him to other leaders in view of the near approach of the General Conference of the Methodist Church, of which Dr. Sutherland is Missionary Secretary. Many of the Methodist laity and clergy are good Liberals; many others are good Conservatives, and neither Liberals nor Conservatives care to pay Dr. Sutherland a high salary for his services to the church, and then have him spend his time in "pitching into" them. The doctor is a good fighter, and a good fighter makes enemies of those whom he assails. The prospect is that, in spite of its spirited but unsuccessful campaign in West Lambton, the "new" party will practically be a cipher in the approaching contest. No leader has been chosen in Dr. Sutherland's place, and it is not unlikely that the organization will be allowed to lapse.

THE "EQUAL RIGHTS" MOVEMENT

is on a different footing and will have more influence on the result. It was started, and was for some time kept up, as a movement, and not as a political party. As a movement it has been more or less of a success, and as a movement it might have continued to be a success. But the temptation to enter politics by riding on its waves was in the case of some of its prominent members too strong to be resisted. Mr. Clendennan, the Conservative candidate in West York, has been in it from the beginning. So has Mr. Bell, the Equal Rights candidate for Toronto, and so has Mr. Hughes, the Conservative candidate for Peel. In Centre Bruce the Conservative Convention made no nomination, and left the Equal Rights Association to make one. The candidate chosen is Mr. Alexander Shaw, Conservative ex M. P. for South Bruce. Of course the Conservative "Equal Right" delegates will go home to vote and work for him, and the Liberal "Equal Rights" men will go home to vote and work against him. All this is going to turn the Equal Rights movement into a farce if it is not stopped in some way, and it is not easy to see how a stop can be put to it. It is not likely that Principal Caven, who is a warm personal friend and political supporter of Mr. Mowat, will stand quietly by and see his powder used to blow Mr. Mowat up. He will, no doubt, be heard from soon, and when he speaks he does so to some purpose. He has done the Mowat Government harm which no one but him can undo, and he is not the man to be forced in a false position without an effort to put himself right. It is useless to speculate on the result of the election, the conditions being so uncertain. The most uncertain of all is the new manhood suffrage voters' list, and next to it is the amount of "bolting" the Liberals will do under the influence of the Equal Rights propaganda. With the old franchise, and on its legislative and administrative record, the Mowat Government could not have been shaken. If it is overthrown now the overthrow will be due to the propaganda referred to, and the successor of Mr. Mowat will not adopt any new departure of any moment in relation to either French schools or separate schools.

TORONTO UNIVERSITY

will soon be under process of restoration, I mean the building, for the corporation itself has lost none of its vigor through the fire. The plans of the restored building have now been completed, and will be submitted for approval at once to the teaching faculty and to the Senate. This is a change of management which will, if honestly worked out, introduce a better feeling into University circles than has for some time past made itself felt there. Within the past few years a body, created by order-in-council and not by statute, known as the "Board of Trustees," has assumed to be the sole adviser of the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council in all matters of financial administration. At its instance the Government have entered into contracts involving large expenditures, without ever consulting the Senate in the matter. This encroachment on its ancient and statutory prerogative the Senate seemed inclined to resent, and the manifestation of an inclination has been in this case enough. There is no reason why trustees and Senate should not work harmoniously together if both bodies agree to respect each other's prerogatives, but it is safe to predict that the Senate will never again allow its functions to lapse in any matter relating to university extension. With a better feeling within the University and more cordiality between it and other universities, the Provincial institution might easily become popular in a sense in which that term has never yet been applicable to it. As the time for the meeting of the annual conferences of the Methodist church approaches one cannot well forget that these annual conferences elect the members of the General Conference, which meets next September. The last general conference declared the university policy of the church to be the federation of Victoria University with the University of Toronto; owing now to one obstacle, now to another, this policy has never been carried out, and it becomes a deeply interesting question whether the next general conference will ratify or renew it. Both parties seem confident, and both parties, while ostensibly doing nothing, will strain every nerve to secure the choice of men favorable to their views. There is no chance of predicting just now, the result is so uncertain, but whatever it be this time the church is likely to fail in unanimously with the decision of the Conference. They did this in the case of the late union, and now no one questions the wisdom of the union policy. So it will be hereafter with the educational policy. It makes, perhaps, little difference to the public at large what that policy is, but it does make a good deal of difference whether it is carried out heartily or supinely. There is need for all that the great Methodist church can do in the work of higher education, and that work can and will be well done whether the policy be federation or independence.

## THE JESUITS' INCORPORATION.

Judge Mathieu has rendered judgment in Montreal maintaining the answer in law to the exception to the form in the Jesuit-*Mail* case. He held that the Jesuits had been legally incorporated, and consequently had the right to sue before the courts; that the Provincial Legislature can enact laws relative to the incorporation of companies for provincial purposes; that the Jesuits' incorporation was for provincial purposes; that the Legislature can form a corporation of persons who previously did not enjoy their civil rights, and can give the enjoyment of such rights to those who did not possess them before. Also that the incorporation of the Jesuits was not contrary to the Imperial Statutes now in force in this province, and that if the Jesuits hold or teach doctrines subversive of the fundamental laws of the kingdom they can be held legally accountable to the courts and punished under the provisions of the law. In that case there might even be a reason for the Legislature to abrogate their act of incorporation.

