MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS,

COMMERCIAL REVIEW AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

FORTY-THIRD YEAR. } MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1888. { MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS $1.00 Post-Paid: 4c a Copy.

SUMMARY.

ELEVEN CASES of small-pox have been discovered in Brooklyn during the last few days

THE SENATE of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts has, by a majority of 25 to 8, passed the constitutional prohibition amendment.

ALBANY, N.Y., intends to have a winter carnival this year that will more than rival not only that of St. Paul's, but those which Montreal has had.

THE Socialists attempted to hold a meeting in Trafalgar square on Sunday, but were prevented from doing so by the police, who arrested two of them. There was no disorder.

THE "LANCET" states authoritatively that the Crown Prince is progressing so rapidly towards recovery that he looks forward to returning to Potsdam in the spring.

THERE has been a brush between the British forces at Suakim and the wild Arabs, who are supposed to be Osman Digna's men, in which six friendlies were killed and a number wounded.

MR. WILLIAM O'BRIEN, M.P., editor of *United Ireland*, who has been confined in prison since Oct. 31st was released from Tullamore gaol on Jan. 20th. He is being lionized in Dublin.

THE CLERICAL PARTY in a remote district of the Mexican state of Pueblo have murdered several Freemasons of late, on the sole ground that they are advocates of the re-election of President Diaz.

IT IS STATED that the visiting justices lately recommended that Mr. Blunt be removed to a good cell, and be given a Bible and writing material. This has not been carried out, owing to Balfour's orders.

THE NEW QUEBEC LOAN of £722,000 was put upon the London and Paris money markets on the 18th, and by noon the entire amount had been subscribed in London alone, and the bonds went to 1¼ premium.

EX-SECRETARY LAMER has been confirmed as judge of the United States Supreme Court. Messrs. Dickinson and Vilas have also been confirmed as Postmaster-General and Secretary of the Interior respectively.

MORTGAGE BONDS to the amount of $750,000, forming a first lien on the Algoma branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, were placed on the London money market and instantly absorbed on the 17th instant.

IN A RECENT interview Mr. Parnell said he believed there were serious internal dissensions in the Cabinet. He opposes obstruction and expressed the opinion that the late reductions of Irish rents were insufficient.

L. J. CURTIS, the millionnaire manufacturer of Meriden, Conn., has left $750,000 by his will to the Curtis home for old women and orphans, which he built and maintained at his expense. Episcopal charities get $20,000.

A NEW ANTI SOCIALIST MEASURE to be introduced into the German Reichstag provides in certain cases for expatriation or total loss of citizenship. Another provision is that persons who deny the State the right to exist cannot claim the right to remain German subjects.

THE POPE lately exhorted several Irish Bishops and priests to exert all their influence to restore quietness and respect for the law in Ireland. It is stated that he has recommended the present Government to take the wind out of Gladstone's sails by granting Ireland a moderate measure of Home Rule.

MR. CUNNINGHAM GRAHAM, M.P., and Mr. Burns, the Socialist, have been found guilty of taking a part in an unlawful assembly and sentenced to six months' imprisonment. These gentlemen forced the police to arrest them at Trafalgar square, to test the legality of the proclamation closing it to the public.

PORTUGAL has renounced the protectorate over Dahomey, which it assumed by a treaty concluded in 1885. The efforts of Portugal to control the King of Dahomey and abolish human sacrifices and other barbarous customs have proved unsuccessful, and the Portugese Government has, therefore, renounced the protectorate and declared itself absolved from all responsibility for the future actions of the Dahomese.

CANADIAN.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL CHILDREN of Toronto have contribted nearly $1,500 to the industrial school fund.

MR. H. H. COOK, M.P. for East Simcoe, has been unseated for bribery by agents. He will probably not run again.

IT IS RUMORED that the Liberal opponent to Mr. Macmaster in Glengarry, will be either Mr. Rayside, M.P.P., or Mr. A. F. McIntyre, of Ottawa.

THE FRENCH MINISTRY has unanimously refused to receive M. De Lesseps' application to issue lottery bonds to assist in the completion of the Panama Canal.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY cables that he cannot make a nomination to the Nova Scotia Bishopric, and the Synod will make another attempt to elect its own bishop.

A MAN named Martin was lately caught by the excise officers in Amabel, county of Bruce, in the very act and article of making whiskey in an illicit still. He was fined $100 and sentenced to gaol.

THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Northern Railway are moving with a view to the protection of their interests in the event of any transfer of the road by the bondholders to the Grand Trunk or the C. P. R.

BIG BEAR, the famous Cree chief, whose band committed the Frog Lake massacre, and who commanded the Indians at Frenchman's Butte, and in the fight with Steele's troopers, died at Battleford on the 20th instant.

POLICE MAGISTRATE PARTRIDGE, of Simcoe County, has been dismissed from office on account of indiscretions committed by him through zeal in enforcing the Scott Act. The theory is that the Police Magistrate ought to be a judge not a prosecutor.

THE WORK of enforcing the Scott Act is being pressed forward in Ontario, and no less than fifteen convictions were secured in less than half that number of places last week. At Perth the magistrate discharged a number of cases because the witnesses would not swear that "hop" beer was intoxicating.

THE NEXT BAPTIST CONVENTION to discuss the McMaster University scheme will be held at Guelph on the 27th of March. The struggle will be a double one, viz.:—(1) Whether the university will be independent or brought into the Provincial scheme of federation, and (2) whether, if independent, it will be established in Woodstock or Toronto.

FOUL MURDER OF A FARMER.

THE MURDERER STILL AT LARGE.

LUCAN, Ont., Jan. 18.—Robert Orme, a farmer residing on the 16th Concession, Township of London, attended a meeting here yesterday, leaving for home about ten o'clock in the evening. An hour or two later the farmer's son, who had been awaiting his father, was surprised to see the horse come home alone. He immediately jumped into the sleigh and drove along the road which the horse had taken, and about two miles from home he found the body of his father lying by the side of the roadway, with a bullet hole in his forehead. It was evident that Orme had been attacked by some person whose motive was robbery, as the dead man's overcoat and coat were open. There is every indication of a severe struggle between the murdered man and his assailant. A close examination resulted in the finding of the revolver with which the dastardly deed had been committed. The son brought the body of his father home. The coroner was notified, and an inquest is being held. There is not the slightest clue to the guilty party.

MR. ORME'S HARD FIGHT FOR LIFE.

LUCAN, Jan. 18.—On examination of the body of Mr. Robert Orme, the farmer who was found dead near here, last night, it was very evident that the unfortunate man had fought hard for life. There were three distinct traces of balls, which had only glanced and did not penetrate the skull, but the fourth and fatal one entered the brain fair in the middle of the forehead. The man's overcoat and other garments were open, which proved that robbery was the object. It is supposed that there was not much money on his person. He had no weapons of any kind. There is not the slightest clue to the guilty party. The inquest was opened this afternoon by Coroner Hossack. The two young sons of the deceased, who found the body, were examined, as well as John McConnell the man who picked up the revolver, but nothing particular was elicited. Dr. Sutton, of Claudeboye, performed a *post mortem* examination on the body during the progress of the inquest, and distinctly states that only one ball touched the man's head. This entered the head above the right temple and was found at the base of the skull, behind the left ear. He accounts for the other marks as occurring from the effects of the powder, from which it would appear that the perpetrator and his victim were in very close quarters, the cap he wore being also burned with powder. After the *post mortem* had been finished and the three witnesses examined, the inquest was adjourned until Wednesday, the 25th inst., when further developments will be anxiously looked for. At present several theories are put forward, but so far the affair seems very mysterious.

A NEW THEORY REGARDING ORME'S DEATH.

LONDON, January 19.—The Biddulph tragedy bids fair to tone down to an ordinary case of suicide. Last Friday a stranger answering Robt. Orme's description entered Guard's gun shop, on Dundas street and asked for a revolver. He was shown some and at once picked out a 32-calibre self-cocking weapon, similar in character to the one with which the deed was done. He made the purchase hurriedly, paid what was asked without comment, and left the store. Mr. Guard just got a glimpse of the man, but thinks from the description given that it was Robt. Orme. The clerk who sold the revolver is of the same opinion. Mr. Guard, however, will be able to identify the weapon when he sees it. Orme carried $5,000 insurance on his life.

BLUNT ON BALFOUR

REMARKABLE CHARGES AGAINST THE CHIEF SECRETARY FOR IRELAND.

DUBLIN, Jan. 14.—Eleven persons have been arrested in Galway on the charge of intimidation. It is stated that the district inspector holds a warrant for Wm. O'Brien and will arrest him as soon as he is released from prison. The Galway correspondent of the *Evening Telegram* sends the following to his paper:—"Last evening Mr. Wilfred Blunt was deprived of his overcoat by the prison officials. Thereupon, flinging his prison garb aside, he demanded his own suit, and on being refused, gathered his blankets around him and thus attired paced up and down his cell the remainder of the evening. To-day he stayed in bed. Mr. Blunt told the visiting justices that Mr. Balfour, in a recent interview, declared to him his intention of imprisoning six of the physically weakest of the Parnellites who would be unable to survive six months. The justices refused to receive a written declaration, but advised that the prisoner be removed to a hotter room, that his overcoat be restored, and that he be supplied with writing materials."

DUBLIN, Jan. 15.—According to an article in the *Freeman*, Mr. Wilfred Blunt declares that he is being personally persecuted and fearing that he will be removed to a worse prison feels bound to state the grounds of his fears. He was staying, he says, at a country house in the South of England last September, where he met Mr. Balfour, who then made to him the statement he already uttered with reference to the secretary's intention to imprison men who could not endure the hardships of prison life. Mr. Balfour added, Mr. Blunt says: "I shall be sorry for Mr. Dillon, as he has some good about him. He will be sentenced for six months and, as he is in bad health, will die in prison." "After the Mitchellstown riot," Mr. Blunt continues, "I went to Ireland and warned Mr. Dillon and Mr. O'Brien of what Mr. Balfour had said. Mr. Balfour became aware that I had given such warning, and to this fact I attribute his virulence in the Portumna case. I feel that I am not safe in Mr. Balfour's hands, and unless I am protected by those responsible for the direction of prison discipline I should incur the risk of ill-treatment, or perhaps worse."

CROP PROSPECTS.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., January 19.—The *American Rural Home*, of this city, from its crop correspondence from all sections of the country, summarizes the present crop situation as follows: Farmers throughout the spring wheat belt are in very hopeful condition, although the movement in spring wheat is very light. The belt is generally covered with a heavy fall of snow, which is regarded as a favorable omen for next season's crop. In spite of favorable reports by the Agricultural department it is generally believed that the acreage of winter wheat is considerably below last season, and that the reserve of wheat is practically small. This will be an important element in determining next season's prices. January shows a very small movement in corn and excellent prices for home consumption. Farmers who generally burn their surplus corn now find no difficulty in disposing of it at from thirty-five to forty cents per bushel. This has put a large amount of money in circulation. Hay commands a much larger price than usual throughout large sections of the country, but the advance has not been as great as anticipated. Dakota is furnishing a large supply which makes good the deficiency. The shortage of hogs still continues, amounting down to January 14 to 500,000 head, with the probability of running much higher. High prices of corn and low values of beef have greatly restricted the number of cattle fed for beef this winter.

HICKS-BEACH ON IRELAND.

LONDON, Jan. 18.—In his speech at Bristol last night Sir Michael Hicks-Beach said: We must trust to patience to remove the anti-English feeling in Ireland. We must put aside narrow prejudices and grant the Irish as great a voice as the Scotch now have in the settling of their own affairs. We must make political officials, charged with the administration of the Government, directly responsible to Parliament, instead of appointing them to permanent positions and making them responsible to one man. We must hand over to the local authorities everything possible that is consistent with the interests of the United Kingdom. Reconciled by expressing the belief that the Gladstonians are not stupid enough to obstruct English legislation to the injury of their own influence with the public. He hoped the Government would occupy itself with the question of local government and finance and retrenchment.

The *Daily News* says: Sir Michael Hicks-Beach takes an independent line which must lead him toward Mr. Gladstone's policy and which has already taken him far beyond the helpless obstinacy of mere coercion

THE GREAT BLIZZARD.

HAPPY ESCAPE OF THE CANADIAN NORTH-WEST.

WINNIPEG, Jan. 17.—Although the cold snap existing over the western part of the continent has been felt here with more than usual severity, no loss of life is reported, save that of one man who foolishly sat in a cutter waiting for help. In Dakota, Minnesota and the Western States the number of casualties will reach about 150. A large number are reported missing. There were a number caught in the storms of Manitoba, but, strange as it may appear, there was no loss of life like there was in the American States. The weather is now very moderate, Canadian Pacific Railway trains have been running with fair regularity and no trains have been cancelled. The first train from St. Paul for nearly a week arrived late last night. The snow is not nearly so deep this side of the line as further south, nor was the cold so intense. The difference of fatalities is attributed to the fact that the climate of Manitoba is much dryer than that of the United States.

MANY CHILDREN PERISH.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 18.—The most heart-rending episodes of the recent blizzard are the loss of life of school children in Dakota and Nebraska, not less than fifty and very probably more being reported dead. Thirty-one school children are missing in Turner county, seven were lost near Lennox, and a teacher and sixteen children at Clear Lake, six of the latter's bodies having been discovered. An Omaha special says: Miss Louie Royce, a school teacher stationed eight miles from Plainview, had three small [illegible] the day of the storm. She started at two o'clock with the children for a house twenty rods distant, but lost her way. All lay down in the snow, and Miss Royce wrapped up the little ones as best she could. Early in the night one child died and later a second one, and just as morning broke the third child succumbed to the cold. Miss Royce then managed to reach the house less than twenty rods away. Both her feet are badly frozen and will have to be amputated. A school teacher and eight children, names unknown, are reported from Neligh to have perished.

COMPARING ARMIES.

GERMANY'S REPLY TO RUSSIA.

BERLIN, January 17.—The *Militar Wochenblatt* publishes with authority a reply to the *Invalide Russe's* late comparisons of the frontier forces. It says that authentic estimates of the peace effectives stationed in the frontier provinces of Austria, Germany, and Russia show that Russia has 315,500 men, with 689 field guns; Austria, 38,000 men, with 160 field guns, and Germany 98,200 men, and 338 field guns. The *Wochenblatt* next compares the military situation on the Russian side of the frontier with that on the German side, taking the forces within territories of about equal area, and shows that the Russians within 119,311 square kilometres have 123,275 men, 24,198 horses and 2,711 guns of all kinds, while the Germans within 119,456 square kilometres have only 81,714 men, 14,520 horses and 238 guns. The garrison of Warsaw, consisting of 20,000 men, 3,600 horses and 50 field guns, is contrasted with the garrison of Koenigsberg, consisting of 7,700 men, 1,400 horses and 50 field guns, and the garrison of Breslau, with 5,000 men, 1,100 horses and 32 field guns. Referring to the *Invalide Russe's* assertion that 4,850 kilometres of railway have been constructed in Eastern Germany since 1878, the *Wochenblatt* states that the railway extension since 1878 amounts to only 1,835 kilometres.

COURAGEOUS CHOWN.

OUTRAGES AND THREATS — THE CAUSE MUST WIN—TIME FOR PROVINCIAL POLICE.

KINGSTON, Jan. 20.—The Rev. D. J. Chown, the Scott Act advocate, writes to a friend here from Spencerville, as follows: "This county is excited over the Scott Act work and many are alarmed for my safety. I cannot say that I participate in their feeling. Here is a list of recent outrages: "Eleven buildings burned in the vicinity of Irish Creek; one constable brick-batted in Kemptville; four constables assaulted; prisoners fined over eight hundred and fifteen dollars in all; one constable struck with stove wood; the Methodist Church at Kemptville burned: also Nain's tannery. Dr. C. F. Ferguson, M.P., and three others received letters containing threats of murder; two deacons of a Baptist Church warned to dismiss their minister or suffer the burning of their church; eight ministers assailed." He concludes with the words, "Whoever falls, the cause must win."

A DENIAL.

OTTAWA, Jan. 17.—Mischievous and interested parties continue to spread false information that trouble is being caused by Canadian customs officers in refusing to allow Magiteba wheat sent through the United States a free entry into Canada. The Minister of Customs has received considerable correspondence on the subject, owing to the publication of erroneous statements in the press, and it may be of interest to give the views of Mr. Parmalee, the Assistant Commissioner, on the subject. He says: "There is, of course, no truth in the statement; but just so long as it suits the interests of certain parties to keep the falsehood rolling, so long will they do so, notwithstanding the unqualified contradictions that have been published. The Northern Pacific Railway and its connections are treated in precisely the same way as any other road, and cars shipped in transitu from Canada are served just as any others of their kind."

THE MANITOBA CABINET.

DR. HARRISON GIVES PLACE TO MR. GREENWAY.

WINNIPEG, Jan. 16.—The House of Assembly was crowded this afternoon at the meeting of the Legislature. After routine Messrs. McArthur and Francis, newly elected members, were introduced, and amidst loud laughter and cheers they both took their seats on the Government side. Mr. Hamilton introduced a bill, which will be carried by mutual consent, providing for the one man one vote principle in all elections hereafter. This excludes non-residents. Premier Harrison, on the orders of the day being called, rose to a question of privilege and announced the resignation of the Government and that Mr. Greenway had been called upon to form a Cabinet. He moved, seconded by Mr. Greenway, the adjournment of the house till Thursday. The members then crossed the floor of the house, Mr. Norquay leading and singing "One More River to Cross." On Thursday the house will adjourn for four weeks. A Reform caucus was held immediately after the adjournment, and Mr. Greenway announced the new Cabinet, which will consist of himself, and Messrs. Joseph Martin, Smart, Prendergast and Mayor Jones. Considerable opposition was made to the selection of the latter because he is not a member of the house, but finally he was accepted. The portfolios were not announced. The Conservatives say they can easily beat Prendergast, and, if they do, Mr. Greenway will endeavor to pass a redistribution bill, failing which he will appeal to the country, and, if victorious, will then pass a redistribution bill and dissolve, but the elections will not likely take place till the spring or summer.

THE NEW PREMIER.

Mr. Thomas Greenway, M.P.P., who succeeds Dr. Harrison in the premiership, was born in Cornwall (England) in 1838, and has been in Canada since 1844. For ten years he was reeve of the township of Stephen, County of Huron, Ont. At a general election in 1872 and 1874 he was a candidate as an independent Conservative, for the representation of South Huron in the House of Commons, having for his opponent on each occasion Mr. M. C. Cameron (of electoral purity fame), who defeated him in 1872 by a majority of 85, and in 1874 by 86. But after the unseating of Mr. Cameron, in February, 1875, Mr. Greenway was elected by acclamation, and occupied the seat until the general election of 1878, when he was not a candidate. At that election Mr. Cameron again secured the seat, defeating, by 165 votes, Mr. Porter, the present member for West Huron, who defeated Mr. Cameron in West Huron at the last general election. Towards the close of 1878 Mr. Greenway moved to Manitoba, taking up his residence at Crystal City, and lost no time in actively identifying himself with the politics of the Province. He was elected for Mountain by acclamation at the general election of 1880, and he has continued to represent the constituency since that time.

THE NEW CABINET SWORN IN.

WINNIPEG, Jan. 19.—The new Cabinet was sworn in this afternoon, consisting of Mr. Greenway, Premier and Minister of Agriculture; Mr. Joseph Martin, Attorney-General and Railway Commissioner; Mr. James A. Smart, Minister of Public Works, and Mr. James E. Prendergast, Provincial Secretary. Mayor Jones, who, it is said, will fill the office of Treasurer, has not yet returned, but the statement was made that, after all, he will not be taken in, owing to the determined kick made against him. His name, however, was announced in the House to-day. An effort was made in the House to-day to give three representatives to Winnipeg, but the motion was withdrawn.