## MONTREAL NEWS.

DR. SULLIVAN, the Episcopal Bishop of Algoma, is on a visit to the city.

PREMIER MERCIER has refused to tackle the liquor question until after the new elections.

LORD STANLEY, the Governor General, has received the honor of the LL.D. degree from McGill University.

THE WORKINGMEN of this city have successfully inaugurated their season's agitation in favor of the eight hours' day system.

A CARTER was thrown from his waggon by a mettlesome horse on Friday night, and instantly killed in one of the leading streets.

SEVERAL COMPLAINTS have been made to the Roman Catholic Archbishop of the interference of parish priests in provincial politics.

ALL THE ATHLETIC ORGANIZATIONS of the city have already made a start for the summer season, and the programmes of sports have been definitely arranged.

ALL THE BAKERS of the city have declared in favor of a spot cash trade. Several of the leading bakers have on their books as much as $20,000 in outstanding accounts.

NO LESS than twelve separate sets of expropriation commissioners are now at work in the city, and their investigations involve several millions' worth of valuable property.

SIR DONALD SMITH presided on Saturday at the annual dinner of the Mock Parliament, at which the Ministerial and Opposition leaders of the Quebec Legislature were the principal guests.

NO APPOINTMENT has yet been made to the vacant shrievalty of Montreal in succession to the late Mr. Chauveau. Mr. L. O. David, M.P.P., and the Hon. L. H. Tuibaudeau are the first favorites.

THE MONTREAL HARBOR COMMISSIONERS each receive a fee of $5 for their attendance at every meeting of the Board. This is the only means by which a quorum can be permanently ensured for the transaction of public business.

ALD. G. W. STEPHENS, popularly known in Montreal as "watch-dog Stephens," has been asked to run for the city of Montreal in the Quebec Legislature on a strictly independent ticket, and has taken three days to consider his decision.

A YOUNG FRENCHMAN suffering from disease of the throat went to a dentist on Saturday to have a tooth extracted, but insisted on having the operation performed with gas. Nitrous oxide gas was administered, and as soon as the tooth was pulled he fell back in the chair dead.

MR. MARK CAMPBELL, an old official of the Court House, has just passed away at the age of 68. He was an old patriot, and was imprisoned with the leaders of the rebellion in 1837 when a mere boy for acting as secretary to one of the committees. He never married, and leaves an estate of $30,000 to his sister and nieces.

THE EXHIBITION of the Royal Canadian Academy has been successfully opened in Montreal with a splendid collection of pictures. "The Angelus" still lies in bond at the Bank of Montreal, but will probably be exhibited in the Art Gallery in the course of a few days.

AN ITALIAN wire worker has been sent by the Coroner for trial for causing the death of a French-Canadian named Auguste Blache during a drunken quarrel in a Lachine hotel. The unfortunate man was fatally stabbed in the thigh with a pocket knife, and amputation failed to save his life.

PROVINCIAL POLITICS just now form the absorbing topic of interest in Montreal. The Quebec House is to be dissolved this week, and the Premier has fixed the new elections for June 14th. The Ministerialists, headed by Mr. Mercier, are in daily session with their supporters and are making desperate efforts to sweep the constituencies to ensure a return to power with a largely increased following. Mr. Taillon, the Opposition leader, is to have the active support of the Conservative benches in the Dominion House.

A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN named Thomas Kimber, hailing from Topsham, Exeter, England, has mysteriously disappeared in this city. He came to Canada by the SS. "Sarnia" on the 11th inst., and after taking up his quarters at a city hotel seems to have indulged in a bout of heavy drinking for several days. Suddenly he disappeared, and on his room being forced open the bed clothes and carpet were found saturated in human blood, while a razor was also picked up covered with blood and hair. The case is engaging the active attention of the police, but as yet no clue has been obtained.

## GENERAL SIR DANIEL LYSONS, G.C.B.

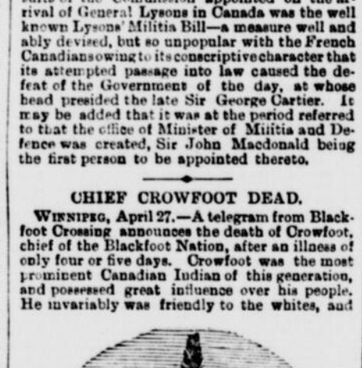
General Sir Daniel Lysons, G.C.B., who has been appointed to be Constable of the Tower, in succession to the late Lord Napier of Magdala, was a son of the late Rev. Daniel Lysons, F.R.S., of Hempstead Court, Gloucester. He was born in 1816, and educated at Shrewsbury School, and in 1834 he entered the army, joining the First Royals. Promotion did not come quickly to him, by any means. It was ten years before he became captain, and eight more before he gained his majority. Thenceforward, however, service and honors followed thick upon him. He served throughout the Crimean War, and became Lieutenant-Colonel in 1854, and Colonel the year after. In 1861, when the "Trent" affair threatened danger, he came to Canada to organize the militia, and for six

GENERAL SIR DANIEL LYSONS, G.C.B., Constable of H.M. Tower.

years remained in this country as Deputy Quartermaster General. Returning home, he was in 1868 appointed—being now a Major General—to command a brigade in Malta. He afterwards held similar appointments at Aldershot and in the North of England. One of the results of the Commission appointed on the arrival of General Lysons in Canada was the well known Lysons' Militia Bill—a measure well and ably devised, but so unpopular with the French Canadians owing to its conscriptive character that its attempted passage into law caused the defeat of the Government of the day, at whose head presided the late Sir George Cartier. It may be added that it was at the period referred to that the office of Minister of Militia and Defence was created, Sir John Macdonald being the first person to be appointed thereto.

## CHIEF CROWFOOT DEAD.

WINNIPEG, April 27.—A telegram from Blackfoot Crossing announces the death of Crowfoot, chief of the Blackfoot Nation, after an illness of only four or five days. Crowfoot was the most prominent Canadian Indian of this generation, and possessed great influence over his people. He invariably was friendly to the whites, and



during the North West rebellion kept his tribe loyal, although they were solicited to join Riel and his red allies. Crowfoot had passed the allotted three score and ten. He made his will and gave away all his horses, recommended his people to imitate the white man and work on their lands and asked that his brother, Three Bulls, should succeed to the chieftainship.

## NOTES AND NOTICES.

ENGLISH BARLEY.—The Government, for convenience of prompt distribution, has placed a few cars of prize prolific two-rowed barley, just arrived from England, with The Steele Bros. Company, of Toronto, who are prepared to ship it promptly, freight prepaid, to all who remit to them $4 per bag. Each bag contains 112 pounds, and purchasers can obtain any number of bags required. Address, "The Steele Bros. Co., Toronto."—*Mail*, April 17th.

THE WATEROUS STEAM FIRE ENGINE is gaining daily in popularity. Last month three of their No. 5, city size, were sold to the City of St. Paul, and one of the smaller size to a New York house. This month leads off with a large No. 5 to the City of Buffalo; a No. 2 to Fairfax, Minn.; a No. 2 to Madison, Minn.; and still another to Appleton, Minn.; while the Michigan State Penitentiary at Marquette takes a No. 1 hose cart. The following No. 1 hose carts have been placed in Canada within a year:—Two each to Simcoe and Lakefield, one each to Bobcaygeon, Teeswater, Namianco, B.C., Shelburne, Carleton Place, Aylmer, Parry Sound, Winnipeg, Man., and Collingwood. The town of Simcoe has two engines, Lakefield, Bobcaygeon and Parry Sound, each one.

# COMMERCIAL.

WITNESS OFFICE, Monday, April 28.

## FINANCIAL.

Financial circles have been dull during the week, there having been no especial activity in any branch, nor any great change in rates.

The market is about steady. Call loans on stocks are made at 5 percent and time loans at 6 to 7 percent.

The rates of Sterling are about the same as last week. Round amounts of sixty day bills between banks are quoted at 109¼ to 109 5-32, and of demand bills at 109⅞ to 109 7-16. On remcy drafts on New York are drawn at about 1-32 discount. The counter rates are about ⅛ higher all around.

The stock market has been quiet and inactive even so far as bank stocks are concerned. A fair amount of business has been done in Gas, Montreal Street and Canadian Pacific at firm prices. Telegraph inactive, but about steady.

The following are to-day's sales:

Morning sales:—6 Peoples' Bank, 92½; 90 Molsons 161; 1 Merchants, 145½; 5 Bank of Montreal (ex-div.), 228; 56 Montreal Street Railway, 206½; 25 at 207; 25 at 207½; 14 at 207¾; 40 Gas, 211½; 200 Canadian Pacific, 77½; 100 at 77¾; 795 at 77; 870 at 77¼; 25 at 77⅜.

Afternoon sales:—2 Peoples, 99½; 2 Telegraph, 96; 12 at 95; 131 Montreal Street Railway, 267; 1 Gas, 213; 300 Canadian Pacific, 77½; 890 at 77⅜.