The bill to exclude non-resident electors from voting at elections passed its three readings to-day. It provides for immediate residence for three months prior to 1st January instant, and shall only be in force until new lists are prepared. The House adjourned till to-morrow, when the Lieutenant-Governor will give his assent to it. The House will then adjourn for four weeks for the new ministers to receive the endorsation of their constituents. There were thirteen Oppositionists in their seats to-day. Harrison and Gelley being absent. Smith, Brown and Macarthur retained their old seats on the Government side, but say they are thoroughly independent and the location of their seats has no significance. It is stated that the ministers will be hotly opposed. Mr. Wm. P. Smith has been nominated to oppose Attorney-General Martin, and Mr. Rogers will probably oppose Mr. Greenway. Mr. Smart is pretty sure of election, but the chances are that Mr. Prendergast will be beaten. Mr. Norquay will move to-morrow that it is the duty of the Government to refer the charges made against the members of the old Government respecting the handing over of bonds to the Hudson's Bay Railway contractor to one of the Queen's Bench judges or a committee for investigation.

AN EARLY DISSOLUTION OF THE LEGISLATION PREDICTED.

WINNIPEG, Jan. 20,—It is more than probable that there will be an early dissolution of the House owing to the determined opposition shown to the election of ministers, and it is possible that the appeal will be made to the country in a few days. In the House to-day Mr. Norquay rose to a question of privilege and charged the Government, although not forty-eight hours in office, with violating the law by directing the enumerators not to proceed with the revision of the voters' lists as required by the statute. Mr. Luxton replied that the course was taken in the interests of economy, and in view of an early redistribution. A petition to admit Mr. Norquay to the bar was presented. The Lieutenant-Governor assented to the bill enforcing the one-man-one-vote principle, and the House adjourned until Thursday.

THE NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF THE TELEGRAPHS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—The National Board of Trade convention spent two hours of their forenoon session discussing the postal telegraph resolution proposed by the New York Board of Trade and Transportation. After an animated discussion on the resolution, which declares that the usefulness of the Post Office Department should be extended in the direction of telegraphic communication, and urges the earliest favorable consideration of the question by Congress, it was adopted by a two-thirds vote. Mr. Erastus Wiman, of New York, spoke in opposition to Government control of the telegraphs. He said that in the British post-office report of 1887, the table of receipts and expenses for the years 1889-81 to 1886-87 inclusive shows a steadily increasing deficit, amounting during the last fiscal year to over $2,300,000. To meet this loss the whole population is taxed to afford a cheap telegraph service to the very small percentage of the population that ever use it. The telegraph is essentially the adjunct of commerce, and it is estimated that not more than two percent of the entire population ever use the telegraph in any one year, and in the United States not over five percent of the revenues of the telegraph is derived from family and social messages, about eight percent is derived from the news service, and the remainder, about eighty seven percent, is commercial and speculative, the greater part being the latter. After further discussion the resolutions were adopted.

COMMERCIAL UNION.

The question of commercial union with Canada was discussed at some length and the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, that the executive council be directed to memorialize Congress to provide for commercial relations with the Dominion of Canada upon the broad and comprehensive principle of complete reciprocity.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE TAX.

The discussion of the question of the abolition or reduction of the internal revenue tax occupied a large part of the afternoon session. At the close of the discussion the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved,—That recent events have shown, in a manner which cannot longer be disregarded, the danger to the business interests of the country from our Government continuing in time of peace the excessive taxation which was necessary in time of war. A large surplus in the treasury ties up the circulating medium, which is the life of commerce, exposes the people to still greater taxation in the shape of high rates of interest, acts as a menace to industry, dwarfs business enterprise, gives the treasury a power over commerce which was never contemplated, and is a constant temptation to extravagance in the administration of our government; Resolved, That business men of all parties, whether protectionists or free traders, should unite in demanding early action by Congress to reduce our present enormous revenue in a way which will least embarrass existing industries: Resolved, That, while it is desirable to reduce the internal taxes, it is not desirable to abolish the internal revenue system as a whole.

A resolution, embodying a proposition to recommend the total repeal of internal revenue taxes, failed.

A TRAGIC RANCH ROW.

SAN DIEGO, Cala., Jan. 20.—A year ago a rancher in Moose Canyon named Lewis Stone went east. During his absence a family named Goen, consisting of a widow, two sons and a daughter, took possession of his ranch and cabin. On Stone's return he instituted legal proceedings to eject the parties. His title to the property was confirmed and last Wednesday when Sheriff Briedlove went to take possession the whole family of Goens faced the officers with revolvers. Briedlove snatched a revolver from Mrs. Goen, who was at the door. She seized a gun and shot him in the face. In the melée a citizen named Reed was fatally wounded; a married daughter of Mrs. Goen was accidentally shot in the neck by her brother and fell dead; Percy Goen was shot through the head and arm fatally; his sister and brother were dead when the officers retreated with their wounded and Mrs. Goen still held the fort, declaring she would not leave the place alive.

R. R. V. RAILWAY.

A PERPETUAL INJUNCTION.

WINNIPEG, January 18.—In the case of the Attorney General of the Dominion against Messrs. Ryan & Haney, contractors, for the building of the Red River Valley Railway, an application was made to-day for a perpetual injunction to restrain defendants from further entering upon, or in any way interfering with, certain lots through which the dump of the line is already constructed. There are two cases, in each of which the application was granted without costs, no resistance being offered on the part of the contractors.

THE TEMPERANCE VOTE.

Mr. Jamieson, M.P., who is one of the leaders of the temperance party in the House of Commons, being asked if he expected another vote would be taken on prohibition, said:—"The Dominion Alliance will meet at Ottawa early in the session, and I assume that they, as the mouthpiece of the temperance sentiment, will settle whether it is prudent or not to test the sense of the House on the subject."

BALFOUR IN GREAT DANGER.

VIGOROUS MEASURES TAKEN TO PREVENT HIS ASSASSINATION.

NEW YORK, January 18.—The *Tribune's* London special says:—Official anxiety about Mr. Balfour has much increased. The police authorities say he is in greater danger of assassination than ever Mr. Forster was, whose repeated escapes were nothing short of miraculous. This opinion is based, not upon the general hatred shown to Mr. Balfour by the Irish leaders and their English allies, but upon specific information which the police believe is absolutely accurate. Plot after plot to murder the Chief Secretary has been formed and frustrated. The Invincibles are steadily at work. They believed they had a chance when Mr. Balfour spoke lately at Manchester, and an attempt would certainly have been made had not the police insisted on his sleeping in the town hall which is also the police headquarters. The precautions now taken at Dublin are greater than ever before. The Viceregal Lodge, where the Chief Secretary lives, and Phœnix Park, in which the Lodge stands, swarms with detectives, and he is never allowed to take a step alone. His custom is to walk every morning from the Lodge to the gate of the Park. At the gate a carriage is waiting, and he drives to the Castle with a strong escort. During the drive, during the time at the Castle, during his return and all night long at the Lodge he is surrounded by every safeguard which the wit of the police can devise. Lord Londonderry is thought to be in less danger. He hardly takes more than a formal part in the business of governing Ireland.

CHURCHILL'S PLOT AGAINST BALFOUR.

NEW YORK, January 20.—The *Tribune's* London despatch says: By far the most interesting rumor in connection with politics is that which represents Lord Randolph Churchill as meditating a *coup* against Mr. Balfour. His friends aver that he is disposed to pit himself against the manner in which coercion is now carried out. One of them goes so far as to say that Lord Randolph will attack Mr. Balfour before Parliament meets. Lord Randolph is still at St. Petersburg where he remains till next week, but his correspondence is large and no man keeps himself better informed of what is going on. Should he become convinced that coercion is unpopular with a strong section of his own party no step he might take would be surprising. He and Mr. Balfour were formerly allies; between them they constituted exactly half of the fourth party. They never, however, worked together very cordially. Mr. Balfour never really came to the front in public life till he became Chief Secretary for Ireland. Then he came with a rush which astonished nobody so much as Lord Randolph. He undoubtedly stands at this moment between Lord Randolph and the leadership of the House, the post which the latter covets beyond all others, and for which he has already shown such singular capacity. Were Mr. Balfour to retire from the Irish Secretaryship it would be supposing that he retains his present ascendency in the party to take the place which Lord Randolph might otherwise hope speedily to regain. This it is which to cynical observers lends an air of probability to the stories of Lord Randolph's dislike to coercion.

RUMORS OF COMING CHANGES.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—Renewed rumors are current of Cabinet changes. The statements vary very much in nature. According to some authorities Sir M. Hicks-Beach will resign the seat he has so far retained in the Cabinet without portfolio. Others say Mr. Balfour will resign and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach will resume his old position. It is reported also that there is *rapprochement* between Lord R. Churchill and Lord Salisbury. A continuance of the rumors is likely, as it is generally understood that a reconstruction is certain to take place before or early in the coming session. The conflicting character of the statement shows how little is known yet. It is highly probable the changes will affect materially the choice of Lord Lansdowne's successor, but no surprise will be felt if nothing definite is announced for some while yet.

THE SULTAN WANTS A RAILWAY KING.

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 19.—During Mr. W. K Vanderbilt's recent visit here the Sultan strongly urged him to construct a system of Asiatic railways. Mr. Vanderbilt pleaded that his visit was merely for pleasure and that he has had no chance to study the suggested scheme. The Sultan has forwarded to Mr. Vanderbilt, who is in Egypt, all the papers bearing on the question and he expresses the hope that if Mr. Vanderbilt is not disposed to accept the task, Jay Gould would undertake it.

CANADIAN SOIL INVADED.

The Department of Justice received a letter to-day signed by several Sault Ste. Marie lawyers protesting against the outrage of a sheriff from Sault Ste, Marie, Mich., in crossing into Canada and seizing an escaped prisoner. It appears that one Nixon, imprisoned in Michigan for arson, escaped and gained Ontario territory. A sheriff and his officers followed and captured him and took him back to the Michigan gaol. This was, of course, illegal, and the department here is communicating with Washington over the affair.

NEW BONAVENTURE.

THE SPLENDID GRAND TRUNK STATION NOW BEING ERECTED.

Some time ago the *Witness* published a sketch of the building which the Grand Trunk Railway Company intended to put up in place of old Bonaventure station. Entirely new plans, however, have now been prepared, and our illustration shows new Bonaventure as it will actually be.

The external length of the building is 240 feet by 100 feet in width. A platform is to run all round the station outside, covered by a canopy, supported on massive iron columns. The width of the platform will be from 15 to 20 feet.

In the centre of the building is to be placed the general waiting room, which will be 62 feet long by 44 wide. In the corners of this room will be a telegraph office, Wagner and Pullman car office, and newspaper stand. On the upper floor various offices will be provided.

On either side of the General Waiting Room will be placed a dining-room and first-class waiting room. The size of these will be 37 feet by 26 feet each. To the latter a splendid ladies' waiting room will be attached. Provision will also be made for second-class passengers. Their room will open on a general distributing platform 235 by 36 feet, and 44 feet from platform to roof.

The building is erected on a pile and concrete foundation, on which are placed rubble walls as high as the ground level. Fine courses of cut stone surroud the structure, on which the brick work is started—brick being the principal material used in construction. The face bricks are from Toronto.

The roof is to be covered with galvanized iron, gravel, and also slate in portions. The main towers are to be covered with galvanized iron on top, and ornamental slating on the sloping parts. The cornices, etc., are to be of galvanized iron, and ornate in character.

The general waiting room is to be lined with faced bricks, the various cornices and dressings being of moulded brick, made especially for the work.

The foundations were excavated by the officers of the Company; rubble and cut stone work by Messrs. Plante & Dubuc, of this city; brick work, Mr. Joseph Brunette; galvanized iron and roofing, by the Montreal Roofing Company; plumbing and gasfitting, Messrs. Hughes & Stephenson.

The half of the roof is already in position. The interior of the building will, in the course of a couple of months, be ready for the plaster work.

The heating apparatus is now, with the exception of the radiator, nearly completed. Messrs. Hughes & Stephenson also attend to this portion of the work.

It cannot be exactly predicted when the building will be completed, but it is expected to be pretty well on by the beginning of spring.

INCENDIARIES AT WORK.

INFAMOUS ATTEMPT TO BURN OUT SCOTT ACT SUPPORTERS.

LINDSAY, Ont., Jan. 17.—An attempt to burn the residence of Wm. Flavelle, a prominent resident of this town, was made at an early hour this morning. About three o'clock a resident of the adjoining house was awakened by a light shining through the window. Hastening to the place it was found that the floor of the verandah, the door of the front porch and surroundings had been saturated with coal oil and was on fire. Fortunately it was seen in time and easily extinguished, but not until the mat, door and floor of the verandah were considerably injured. An attempt was also made to fire the premises of Dundas and Flavelle, Bros., dry goods and produce merchants (of which firm Mr. Flavelle is a partner) some time during the night. Coal oil had been poured on and around a door in the back part of the store and set on fire, but owing to the quantity of snow about it did not make any headway. The only cause which can be surmised for the dastardly act, is that the members of the firm have taken an active part in the enforcement of the Scott Act, and Mr. Flavelle entertained Mrs. Youmans during her recent visit to the town. In both cases bottles on which were whiskey labels were used to hold the coal oil.

THE HEATHERS ON FIRE.

THE WAR IN LEWIS.

EDINBURGH, Jan. 17.—The police on the island of Lewis attempted to arrest a number of cotters for destroying the fences of sheep farms. The cotters resisted and charged the police, finally routing them. Troops are hastening to the assistance of the police. A number of crofters who were arrested on the island of Lewis, charged with engaging in the riots there in December, have just been tried. The jury acquitted them.

HOME RULE FOR SCOTLAND.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—Bonfires are blazing all over the Highlands at the failure to convict the Crofters at Edinburgh despite the judge's strong charge against them. Politicians are much excited over the news of the revolt, and say the Government is confronted with the necessity of passing a coercion bill for Scotland the first weeks of the session.

THE PRIMATE TO GALBAITH.

THE PROFESSOR'S INCOMPATIBLE POSITION.

DUBLIN, January 16.—Archbishop Knox, Primate of the Church of Ireland, has written Professor Galbraith, stating that his membership of the finance committe of the church, a representative body owning land as church trustees, is not compatible with his membership of the National League, which instigates tenants to resist the legitimate claims of landlords. The Primate refers to the valuable services rendered to the church by Prof. Galbraith in its hour of need. Prof. Galbraith, replying, says he joined the League for conscience sake to protest against the action of the Government in Ireland. He is unable to see why his connection with the League should unfit him for services on the finance committee of the church. He will retire if his resignation is publicly requested, but will do so with sorrow and regret.

THE WIMBLEDON TEAM.

OTTAWA, Jan. 17.—The following have been selected as the Wimbledon team to go England this year. They have to be confirmed at the annual meeting of the Dominion Association on the 14th of March. Two more have to be chosen to make the complete number of twenty:—Lieut. Smith, St. John Rifle Co.; Sergt.-Major Case, H.G.A.; Lieut. H. C Chamberlin, 43rd; Staff-Sergt. W. Ashall, Queen's Own; Lieut. C. K. Fiske, 63rd; Lieut. James Doves, 78th; Private W. S. Duncan, Queen's Own Rifles; Private D. Mitchell, 13th; Lieut. W. Mitchell, 32nd; Staff-Sergt. Alexander Wilson, 33rd; Sergt. W. H. Adams, 62nd; Sergt. W. Short, G.G.F.G.; Sergt. J. W. Marks, 6th Fusiliers; Sergt. W. M. Gordon, 13th; Gunner Campbell, H. G. A.; Capt. G. A. McMicking, 44th; Sergt. H. Miner, 71st Battalion; Capt. J. T. Hart, St. John Rifle Company.

DAMAGES WANTED

BY A WIFE FROM A SALOONIST FOR THE LOSS OF HER HUSBAND.

HAMILTON, Jan. 17.—The first case taken up at the assizes this morning was that of Price and Robinson. It was an action brought by Mrs. Price against Robert Robinson, keeper of a hotel in Orkney, under section 88 of the liquor license law, to recover damages for the death of her husband, Henry Price. The plaintiff claims that Robinson supplied her husband with liquor in excess on June first last at his hotel in Orkney, and that his death on the Grand Trunk Railway, about a mile from Capetown, on the same day, was the result of drinking to excess. The plaintiff claims $1,000 damages, the full amount allowed under the liquor license law. The case is not concluded.

A BLOW AT "TREATING."

ST. CATHERINES, Ont., Jan. 17.—The magistrate at Welland has decided in a case brought before him that no person holding a shop license can sell more than five gallons of liquor and that no person holding a hotel license can sell more than a quart at one time to one purchaser. The decision, so far as hotels are concerned, seriously interferes with the custom of treating.

THE WORLD'S GREAT ALTAR STAIRS.

"The great world's altar stairs"
That slope through darkness up to God."
—*Tennyson.*

BY ELANCIE L. MACDONELL, MONTREAL.

CHAPTER XXIV.—AT LAST.

"So through the thunder comes a human voice
Saying 'Oh, heart I made, a heart beats here.
Face my hands fashioned, see in it myself
Thou hast no power nor mayst conceive of mine.
But love I give thee, with myself to love,
And thou must love me who have died for thee."
—*R. Browning.*

When Dr. Wallace left her, Madge knelt down beside the bed. There was no sound in the still, darkened room except the labored breathing of the sufferer. She crept close and touched the wasted hand timidly and reverently, it lay passive in her grasp; then she clasped both arms about the unconscious man and kissed him.

"Kenneth, my own, own Kenneth," she cried with a startled, feverish wildness in the great wistful eyes.

If she had expected a response none came, the loved face with haggard, unseeing eyes and rigid lines of pain about the mouth, was still and deathlike. She could not deceive herself. In the patient was ghastly pallor, utter unconsciousness, all but utter lifelessness. Madge had no hope to be either cheered or depressed, her experience rarely deceived her, and here were all the signs of speedy dissolution. From the first she felt that the worst was before her. All the energies of mind and body were concentrated upon the one passionate hope that her husband might recover consciousness before the end. If she could only plead for forgiveness, if his eyes would once turn towards her with the old look of adoring affection, she could endure all the rest. During the protracted agony of her vigil she lost all count of time, intense emotion paralyzed thought, her own life seemed to wax and wane as she felt the weak pulsation and listened to the feeble breathing of which every respiration might be the last.

"You must take some rest. You will break down under the strain," entreated Dr. Wallace, looking pitifully down at the white cheeks and hollow eyes.

"I have been waiting for this through all these long, weary years. I have thought of it by day and dreamed of it by night. I shall never fail while he needs me," she responded with a flash of her old impetuosity.

"Are there relatives—friends you would like communicated with; his brother?" suggested the Doctor with a kindly wish to relieve her of trouble.

A faint color arose in her cheeks, an eager, liquid glitter flashed into the yearning eyes as they were raised in piteous search of his.

"No, oh no, let me have him to myself—it will soon be over—don't, don't take him from me—it will be all I shall have in the years to come—they have each other—oh, leave him to me." Then a shadow of irresolution crossed the pale, pinched face and an instant after, she added bravely, "I have no right to that—yes, it is what he would have wished—do what you judge best."

Dr. Wallace made no remark but he delayed writing his letter. "If it comes to the worst, bad news travels fast; they will hear soon enough, and if by any marvellous chance—and we can't deny that there are such chances though we can't account for them—things should turn out better than we expect—well, poor soul, she has enough to bear," he argued.

The state of dreamy, fitful lethargy in which Kenneth Murray lay, was soon succeeded by a wilder sort of delirium, in which he talked of strange scenes and called his attendants by strange names. As the days wore on—days so brief and yet so heavily freighted—the delirium grew less wild and gave place to deathlike exhaustion.

"A wonderful constitution, I never expected him to last so long," commented Dr. Wallace to one of the hospital physicians.

He had been moved into a private ward. The fierce sun was excluded and through the closed shutters one vainly tried to woo a breath of air. The ardent day burnt shadeless to its close and there was no diminution of the stifling heat. Once, kneeling beside the bed, Madge gave way to an agony of tears. She had had so much to bear that her heart was nearly bursting with pent-up sorrow. The burning drops fell like rain upon the unconscious face of the sick man. She did not know how long she had knelt there when a light touch on her shoulder aroused her. She started up and at the sight of Dr. Wallace's warning glance, by an incalculable effort recovered her self-control. As night came on the heat decreased. The night lamp burning dimly threw ghostly, grotesque shadows around the room, upon the deathlike countenance on the pillow, upon the pinched, wan face of the solitary watcher which looked just as rigid and ghastly. Twice Dr. Wallace had noiselessly entered the room, but in the tremulous tension of every faculty Madge was unconscious of either his entrance or departure. Though thought was abnormally active, to her the past and the future had ceased to exist, existence had become one vast present. Once she threw up her arms with a stifled cry of anguish, then a sense of quietness, a numbness as of death chilled the fiery pain, her strained eye-lids relaxed, she knew it was all over for her; she did not care for anything if she could only forget. Still scenes from the past kept shaping themselves accurately before her. She thought of herself as the brilliant, reckless girl to whom life had been an outward show, she thought of herself and Kenneth as happy lovers, pictures from their married life were recalled by imagination which had acquired singular vividness. She listened to the whispers of the feathery pines, the rush of the laughing rapids rang in her ears.

Kenneth's low, earnest voice again sank into the inmost recesses of her heart and then her pain seemed greater than she could bear.

Just as the dawn was dimly breaking, Madge threw open the shutters. The clear stars were waning in the early morning light, the sky was changing from steel blue to warm pearly gray, a soft air stirred the trees outside. She perceived a new and strange moulding of the familiar features. She fancied she saw a slight movement of the sufferer's eyelashes. The steady gaze became less intent. Breathlessly watching as the dilated pulses slowly contracted, Madge knew that consciousness must be returning. The next moment she shrank with guilty consciousness from meeting his eye. He might turn from her in anger—she recalled their parting at the Manor farm—that would, indeed, be more than she could endure. Then as she looked at the white withered face, so spiritual in its emaciation, it seemed as though no trace of earthly feeling could ever again visit Kenneth Murray. Surely he had already passed the boundary of feeling and emotion, the spirit was preparing to wing away its flight for ever.

As she gazed the flame of existence seemed to burn more brightly in Madge's breast, this vivid intensity of emotion acted as a fresh stimulus to pain. She stood motionless. A swift flash of light and color crossed her face. The lamplight fell full upon her, upon the white face, a mere ghostly vision of the brilliant beauty which had captivated Kenneth Murray's heart in the days of his youth, one simple ray of light flickered over the dark hair where it showed beneath the nurse's white cap, bringing out red-gold light amidst the dusky tresses, revealing the strained, anxious expression of the dark eyes, the thin hands tightly clasped, the slightly parted lips, wearing a smile of conquered pain.

Panting, breathless, longing, yet scarcely daring to meet his gaze, she bent over him. His eyes were open, they were rivetted upon her with a gaze of unutterable peace, tenderness and rapture. Those loving looks pierced her to the heart. Kenneth made a feeble effort to stretch out his hand, then Madge sank down beside the bed and hiding her face, devoured it with silent kisses.

"Madge, my poor Madge," with a sharp grasp and quiver of pain shaking his frame.

Madge raised her head timidly, her eyes stole to his face beseechingly. At the sight of the love pleading there, the past returned like a mist and wove itself around her heart. The old maddened, blinding sense of loss overcame her. It was too cruel, she could not let him go.

"This is the end of it all," she said faintly.

If she only could find words to pray for one assurance of forgiveness, only confess her own heartfelt repentance, but the experience of a lifelong affection had taught the ardent flame-like spirit of this woman patience. He was dying peacefully, should she disturb the serenity of his last moments by any egotistical claim, however precious the consolation might be to herself—in this ordeal let self-sacrifice make one supreme effort—the last.

"We both sinned, Madge, but it is all so far off. Madge, wife." The dim eyes brightened as they met hers in the old, fond way, the love expressed there drew her arms tenderly around him until his head rested on her breast. He drew a long, deep sigh of satisfaction and contentment, the drawn, painful contraction of his features relaxed and was replaced by a look of perfect peace. His eyes still spoke tenderly, they met hers with a peaceful, steady radiance, a look of utter rest. She kissed him reverently on cheek and lip and brow, his frail fingers clung around hers, his failing breath was on her bowed face. His head drooped on her shoulder, it was only a superhuman strength which enabled her to sustain the weight.

There was entire quietness in the room. The stars faded tranquilly out, gorgeous, rosy reflections heralded the advent of the coming day. Outside there was a soft twitter of birds, a rustle of swaying foliage.

touching came into her expression as she raised her eyes to his.

"He no longer needs me. The sight of me, by arousing bitter memories, might retard his recovery. Promise me that you will never allude to me, never tell him that I have been near him during his illness," with a pleading insistence in her voice which in a woman so self-controlled was inexpressibly pathetic.

"And I firmly refuse to bind myself by any rash promises," resolutely declared the Doctor with an intonation of strong disapproval in his tone.

There was a moment's silence. The warmth and comfort which the mere presence of her husband brought with it had ended in a dreary chill—in desolate emptiness. At heart Dr. Wallace was a loyal and honest gentleman. Watching Madge standing silent with bent head and clasped hands, a swift flash of sympathy touched him to the quick. He took her hand, faltered and cleared his throat, dropped the thin hand in a confused sort of a way. Then he recovered himself and spoke simply and directly.

"Are you quite sure that you are acting for the best? I know that I have no earthly right to interfere—every one knows the fate of busy-bodies who interfere between husband and wife—only, you have no relatives about you to offer counsel and you will admit we have always been friends, Nurse Murray. Are you acting for the best for your own happiness and that of your husband?"

Madge gazed at him with dilated eyes, a sort of panic in her face.

"Yes, oh, yes," she said faintly, "I must get away. Indeed, I cannot endure any more."

The searching, imperious eyes softened. Though the Doctor's voice was husky, he still made an effort to speak jauntily.

"Then whichever way it ends, God bless and comfort you, Nurse Murray."

CHAPTER XXV.—CONCLUSION.

"To build a new life on a ruined hope
To make the future fairer than the past,
And make the past appear a troubled dream."
—*Longfellow.*

The Christmas season dawned brightly. The weather was the perfection of a northern winter. The deep, intense blue of the sky was unflecked by a single cloud, the clear, bracing atmosphere sent the blood coursing through one's veins with a renewed and vigorous life, the air was like aerated champagne. It was the sort of weather in which it was almost impossible to take a gloomy view of existence, when the spirits arose without any perceptible cause, for the elevation and existence seemed to consist in healthy, hearty enjoyment. Everybody agreed that it was ideal Christmas weather.

Much to her own surprise Madge found herself spending the festive season at the Manor House of La Bruyère. After her return from the south, Mrs. Murray paid a visit to a friend who lived in a quiet country place in Ontario. There, in a violent reaction after the long strain of sustained excitement, she was prostrated by an attack of nervous fever and for many weeks her only experience consisted in passive suffering. Before her illness she had written to Angus Murray, concerning his brother, referring him to Dr. Wallace for futher information. She heard constantly from every member of the family, but none of them ever made the slightest allusion to her husband. Perhaps they were merciful in their reticence but it was very hard to bear. Ignore it, strive against it as she would, Madge was consumed by a strange sense of expectancy, the sight of a letter caused her nerves to thrill, the sound of a ring made her heart throb till her self-control was taxed to the utmost while the string

and chill of disappointment pervaded her whole being with the sickness of despair. A depression, deep and profound, fell like a dull lethargy upon her soul.

"I must return to my work or I shall die. Work seems to be all there is left to me in life," she said sadly, with a bitter dew of pain in her eyes and something of disdain in the stony patience of her face.

The friend was a wise woman, large-hearted in her feminine sagacity.

"Work is a good thing and most of us—women, I mean—owe much to its purifying influence and learn to appreciate its value, but, Madge, you must not forget that there is much else quite as beautiful—love, peace, hope, joy and devotion, which must exist, for such as you—don't shut them out of your heart and thought dear. Madge shook her head in dissent. She was in one of those morbid moods in which the mind is not easily accessible to cheerful influence. There was a dreary chill about the present that made her sadder than words could utter. Had God nothing better in store for her than this? She asked herself, had she served the Lord for naught?

Then Madge bowed her head and humbly prayed that the rebellious thought of her heart might be forgiven her.

Then came Angus Murray's invitation to spend Christmas at La Bruyère. Madge declined at once. She knew that she had no strength to encounter old scenes and faces, with the haunting memory of bitter association which must inevitably attend them.

"I need all the strength I have to walk upright. Don't tempt me to dwell weakly upon my losses," she wrote in response.

This was answered by a still more imperative summons from Jean.

"If you have any belief in our affection for you, if our love has any claims, I entreat you for your own sake as well as ours to come to us for Christmas."

from the quiet life at the Seigneury.

"What would you like for a Christmas present, Aunt Madge? eagerly inquired little Angus the day before Christmas.

His mother looked up with a warm, expectant light in her clear eyes.

"I have a gift for Aunt Madge that will satisfy her highest expectations," she said with a smile.

Madge smiled too, thinking somewhat sadly that she had reached that melancholy stage in which all gifts and all pleasures had lost power to charm.

It was Christmas Eve and Madge sat alone in a quiet sitting-room which Jean had begged her to use when she perferred solitude. All day long the house had echoed to the tread of hurrying feet and happy voices.

Now, an absolute stillness seemed to fall over all. From the village church, the Angelus was ringing, the clamor of the bells, deep, musical sweet mouthed, penetrated to the room. Pushing back the curtain Madge looked out on the waning day. The wintry twilight was coming down early. A deep, crimson flush was fading in the west casting as it died faint pink reflections on the snow. One great, pale star, hung shining in the lonely heavens.

Madge remembered the only Christmas she had spent in her own home. Then her husband stood beside her listening to the Christmas bells. Memory brought back the glance of his mild, loving eyes, the accents of his tender voice.

Madge's mood was plastic. She recoiled impatiently from every moral opiate, however soothing. Her nerves were strung to alertness, a new and vivid consciousness prevaded her whole being. There was a gnawing of restless pain in her heart—a rebellious cry arose within her which she could not stifle. The sadness of her life overwhelmed her. She had borne her loss with an idea that she must endure to her life's end, with scarcely a murmur and even with a sense of the justice of her doom. Those last days in the hospital at New Orleans had changed all that and this renewed disappointment was accompanied by a bitterness, a fierce instinct of rebellion that drove her wild. It was a frantic dream—she saw that a cruel fate had overwhelmed her and a pitiless insight rendered deception an impossibility. The moist poignant sting lay in the fact that she was perfectly aware that time would lull the excitement in her veins and the old interests would resume their place, she would again be busy and energetic, engrossed by manifold occupations; yet the undercurrent of pain and unrest would remain, ready to be stirred into life by any chance touch which might have power to penetrate beneath the surface. Time would calm the paroxysms of wild, mad yearning; yet life was strong within her, capacity for affection was keen, remembrance vivid, power of suffering quick and deep. This woman with the broad brow and passionate, sad lips, possessed both courage and endurance, but she had gone through a long dreary course of toil and self-repression, of sharp, stimulating pain and infinite yearning. This fervor of feeling yielded place to utter despondency. Trembling, chilled with emotion, with a thrill in all her nerves, she covered her face and wept—shedding sharp, stinging tears that scorched and afforded no relief to heart or brain.

"Madge."

Her heart leaped into her throat. She rose, her eyes aflame, her lips quivering with the quick leaps of her heart, with trembling hands outstretched as though to ward off a blow. There was a mist of darkness floating before her and from the shadow a face looked out. The love in the tender eyes took entire possession of her, casting out fear and doubt, obliterating memories of wrong and offence, delivering her soul from doubt and misery and pain.

"Kenneth, Kenneth."

"God has been very good to me. He has sent me the richest and most precious gift of all—your forgiveness," she said later, looking up with wistful and touching humility.

Outside was the silent beauty of the winter's night, within love, joy and peace reigned undisturbed, the exquisite felicity of souls forgiven and forgiving.

THE END.

ANNIVERSARY WEEK.

OPENED BY THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION WITH A MOST SUCCESSFUL MEETING.

A LADY PRINCIPAL ON EDUCATION—MR. LYMAN'S REMINISCENCES.

The services of Anniversary Week last week engaged the attention of our church-going people, and every evening Erskine Church was thronged. The meetings opened on Monday night with the 52nd anniversary of the Canada Sunday-School Union. The body of the church was filled, and quite a large number were seated in the gallery. The large attendance certainly indicated that neither Anniversary Week nor the Sunday-School Union has lost its hold upon the sympaties of our people.

Mr. Henry Lyman occupied the chair, and with him on the platform were Miss M. Y. Reynolds, Principal of the Woodstock (Ont.) Seminary; the Revs. A. B. Mackay, J. Philp, R. H. Warden, Dr. Smyth, G. H. Wells, J. Nicholls, J. McKillican, J. S. Oxley, Dr. Dunning, of Boston, J. R. Cruikshanks, L. H. Jordan and R. P. Duclos, Mr. Seth P. Leet, secretary, and Mr. Glass[illegible]

The Chairman added that, having been left a legacy of $4,000, it would now be necessary for the Union to become incorporated. They would not elect officers at present, and after obtaining their charter they might have another jubilee.

Miss Reynolds, being introduced to the audience, said she had lately come from her home in Pittsburg, which at this season was filled with smoke and the streets with mud, and she was glad to be in Montreal where the sky was clear and the walks hard if slippery. She was delighted with Montreal, and had been otherwise so pleasantly engaged since coming here that she had almost forgotten her work. In her address she dwelt more upon general educational matters than on Sunday-school work, and urged the greater need of system and thoroughness in the American public schools and colleges. The

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was illustrated by the manner in which they taught history. Here we looked upon teaching as a temporary employment that might lead to something better. In Germany it was a profession. We must begin the child aright and employ none but the best as teachers if we wished to have scholarship in this country.

But the child must not only be taught book knowledge; one great work of the teacher was to build character. We must not leave our children ignorant of the great moral truths, of temperance and social purity. And after all, the speaker said, we must come back to the home, the true centre of all that is most noble and beautiful in life. The ideal of home was going up as women were educated. By educating women the whole social round of life was reached. An educated woman would not marry an uneducated man, and an educated mother would see that her children were properly trained. To the truly educated woman luxuries looked small; and to be poor in heart was far worse than to be poor in purse, and through life her motto would be, "For God, home and native land."

Miss Reynolds was attentively listened to throughout her long address, and was frequently applauded.

Hymn 264, "Bringing in the Sheaves," was sung and the collection taken up, after which Dr. Dunning, of Boston, spoke. He dwelt upon the great undeveloped West and the flood of foreigners yearly coming to our shores, and said that when these two factors taken together constituted the great problem of American society, the restraining influence of Christianity would alone solve it rightly, and the Sunday school was one of the best means of reaching the frontier western home and the crowded tenements of our cities. The Sunday-school and their missionaries had much to do, and he prayed they would do their work well and faithfully.

THE FRENCH EVANGELIZATION.

The second anniversary meeting was held in Erskine Church Tuesday evening, when French mission work was discussed. The attendance was large. Among those on or near the platform were the Rev. Principal MacVicar, Profs. Scrimger and Coussirat, Rev. T. Lafleur, Rev. Mrs. Smyth, Antliff and Campbell, Rev. Messrs. C. A. Doudiet, A. G. Upham, W. Duclos, A. B. Crochet, John McKillican, E. M. Hill, R. H. Warden, A. B. Mackay, R. P. Jackson, A. McGillivray, G. C. Heine, F. H. Marling, L. H. Jordan, L. N. Tucker, Oxley, James Fleck, Lewis, of Herville, Canon Anderson and P. McF. Macleod, of Toronto.

A choir of children from the Pointe aux Trembles and Sabrevois schools, to the number of 160, was present, and sang several hymns in French in capital style.

The Rev. Dr. Shaw occupied the chair, and in his opening remarks said that he wished to emphasize four points relating to the work of French-Canadian evangelization: 1st, It has nothing in common with destructive forces and elements which are subversive of all order and authority. It aims at order and contentment by aiming at morality and intelligence. 2nd. This movement is not inspired by fanatical hatred of Romanism. The speaker personally recognized all that was good in that system, and declared his decided preference for Romanism over infidelity. 3rd. It seeks to replace the Word of God in its proper sphere, where St. Augustine located it, in Christian thought and faith, as superior to tradition and councils. 4th. It seeks, by feelings and methods which are spiritual and charitable, the conversion of souls, and in this work all the principal Protestant churches are engaged, striving to put Christ in the place of the priest, the gospel in the place of tradition, the crucified in the place of the crucifix.

The hymn, "Jesus, de ton amour," was sung by the French children, after which the Rev. Theodore Lafleur addressed the meeting.

Mr. Lafleur, who spoke in French, reminded his hearers that the ecclesiastical authorities, when Jesus was preaching in Palestine, sent some officers to apprehend him; the officers returned awed by the authority of the words of Christ, and said to the rulers: "Never man spake like this man." Then the Pharisees said: "Have any of the rulers believed on him?" This question was often asked or implied as to our French evangelization in this country. Yes, there had been a few political rulers who had left the authority of the words of the clergy to submit to the higher, holier authority of the words of Christ; and there had also been priests, some of them rulers, who had done the same thing, to the great surprise of their associates. In doing so they affirmed their innate right to examine for themselves, acknowledging to the priest no monopoly of science, religion, or of the Holy Spirit. The Roman church must also make appeals to documents and texts that we had in common. The edifice built on a few disputable texts is too large for the slender foundation; a portion must tumble on each side in infidelity or Protestantism. Mr. Lafleur recalled the historical fact [illegible] the beginning of the 16th Century Rome [illegible] 200 [illegible] leas [illegible] nuits [illegible] ls of [illegible] 8, [illegible] deas. [illegible] neless He said [illegible] ng as Then [illegible] hrist, "We [illegible] d the [illegible] mysti- [illegible] do not [illegible] of the [illegible] hristi' [illegible] d, but [illegible] at the [illegible] divine [illegible] racious [illegible] e have [illegible] opposi- [illegible] ential [illegible] essful; [illegible] struct- [illegible] l scores [illegible] bles by [illegible] at but [illegible] the re- [illegible] God is [illegible] world [illegible] for our [illegible] visible [illegible] ng, the [illegible] speech [illegible] ted the [illegible] pon the [illegible] Quebec. [illegible] 87, [illegible] le Holy [illegible] e large [illegible] h race. [illegible] school, [illegible] end of [illegible] of the [illegible] ns and [illegible] if any [illegible] was an [illegible] ifficult [illegible] s to. [illegible] as the [illegible] ct the [illegible] erican [illegible] Latin [illegible] truer [illegible] this [illegible] it was [illegible] h Ca- [illegible] much [illegible] gh Ca- [illegible] nadian. No man was so blindly patriotic as a Frenchman, and the speaker regretted that Englishmen were sadly lacking in that one grand feature of the French-Canadian race. Their first element was the cultivating of nationality. It was the noblest aspiration which could touch the heart. This was the greatest obstacle which they had to encounter in their French mission work. A French Protestant in the eyes of his Catholic brethren appeared a monstrosity; a man guilty of apostasy and treason. That explained why so many who were

NOT CATHOLIC IN SPIRIT

remained so in name. No mind could reflect an idea the same as a French heart. Those who were not Catholics by conviction, said the reverend speaker, were so by patriotism. Another element was the fondness with which they cultivated their language,—the bulwark of the French nationality. Whole parishes, nay whole counties, a hundred and fifty years after the conquest, were ignorant of any language save that of Beranger and Lafontaine, of Bossuet and Pascal.

The speaker then referred to the French peasantry, who, in many cases, were illiterate. It was difficult to introduce a movement into their midst, there were so many obstacles in the way. They knew little beyond the bounds of their small farms and parishes. In many cases, they knew little or nothing of what was going on in Parliament, or in the neighboring county. They had newspapers, but there was no freedom of the press and no freedom of education.