## THE STATE OF TRADE.

The wholesale Trade shows a decided improvement since our last report, as a result of the beautiful weather which has generally prevailed during the past week. The spring is opening early and the benefits are very perceptible. Navigation is now open and the demand for both grain and flour for export and shipment to the Lower Provinces is good, and prices are very steady indeed. Of business in Manitoba the Winnipeg *Commercial* says:—Business at the banks has been of about the average nature and at steady rates, and there is very little likelihood of a change in discount figures. All the monetary institutions appear anxious enough to do business at the old rates, on anything like good security. There has been considerable business in mortgage loans on city property, and in this business there is even a disposition to cut interest rates. Some loans have recently been made at very low rates, which would indicate that city property is coming to be regarded as very desirable security. It is understood that loans have been made at as low as six percent on choice city property, though the ordinary quotations are 7 to 9 percent and 8 percent for ordinary farm loans, for small loans.

DRY GOODS.—There has been more demand for spring and summer goods, and travellers are sending in repeat orders in quite a number of lines. The city trade has been good. Payments are much improved.

IRON AND HARDWARE.—The market for pig iron is weak and the demand is very small. Small lots are selling at about quotations. Bar iron is also easy at $2.40. Canada plates are weak.

Coltness, $26.00; Calder, $26.00; Langloan, $27; Summerlee, $25.50; Gartsherrie, $25.00; Dalmellington, $23 to $24; Eglinton, $21 to $22; Carnbroe, $22 to $23.00. Bar Iron, per 100 lbs.—Ord. Crown, $2.65; Swedes, $3.75 to $4.00; Lowmoor, $5.25; Hoops and Bands, $2.75; Block tin, $24 to $25. Copper, per lb.—Ingot, 15c; Sheets, 14c to 20c; Canada plates, good brands, $3 to $3.25. Tin plate—Coke, $4.25; Charcoal, $4.50. Lead, per 100 lbs.—Pig, $3.90; Sheets, $5.00 to $5.50; Shot, $6.00; Lead pipe, $5.25; Zinc, sheets, $6.00 to $6.25; Spelter, $6.00; Remelted, $1.00; Russian sheet iron, per lb., 10c to 10½c.

NAILS are still easy with jobbers cutting to $2.65 for ordinary cut, and $2.85 and up for steel cut. Horse shoe nails are quiet at $3.65 to $3.75 as to size of lot.

LEATHER.—Business is dull for all descriptions. The quotations are: Spanish sole, B. A. No. 1, 20c to 22c; Spanish sole, B. A., No. 2, 17½c to 18c; Spanish sole, ordinary No. 1, 18¼c to 19c; Spanish sole, ordinary No. 2, 16c to 17c; China sole No. 1, 18c; China sole No. 2, 16½c; Slaughter sole, No. 1, 22c to 23c; English oak sole, 43c to 44c; Rough, light, 18c to 20c; harness, ordinary, 20c to 25c; harness, extra finish, 25c to 28c; Upper, waxed light, 26c to 28c; Upper, waxed, medium and heavy, 24c to 27c; Upper, grained long, 27c to 30c; Upper, Scotch grained, 28c to 32c; Buff, 10c to 13c; Pebbled Cow, 10c to 13c; Glazed Cow, 10c to 12c; Splits, medium, 14c to 18c; Splits, junior, 12c to 14c; Splits, calf, 22c to 25c; Calfskins, light, 40c to 45c; do. heavy, 45c to 50c; do. French, $1.05 to $1.20; Kipskins, English, 60c to 70c; Patent cow, 15c to 16c; Kid, French, $10 to $20.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Business continues quiet; manufacturers being busy on fall samples.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—Business in drugs and chemicals is less dull but is still far from being active. The following are the quotations: Bleaching powder, $2.25 to $2.50; bicarb. soda, $2.75 to $3.00; sal soda, $1 to $1.15; caustic soda, $2.00 to $2.25; soda ash, $1.30 to $1.50; chlorate potash, 22c to 25c; alum, $1.50 to $1.75; copperas, 80c to 90c; sulphur flour, $2.25 to $2.50; sulphur roll, $1.90 to $2; sulphate of copper, $6.00 to $7; white sugar of lead, 8c to 12c; brown sugar of lead, 7c to 10c; bich. potash, 9c to 11c; bich. soda, 7c to 9c; logwood, per 100 lbs., $2 to $2.25; sumac, Sicilian, $67 to $70; prus. potash, yellow, 25c to 26c; Cutch, 7c to 7½c; Gambier, 8c to 8½c; Madras indigo, 60c to 80c; Quinine (Eng.), 52c to 55c; do. German, 45c to 50c; opium, $4.25 to $4.50; morphia, $1.90 to $2; glycerine, 24c to 25c; carbolic acid, 55c to 60c; iodide potash, $3.75 to $4; gum arabic, 65c to $1.25; tartaric acid, 53c to 55c; cream tartar, 35c.

PETROLEUM is steady at quotations:—Canadian in car-lots, one month storage, 13c; American car-lots, 23c; 10 brl. lots, 24c; 5 brl. lots, 24½c; single barrels, 25c.