Having referred to the prolific qualities of the French race, Mr. Tucker remarked that no where had the Church of Rome prospered more than under the British flag. She was but reaping the reward of the rules which she had laid down in this Province and fostered with masterly hands. Her nuns he declared to a be most devoted body of virgins, and her priests among the

NOBLEST BODIES OF CELIBATES

that we have ever seen upon earth. He made these remarks because he felt that English people knew little or nothing of what was called the French question.

They were there, Mr. Tucker went on, to devise the most effective means of overcoming difficulties,—and that could only be done by thoroughly understanding their position. The work would not be prosecuted by easy chairs or small subscriptions. Let them give $10 where they were now giving but $1, and $100 where they were now giving $10. Let them show the French-Canadians that they could be Protestants and Christians.

The Rev. P. McF. McLeod, Toronto, was the last speaker. He referred to the ignorance that prevailed in Ontario regarding the Church of Rome. In the rural districts especially they knew very little about it. Another class of people who also knew nothing—a class who, in the language of the Roman Church itself, are "invincibly ignorant,"—were the politicians. "The Catholicism of to-day," said the speaker, "is ultramontanism in Canada. When I was a boy the

PRIESTS LIVED ON THE FRIENDLIEST TERMS

with their Protestant fellows. But instead of that old Gallicism, in which there was much of spiritual life and power, we now have the ultramontanism, which in reality means Jesuitism." The rev. gentleman then touched on the ruling power of Jesuitism both in Rome and in Canada. There was a moral paralysis wherever the Jesuits established themselves, and their influence on the nation was depressing and degrading. This was why they had been turned out of so many different countries.

"If any Protestant stands up and defends his religion," Mr. McLeod observed, "he is said to be a fanatic, and one wishing to stir up religious war. They want us Protestants to keep silent." He then referred to the baits which were held out to entrapping Protestants into the convents, where the highest education was given. Romanism was increasing; they were active and diligent in seeking to control the country.

The giving of money was the speaker's next point. He said the Church of Rome sold everything, from charms to keep away small-pox to man's salvation. The church was like a pauper—so far as it refused to pay one cent of taxes towards the maintenance of the Government of the country. Referring to this confiscation of the estates of the Jesuits, he said that the church would shortly have the Legislature

SO COMPLETELY UNDER ITS THUMB,

that the property would be returned to it. "In the name of all we hold dear," exclaimed the speaker, "we ought to face the question which faces us! We have no need to be afraid of their weapons, when we have the true spiritual weapon. The policy of the Protestant is somewhat of indifference. They think it a dangerous thing to speak of Rome, as it hurts business. It has happened, in counties where there were Englishmen, that they were driven out. All social intercourse was denied them. We cannot be indifferent to it. It shows a strong tendency to cowardliness." "What the speaker admired in Catholics, was their braveness. They stood by their church at all hazards. Their fidelity to the church was unswerving. What we wanted was some of the stamina of Luther, or John Knox, in us—not that we should be bitter partisans, or refuse to join societies which acknowledged Catholicism—but we should be true to Jesus Christ. The more concessions we make to Catholics the more they want. He then related an incident which happened during an election in Ontario. A minister waited on the editor of a journal which had always been strong in the temperance cause, but had latterly been cooling down. The minister remonstrated with the newspaper man—when he was told that the temperance vote

COULD GO TO THE D——

as long as the Catholic vote could be secured! That showed what a power they were in the land. Oh that we could be loyal to Jesus Christ, and become a great Canadian nation! To do this we must put down every obstacle which at present prevents it. Mr. McLeod concluded an earnest address by saying that we had a glorious deep rooted passion of liberty within our breasts, which we should not be robbed of.

THE MODERN GREEK.

SEEN TO BEST ADVANTAGE NOT IN ATHENS, BUT IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

Nobody who has known Athens for long, or who knows the real resources of the country of which she is the capital, can be disappointed with the progress made. Few cities have improved more during the last twenty years. The government has introduced compulsory education on a most extensive scale; railways are being opened; drainage and the planting of trees have received great attention, and the sudden breeze of patriotism which has lately passed over Greece and puzzled Europe, will doubtless bear its fruits in greater unity of purpose. Perhaps the real evil which, more than anything else, has checked the progress of Greece during the last half century, has been its constitutional government.

There are many Cavours in Greece. Tricoupis is a Cavour with English ideas, but, unfortunately, Greece is not ruled over by a Victor Emmanuel, nor has she yet produced a Garibaldi. Everybody in the small kingdom is, as of old, a politician, and the consequence of this is that ministries rise and fall, and elections take place with a rapidity which might even astonish us. The one point on which all Greeks are agreed, and which has been taught them by late events, is this: that if they are to hold their own in the Balkan peninsula, they must have more territory. They crave for the fertile plains of Epirus and Macedonia, for something that will give them a chance of development and the means of existence on a large scale. The place where the Greek is seen to the greatest advantage is not at Athens, where mass meetings will one day cheer for Delyannis, and the next for Tricoupis, but at Constantinople. There he is, so to speak, on the defensive, living in the midst of the great destroyer of his race, and freedom. Here his commercial propensities have brought him to the fore.

The "unspeakable Turk," who loves money, but hates making it as bitterly as he hates the Greek, who can make it, has given him in return for money everything that he asks. This has enabled the Greek to attack the Turk with the above mentioned weapon of education. Concessions for Greek schools all over the rotten empire have been literally bought; there is scarcely a Greek village in Macedonia, Epirus, the islands, and the coast villages of Asia Minor which has not been supplied with schools for both girls and boys, either through the munificence of Greeks or through the clerical and monastic influence which in its day has played so valiant a part in the conservation of the Hellenic language and the Christian religion.—*Correspondence Fortnightly Review.*

COMMERCIAL UNION.

In this country nobody has ever seriously proposed to set up custom houses except at the frontier. It is agreed that absolute free trade among the inhabitants of the United States is a good thing all round. People who are not competent to follow economic discussions have no difficulty in apprehending that the more freely a man in Minnesota can trade with a man in New York the better it will be for both of them, and that such industries as have sprung up spontaneously under this system are the most profitable. A proposition to obstruct this trade with the barrier of a tariff would be laughed out of Congress or out of the Legislature of any State, as would a proposition to encourage the infant industries of Minnesota by artificially increasing the cost of freight from New York. People comprehend, also, that if it be a good thing for everybody that the inhabitant of Minnesota can exchange his wares freely with the inhabitant of New York, it cannot be a bad thing for anybody that the inhabitant of Manitoba should be admitted to the privilege of the exchange. Undoubtedly a proposition for commercial union with Canada, meaning the extension of inter-state free trade across the invisible boundary line to the North, finds favor with thousands both of American and Canadian protectionists. The revenue thus sacrificed on our side would not go a very great way toward relieving us of the surplus, but it would do something toward it, and an effort in that direction would have the advantage of being an effort along the line of least resistance.—*New York Times.*

HOW THE AIR-BRAKE WORKS.

Said a railway man to me to-day: "I'll bet not one in a hundred of the people who travel on railway trains understand how the pressure of air is used to apply the brakes to a train. When the air-brake was first invented the air was turned into the cylinder under each car when the car was to be stopped, and the pressure was exerted to force the brakes up against the wheels. But at the present day the brakes are held against the wheels by springs, and the air is turned into the cylinders to push the brakes away from the wheels as long as the train is in motion. When it is desired to stop the train the air is let out, and then the springs apply the brakes and stop the train. This last method of using air pressure has great advantages over the old way on the score of safety.

"Whenever an accident happens to a train one of the first effects it is apt to have is to rupture the air pipes leading from the engine to the cylinders under the cars; and that of itself stops the train instantly. It is very important for everybody to understand this matter, because a child five years old can stop a train in thirty seconds from any car in the train if he simply understands how. You will see, if you look for it, that there is a sort of rope projecting from the toilet room of every car. That connects with the air pipes under the train. If you catch hold of it and give it a little jerk it will stop the train before it has gone 200 yards.—*Chicago Journal.*

AN ARTIST'S VISION OF CHRIST.

A strange narrative introduces the public of his native land to the notable statue in full form by William Wetmore Story. This sculptor was born at Salem, Mass., in 1819. When he was about twenty, he says, going from Boston to Cambridge by the old stage line, he suddenly saw Christ sitting with the driver on the outside seat. He reached out his hand and touched the Saviour's garment. At the half-way house Christ alighted and mingled with the common people. No one seemed to be aware of his presence but the young artist. The visionary personage was in Oriental garb, moving with steady steps to and fro, but he did not seem strange to the dreamer. "For years," Mr. Story says to a friend, "that apparition has haunted me, and over and over again I have tried to give form to that face and person which I saw as plainly as I see you now." He wrought his dream at length, and it is now in Rome, and is described as an original and beautiful conception.—*Wm. H. Ingersoll, in the American Magazine.*

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.



A TROUBLESOME PRESENT.

"Where'd yer get 'im, mister?"

"New Year present."

"What yer tryin' ter do wid 'im, choke 'im?"

"No—tryin' ter find out phwat he's goin' to do wid me phwin the string breaks."—*Harper's Weekly.*

A PROUD FATHER.

"I knew a Polish Israelite in Warsaw," said a Hebrew Polander to a New York *Sun* reporter, "who was so proud of his first-born that he exhausted the patriarchal list by calling his babe Abraham Isaac Jacob Czaki. In due time, when his second son was born, he pondered long in trying to find a name not less honorable, but, this being impossible, he determined to use it again in reversion, Jacob Isaac Abraham Czaki. When the third son shed new light upon his household he was puzzled to get a name honored as the others, for his first two sons had exhausted the three patriarchs both ways, forward and backward. After long and painful labors, assisted by his wife, he struck the thought that the middle patriarch might be brought to the foreground, and so found relief as far as Isaac was concerned; but his troubles deepened in trying to arrange the other two patriarchs so as to vary the name of the third son from the names of his two brothers, and he escaped madness only when he saw he could split the patriarchs, with the happy result of Isaac, Abraja Hamcol Czaki. Luckily no more sons were born to him, else his mind would have given way in the struggle to honor equally all the three founders of Israel while equally honoring each of the three Israelites whom he had brought into the world, and who are now proud of their descent and paternity."

THE DEMAND OF THE TIMES.

"I can't altogether agree with you about the teacher in your district being such a poor one," said an Iowa county superintendent of schools to a member of a school board who called with a complaint. "He is not, of course, the best teacher we have, but he works hard, and I think you will like him better before the term is out. His greatest failing seems to be that he is rather too loquacious."

"Y-a-e-s," replied the school officer, doubtfully, "mebby; but the wust thing I've got agin the feller is that he talks too much with his mouth. We want more fingerin' and less chin music."—*Chicago Tribune.*



"HORNS."

Little Rosalind (five years old)—"Mamma where is Uncle Jack gone?"

Mamma.—"On a ranch, pet; he's gone to be a cowboy."

Rosalind (after a pause, tearfully)—"Oh, mamma will he have horns?"—*Harper's Bazar.*

"NO FLIES ON THIS DINNER."

His colleagues are telling a good story on "Tim" Campbell, member of Congress from New York city. It seems that "Tim" was recently asked to dine by a distinguished New Yorker, who wanted his influence for something or other. His host has a handsome house, and the dinner was all that money could provide or taste desire. "Tim" realized that it was a very fine affair, and that he ought to say something about it. He racked his brain for an appropriate compliment, and finally turned to his hostess with: "I tell you what, Mrs. Smith, there's no flies on this dinner." To make it all the funnier, Mrs. Smith did not know slang very well, and remarked innocently: "No, Mr. Campbell; we have screens at all our windows."—*New York Paper.*

"CLARENCE: If I were only sure that you wished me to be yours for my own sake and not for my wealth?" "Be assured, my dear, I have an utter disdain for money; if you were once mine, I'll spend your money right and left."

WILSON, the celebrated vocalist, was upset one day in his carriage near Edinburgh. A Scotch paper, after recording the accident, said, "We are happy to state he was able to appear the following evening in three pieces."

GUEST AT COUNTRY TAVERN.—"Have you any cheese, landlord?" Landlord—"Not a bit in the house, sir." Guest—"Not even a little piece?" Landlord—"Yes, there is, come to think! Here, Pete, run down cellar and fetch up that rat trap."



A QUARRELSOME QUARRY.

"Granite has been discovered in Donegal, and quarries are being opened."—*Daily News.*

Tourist—I am glad to see a new branch of industry, Pat. I suppose these stones go to England for paving.

Patsy—Shure, 'tis not the loikes av us would pave the streets av the Saxon. Begorra! we're diggin' thim to throw at the bailiffs!—*Funny Folks.*

ANY OF THE FOLLOWING instruction books will be mailed free on receipt of price by the Anglo-Canadian Music Publishers' Association of 38 Church street, Toronto:—Hemy's Pianoforte (75c.); Bridge's American Organ ($1); Henning's Violin (35c.); Jones' Cornet (35c.); Young's Flute and Piccolo (30c.); Hall's Banjo (35c.); Kappey's Clarionet (35c.); Howell's Violoncello (35c.) List of songs, vocal duets, quartettes; also pianoforte solos, duets, and music for organ, violin solo, violin duets, piano and violin, violoncello, flute, &c., &c., free on application.

"HOW DID YOU BEGIN LIFE?" the young man asked the great man. "I didn't begin it," truthfully answered the great man; "it was here when I got here."

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE, in Epilepsy.—Dr. A. L. Turner, Head Physician, Bloomsburg Sanitarium, Philadelphia, Pa., says: "Have prescribed it in several hundred cases of epilepsy, and always with good results. As an adjunct to the recuperative powers of the nervous system I know of nothing to equal it."

WHENEVER I hear anything I don't understand I always go to the encyclopedia." "Ah! And where do you keep your encyclopedia?" "Why, at home, of course." "H'm! What a home body you must be."

LITERARY REVIEW.

MR. FRITH'S REMINISCENCES.

Harper Bros. republish *My Autobiography and Reminiscences*, by W. P. Frith, R.A., which is brimful of interesting anecdotes of life and art during the last fifty years. Mr. Frith is the popular artist whose pictures of "Derby Day," "Ramsgate Sands," "In the Railway Station," and "The Marriage of the Prince of Wales," have long been so familiar to the public. Mr. Frith's occupation necessarily brought him in contact with many distinguished personages, and the incidents he relates are often very entertaining, though it may be imagined that they will not always be the pleasantest reading for those who themselves acted in them or for their friends. Nor is Mr. Frith's memory infallible, as has been proved by the fact that he has had to withdraw a remark attributed to Dr. Sumner, Bishop of Winchester, to the effect that the said Bishop had drunk a bottle of port wine every day since he was a boy, as the family deny the truth of the story. When painting the portraits for "The Marriage of the Prince of Wales" Mr. Frith, of course, saw much of the Royal Family, and we give space to his account of the Prussian Prince William in his childhood, as the Prince now occupies such an important position in European politics. It is partly contained in a letter to the artist's sister.

"As to Prince William of Prussia of all the little Turks he is one of the worst; and how I am to get a likeness of him I don't know. I let him paint a little on the picture, which delighted him. At the same time, I was painting Princess Beatrice's dress from the lay figure, when the door of the Rubens room (where I am at work) was thrown open, and a man shouted, as if he were proposing a toast at a public dinner, "The Crown Prince of Prussia and the Royal Family." And in marched the Crown Prince (who had arrived at the castle unexpectedly) with his three children, their nurses, and all the English princesses and their attendants! Fortunately the room is an immense one, or it would have been filled; and of all the rows!—those children shouting, laughing and romping with the princesses. I was looking at little Prince William, and talking to Princess Helena, when the royal imp looked up in my face and said: 'Mr. Fiff, you are a nice man, but your whiskers—,' when the princess stopped his mouth with her hand. He struggled to get her hand away, and again said 'your whiskers,' when she stopped him again, blushing and laughing. However, they carried the youngster to the other end of the room and won him back to good manners."

So far the letter and Mr. Frith adds:—

The whisker mystery was never revealed, but I inflicted a very unintentional and regretted punishment on the little boy, which I fancy he may remember to this day. The picture of the marriage was ten feet long, and, as I said, I portioned off one of the lower corners of it—about a foot square—which I lent to the young prince (he was about seven years old, I think), giving him paints and brushes, but telling him to keep strictly within the limits of his own property. I was working quietly when I was aroused by an exclamation from the lady in charge, who cried "Look at his face! What has he been doing to it?"

Well he had simply been wiping his brushes upon it, for it was streaked with vermillion, bright blue and other pigments. "Oh," I said, "I can easily remove the paint." And so saying I dipped some clean rag into turpentine and effectually rubbed off the color when I was stopped by violent screams from the young gentleman, accompanied by a severe cuff from his little fist. The turpentine had found out a little spot or scratch on his face, and no doubt gave him great pain. He tore away from me after a parting kick and took refuge under a large table and yelled till he was tired. I don't think he forgot or forgave my "remedial efforts," for he took much pleasure after in tormenting me by sitting so badly that I failed to produce anything in the picture resembling him. This young gentleman is now married and is a father and I trust a happy one.

Dawson Bros., ($1.50).

THE PEOPLE'S BIBLE.

Funk and Wagnals publish the thirteenth volume of Parker's *People's Bible*. Twelve volumes more will complete this great undertaking. Each volume is complete in itself and altogether will form a very useful commentary full of suggestive thoughts and practical lessons. The history is carried in this volume from 1 Samuel xviii. to 1 Kings xiii. and the illustrative teaching is very helpful. With regard to Solomon's prayer, for instance, Dr. Parker has the following thoughts which are of universal application:

"We are to pray without ceasing" that is, we are not only to pray but we are to be prayers, to live on supplications, to breathe them always—not audibly, but in an undertone, in a secret whisper; we are to touch nothing with hands that have not first been lifted up to heaven. Then say whether prayer will not be answered! When we are in doubt about the answers given to prayer, let us change the point of doubt and fix it in our own prayers themselves, and say with profitable frankness to our own souls, the prayer was bad; the prayer was selfish; the prayer was not offered in the right name; the prayer was not baptized with the sacrificial blood of the Son of God; the prayer was an effort in words, it was not the sacrifice of a humble, meek, lowly, contrite heart. Fix the attention of men on that point, and the whole atmosphere of the controversy will be changed, and instead of wrangling in words we shall be bowed down in self-accusation and self-judgment and say "We have not because we have asked amiss." ($1.50.)

THE TROUBLES OF THE SALVATION ARMY.

CANADA ALLUDED TO.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—"General" Booth, in a letter which he has issued to-day, says, in speaking of the work done done this year:—"Mobs of ruffians have assailed and brutally beaten our people; authorities have prosecuted and imprisoned them; comrades have deserted our ranks, and joined our enemies in vilely slandering us, while our funds have again and again been utterly exhausted." Still more progress was made this year than in any preceding year, both at home and abroad, and the "General" is convinced that the "opportunity of the Army is just as great, nay, greater, abroad than at home." In Germany, a "heavy struggle" is taking place, and the authorities—afraid of disturbances—will not allow the Army's meetings after noon, while in some towns the meetings are limited to avowed Salvationists. At Rome the gatherings of the Army have been disturbed by students, "some of whom on being expelled stabbed the Italian doorkeeper." The "Major" was led to believe, by the receipt of threatening letters, that he was the "centre of a net-work of suspicions hatched by those who had come to him full of professions of friendship." The "war" in Canada has had to be prosecuted against "fearful odds, an attack having been made on one occasion upon the officers of the Army, which resulted in serious injury to several of their number." Moreover, in many different parts of Canada the barracks of the Army have been wilfully burned down. In Quebec the out-door marches had to be abandoned because of the extremely fierce opposition manifested toward the Salvationists. Operations have been commenced in Utah, where the Mormons have afforded every facility to the Army; but, although the open-air and indoor meetings here are reported to have been very largely attended, "the collections were very small." Many additional officers have been despatched to India this year from Great Britain, and also from Australia, in which latter country the Army's annual income is £66,000. Complaint is made of the quarter whence hostile criticism in India comes. Says one report—"It could not altogether be surprising that the Army, with its wonderful innovations, should be the butt of hostile comment in India as well as elsewhere, although this comes home with special unpleasantness, perhaps, from the fact that the critics who denounce us are mostly Christian missionaries."—*English Paper.*

A COMING ROYAL WEDDING.

A GRANDSON OF THE KAISER TO MARRY THE QUEEN'S GRANDDAUGHTER—SAD MEMORIES RECALLED BY THE EVENT.

The Berlin Court is preparing to celebrate another marriage, this time that of Heinrich, the sailor prince, the second son of the Crown Prince of Germany, and Princess Irene, the third daughter of the Grand Duke Ludwig of Hesse and the lamented Princess Alice, Grand Duchess of Hesse and Princess of England. The betrothal of this pair was officially made known on the occasion of the ninetieth birthday of the Kaiser, and the wedding ceremonies are announced to take place in the latter part of February. The coming marriage calls to mind a curious superstition and many sad events connected with the house of Hesse. In the latter part of the year 1878 a steamboat on the Thames, bearing the name of "Princess Alice," in returning with a load of excursionists up the river, was run into by a large iron coal steamer and immediately sunk, causing a loss of some five hundred lives. At the time of the calamity the grand ducal house of Hesse-Darmstadt had deep affliction. In fact, affliction and sorrow seemed to have chosen the court of Darmstadt for their frequent residence. Some years before Princess Alice, who, besides being an intellectual woman, had her mother's fondness for children, loved to spend much of her time in her nursery, for which she had provided seven children, six daughters and one son. One day in June, 1873, the little Prince Friederich climbed up to an open window, lost his balance and was killed almost before his mother's eyes as she rushed in terror to call him back. In 1878, after the terrible disaster on the Thames, the entire grand ducal family was

STRICKEN DOWN WITH DIPHTHERIA,

and the popular fancy connected the fatality of the steamboat with coming misfortune for the family of Queen Victoria's daughter at Darmstadt. And the forebodings proved only too true. November 16, the Princess telegraphed her mother: "Our sweet little one is taken." "The struggle to conceal from the other children that their favorite was dead," Sir Theodore Martin says, "cost the Princess, down to the time of her own fatal seizure, such a daily and almost hourly effort as, in her weak state, she was ill able to bear. Her sufferings during her short illness, which lasted less than a week, were borne with exemplary patience." The Princess Alice caught the disease from the lips of the little one, the Princess Maria, and she herself followed on December 14 of the same year. The foreboding had come true. Queen Victoria, besides erecting a monument to her daughter's memory at Balmoral, gave the idea for a beautiful monument to the Princess at Darmstadt. It is in the form of a sarcophagus, on which are represented in white marble the Princess and her little child in the same manner as King William III. and Louis of Prussia are shown in the well-known mausoleum in Charlottenburg. The work is by Professor Bochin, of London, and is placed in the Prince Consort's mausoleum at Windsor. A copy of it was then made by command of the Queen, and by her presented to the Grand Duke of Hesse, and is placed in the mausoleum in the beautiful Rosenhoche, before the eastern side of the Residenz at Darmstadt, in full view of the foothills of the Odenwald, on the place where lie the remains of the Princess Alice, the Princess Maria and Prince Frederich. It may be hoped that the present marriage may turn out happily.

PRINCESS IRENE'S TWO OTHER SISTERS

have already found new homes. The eldest, Princess Victoria, is wedded to Prince Louis of Battenberg; the second, Princess Elizabeth, to the Grand Duke Sergius of Russia, with whom she is said to be very unhappy. Princess Irene was born at Darmstadt, July 11, 1866. Her name, Irene, which signifies Peace, was given to her in commemoration of the end of the Prusso-Austrian war, in which the Grand Duke of Hesse was counted among the defeated. The bridegroom, Prince Heinrich, was born August 14, 1862, and is looked upon as the future admiral of the German navy. He has been in the navy since 1879 and has made two voyages around the world. He is generally conceded to be the cleverest member of the Hohenzollern family, and in years past, when Prince Wilhelm fell from popular grace through his escapades, the Prussians had hopes that fate would assist his younger brother to the royal imperial throne. Prince Heinrich is at present at San Remo with his father, the Crown Prince, with whom he is a great favorite and constant companion.

VATICAN ETIQUETTE.

The etiquette of the Vatican requires that the Pope shall dine alone, and while eating he reads the newspapers. When he wishes to show especial honor to a foreign prince or to any personage of importance he invites him to take a cup of coffee with him after the morning mass. On such occasions the guest is expected to attend the first mass and to receive the communion from the Pope's hands. The visitor, however, does not sit at the same table with His Holiness, but at a smaller one alongside of him. Among those recently honored in this way was Don Carlos, the Spanish pretender, on the occasion of his son's confirmation, the Grand Duchess of Tuscany, the Prince Burghesa, Aldobrandini, Altievi and Pombino, while the same favor is often shown to the Pope's nephews. Cardinal Pecci used to live in the Vatican, and he frequently visited his brother while the latter was eating dinner.

Dinner is served at one o'clock, the usual hour in Rome for that meal. This repast consists of soup, a dish of roast meat and vegetables, fruit and some old Bordeaux wine. No boiled meats or pork in any form, or cheese is ever seen on the table.

The meal ended, His Holiness indulges in a nap of an hour's length while seated in a large armchair; then, weather permitting, he goes for a walk in the gardens, accompanied by one of his private chamberlains and a lieutenant of the Papal Guards. His carriage is also in attendance, so that he can ride when over-fatigued by walking. His Holiness still considers himself a prisoner, and never leaves the precincts of the Vatican; but the gardens of that palace are very extensive, the main drive measuring quite a mile in length. At one end of the park is a vineyard, cultivated by the children of an agricultural orphanage that was founded by Pius IX., and named after him the Vigna Pia. Leo XIII. often visits the vineyard, and whenever he notices one of the boys doing his work intelligently he stops to have a chat. He takes much interest in agricultural matters, and is well posted in botany.

CURIOUS WAYS OF A DETECTIVE.

(*Paris Despatch to the London Daily Telegraph.*)

M. Peter Lemonnier, a dentist practising at Nice, has just had a strange adventure. A short time ago a patient called on him and asked him to extract one of his back teeth. When the operation was over, the patient, taking out his cigar case, begged M. Peter Lemonnier to favor him with a light. Acceding with politeness to this request, the dentist produced a box of matches and handed it to his patient. The latter, however, had hardly touched the box when he exclaimed that the matches were contraband. With many apologies he drew up his report, and it then transpired that he was a M. Roux, one of the detectives of the Chemical Match Company. It may be imagined that the discovery was accidental; by no means. Combining business one can hardly say with pleasure, but rather with pain in this particular instance, M. Roux, who must be one of the most energetic agents on the face of the earth, had taken with him a colleague, a M. Poncelle, who was awaiting the termination of the operation in another room. A call from M. Roux brought M. Poncelle promptly to the spot, and he acted in due and legal form as witness of the *procès verbal*. Prosecuted for having contraband matches in his possession, M. Peter Lemonnier tried to turn the tables on his opponents by bringing against them an action for "violation of domicile." The case has just come before the Tribunal Correctionnel de Nice. The court has decided, in the first place, that the company's agents have a right to enter establishments of public resort, such as restaurants, cafés, and so forth, but that their power does not extend to private houses, especially when they have obtained access to them by stratagem. On the other hand, the Court ruled that there had been no "violation" in the strictly legal sense of the word of M. Peter Lemonnier's abode. The dentist had opened the door to the two agents of his own free will and accord, nor had force been used in seizing the matches, seeing that M. Peter Lemonnier had himself handed the box to M. Roux. There remained the costs, half of which are to be defrayed by the dentist and the other half by the two agents. As for M. Roux, he is certainly deserving of promotion. There are but few who, after enduring such torment in the operating chair, could have bestowed a thought on the kind of matches presented to him.

EVICTIONS IN NEW YORK.

(*To the Editor of the Witness.*)

SIR,—Would you kindly give prominence in your valuable columns to the enclosed, from the Boston *Globe*. It goes to show that Ireland is not the only country cursed by those "heartless wretches" called "evicting landlords." The free and enlightened citizens of our neighbor the United States, who are continually howling against the cruelties practised by those "Tory landlords" in Ireland, seem to have a superabundance of them, as is shown by the following:—

"EVICTIONS IN NEW YORK.

Howard in Boston Globe:

"The fact that the evictions in New York each year are nearly eleven times as many as in Ireland, shows that there is something decidedly wrong in the condition of things in that great metropolis. In twelve months there were turned out of their homes in Ireland 2,088 families, aggregating 8,817 persons. In a similar period in this city there were evicted 22,804 families or 124,020 persons, estimating five to a family. The evictions in Ireland are for a year's rental, while here they are for a week, or month at the most.

"Perhaps more misery is caused in individual cases in Ireland, but there is no question that the condition of the evicted in New York fails to attract the pity which it deserves. It is often the result of drink and shiftlessness, but this is by no means always the case. Men out of work are evicted in New York by the hundred. They drift about, and if they fail to get work generally drift into the almshouse or workhouse, while their children are sent to a charitable institution. This accounts in part for the enormous yearly increase in the demands on the taxpayers for the maintenance of pauper children.

"In ten years there has been an increase from $500,000 to nearly $2,000,000 in the appropriation for this purpose. The people of New York fail to comprehend the significance of these figures. Home life is giving place to that of institutions, where children are brought up by rote, as it were. The result of this on the future of the State remains to be seen, but it looks as though the communistic theory that children should be brought up by the State was rapidly being put in practice here." A.

CHARACTERISTICS OF LEO XIII.

Leo XIII. is by nature nervous and excitable. When he has any important piece of work on hand he locks himself in his room, gives orders that no one shall disturb him, and writes with feverish rapidity, every now and then impatiently wiping his pen on the sleeve of his white cassock. This habit gave his valet much trouble; he is always obliged to assure himself by personal inspection before audiences that his master's gown is free from ink spots. While fond of doing his own work, and he gets through with an astonishing amount of it each day, he also makes large use of his secretaries, to whom he dictates from notes prepared in advance on little pieces of paper, that he carefully destroys as soon as he is through with them.

These dictations last two and three hours on a stretch, and are made in Italian, in which language he always prepares the first draught of his documents. When he is through dictating he walks up and down the room while the secretary reads aloud what has been written, and it is very seldom that he makes any changes. The Italian draught is translated into Latin either by Mgr. Volpini, Mgr. Bocali or Mgr. Nocella, and if it is necessary, as it is in the case of encyclical letters, that translations be made into other languages the work is all done at the Vatican under the personal supervision of the Pope, who in this way feels sure that his ideas are not distorted by errors in the translations. Occasionally he turns a piece of work over to one of the secretaries, but never until he has locked the latter up in a room adjoining his own.

At the expiration of two or three hours he goes in to see how the work is progressing, and he always carries a bottle of wine and a plate of biscuits with him; he does not allow the secretary to have more than one glass of wine, and he carries the bottle away when he goes out of the room. One of the things that he is most particular about is that no one shall enter his room in his absence; when he leaves it he invariably locks the door and puts the key in his pocket. This probably comes from the fact that he is far from orderly in his habits, and has a way of scattering his papers and documents all over the room. He dislikes exceedingly to give his autograph to any one, nor will he dispose of trifles to which pilgrims attach such value because of their having belonged to him.

SAFE AND PAINLESS SURGERY.

FALLACIES CONTRADICTED.

Anæsthetics have rendered even grave surgical operations almost painless, and other modern improvements have rendered them comparatively safe. Changes in surgical methods within a single decade amount almost to a revolution, and it is important that this should be understood, for patients, from a fear that was once very reasonable, are liable to put off operations until too late. There used to be a great and ever present danger of suppuration and consequent blood poisoning. Suppuration was looked on as inevitable. But science now shows that no suppuration is possible unless the germs of it are introduced from without. The germs were formerly introduced with the hand of the operator, or those of his assistants, or by his instruments, his threads, his sponges, his plasters or his bandages or they floated in with the infected air, with which every hospital was specially charged. Now it is known that various solutions destroy all such germs. The operating room is therefore kept disinfected. So are the surgeons and attendants, especially their hands and nails. Instruments and sponges are taken, at using, directly from the carbolic solution. Plasters and bandages, and all ligatures for tying blood vessels or sewing up wounds, are rendered aseptic. The skin of the patient is scrubbed with soap and water, and the parts adjacent to the wound covered with disinfecting towels. According to medical authority, the wound is now dressed with no expectation that fever will arise, or that suppuration will occur, or that the dressing will require renewal. The patient eats and sleeps well from the first, and the surgeon removes the dressing only to find the wound united, and this, too, though the largest wounds are fully sewed up, and without drainage tubes.—*Ex.*

THE DOLL DOCTOR OF LEIPSIC.

The denizens of Leipsic, young and old, mourn the loss of the most modest and retiring, yet most skilful operators, Frau Emma Friederike Schneider, better known as the "doll doctor," who died there last week. For more than half a century, ever since the death of her husband and child, this quaint, quiet and indefatigable woman had devoted her life and skill to the repairing and freshening up of dolls, in which occupation she has attained an incredible dexterity not only, but also won the hearts of the growing, as well as the grown generations of Leipsic. A visit to her atalier was one of the sights of the city. Those who were permitted to enter the sacred precinct could only do so standing—chairs, tables, the floor, the walls, in fact, every available place was covered with "cripples" of both sexes, boys and girls in rags or entirely without habiliment, that lacked one or both eyes, one or both arms, or legs or feet, the "innards" a nose, a wig, or the half or whole of a head, etc., and that were turned out as good as new by the quiet, almost dwarfed little woman, to the delight of the juvenile possessor. Her sphere of usefulness was confined to Leipsic only—no outsiders needed apply. Her loss will indeed be "irreparable" for a long time to come.—*Berlin paper.*

COUNTING THE COST.

By 1450 the simplest complete armor for horse and man cost about $2,000 of our money, a large sum for a single soldier. One shot might ruin all this, and knights, brave with their lives, hesitated to risk a property so valuable and so hard to replace. Thus the nobles retired to the rear of battle, and in the pay of the 15th century princes, half-armed light cavalry appeared, doing real service, but requiring time to obtain any prestige. The knights did not learn their lesson, but went on making armor heavier to resist the effects of powder. They had a momentary success at Fornovo, but at Marignano and Ravenna the Swiss and Spanish infantry handled them roughly, while Pavia proved their inefficiency to all. It seemed to them terrible that such a knight as Bayard should have his back broken by a pinch of powder and a shot from a common soldier; but the change had to come. We find the buff boots on the gentlemen who charged at Ivry, and in spite of Louis XIII. armor in his reign degenerated into a gala costume.—*January Scribner's.*

STEAMSHIP DISSIPATION.

WHISKEY AND WINE DRINKING AND GAMBLING ON OUR BIG OCEAN LINERS.

(*From a Queenstown Letter.*)

There is a wide margin for practical social reforms on a steamship during an ocean voyage. An application of restrictive liquor laws would work with excellent effect. From the hour a vessel such as this one leaves New York bay until Queenstown waters are entered it is an almost interminable round of drinks, particularly among the steerage passengers. The bar steward of the "Alaska" is the authority for the statement that on one trip across from the United States last summer his receipts netted $3,500 for seven days. He complained that this passage would not bring him much over $1,500, and that, too, with only a few hundred persons aboard, many of whom are total abstinence advocates. As an idea of how dull business was with him, he said he sold 1,600 bottles of beer and porter, two glasses in each bottle, a total quantity much below the average. To this must be added the sales of Irish, Scotch and American whiskeys, champagne and other wines. The porter and beer retail at 12 cents a bottle, which is the price, too, for a drink of whiskey or inferior wine. The steerage passengers were not alone in their work of gulping intoxicants, not a few of the saloon people having made the journey under a continued heavy pressure of whiskey and wine. In case of an accident where everyone would be compelled to rely on individual efforts for safety, it is fearful to contemplate the immense loss of life that would accrue from such an abnormal state of existence. It would take a good-sized store to hold all the bottles, decanters, demijohns and cases laden with drinks that an ocean steamer takes for one voyage. There is no limit to the supply. From 8.30 o'clock in the morning until 11 o'clock at night the bar is in full blast. No stage of intoxication is a barrier to another purchase. The only requisite is to have the necessary 12 cents. In this way the little savings of the poor people, destined for the relief of friends in Europe, are often squandered in a few days. Another evil equally vicious is gambling. The slightest pretext is made an occasion for a bet. The smoking cabins are nothing short of gambling hells, which, if located in any reputable city, would attract the attention of the police. A professional male gambler can nearly always be found aboard. Glib of tongue, plausible in speech, sedately dressed, he manages to prove a big winner at every sitting. The opportunities for gain for a female gambler are even more numerous. Young fellows, and even old ones, under the excitement of ship life and the abundance of time on their hands, are easily roped in by the baiting smiles of a pretty girl. If her behavior is democratic her company is all the more sought after, since her preferences, no matter how slight towards one man, are sure to cause rivalry in others. A sample of an American girl, with a taste for cards, was on the "Alaska." The young lady was "going it on her own hook.' Unattended and ostensibly destined for London, she was not twenty-four hours on the vessel before she had three admirers furious in their attentions to her. She told them all sorts of stories about her life; how her mother was a French woman from New Orleans, her father an Englishman and herself a Canadian by birth, but there was no chance to mistake her mannerisms. In an unguarded moment she would yell at the top of her voice when the ship would lurch, "Hello! you bet that was a tumble." A number of times she emphasized her words with a final "and don't you forget it." All the same, she won a handsome sum at cards the first night. Those who played with her were reticent concerning their losses.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

BISMARCK AT HOME.

HE GOES TO BED AFTER MIDNIGHT AND GETS UP AT NOON.

A German contemporary publishes some interesting details of the daily life of Prince Bismarck. Everybody knows, says our contemporary, that the Prince hardly ever gets up before noon unless he has to attend an important Parliamentary meeting. But it must be remembered that he only goes to bed after working till 2 a.m. every night. In the Chancellor's bedroom a light is kept burning all the night, numbers of messages often requiring his personal attention, being brought in during the night. In consideration of the late hours kept by the Prince, supper is served late in the evening and seldom finished before midnight. Besides the Princess Bismarck, Count and Countess Rantzau partake of almost every meal regularly leaving the palace at 10.45 p.m., when a second class cab always takes them home. Bismarck's birthday is always a great feast and holiday for the servants of the house. In the kitchen a barrel of wine is provided by Princess Bismarck, two bands are in attendance, and the servants' families appear on the scene. The Prince comes down, talks with the guests, and distributes sweets among the children. The pleasant relations between master and servant are also evident from the fact that the Princess always gives six Easter eggs to each of the servants. The domestic police of the Prince consists of a sergeant and eight constables. If the Prince is away from home four constables go with him and four remain at the house, and all of them are entitled to arrest any suspicious person, be it at Berlin, at Friedrichsruhe, or at Varzin. It was at Varzin where Bismarck's large dog, Sultan, was poisoned. The Princess declared at the time that she would make provision for life for any one who could point out the poisoner. Sultan was more intelligent than Tyras, but Tyras is the more faithful of the two, and will take food out of the hand of any member of Prince Bismarck's family, but never from a servant, as one of the footmen has learned to his regret. It is well known that at Berlin the Chancellor is rarely seen, and only some of the inhabitants of the Vor Scrape have the privilege of seeing him sometimes walking in his grounds.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

BRITISH AND GERMAN ARMY FACTS.

A gentleman publishes the following comparative statement in a Southampton journal. It is clearly put and worthy of recollection:

BRITISH ARMY.	GERMAN ARMY.
Number of troops, 198,000: cost £18,232,000.	Number of troops, 423,104; cost, £18,850,000.
6 Field Marshals.	2 Field Marshals, (Count Moltke and the Count Prince.)
41 Generals.	59 Generals.
157 Lieutenant-Generals.	76 Lieutenant-Generals.
183 Major-Generals.	417 Major-Generals.
800 Colonels.	216 Colonels.
450 Lieutenant-Colonels.	210 Lieutenant-Colonels.
1,150 Majors.	906 Majors.
400 broken-winded, tin-pot, wooden-legged, or otherwise useless, half-pay Generals.	

—*London Truth.*

MOODY'S SERMONS.

Friday, October 14.