COAL is dull. The following are the quotations for to-day:—Anthracite, $6 for stove, $6 for chestnut, $5.75 for egg and $5.75 for furnace per 2,000 lbs. We quote to-day:—Scotch grate, $6.00 per ton; Scotch steam, $6.00 per gross ton; Lower ports grate, $5.50 per net ton, and Lower ports steam, $4.00 to $4.25 per 2,240 lbs.

HIDES AND SKINS are firmer. The latest prices are as follows:—Toronto No. 1, 6c; Toronto No. 2, 5½c; Hamilton No. 1, 5½c to 6c; Hamilton No. 2, 4½c to 5c; Western buff and upper No. 1, 5½c to 6c; Western buff, hands No. 2, 5c to 5½c; heavy steers, 9c to 10½c; bulls, heavy, 5½c to 9c; dry hides, 10c to 11c; calfskins, Chicago, 8c to 8½c; green butchers' No. 1, 4½c; No. 2, 3½c. Calfskins, 7c per lb.; sheepskins, $1 to $1.25; lambskins, each, 90c. Clips, 15c each.

## MONTREAL STOCK MARKET.

*(Furnished by MacDougall Bros., Brokers)*

MONTREAL, April 26.

| Bank Stocks. | Buyer p.c. | Seller p.c. | Div'd last dividend | Par value of shares. | Amount paid up. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Montreal | 228 | 226½ | 5 | $200 | all |
| Ontario | 123½ | 122 | 3 | 100 | all |
| Peoples | 99½ | 97½ | 3 | 50 | all |
| Molsons | 162 | 161 | 4 | 50 | all |
| Toronto | 230 | 224½ | 4 | 100 | all |
| Merchants | 146½ | 144 | 3½ | 100 | all |
| Eastern Townships | 140 | 132 | 3½ | 50 | all |
| Union | 96 | 91 | 3 | 50 | all |
| Commerce | 128½ | 128 | 3½ | 50 | all |
| Jacques Cartier | | 91 | 3 | 25 | ..... |
| Hochelaga | 100 | 99½ | 3 | 100 | ..... |
| British N. A. | | | 3½ | £50 | ..... |
| National | | | | 30 | ..... |
| Ville Marie | | | 3½ | 100 | ..... |
| Intercolonial Coal | | 129 | 4 | 40 | ..... |
| Montreal Telegraph Co | 96 | 95 | 3 | 100 | ..... |
| Richelieu & Ontario Nav | 64 | 63½ | 5 | 50 | all |
| City Passenger Railway | 207 | 206 | 6 | 40 | all |
| Montreal Gas Co | 211½ | 211 | | 100 | ..... |
| Canada Shipping Co | 79 | 78½ | 1 | 100 | ..... |
| Canadian Pacific Ry | 78 | 77 | | 100 | ..... |
| " L. G. Bonds | 110 | 109 | | £ 5 | ..... |
| Canada North-West Land | 83 | 81 | | 100 | ..... |
| Canada Cotton | | 45 | | 100 | ..... |
| Dundas Cotton | 90 | 75 | | 100 | ..... |
| Montreal Cotton | 90 | 80 | | 100 | ..... |
| Canada Cott. Bds | | | | 100 | ..... |
| Stormont Cotton | | | | 100 | ..... |
| Hochelaga Cotton, xd | | | | | ..... |
| Bank of Montreal x-d | 225 | 223½ | | | ..... |
| Commerce x.d | | | | | ..... |

## GRAIN AND FLOUR.

GRAIN.—The markets are very strong in sympathy with the English markets, which have advanced. The stocks of wheat are lower at the present time than they have been for a long time; 92c per bushel is being paid in the interior of Manitoba for No. 1 hard, and 107½c is bid at Port Arthur, Ont., which is equivalent to $1.17 in Montreal. Coarse grain is steady. We quote:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat, No. 1 hard Manitoba | $1.15 to $1.17 |
| No. 2 do do do | nominal |
| Peas, per 66 lbs | .74½ to .73 |
| Oats | .33 to .34 |
| Corn, in bond | .00 to .00 |
| Barley | .40 to .45 |

FLOUR.—The market is strong and active, both for export and home consumption. The British markets are very strong and sales of 600 sacks for Glasgow at an advance inside of the month of three shillings is reported, besides the advantage in the lower rates of freight. The Lower Provinces are strong bidders and have been splendid buyers so far. The city demand is good, and values are strong. 900 barrels Strong Bakers sold at $5.25; 115 Hard Winter Patent, $5.55; 500 Winter Patent $5.25. We quote:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Patent Winter | $5.20 to $5.40 |
| Patent Spring | 5.40 to 5.55 |
| Straight Roller | 4.75 to 5.00 |
| Extra | 4.25 to 4.50 |
| Superfine | 3.75 to 4.00 |
| Fine | 3.25 to 3.50 |
| City Strong Bakers | 5.15 to 5.25 |
| Strong Bakers' | 4.95 to 5.10 |
| Superfine (bags) | 1.95 to 2.00 |
| Extra (bags) | 2.10 to 2.20 |
| Fine (bags) | 1.45 to 1.60 |
| Oatmeal, standard, per bag | 1.80 to 1.90 |
| Oatmeal, granulated | 1.95 to 2.05 |
| Oatmeal, rolled | 1.85 to 1.95 |

## GENERAL PRODUCE.

EGGS.—There has been a fairly good demand for eggs during the week and they have ruled strong at 12½c to 13c.