THE TWO MOMENTS.

A THRILLING ADDRESS AND STRIKING ILLUSTRATIONS.

THE ENGLISHMAN CONDEMNED TO BE SHOT—NOAH AND THE ARK—A LEGEND OF THE FIRST PASSOVER—RUNAWAY SLAVES AND FREE CANADA—A LITTLE PRAIRIE GIRL—"CAST AWAY THAT CURSED PRIDE, AND OBEY."

The second week of the great and active revival that is being conducted by Mr. Moody in Montreal came to an end Friday night, in a meeting the most crowded of the series and one of the most earnest and impressive. To say the Rink was crowded, indeed gives readers but a faint idea of how the meeting looked. At half-past seven o'clock nearly half of the chairs were occupied, and fiteen minutes later standing room was at a premium. Still there were hundreds vainly endeavoring to gain admittance. The gallery above the Dorchester street door was then besieged and entered by as many people as could squeeze themselves into it. At eight o'clock the view from the platform down the Rink to the door was one not readily to be forgotten, and, as their eyes took it in, most of the ministers must have felt their hearts in their mouths at the exciting inspiration of the thought of being privileged to address such a concourse of human beings, each and all of them ready and anxious to hear of the truth. It was, indeed, a soul-stirring sight, not without a certain quality of pathos. As viewed from the little gallery the scene must have been no less memorable. One could see the head whitened with the snows of seventy winters bowed beside the little head crowned with curls which suggested the dawn, and child and man were speaking to the same All-Father. Then the eye would reach the crowded platform and on to where the whitened wall bound in the view.

Among the clergymen on the platform were Revs. Dr. MacVicar, Dr. Antliff, Dr. Campbell, Dr. Saunders, Bishop Ussher, Wm. Hall, J. Nichols, W. Jackson, J. Philp, S. Bond, W. J. Hewitt, (of Cornwall), C. H. Wells, Jas. Patterson, E. M. Hill, T. Bennet, F. M. Dewey and J. H. Dixon. On the platform was also an old man whose face has become familiar at the meetings. He is one of Mr. Moody's recent converts, and being a little deaf he must sit near the preacher. On the platform steps might be seen another old man whose ears are not as sensitive as they used to be, and on whose face there ever rests a simple smile that affectingly mirrors an untroubled soul. Sometimes he will curve his hymn-book and hold it behind his ear to conduct the sound of the words he is so anxious to hear.

The usual half hour's service of sacred song was opened with "All hail the power of Jesus' name," which was followed by "Come, Great Deliverer, come," the choir singing the lines and the congregation voicing the supplicatory refrain. During the singing of the latter hymn Mr. Moody came down the platform from the back, put his Bible as usual on the organ top, and his hat on the floor, took his chair and opened a hymn book. "Up from the grave He rose" was next sung, and was followed by "Ring the bells of Heaven." The choir alone sang "What shall the harvest be?" after which the entire assemblage, on the command of Mr. Moody, rose and sang "Rock of Ages," giving hearty voice to Toplady's much-loved lines.

Mr. Moody then ordered the closing of the doors while prayer was offered, and Dr. Saunders led the congregation. Then the choir sang "Peace, be still." This hymn has become a general favorite at the meetings, and the choir now render it with fine effect. On its conclusion, the Rev. Mr. Philp, in prayer, rendered thanks to God for the special manifestation of power that had been already vouchsafed at their meetings, and prayed that it might be continued. Dr. Watts' hymn, "Remember me," followed, and then Mr. Moody announced the arrangements for the meetings to come, and mentioned that a collection would be taken at the afternoon and evening meetings on Sunday, and hoped it would be a liberal one. The last Sunday's collections amounted to $463. What they wanted was $1,000, to pay the expenses incident to the instituting and conducting of the meetings, and Mr. Moody hoped they would get it.

The congregation was then asked to bow in silent prayer, that the last meeting of the week might be the best of all, and that all hearts might be opened to receive the blessed Word. "And while you pray, Professor Burke will sing, and while he is singing you just keep on praying." After a couple of moments' silence, the

DEEP, HUSHED TONES OF THE ORGAN

stole out tremblingly and wandered away over the bowed heads of the praying people, as if to gather up all their individual and various petitions and bind them together in a solemn harmony. Then out from the music rose the voice of the singer—

"Almost persuaded now to believe,
Almost persuaded Christ to receive."

Nothing could have been more impressively soothing, and when the last sad word of the hymn had "trembled away into silence" the hearts and minds of the great congregation were attuned to hear of what their soul desired most.

It was a great opportunity, and even Mr. Moody himself, who has had so many of such opportunities, must have felt it. Never was he heard to speak with more power. The impassioned flow of his eloquence was alternately persuasive and commanding, and the people were spell-bound while he spoke. Taking his Bible he opened it and read from the Book of Numbers, the 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th verses of the 21st chapter, which contain the story of the brazen serpent.

"I am going to continue to-night the subject on which I was speaking last night, for I didn't say all that I could say on this subject of sudden conversions. Every one that is out may come into the kingdom, and at once. Justification is a work of God, and must be done all at once. Sanctification is different, and gradual. Now, I'm going over the Old Testament, and I'm going to bring before you Bible scenes that prove the truth of this, and show that conversions are sudden.

"When I was in Manchester, England, in '73, after one of the meetings I had gone into the gallery to talk with some anxious enquirers, and I noticed a man standing beside the little group and listening to what I was saying while tears were running down his cheeks. I thought he was a sceptic, and I went up to him. 'Are you not a Christian?' I asked him. 'No,' said he, 'but I'd like to be.' And I started to talk with him, showing him the way, and I said, 'Does that help you?' 'No, that doesn't fit my case; fact is, I can't feel.' 'Ho, ho, that's your trouble, is it? I know where you are now,' I said. 'Let me ask you a question: was it Noah's feelings that saved him, or the ark?' 'Why, the ark, of course. That makes it all plain,' he added, and he said 'good night,' and left in a hurry. The next night I was on the lookout for

MY ARK FRIEND

but he didn't come to the meeting. A number of days passed and I was going down to the Free Trade Hall when I was stopped by a man. 'Do you remember me? I'm the man you asked about the ark.' 'Oh, and how is it now?' I asked him. 'I have it now,' he answered. 'The ark done the business; I saw it at once. Feeling had nothing to do with it.' As it has been said, the little fly was as safe as the elephant in the ark. God invites you all in, drunkards and all. God has provided salvation.

"Look down there in Goshen when the passover was first instituted. The people were told to take a lamb and kill it and sprinkle its blood on their doors so that when the angel of death came along he would know and pass them. And the people put the blood upon their doors and were saved. What made them safe? Was it their tears, or their righteousness? No, it was the blood. One minute the blood wasn't on their houses and they were liable to die; another minute and it was on, and they were safe.

"There's a legend told of that time. There was a little girl and she was a first-born—and you know that the first-born were to be taken—and she was sick and couldn't go to the door to see if the blood had been put on it. All day she was very anxious, and at last she asked her father if the blood had been sprinkled. He told her it had. 'Yes, but are you sure? The night's coming on, and I want to live.' 'It's all right, my child!' 'But are you sure? Have you seen it?' 'Well, no, I haven't seen it, but I ordered it, and it's sure to be on.' And to reassure his little girl he took and carried her to the door to show her the blood. And

THE BLOOD WASN'T THERE!

Of course it was got on as quickly as possible, and the little girl was saved. This is only a legend but I think it's a good illustration of what I want to insist on. And why was it that the angel of death passed the blood-sprinkled houses? It was because death had been there before him. The lamb had died to save them. They had just been saved in time, and their salvation was instantaneous.

"Take another illustration from the chapter in Numbers I have just read. The people were going through the desert when they were attacked by the serpents. There was no balm of Gilead there. There was no physician in that camp. Thousands are going down to death. You can hear the bitter wail that goes up from the camp. Let us picture it. In one tent there's a young man that's been bitten, and his mother is beside him. He's got to die. No power on earth can save him. The mother is beside herself with grief. He is sinking lower, lower. All is nearly over, when there's a great shout heard in the camp. What is it? Such a shout had never been heard before, and it is one of joy, not grief. The mother goes to the door of the tent. 'What's the matter?' 'Haven't you heard? God has provided a remedy for his people that they may be saved from the serpent.' 'Oh, what is it?' 'It's a serpent of brass, and if you only look at it you will be saved.' 'Where is it? Can I see it?' 'Of course you can; it's quite near. See, there it is, with the sun shining on it.' And the mother looked a moment, and then in she rushed to the tent to tell her sick son of the wonderful brazen serpent. He was all but dead. She could see the

GLAZE OF DEATH OVER HIS EYEBALLS.

'God's provided a remedy!' and she told him all about it, and he said, 'Oh, I wish I could see it; I might live.' 'Of course you will, my boy,' and she took him and supported him to the door. And he stood staggering and shaking in his weakness at the door of the tent. 'I can't see it, mother.' 'Keep looking, my son. There it is. Look!' pointing it out. And all at once he caught sight of it, and in a minute, in the twinkling of an eye, he was cured. And he began to leap and shout. He was a regular Methodist! That word "look" did it all. Only look, and live. That's the order. And if they could be saved by looking at the brazen serpent, you can be saved by looking at Calvary.

"Let us look in at another tent. A young man is here also bitten by one of the serpents. His mother is away at another tent nursing. He hears the great shout, too, and wonders what it can be. Then some people come rushing in to him and tell him of how God has provided a remedy for him. After listening to what they've got to say, he laughs at them: 'Saved by just looking at a serpent? What nonsense?' 'D'ye mean to say I am not speaking the truth?' 'Well, I don't know as you meant to lie, but probably you've been deceived. Now, if you said the serpent was rubbed into the wound, there might be something in the brass that would cure the poison. But merely to look at it—it's entirely against my reason; there's no logic in it; show me the philosophy of it.' And they go out and bring in a man that has been cured. 'Were you cured?' 'Yes, mister,' and he strips his arm to show where he had been bitten. 'There's no mark there.' 'No; the Lord heals so that you can't see the scar.' And the young man feels he would like to live. It's been the dream of his life to get into the Promised Land, and he is to die here in the desert? In comes his mother, and she tells him of the remedy. 'I hope, mother, you're not carried away with

THIS MISERABLE FANATICISM

about a brazen serpent?' 'Oh, don't stop to discuss it! Come, my son, and you'll be healed.' But he won't go, and he dies in the desert.

"Whose fault was it? There are thousands in this rink to-night that can be healed of their sins by looking at Jesus. God's salvation is not a fiction; it's truth. And it's not to be gained by logic or philosophy. You can't reason out the Almighty. No one has ever yet invented a plan for man's salvation. They have been trying for the last six thousand years, but they haven't managed it yet. And all you've got to do is look and live. Get into the ark!

"Another illustration. You know there were cities of refuge in old Bible days. And magistrates had to keep the road leading to them always clear of all obstacles, and sign-posts were ranged along the road marked 'Refuge' to make the way plain. The law of revenge was allowed in those days. If a man killed another, the brother or other relative of the murdered man, had the right to kill the murderer. Indeed, he wouldn't be considered worthy if he didn't. But if the murderer once got inside one of the cities of refuge he was safe; nobody could touch him there. Now for my illustration. Two men are cutting trees in a wood, and the axe of one of them slips and strikes the other man and kills him. What is this man to do? He's got to get into a city of refuge as soon as he can. He starts, leaping over the highway; and already the brother of the dead man is on the way after him. He don't stop to discuss what he's got to do. He don't loiter on the way; he leaps for his life. See the two on the race. Now, there's only a hundred yards between them. People passing stand aside and shout

'ESCAPE! HE'S AFTER YOU!'

A man on the walls shouts 'a refugee,' and a crowd gathers, and they cry out to the hunted man to press into the city. On they come, nearer, nearer. He's only got one more rod to cover—but he's just as much in peril as if he were a hundred miles off, and the brother is there just behind him. Suddenly he leaps through the gate, and is safe. One minute he is exposed to death,—another minute he's safe. God's got heaven as a city of refuge for sinners.

"Another illustration, and one from nearer home. Forty years ago Canada was a city of refuge to the slaves in the States. If a man had been in Missouri, in 1850, he would have heard Canada spoken of as the city of refuge. To the slave Canada was a fairyland, a sort of paradise. I remember being in Boston—I was only 17—and a slave had been captured and was being taken back by his master from Missouri who had come to Boston and claimed him under the Fugitive Slaves Act. The streets were crowded and there was great excitement. I shall never forget it. Across one street was strung the picture of a coffin inscribed with the words, 'Liberty is buried here to-day.' And there was a great meeting, and I heard Wendell Phillips and Charles Sumner and William Lloyd Garrison speak in burning words against slavery. A runaway slave could be brought out of any other State into which he had fled, and it was only in Canada he could be free. A slave would start from Missouri and get over the line into Illinois, but he wasn't safe there. He would push on into Michigan, but he wasn't free there either. Only another line to cross, however, and he would be in Canada, he would be free, his children would be free. How he makes an extra effort at the thought. See him! He's got within a hundred yards of the line, but he's still a slave. On he presses, and at length he's over. One minute he is a slave; another minute and he's got

UNDER THE UNION JACK AND IS FREE."

Here the rapt audience could no longer contain its emotion, and a burst of applause broke from it as Mr. Moody reached his climax. This is the first time such expression of feeling has been given by any congregation during the meetings; but it was irrepressible, and doubtless gave great relief to those who joined in it. Mr. Moody continued.

"If there's a slave of Hell here to-night, God will make you free. The devil's the meanest master I know. Run away from him and get under the banner of God's freedom. And talking of banners reminds me of a story. A man had come from England to America, but not being able to settle here he had gone to Cuba, and there he was arrested as a spy. He was tried and condemned to be shot. When he heard the verdict, he exclaimed 'They can't shoot me; I'm perfectly innocent.' And he sent for the American and British consuls, and they went direct to the Spanish authorities and demanded the man's life as he was innocent. But they were told the law must take its course. The day came. The man was put into a cart and had to sit down on his own coffin. He was taken outside of the town, and when he was brought to the place where he was to be shot, a black cap was drawn down over his head, and it looked as if a minute was all he had to live. But just at that moment who should ride on to the field but the American consul and the English consul, and the American consul took and threw over the condemned man the star-spangled banner and the English consul covered him with the Union Jack, and both exclaimed, 'Fire on these flags if you dare!' (Applause.) It wasn't merely the flags they would have been firing on, but the two governments.

"Get under the banner of God. 'He brought me to the banqueting house and his banner over me was love.' God's got

A BANNER AS WELL AS YOU CANADIANS.

Make up your mind to come. You can be saved this minute if you will. Another illustration: I met a man in the Queen's uniform in one of the streets of York city, and I wanted to know how long it took him to become a soldier. 'Excuse me, sir, but how long did it take you to become a soldier?' 'Oh,' said he, with a laugh, 'it didn't take long to do that.' 'Well, tell me how it was.' 'Well, first of all, I made up my mind to 'list'—that was something—' and I went to a recruiting sergeant and told him I wanted to become a soldier, and he pulled a shilling out of his pocket and put it in my hand. The moment that shilling touched my hand I was a soldier.' Quick work, wasn't it? One moment he was free to go where he pleased, the next moment he had to go where Queen Victoria told him.

"You may come in, child of wrath; you can become obedient. 'He became the author of eternal salvation unto all them that obey him.' It don't say all them that *feel* him. It's obedience that's only necessary. And it's a curious fact that in every case in the Bible in which a man is healed, he receives the blessing while in the act of obedience. The blind man, when he was told to wash in the pool of Siloam, didn't say 'It goes against my reason'; he went and did as he was ordered. The palsied man, when told to take up his bed and walk, didn't say 'D'ye think I'd have come to you if I could have done that?' No. God gave him power, and he rolled up his bed and went off glorifying. Do you want salvation, eternal salvation? Just obey. If God commands you to believe

HE GIVES YOU POWER TO BELIEVE.

God isn't unreasonable. He told Zaccheus to come down from the tree and he just came. Come down from your lofty position, cast away this cursed pride, and bring yourself to obey.

"I heard a man say once that he had spent forty-two years learning three things. Of course I wanted to know what they were that took up all that time. 'Well, I learned first that I couldn't do anything for my own soul; next, that God didn't require it; and third, that Christ had done it all.' And it was true. When Christ on Calvary said, 'It is finished,' he meant it. I see a lot of boys here.

GLAD TO SEE YOU, BOYS.

You can understand this. You can take the truth. It's so simple, old folks stumble over it.

"I was preaching out on the Western prairies once, and as I went into the enquiry meeting I noticed a little girl sitting near the door. I thought she was waiting for her mother or a sister that was in the hall, and paid no attention to her. But when I had finished speaking with the enquirers and they had all gone, the little girl was still waiting. I went up to her and asked her if she was a Christian. She looked up at me smiling, with the tears running down her cheeks—you've seen it rain in sunshine?—She said, 'Oh, yes, sir!' 'And how long have you been a Christian?' I asked. 'Please sir,

EVER SINCE LAST NIGHT.'

'And what made you?' 'Well, I heard you say that God would take me if I only asked him, and when I got home I just asked the Lord Jesus to forgive me and take me as his own child.' 'And how do you know he has taken you?' 'He promised to do it,' said the little one, and if that ain't the plan of salvation, I don't know what is. This little Christian was only seven, and small for her age. I thank God it's so simple that a child can understand it. When Christ says 'Follow me,' just follow him; that's what makes you free.

"I was told by an Englishman a story of a man and his son. The young man was headstrong and he and his father were continually quarrelling, until one day the father ordered the son from the house and the young man went away in anger. The mother had stood between all along trying to bring them together in peace, and now she implored her husband not to send his son away, but her prayers were of no avail. But the mother did not lose sight of her son. Mothers never do. Letters passed regularly and she knew all about him, but the father never mentioned his name. The wife fell sick, and the doctors gave her up. As she lay on her dying bed her husband came up to her and asked if there was anything she desired that he could bring her. 'Yes, there is one thing!' 'What is it?' 'Send for my boy, that I may see him before I die.' 'No, I can't do that. You send for him yourself. You know he won't come for me.' And at last the father sent a despatch for his son, who, when he received it, took the first train home. The father was standing by his wife's bedside when his son came into the room and without speaking to him he moved to the window. The mother kissed her son and implored him to speak the first word and be reconciled to his father; but he would not. She then called her husband, who came to her side. She took the hands of both and joined them silently, and expired. There they stood; the husband looking on his wife, the lad looking on his mother, and then they turned and fell into each other's arms. That father don't have any resemblance to God, but otherwise it applies. I bring you to the mangled form of Christ. Be reconciled this very night! God is willing, God is waiting. Ask in the words of the enquirer of Christ, 'Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?'

"Our heavenly Father, we thank Thee for the plan of salvation. Spirit of God, move upon this audience to-night. O thou God of all grace answer our prayers. May we all enter into Thy ark. May we find in Thee our city of refuge, and let the banner of thy love float over us. May there not be a man or woman here tonight but shall know that they are saved, and may they look back on this Friday night as the night on which they found Christ."

THE BUCKET SHOPS MUST GO.

A SYSTEMATIC PROSECUTION OF THEM TO BE BEGUN.

It was reported this morning that the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange had retained the services of De Lancey Nicoll and Ambrose H. Purdy, formerly members of District-Attorney Martine's staff of assistants, in the work of prosecuting the bucket-shops. Mr. Nicoll said this morning to a reporter of the *Evening Post*: "It is not true that my services have been retained by the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange in this work. That body has not taken any official action in the work of prosecuting these illegal shops, but a number of the leading members of the Exchange have employed me to hunt up evidence against them and assist in the prosecution of charges. I have employed Mr. Purdy to assist me because of his familiarity with this work, and the important part he took in the prosecution of the Todd case.

"Of course we cannot conduct the prosecution; that will have to be done by the District Attorney. But I have consulted with Col. Fellows, and he has gladly consented to have us assist him. We are at present preparing evidence and assisting Mr. Semple in the preparation of his argument on the appeal in the Todd case, which will be heard by the Supreme Court next week. As soon as that case is settled we shall proceed against other shops of the same character. This system of gambling is a greater evil than the pool-rooms ever were. It has grown to immense proportions, and is constantly increasing. There are between fifteen and twenty places in the city where this gambling is now openly carried on. The shops are scattered about in the neighborhood of the Stock Exchange and along Broadway as far up town as Fourteenth street. In addition to the larger shops there are probably 150 smaller places where bets of $5 and $10 are made on the advance or fall of stocks. Many bar-rooms where 'tickers' are used have a small room fitted up where gambling of this kind is done. We propose to do anything that can be done to break up this business, and are assured of the hearty support of the District Attorney."—*New York Evening Post, Jan. 12th.*

LIFE IN THE PENITENTIARY.

Think what it is to enter those walls and face that clock, whose slow pendulum shall beat out—not seconds, minutes, hours, days, weeks or months—but years of your precious youth and manhood before you again see the world which has discarded you! Think of the unrelieved round of toil, succeeded by the solitary cell and miserable hours of thinking what might have been and what is! How slow the hours to him without hope, without profit in his bitter toil, without respect in his solitude, without honor, without comfort, without liberty! How slow the days make the week, and the weeks the month, where each is drearily the same, season in and season out, till the doleful year is told!

To be the companion of the vilest, cheek by jowl; to wear the garb of infamy; to be driven from the cell to labor, and from labor to the cell? to see on all sides the high walls and the redoubts, where gleam the rifles ready to kill the insurgent; to know that however skilfully the escape is planned, however bravely executed, there are keen-scented and lynx-eyed pursuers to track and the strong arm of the law to recover; to feel that by no power can relief come until the long distant day appointed, save the power which can bless an unhappy life by ending it.

What a record of hopelessness, of despair, remorse and gnawing misery the pitiless stone of those cells could tell! Small wonder that after years of confinement every kindly trait of nature is withered, root and branch, and only sullen desperation and hatred of society remain.

Look at their faces to read their story. Not one in a hundred has the face of shame, of unhappiness, but of stolid resignation to inevitable privation and disgrace. See that long line of gray misery marching to its noon-day meal—a human centipede—a hundred locked together—shuffle, shuffle, shuffle—the very step is a degradation. Slowly they file into the cheerless room, and in silence and with bowed head each sits to devour his portion. Not a word, not a whisper, all wants expressed by signs. Long lines of keepers, each coldly and keenly watchful, each ready with pistol to suppress the slightest token of revolt, for this is the time of danger in a State prison. The meal is soon over. At a beckon they arise and lock together—shuffle, shuffle, shuffle, shuffle,—back to labor again.—*Henry Guy Carleton.*

THE FIRST PLEBISCITE.

Scotland has taken the first legal step in the direction of early closing of public-houses. The first plebiscite under the Public-house Early Closing (Scotland) Act, has been taken at Dumfries. Exactly 4,088 return post cards were issued to proprietors and tenants in the borough, and of these 2,513 votes were in favor of the closing of licensed premises at ten p.m. and only 325 against it, or a proportion of over 7 to 1. We hope the time will soon come when Scotland and Ireland will both have power to declare how many public-houses shall exist in each community, when the power will be taken out of the hands of magistrates, and given direct to the people, and the votes of the householders taken thereon. This is a sort of Home Rule, which all classes and creeds will endorse, and one which we trust will soon become law.—*Irish Paper.*

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

ALL IN ADVANCE.

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

All the above papers sent free of postage to any part of the Dominion, United States and Great Britain.

ADVERTISING RATES.

WEEKLY WITNESS.—Casual advertisements, 5c per line per insertion, including cuts and large type. One-third off when set in our usual small type. Contract Rates—1 year, $7.50 per line; 6 months, $4 per line; 3 months, $2.25 per line.

DAILY WITNESS.—10c per line per insertion. CUTS or LARGE TYPE, double rates. Annual Contracts on favorable terms. "Employment Wanted," 10c per insertion, up to 20 words; "Situations Vacant," 25c per insertion, up to 25 words. Money must accompany notices.

Births and Deaths, 25c per insertion; Marriages, 50c. (These must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender.)

Contracts payable quarterly in advance.

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

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—When remitting be particular to give the correct post office address, and the Province or State, and either register your letter, or procure a post office order (in all cases we prefer the latter, as it protects the sender and ourselves). Post office orders can be obtained at the following rates: $1 to $4, 2c, and $4 to $10, 5c. The American Express Company also issue money orders under $5.00 for 5c, and $10 for 8c. When stamps are sent to make up a remittance, the only denominations that are of any use are 1 and 3 cents. Subscribers in the United States can remit by P. O. order on Rouse's Point, N.Y. When wishing to have your address changed from one post office to another it is necessary to give the old address as well as the new. If this be not done such change cannot be made. Address all letters concerning subscriptions: JOHN DOUGALL & SON, "Witness," Montreal.

A GOOD WAY to circulate the Weekly "Witness" is for our friends to send us a list of names, with the P. O. address, of their neighbors and friends who are not receiving the "Witness," and we will mail sample copies free for a few weeks.

THE OFFERS.—One renewal and one new subscriber to the "Weekly Witness," with the picture of "Suffer Little Children" to each for $2.25; also the other of two new subscribers and one renewal subscription for the "Weekly Witness" with "Suffer Little Children" to each one for $3.00, are meeting with much favor. Many are taking advantage of these very low offers. Please note them down.

THE CLUBBING SYSTEM.—We have received numerous enquiries asking the rates for "Weekly Witness" subscriptions in clubs. To all such as desire this information and to others desirous of spreading the "Weekly Witness," we shall send three copies addressed separately for $2.40, four copies for $3, or ten copies for $7. If the picture is required, 25c additional in each case.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We would ask the attention of senders of queries to the following rules:—

1. All communications should be addressed "Question and Answer Department."

2. The address and signature of the sender must be given.

3. Legal, medical or veterinary questions should be addressed to their respective departments.

4. Only one side of the paper must be written on, and questions should be written on paper separate from that containing other business.

Unless these rules are attended to we cannot guarantee that answers will be given.

ISSUED LAST WEEK.

Number copies of	WEEKLY WITNESS	36,600
" "	DAILY WITNESS	80,780
" "	MESSENGER	42 082
Total		159,462

The Witness.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25, 1888.

MONTREAL'S GROWTH.

Few people have any just conception of Montreal's rapid growth. The population of the city proper, according to the Dominion census of 1881, was 141,000, and of the same wards at the close of 1886, it was, according to the city assessors, 171,277. To this number is to be added the population of Hochelaga and St. Jean Baptiste Village, which had been united to the city, making another fifteen thousand, and also something over five thousand more, the estimated number of unwitting omissions, for which the assessors gave sufficient reasons. These all would make the estimated population at the beginning of last year, according to the city assessors, 191,000. Add to this number the ward of St. Gabriel, since annexed to the city, together with the proportionate increase for the year and the population of Montreal proper at the present time is in round figures 208,000. To this number is again to be added more than 33,000 residents of contiguous suburbs, making a grand total of 241,000 people who should be enumerated as within the city of Montreal. If the population of the city and suburbs increase in the same proportion as since 1881, that is if there is no collapse and back-set, the population in 1891 will be 290,000, and in a year later the 300,000 will have been turned with ease. This rapid growth is sufficient reason for an annual census, and calls for the exercise of a vigorous, intelligent and liberal policy in directing its progress. This vigorous, intelligent, and liberal policy should not be delayed for an instant, and ratepayers, in selecting aldermen for this year, should not forget that progressive, as well as honorable, men are required to conduct the affairs of a great city, and never more than now in Montreal.

HAVE YOU RENEWED?

This week the names of all friends who have not renewed their subscriptions for 1888 are to be struck off the lists. It is an unpleasant task. We don't want to let our subscribers go. It is like losing a friend, for we feel as if the *Witness* readers were all one large family. This is a year of great importance in the history of our country. Important changes are imminent, and no one can afford to be without a newspaper that can be relied on to give important statements of fact from an independent standpoint.

THE HARBOR OF QUEBEC.

The Government has, with lavish generosity, spent four millions upon the harbor of Quebec; that is shown at length in another column. It has not spent a cent upon the harbor of Montreal. It has not even enabled Montreal harbor authorities to obtain the money more cheaply by guaranteeing the bonds. While these millions have been spent at Quebec in a vain attempt to coax commerce to that port, commerce has struggled up to Montreal and has steadily increased in spite of the fact that the Government has done its level best by burdening it with dues and charges to hinder it. Montreal's commerce has not only to pay for the harbor which it uses, but it has to pay its share of the expense of the Quebec harbor and of the hundred and one useless harbors upon which the Government has been spending the revenues of the country. But that is not all or the worst. The channel of the river had to be deepened and the Government exacts from Montreal's commerce the cost of that also. Over eight hundred thousand dollars has been paid by Montreal's shipping as interest on the money expended upon that work, and while it was being done and before full returns could be had from it. The Government should have completed the work and then added the interest to the cost of construction, and when the work was completed and commerce was being arrested by it, determined how the interest could be most wisely and economically met. Montreal's commerce was taxed to pay the interest upon the expenditure, before the expenditure had been all made, and, therefore, before the commerce was fully benefited. But there is no more reason why the harbor of Montreal should be burdened with the debt of the Lake St. Peter channel than that Kingston and Toronto should be burdened with the debt increased in the St. Lawrence canals. The work is of the same character. If the Government constructed the canals and made them free to commerce why should not the canal under water at Lake St. Peter be made free also. Montreal has a just claim not only to have the Lake St. Peter channel debt assumed by the Government, but to have her harbor debt assumed also, and to have it improved at the expense of the Dominion treasury. The Government pursued the general policy of making the harbors of the Dominion a charge upon the general resources of the country. Why should Montreal, the port of ports, be made the sole and only exception to this rule?

THE BIBLE.

Mr. S. H. Blake took somewhat new ground in his advocacy of the Bible, in recalling the Mosaic law against the perpetual possession of the land, and in referring to the growing feeling in favor of the Bible amongst those outside of strictly Christian orders. He might also have noted the growing tolerance of the Bible amongst the Roman Catholics of this and other countries as manifest in the Epiphany sermon by the Rev. Abbé Pelletier in Notre Dame Church, on the 6th inst., when he said that Christians should consult their pastors and the teachings of Christ to be found in the Bible. Few men in Canada have left a brighter record for patriotism and eloquence than the Hon. D'Arcy McGee. Not many days before his death, in an eloquent lecture, on "The mental outfit of the new Dominion," he paid the following noble tribute to the value of the Bible. "There is," he said, "always as a corrective to diseased imaginations the Book of books itself—the Bible. I do not speak of its perusal as a duty incumbent on all Christians—it is not my place to inculcate religious duties—but I speak of it here as a family book mainly; and I say that it is well for our New Dominion that within the reach of everyone who has learned to read lies this one book, the rarest and most unequalled as to matter, the cheapest of books as to cost, the most readable as to arrangement. If we wish our younger generation to catch the inspiration of the highest eloquence, where else will they find it? If we wish to teach them lessons of patriotism can we show it to them under nobler forms than that of the maiden deliverer who smote the tyrant in the valley, or in the grief of Esdras as he poured the foreign king his wine at Susa, or in the sadness beyond the solace of song which bowed down the exiles by the waters of Babylon? Every species of composition, and the highest kind in each species, is found in these wondrous two Testaments. We have the epic of Job, the idyl of Ruth, the elegies of Jeremiah, the sermons of the greater and lesser prophets, the legislation of Moses, the parables of the Gospel, the travels of St. Paul, the first chapters of the history of the church. Not only as the spiritual corrective of all vicious reading, but as the highest of histories, the truest of philosophies, and the most eloquent utterances of human organs, the Bible should be read for the young and by the young at all convenient seasons." The Bible was never as faithfully studied as at present, and from it are being dug up rich treasures which were never so much appreciated as now, when the especial need for them seems to exist. Wonderful in its adaptability to all conditions of men and all conditions of the times as the world advances, it would be very strange if the Bible did not break down the barriers set up by self-interest, or prejudice, or ignorance, or superstition, or fear, or through any other cause. This it is doing, and the need that it be distributed freely grows with increasing necessities of the times as countries are brought nearer, as weapons of war increase in their destructiveness, as people increase on the face of the earth to prove a blessing or a curse.

A MAINE RESOLUTION.

The representatives of Maine in the Congress of the United States, ever since the fishery question was created, have done their little best to create bad feelings between Canada and the United States, and so make the trouble which they had a good deal to do with, and to cause a serious breach. The reasons for this course of action are not far to seek. The representatives of Maine are really the representatives of the lumbermen and fishermen of Maine, and anything approaching reciprocity with Canada would destroy the privilege to tax the people of the United States, which the capitalists in these two industries now enjoy. It is, therefore, surprising that one of the men from Maine should have introduced a commercial union resolution into Congress, or at least it would be surprising if the resolution was not such a peculiar one. It provides that the President of the United States be authorized to suspend the collection of all Customs duties on all articles imported into the United States from any Province or State on the northern boundary of the Republic, when such province or state shall by "a majority of the electoral vote have adopted "and ratified a republican constitution "similar to that of the United States." Is not this a truly republican, tolerant and intelligent resolution? The Province of Ontario has, at the present time, a constitution more truly liberal and advanced than any state in the American Union. It is, in principle, absolutely republican—as, in fact, is the constitution of the Dominion and of all the provinces, the decision in the Letellier case having abrogated the royal prerogative—the franchise is intrusted to all men having the requisite intelligence or a stake in the country, there is but one legislative body, the executive is directly responsible to the people, and local self government is largely carried on by direct references of important matters to the popular vote. This constitution is not "similar to that of the United States." It is much superior to it and more advanced in a great many ways, but under the man from Maine's little resolution the people of Ontario, in order to do away with the absurdity of a double custom line, dividing this continent for trade purposes in two, must abandon their present natural flexible and economical system of government and beginning at the whereas, adopt presidents, senators, congressmen and doorkeepers *ad lib.* Of course the man from Maine and others of his class, both on the south and north of the customs line, is in total ignorance of all that goes to make up a progressive and liberal government. He thinks, at least he will say, that the Canadians are ground down and devoured by the hirelings of an effete monarchy, and that to force them to free themselves would be a good work. Such a resolution as this is nothing more nor less than an insult to every Canadian. It is a barefaced attempt to interfere with our liberty of self-government, which would be very irritating if it were not so absurd.

AN ABSURD JOURNAL.

People who live in glass houses seem to be particularly fond of throwing stones. There is the *Empire*, the new Toronto journal started by subscriptions begged for by Sir John Macdonald, for the purpose of supporting a party whether it be right or wrong, and which cannot call its soul its own, talking thus of the *Mail*:

> The wonder is that the managers of the *Mail* can look "the Canadian artisan" in the face. They are now telling the aforesaid artisan that the National Policy is "no good," and that he is being taxed to death, and all that sort of thing. But they seem to forget that for the last ten or twelve years, and up to a few months ago, they assured the Canadian artisan that the N. P. was just what he needed, and that without it he could not prosper. The artisan may fairly ask the *Mail* why it has changed its base so suddenly, what has happened in the last few months to disturb the industrial and fiscal situation so seriously, and why the *Mail* now curses what it formerly blessed so vigorously.

The *Mail* was started just as the *Empire* was, with funds provided out of the pockets of the protected manufacturers by the party, and just as long as the funds were forthcoming from the party to keep the *Mail* going just so long did it continue to set forth the opinions which it was paid to set forth. Just as soon as it became an independent paper, however, and was at liberty to publish the truth, it became anti-protectionist, prohibitionist, and right-minded generally. The *Empire* is at present the organ of the rumsellers, the monopolists, the combines and any other national evils which the party whom it calls master finds it profitable to support. The *Mail* can in the words of the tombstone say to the *Empire*:

> "Such as thou art I once was;
> Such as I am thou shalt be."

When the grim hand of the paper manufacturer gathers in the *Empire* and that paper is run in the interests of business, it, too, will surprise its readers by its change of character. It will then find as the *Mail* finds now, that the true cause for shame was in living a slave and not in having gained its freedom sooner. Or if Sir John Macdonald cracks the whip and says "Gee up there," the *Empire* will turn to the right and go for free trade and reciprocity without a murmur.

A SOLUTION WANTED.

We hope that Sir John Macdonald is properly impressed by the independence of the *Gazette* with regard to the Government discrimination against Montreal in the matter of expenditure upon harbors. The *Gazette* points out to-day that the law of expenditure upon harbors in Canada is "in inverse ratio to the squares of their usefulness," and this law is observed so strictly by the Government that a perfectly useless port gets the largest grant while the most useful gets none at all. Since Confederation the expenditure on harbors has been nine millions of dollars, some of which have been as follows:—

Toronto	$336,368
Owen Sound	94,491
Kingston	45,271
Goderich	513,070
Cobourg	154,462
St. John	489,096
Halifax	12,040
Montreal	900,000

People must have recreation, and as Toronto people are dependent upon the bay for their fun it is right, we suppose, that over half a million of dollars has been spent in order to afford accommodation to the very pretty and busy little excursion steamers which ply about the bay and the lake. Half a million has been spent at Goderich in making a sort of a port of refuge of the harbor of that town. A hundred and fifty thousand has been spent upon Cobourg harbor for the purpose of—in order to—so that—oh, well, we do not know why and neither do the people of that place, though some of the Grits are ungrateful enough to say that it was in order to keep the political tone of the constituency Conservative. As the Government has spent so much upon pleasure at Toronto, upon mercy at Goderich, upon politics or whatever it is at Cobourg, why should it not spend something upon commerce at Montreal. Does Toronto send two members to support Sir John? Montreal sends three. Is Cobourg a portion of a doubtful constituency? Montreal elects McShane and David to the Local House. Why then does the Government ignore the claims and threats of Montreal? We trust that the *Gazette*, which is in the confidence of the Government, will find a solution for this problem. We give it up.



THE LATE BIG BEAR, THE CELEBRATED CREE CHIEF.

IT WILL NOT DOWN.

What competition in railway traffic means to the people of the North-West may be gathered from the following paragraph, which is taken from an article which appeared in the *Southern Manitoba Times* of Emerson:

> We can no longer conceal from our readers the fact that wheat is from eight to ten cents a bushel higher on the American side than in Manitoba—at any rate, in the vicinity of Emerson. On Saturday last it was sixty-four cents at Pembina and St. Vincent, against fifty-four cents in Emerson. This is attributable, no doubt, to the lower rate of freight induced by the competition of the Northern Pacific with the Manitoba Railway. A continuance of this relative disproportion in the price of wheat can have but one outcome: Immigration to Manitoba must close, and our people must get over to the Dakota side in haste. At the present low price of wheat ten cents is one-fifth of the whole value of a bushel. God help the Manitoba farmers.

This was written with reference to the alleged refusal of the Customs' officials to give clearance papers for wheat in bond to Manitoba farmers wishing to ship grain by the United States all rail route. This refusal could have been intended for no other purpose than to prevent the farmers of Manitoba taking advantage of the competition offered to those living near the border by American railways. It appears, therefore, that the Government is not only going to compel the Manitobans to submit to the extortions of the Canadian Pacific Railway by the unfair means of the power of disallowance, but it will use every means in its power to prevent the escape of any miserable wretch who happens to be in a position which enables him to creep through the clutches of this greedy monopoly. An attempt has been made by the Government organs to deny that there is any foundation for this story, but the denial is in ambiguous language, and the statements of the Emerson papers make it clear that something of the kind is being done. There appears to be some ground for the story that the Canadian Pacific will try to induce Parliament to buy the monopoly from it at the next session of Parliament,—and yet the Government claims that it is all out of consideration for Canadian public interests that the monopoly is imposed upon Manitoba. According to the Government itself, the contract does not apply to Manitoba, and with competition there the people of the whole North-West would have fair competition. At any rate Parliament bought the monopoly when it saved the Company from open failure by making it a loan which it could not get otherwise. Sir Charles Tupper, in order to induce the House to make the loan, stated to the members, in the presence of Sir George Stephen and other prominent members of the Syndicate, that the monopoly, so far as it affected Manitoba, was to be surrendered by the Company. To propose to buy the monopoly at this time of day would be a piece of barefaced impudence, and its consummation would be sheer robbery of the public.