HOG PRODUCTS.—The market is firm, but only fairly active. The following are the quotations for to-day:—Western Mess, $16.00 to $16.50; Chicago Short Cut, $17.00; Canada Short Cut $17.00; Lard, 8c to 8½c per lb.; bacon, 10½c to 11c; hams, 11½c to 12c.

MAPLE SUGAR AND SYRUP.—There is a fairly large stock of syrup here, but its quality is not exactly what it should be. Fine cans are worth 80c to 85c for local consumption. We quote:—Syrup in cans at 60c to 65c, in wood 5c to 6c per pound, and sugar 7½c to 8c.

FRUIT.—A fairly good distributing trade is being done. The quotations for to-day are as follows:—Valencia oranges, $5.00; Messinas, $3.75 per box of 300; Floridas, $3.75 to $4 per box; bitter, $4.75 per box; apples, $4 to $4.50 and up to $7.00 per barrel; Malaga grapes, $8.00 to $8.50; lemons, $2.75 to $3.50; cocoanuts, $5 per 100; yellow bananas, $3 to $3.50.

## DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER.—There has been some movement of old butter, but at awful prices, from 7c to 10c for butter fit for the Lower Ports. Even new butter is weak, for it is beginning to accumulate before it gets the grass color. New Townships brings 17c to 19c. Old butter is held at about the following prices:—Old fall creamery, 19c to 20c; summer, 14c to 18c; old Townships, 10c to 14c; old Western, 7c to 12c.

## FARMERS' MARKET PRICES—APRIL 25.

There was a fair attendance of farmers at the markets to-day, though not nearly so many were present as on last Friday. With an active demand and rather small supply, the prices of oats and peas advanced considerably, oats being from five to ten cents per bag higher than they were last week, and as the farmers will be busy for some time at their spring work, the price of grain will be fixed by the traders. The prices of potatoes and other roots are without change, onions being being still very high priced as well as of poor quality, but green onions are being offered in considerable quantities at about 10c per bunch, four or five inches in diameter. Rhubarb grown under glass sells at from 5c to 7c per pound; lettuce, 40c to 60c per dozen; radishes 30c to 45c per dozen bunches; good cabbages bring $3 per barrel. Butter and eggs are both very plentiful and cheap. Dressed hogs are higher in price. Pork pieces are unusually plentiful at about 9c per lb.; live fowls and turkeys are getting more plentiful and declining in price, the fowls selling at from 75c to $1 25 per pair, and turkeys at from $1 to $2 each. Maple syrup is very plentiful at about 50c per gallon. The fruit market is active at about former rates. Hay is abundantly supplied at rather lower rates.

The following are to-day's prices:—

GRAIN.—Oats, 30c to 90c per bag; peas, 80c to $1 per bush.; buckwheat, 45c to 50c do.; beans, $1.50 to $2 do.

DRESSED HOGS, POULTRY, &c.—Dressed hogs, 7½c per lb.; dead turkeys, 14c to 17c per lb.; fowls, 12c to 14c do.; ducks, 15c to 16c do.

ROOTS AND VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, 70c to 90c per bag; Swedish turnips, 50c to 55c do.; onions, $1 to $1.00 per bush.; carrots, 40c to 50c do.; cabbages, $2.00 to $3.00 do. per brl.; beets, 35c per bushel; parsnips, 60c to 80c do.

DAIRY PRODUCE.—Tub butter, 15c to 18c per lb.; ordinary prints, 20c to 22c; superior prints, 30c to 35c; packed eggs, 12c to 14c per dozen; fresh, 15c to 20c.

FRUIT.—Lemons, $3.00 to $3.50 per box; apples, $4.00 to $6.00 per brl.; oranges, $5.25 per case.

HAY AND STRAW.—Hay, $7 to $9 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs.; pressed hay, at 50c to 85c per 100 lbs.; straw, $3.00 to $5 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs. each.

## VIGER COW MARKET.—APRIL 25.

There are about 100 milch cows offered at this market to-day, and the milkmen were present in full force, and as they have been selling a good many of their strippers lately, they were anxious to replace them with fresh cows. Prices of the best cows were decidedly higher than on last Friday, but the thin, starved, milking carrion were dull of sale, and both they and their owners seemed rather dull in spirits. A superior cow sold for $55, and a number of pretty good milkers went at from $45 to $50 each. Common cows sold at about $30 each, and the others at considerably lower prices, but not many of these were sold during the forenoon.

## LIVE STOCK MARKET—APRIL 28.

There were about 250 head of cattle, 700 calves and 160 sheep and lambs offered at the East End Abattoir.

Trade was active and prices had an upward tendency all round, prime beeves selling at about 5½c per lb., with pretty good stock at from 4½c to nearly 5c per lb. A very fine bull sold at 4½c per lb., while the others sold down to 3½c do.; oxen sold at from 3½c to 4½c per lb., and leanish dry cows at from 3c to 3½c do. Milkmen's strippers were very numerous and sold at from $25 to $50 each, or from 3c to 4½c per lb., the general price being about $35 each. A number of good cattle were bought at the stock yards to-day by the Meat Company and a few were bought by shippers. Good calves were in demand at from $5 to $7 each; common calves sold at from $2.25 to $4 each. Sheep are slightly higher in price, the unshorn ones selling at from 5c to 5½c per lb., and those that are shorn about one cent per lb. lower. Fat hogs are slightly higher in price, or from 5½c to nearly 5¾c per lb.

## HORSE MARKET—APRIL 28.

The horse trade has been pretty active of late, as American dealers are busy in anticipation of a probable advance in the tariff. There were shipped from here to the United States last week 213 horses, costing $22,331.50; or an average of $104.84 each. The highest priced large lot were 16 horses, which cost $1,855, and the lowest priced lot were 17 horses, which cost $1,578.

## AMERICAN CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, April 25.—Beeves—Receipts, 180 carloads, or 2,746 head. These arrivals included 100 carloads for exportation, alive and dead; 14 carloads to be sold and 13 carloads for city slaughterers direct. Eight carloads were in the pens besides from previous arrivals. The market ruled dull and slow for all grades, but prices were not quotably lower. A fair clearance of the pens was attained. Poorest to best native steers sold at $4.10 to $4.35 per 100 lbs., with a selected bunch at $4.90; bulls and dry cows at $1.85 and $3.75. Dressed beef firm at 6½c to 7½c per lb. for poor to prime native sides. Latest private cable advices from London and Liverpool quote American steers dull at 11c to 12½c per lb. for the dressed weight, sinking the offal, and American refrigerator beef steady at scant 9c per lb.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—Receipts, including three carloads direct to local slaughterers, were 14 carloads, or 3,108 head. Dealers quote the market steady at unchanged prices. Fair to prime unshorn sheep sold at $6.30 to $7.12½ per 100 lb., clipped do. at $5.50 to $5.75, unshorn yearlings at $6.75 to $7.50, clipped do. at $6 to $6.75, with a selected bunch at $6.90. No spring lambs reported. Dressed mutton steady at 9½c to 11c per lb; dressed yearlings firm at 11c to 13½c.

CHICAGO, April 25.—Cattle—Receipts 10,000 head; shipments, 4,500; market steady and strong; beeves, $4 90 to $6.30; steers, $3.30 to $4.70; stockers and feeders, $2.50 to $4.00; cows, bulls and mixed, $1.75 to $3.50; Texas corn-fed steers $3 to $3.80; grassers, $2.50 to $3. Hogs—Receipts, 17,000 head; shipments, 7,000; market strong, 2½c to 5c higher; mixed, $4 10 to $4.32½; light, $4 10 to $4.35; heavy, $4.10 to $4.40; skips, $3.40 to $3.90.

## BOSTON MARKET.

BOSTON, April 28.—Flour is in moderate demand, and prices are steady. We quote: large and small lots of fine and superfine at $2.60 to $3.50 per barrel; extras and seconds at $4.00 to $4.80; winter wheat clears and straights $4.60 to $5.25; winter wheat patents at $5.25 to $5.75; spring wheat patents, $5.45 to $6.00. Oatmeal is steady at $4.50 to $4.60 per brl. for fine, and $5.20 to $5.30 for cut. Oats are steady on the basis of 36½c to 37c per bushel for No. 2 white in elevators. Bran is held at $17.00 to $17.25 per ton for spring, and $18.25 to $18.50 for winter. Middlings are selling at $18.50 to $21.00 per ton. Butter—We quote Western extra creamery at 20c to 22c; firsts at 16c to 19c; extra imitation creamery, 17½c to 17c; firsts, 15c to 16c; factory, 12½c to 16c for fair to choice; New York and Vermont extra creamery, 20c to 21½c; firsts, 18c to 20c; good to choice dairy, 12c to 20c; fair to good, 10c to 11c; Eastern creamery, 15c to 21c per lb. for good to choice. Cheese—We quote Northern choice at 11½c to 12c per lb.; Western choice, 10½c to 10¾c; Vermont extra, 10½c to 11c; sage, 12c to 12½c. Eggs—Eastern extra, 13c to 14c; Vermont and New Hampshire extra, 13c and 14c; Western, 12c to 13c; Provincial, 11c to 12; Canada, 11c to 13c.

## FOREIGN MARKETS.

NEW YORK, April 28, 2.15 p.m.—Closing—Wheat, 97½c April; 96½c May; 94½c June; 92½c July; 90½c Aug.; 90½c September; 92½c December. Corn, 39½c May; 39½c June; 40½c July; 41c August; 42c Sept. Oats, 32½c May; 29½c June; 30½c July.

LONDON, April 28, 4 p.m.—Consols, 93 1-14 both for money and on account.

LIVERPOOL, April 28, 11.30 a.m.—Spring wheat, nominal; red winter, 6s 11d to 7s; No. 1 California, 7s 1d; corn, 3s 6½d; peas, 5s 4½d; pork, 56s; lard, 32s 6d; bacon, 30s 6d; tallow, 24s 6d; cheese, 54s.

MILWAUKEE April 28, 1.15 p.m.—Closing.—Wheat, 82½c cash; 82½c May; 83½c July.

DULUTH, April 28, 1.15 p.m.—Closing—Wheat, No. 1 hard, 87½c cash; 87½c May; 89½c June; 89c July.

TOLEDO, April 28, 1.15 p.m.—Closing.—Wheat, 90½c cash; 90½c May; 86½c July; 85½c Aug.

ST. LOUIS, April 28, 1.20 p.m.—Closing—Wheat, 86½c cash; 86c April; 86½c May; 85½c June; 83½c to 83½c July; 82½c Aug. Corn, 30½c cash; 30½c April; 29½c May; 30½c June; 30½c July; 31½c Aug.; 31½c Sept.

## OTTAWA MARKETS.

OTTAWA, April 28.—There was a good attendance at the market this morning, and as there was good supplies of the different kinds of produce, business was brisk. The prices remained unchanged from quotations. These were as follows:—Pork, per cwt., $5.50 to $7; beef, per cwt., $5 to $6.50; fresh haddock, per lb., 6c to 7c; codfish, per lb., 5c to 6c; fowl, per pair, 90c to $1; turkeys, per lb., 13c to 18c; potatoes, per bag, 55c to 60c; butter, print, per lb., 22c to 25c; butter, in pails, per pound, 18c to 19c; eggs, per doz., 12c to 14c; cheese, per lb., 11c to 15c; hay, per ton, $11 to $12; straw, per ton, $4 to $6; oats, per bushel, 33c to 34c; pelts, each, 60c to $1.25; hides, per cwt., $2 to $3; wool, per lb., 18c to 20c; apples, per gallon, 20c to 25c; lard, per lb., 10c to 12c; wood, per load, $1.50 to $3; maple syrup, per quart, 23c to 25c; maple sugar, per lb., 13c.

## TORONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO, April 28.—Wheat, spring, No. 1., $1; No. 2, 94c to 95c; red winter, No. 2, 92c to 93c; barley, No. 2, 50c to 52c; No. 3, extra, 47c to 49c; No. 3, 40c to 41c; peas, No. 2, 58c to 60c; oats, No. 2, 35c to 37c; flour, extra, $4.00 to $4.10; straight roller, $4.40 to $4.60. Market generally steady. Sales, straight roller flour at $4.60; No. 1 spring wheat, here at $1: No. 1 hard Manitoba outside at $1.14; No. 2 barley on spot at 50c to 52c; extra No. 3, on spot at 47c to 49c; peas outside at 56c; oats on track at 36c to 37c, and outside at 32½c.

## INGERSOLL MARKETS.

INGERSOLL, Ont., April 28.—White wheat, red fall wheat and spring wheat, 90c to 94c per bush.; barley, 35c to 40c per bush.; peas, 58c to 60c per bush.; oats, 25c to 30c per bush.; corn, 40c to 50c per bush.; buckwheat, 40c to 50c per bush.; rye, 55c to 56c per bush.; bran, $12 to $14 per ton; shorts, $18 to $20 per ton; potatoes, 75c to 90c per bag; onions, $1.25 to $1.50 per bag; live hogs, $4.25 to $4.50 per cwt.; dressed hogs $5.50 to $6.00 per cwt.; hay, $8 per ton; hides, 3c to 4c per lb.; flour, $2.25 to $2.50 per cwt.; oatmeal, $2 to $2.50 per cwt.; cornmeal, $2 to $2.50 per cwt.; butter, tub, 15c to 16c per lb.; do. rolls, 16c to 18c; eggs, 9c to 10c per doz.; lard, 11c 12c per lb.

## HAMILTON MARKETS.

HAMILTON, Ont., April 28.—White wheat, 90c to 92c; red wheat, 88c to 90c; spring wheat, 88c to 90c; peas, 54c to 60c; barley, 40c to 45c; oats, 34c to 35c; corn, 40c to 42c; clover seed, $3.75 to $3.80; timothy seed, $1.50 to $1.75; white wheat flour, per barrel, $4 to $5; strong bakers do., $4 to $5; dressed hogs, per cwt., $6 to $6 25; apples, per bag, $1 to $1.75; dried apples, per lb., 14c to 14½c; potatoes, per bag, 65c to 75c; butter