ANNEXATION.

A number of American papers are supporting commercial union with Canada on the ground that it is a natural step towards annexation. So it is, provided both nations want annexation, and if that theory leads the Americans to favor commercial union we do not see why they should not indulge it. Commercial union is, however, by no means a step towards annexation so long as either country does not want it, and as the facts are, Canada is certainly further from annexation to-day than she was forty years ago, when most of the leading men in Montreal openly favored that move, and a long room near the St. Lawrence Hall was kept open as an office under the name of Annexation Hall. There was no reciprocity then, and from the time the reciprocity treaty was obtained nothing more was heard of annexation till it was abrogated. The way to bring about annexation, if the Americans want our advice on the subject, would be in the direction of a good deal less ignorance and a good deal less supercilious bullying on the part of the press of the United States, and a more intelligent appreciation and imitation of those things wherein Canada has the advantage of her neighbor. So long as Americans talk of Canadians as though they were the vassals of European tyranny so long must they be thought of in Canada as half-educated schoolboys who have never learned any external history later than the wars of Washington.

THE BOND REFUSED.

Unless the statements of the officials of the Northern Railway are deliberate falsehoods the refusal of the Canadian customs officers at Emerson to grant certificates for the re-entry of Manitoban wheat shipped by way of the Northern Pacific to Eastern Canada was dictated, not by the prejudices of the officials, but by the heads of the department at Ottawa. The facts of the case, as given by the officials of the Northern Pacific, are that at the request of a deputation of Manitoba farmers they built a branch line to Emerson and laid down a siding exactly parallel with and adjacent to the boundary line, and constructed a storehouse on the Canadian side of the line, so that wheat taken into store in Canada could be put with ease into the cars in the United States. When these arrangements were being made application was, not once but several times, made to the proper authorities in Ottawa to recognize the storehouse as a bonded one and to issue the usual instructions as to bonding to the Custom House officers at Emerson, and these applications have been as regularly pigeon-holed as sent in. This is a serious international offence, which, although it has not seemingly attracted much attention in the United States, would justify almost any excess on the part of the tail-twisters. This is very strange conduct on the part of a country whose railways, by virtue of the bonding privileges granted to them by the United States, are interfering seriously with the working of such a beneficent scheme as the Interstate Bill. Of course it must be admitted that the Government have some cause to act as they are doing. Wheat in Emerson is now worth exactly ten cents less than it is across the line, and if this bonding privilege were granted, the price of all wheat bought in Emerson for shipment via the Northern would go up ten cents a bushel. The Government have now succeeded in crushing the efforts of the people of Manitoba to obtain general railway connection with the American lines, and it would be somewhat difficult to induce them to believe that this was all for their good, if they had such a practical proof of the benefit of competition as an increase of ten cents in the price of wheat caused by the building of a siding. If in revenge the Canadian Pacific, the Grand Trunk and the Canada Southern were to lose their bonding privileges because of this action of the Government, it would be no more than what might reasonably take place. Mr. Van Horne has made special enquiries with regard to the difference in prices on the American and Canadian sides of the border and he allows that the difference is as stated, in favor of the American farmer, but he explains that the price on the American side has been run up by the competition of American buyers. Farmers and grain dealers will laugh at Mr. Van Horne's explanations. To run the price of grain a cent or two above the market price is a very unusual thing for the keenest grain buyers to do, but to run it up ten cents above is an unheard of thing. It is not competition in prices but competition in freights that makes the difference. The competition of the American railways compelled the Canadian Pacific once before to lower freight five cents per bushel at Emerson and is again making the difference between a country possessing railway competition and one where a strict monopoly is unjustly enforced too plain to be altogether comfortable. Perhaps the Government will now arise and explain.

IT IS THE UNEXPECTED THAT HAPPENS. Of all the developments of the Eastern question the least likely was that the Sultan would become a progressive reformer. One might almost as soon expect to see King Arthur howling on the Stock Exchange or Balaam the son of Beor running Moody meetings as to find the Sultan of Turkey cajoling Mr. Vanderbilt with sly hints about Jay Gould into running trunk lines through his blighted dominions or urging the German schools of agriculture and forestry to establish model farms among the pasha plundered peasantry of the once classical world between Troy and Tarsus. The Sultan must in some way have heard of Japan and its wonderful emergence from barbarism within the short space of ten or twenty years and must be inspired with the hope that such a regeneration might even be possible in the case of his moribund empire, and that he might live to see it step forth into the brotherhood of modern nations. If there is any real foundation for these rumors we may look soon to see the little bit of Turkish railway from Constantinople to Sophia lengthening out till it connects London with Bombay, stringing Byzantium, Scanderoon, Aleppo, Bagdad and Babylon all on one thread, and we may also look to see a sudden wiping out of the pashas throughout Turkey, just as the Russian nobility was recently wiped out by the Czar Alexander, and as that most ancient and absolute of feudal aristocracies, the daimios of Japan, were wiped out by the Mikado. No contractors could be better selected to undertake large railway enterprises on the line of the Euphrates than Americans, with regard to whom there could be no European quarrels. A larger interest must in the near future be taken by the Americans in the great commerce and great enterprises of the world, and the benefit certain to follow to themselves and to the world by their doing so is hard to over-estimate. Large interests beyond their borders will do more than anything else to break down the Chinese commercial policy bequeathed to them by Jefferson.

SOME TIME AGO we noted the very commendable position taken by eminent Roman Catholic health authorities in demanding public registration of vital statistics for this Province, and declaring that without this a health board was largely valueless. It was surmised that the clergy of the Roman Catholic Church were no longer opposed to the reform; and it is to be hoped that this is true of the large majority. Some clergymen, however, evidently hold to ideas which their more clear-sighted brethren reject. A very mild, but—as is always the case with Mr. Mercier—a very perspicuous remonstrance was issued by the Premier, not addressed to but forwarded to the clergy of all denominations, pointing out the failures in the present system and requesting greater strictness of attention. This has raised great indignation in some quarters, and is spoken of as an "insult to the church." The whole difficulty is that these clergymen seem to assume that registration is a function belonging to them, and they will neither hear of the establishment of any system of civil registration or of any civil law to enforce ecclesiastical registration. All we can say—not being potential in matters of government—is that these gentlemen, if wise, will consider that on the eve of the twentieth century the Province of Quebec cannot long be kept a relic of the thirteenth, and they will do their best to come to some sort of concordat or *modus vivendi* with the age. In France and Italy, both Roman Catholic countries, civil registration is imperative for births, marriages and deaths, and the clergy can keep registers of their own or not at their own discretion.

THE ANNIVERSARY MEETINGS last week have been a great success both as to interest and as to numbers. The addresses were not mere makeshifts beginning with apologies for not being prepared,—and not clap-trap orations,—but intellectual and responsible audiences heard serious problems of the day competently dealt with. Each of the meetings in turn was an Ebenezer festival of rejoicing in the progress of a great enterprise and forecasting much greater things yet to come. The Sunday-school Union, after fifty years of service, is reorganizing on a new basis in affiliation with the general organization of the Continent. The Evangelical Alliance and that branch of it which deals specially with French-Canadian evangelization, are realizing the need of more visible and practical union among denominations. The Young Men's Christian Association is embarking on a great building enterprise, and will soon be a far greater power for good among the young men of our own city. The Bible Society reports great progress in its own inestimable work of making known the word of God. And the promoters of the various French missions were able to rejoice over real vitality in centres which, slowly, perhaps, but surely, are leavening our Province. In every branch there has been shown very much to thank God for, and every reason to hope for vastly greater things in the early future.

M. TIRARD, Premier of France, has discovered a new way of reducing protection duties to free trade ones, a way well adapted to an impecunious country and one which the people could well afford to adopt if they could be brought to see it, but the trouble is they could not. M. Tirard pointed out that under the existing system the refiners are protected to the extent of fifteen million dollars a year and that the people had no benefit from this, as it goes, as he thinks, entirely into the refiners' pockets. This is doubtless far from true. Wherever there is protection it is because there is a loss on the actual manufacture of the article in the country as compared with importing it and how much of this fifteen million dollars is clear loss does not appear. Instead of proposing to reduce the duty which with an empty treasury would have been difficult to manage, M. Tirard proposed to tax also the refined product. This was to come entirely out of the refiners' pocketings. Whether it was the refining interest which was too powerful or the people who felt certain that it would make sugar dearer, is not said, but M. Tirard's first great economic measure for restoring France's shattered financial constitution has been seriously modified.

EITHER THE *Gazette* has suddenly decided to kick over the traces either tentatively, or, like the *Mail*, for good and all, and enter the service of the public, or else the Dominion Government is as strongly in favor of the assumption of the Lake St. Peter debt as the people of Montreal can desire. The *Gazette* strongly condemns the failure of the Government to relieve Montreal harbor of its burdens. The whole hinderance to justice in this matter has been that the Montreal people were determined in the interests of protection to support the Government through thick and thin, and the Government has, in consequence, had no occasion to consider Montreal's claims when opposed by less docile interests. A little declaration of independence on the part of our merchants has been followed by one on the part of the *Gazette* calculated to remind the Government that it needs an organ here as well as in Toronto. The *Gazette* has the best of it this time, and the Government will just have to acknowledge this, and grant the city's demand, and if it is very good to the *Gazette* from this out it will probably be able to postpone indefinitely the necessity of establishing an *Empire* in Montreal.

IF THE LAWYERS ARE RIGHT there can be no doubt that the bucket shop business is a good one—for the keeper. It is a game of heads I win tails you lose for him, that is, so far as the law is concerned. A Kingston bucket shop has failed to pay its customers, and one of them consulted his lawyer as to the possibility of suing him for the amount owing, with the result of learning, as others have learned before him, that the law does not recognize a gambling debt. Therefore, he has no recourse against the bucket shop keeper, and as the latter made the customer put up his money before the game the bucket shop keeper is, of course, quite independent of the help of the law. It is a strange thing, however, that though the lawyers recognize the fact that the business done by these places is a gambling one, yet, though there is a law against gambling houses, they will tell you that they do not see how the law is to take hold of them. If the business is a legitimate one how is it that the debts contracted by those who engage in it cannot be enforced by law? On the other hand, if it is not a legitimate one, why is it that the law is not enforced against it?

IN NO COUNTY IN ONTARIO has the Scott Act been more shamelessly violated than in Huron, and the difficulties in the way of its enforcement there appeared insurmountable. A change has come over the spirit of the scene owing to the better machinery to operate the law supplied by the Ontario Government and also to the indignation aroused by opponents of the measure who, by a series of incendiarisms, fired the enthusiasm of the temperance electors of the county. During the past three months fifty violators have been convicted and fines imposed amounting to three thousand dollars. The supporters of the Scott Act and not its repealers are now pushing the fighting and are awaiting the repeal vote with no misgivings.

MOST PEOPLE will believe that Mr. Wilfred Blunt's charges against Mr. Balfour are the delusions of an unhinged mind. In any case, Mr. Blunt's personal sufferings and fears will have an immense effect upon the minds of the masses of the people of England, whose sympathies are easily won. Mr. Blunt is the Liberal candidate for Deptford and was engaged in canvassing his constituency when imprisoned. The election will take place next month while he is still in prison, and an overwhelming majority is expected from this constituency, which in the last election rejected a Gladstonian.

THE RATIFICATION of the appointment by the President of Secretary Lamar to a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States is a decided victory for the Administration. There was but one objection raised to Mr. Lamar's appointment, that he was an ex-confederate, and an attempt was made to secure his defeat in the Senate by waving the bloody shirt. It signally failed, and the first nominee of a Democratic president to get a seat on the Supreme Court bench since the war will be Mr. Lamar.

WITHOUT WAITING for defeat in the Legislature the Conservative Ministry in Manitoba has resigned and a Liberal Ministry has been formed by Mr. Greenway. It is not clear that the Liberals are in a majority in the Legislature, and it is therefore doubtful whether the new Ministry can control legislation. An appeal to the country, with the influences of the Dominion Government and the Canadian Pacific thrown against the Liberals, may result in defeat in spite of the unpopularity of the Conservatives at present. The outlook is not a favorable one.

THERE IS A MAGISTRATE in Ontario who might easily be replaced either by a more competent or an honester man. According to his judgment no evidence of breach of the liquor laws is of any avail unless the informer gets drunk on the liquor he buys. A number of cases were dismissed by him in which it was proved by witnesses that the accused had sold them "hop beer" when called for because the persons who gave the evidence declined to swear that they were intoxicated thereby. The magistrate who has not learnt that hop beer is intoxicating is too innocent to live.

MR. JAMES G. BLAINE has been posing for months at all European capitals as a quasi monarch in temporary retirement, like Dom Pedro of Brazil, having had every sneeze telegraphed in full, and every snub he got from people who failed to see his greatness at a glance rung through the whole North American press as a national insult. Should such palpable advertising win him the next presidency it will be against all American usage, and will greatly promote quackery in American politicians.

REPORTS CONTINUE to be contradictory with regard to the condition of the Crown Prince. The most careful and best informed journals of England attach little importance to the favorable symptoms recently announced, which, they state, are but temporary, and do not interfere with the fact that the disease is running its regular course. This, they say, is the opinion steadily held by the best physicians from the first.

TWO MORE RAILWAYS are pushing on to the Sault Ste. Marie. The Grand Trunk Railway, as we have before said, has made a long step in that direction. The new line is the Brockville, West Port and Sault Ste. Marie, which proposes bridging the St. Lawrence at Brockville. This railway will, it claims, shorten the distance to the American seaboard from the North-West by one hundred miles.

TEN MICHIGAN COUNTIES have just voted on the question of local option, and every one has outlawed the liquor traffic.

BACK TO THE BIBLE.

THE LAND QUESTION IN THE LIGHT OF LEVITICUS.

MR. BLAKE AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S MEETING—THE MOST POPULAR BOOK IN THE WORLD—MILLIONS OF NEW READERS FOR IT.

The Montreal Auxiliary Bible Society held its sixty-seventh annual meeting last evening in Erskine Church. That the public have a hearty interest in the work and aims of the Society, was amply evidenced by the large attendance, the church being filled. The chair was occupied by the Hon. Senator Ferrier. There were present on the platform His Lordship Bishop Bond, Sir Wm. Dawson, the Rev. Dr. MacVicar, Dr. Shaw, L. H. Jordan, S. Bond, F. H. Marling, Dr. Antliff, James Henderson, A. B. Mackay, Dr. Campbell, J. Fleck and Dr. Barbour, the Hon. S. H. Blake and others.

Devotional exercises were conducted by Mr. Jordan.

The venerable President, who was cordially received, then said: My Christian friends, I deeply feel the goodness of God in being permitted again to meet this representative gathering, on this the eighty-third year of the parent society, and the sixty-ninth of our auxiliary in this city. The history of the Bible Society forms one of the most remarkable chapters in the providence of God. Like the prophetic stone hewn out of the mountains without hands, which filled the whole earth, so this Society, which began in 1808 to send forth God's word of truth, has extended its agencies for good over almost every land. The existence of this Society is coeval with the opening up of the nationalities of the world to the advent of missionary and evangelistic labor, and never in its history were there so many open doors as at this hour.

Forty millions of people in the empire of Japan,—some two hundred millions made accessible by the Inland Chinese Mission,—one hundred millions brought to light by the adventurous missions along the Congo and the lakes of Central Africa,—forty millions now for the first time coming to light by the missions in Morocco, Tunis, and along the head waters of the Niger—the hitherto

IMPENETRABLE REGIONS OF THIBET AND MONGOLIA,

all await the agents of the Bible Society. And it is interesting to observe that the hitherto intolerant and despotic rule of the Greek Church in Russia has been relaxing its severities by permitting the circulation of the Word of God in the vast empire of eighty millions.

In the presence of these overwhelming myriads, where multiplied agencies are demanded, it is painful to record that the income of the parent society has declined one hundred and fifty thousand dollars during the past two years,—doubtless arising from the financial depression of the Motherland. If we unite the hundreds of millions now destitute of the Word of Life, and the deficit in the resources of the Society, how great is the responsibility of the Christian Churches of Great Britain and the American Continent,—a responsibility which comes home to each of us this night in the presence of God! There is pathos in the lines of the hymn:

"Shall we whose souls are lighted
With wisdom from on high,
Shall we to men benighted
The lamp of life deny?"

I sincerely trust that as the result of the addresses to which we are about to listen there shall be a higher consecration to the Lord Jesus Christ, and an abounding liberality to this blessed work of spreading the Word of Life,—that, while we are blessed with opportunity, we shall do our part in hastening the blissful period when this redeemed world shall be filled with the glory of God as the waters cover the sea.

The Rev. Dr. Cornish read the annual report, which expressed thankfulness that there were no serious losses to the Society to report, either by death or removal; and that the year had been a prosperous one in its operations and results. Much was due to the faithful and systematic labors of the district secretary, Mr. Green, in visiting the branches and maintaining an oversight over them. The annual meeting had, upon the whole, been well attended, and the branches had shown more than wonted vigor and activity, as was evident from the state of the finances. Payments on purchase account amounted to $2,327.54, being $462.54 more than those of 1886. The free contributions had been $4,792.92, showing an increase of $365.02 on account of the year, and making the total receipts from the branches $7,120.46, with an aggregate increase of $827.56, an advance on any recent year if not on any former one.

TEN COLPORTEURS

had been engaged for longer or shorter periods; of these, seven were French, two English and one an Iroquois Indian. In the city of Montreal four Bible women were engaged,—two English, one French and one German. Towards the support of this work among the French the parent society has made an annual grant of $50 for the past two years. The president of the Ladies' Bible Association, Lady Dawson, reported that the Bible women's work had been continued in the past year with the same staff of Bible women and lady superintendents, except that one tried worker had been obliged to remove from the field. The Mission had increased in vitality and blessing during the past year, and there was room for additional agents, could means be found for their support.

The report proceeded to give details respecting the negotiations between the directors of the Y. M. C. A. and the Bible Society's committee anent the purchase by the former of the interests of the latter in the Bible House, as it was in contemplation to secure

A NEW BUILDING FOR THE ASSOCIATION.

The committee, at a meeting held on the 16th of April last, passed the following final resolution on the subject:—

Resolved:—That the Bible Society has no desire to remove from its present premises, or to sever its connection with the Y. M. C. A., and other religious societies associated with it, but that with a view to facilitate such action as may seem best in the interests of the Y. M. C. A., this committee is willing to accept $12,000, and to recommend to the other societies interested herein, viz., the Religious Tract Society, and the Canada Sunday-school Union, the acceptance of this amount for their combined rights and interests in the present building, with the understanding that if a sale should be effected for any sum exceeding $60,000, the Bible Society and its allied societies be entitled to one-fifth of the surplus; and that due time be given to the Bible Society and the other societies named to secure suitable premises for their work, and that copies of this resolution be forwarded to the several societies concerned.

This was the position in which the matter stood. The committee, while not anxious to change its headquarters, was not averse to moving to a higher and more western part of the city.

The total number of copies of the Scriptures issued from the Bible House for the year had been:—Bibles, 8,531; Testaments, 8,395; Portions, 2,658. Total copies, 19,584:—showing an increase of 3,006 copies over the former year, in fact a larger increase than in any previous year.

THE GRATUITOUS DISTRIBUTION

of the Scriptures had been unusually large, especially in French Bibles and Testaments, and the whole number granted amounted to:—Bibles, 1,214; Testaments, 3,355; Portions, 1,094; total copies for the year, 5,663; and of the value of $1,044.37.

The total receipts, including the balance from last year, $3,479.39, amounted to the sum of $20,692.40, which amount included the following donations:—From branches of Upper Canada Bible Society, $128.28; from the parent society towards salary of French Bible women, two years, $486.67; from the Perth Auxiliary Bible Society, $40.00. Also, the following legacies from friends of the Bible Society:—Bequest from the late D. Anderson, Esq., $1,100.00; bequest from the late Miss McCartney, $500.00; bequest from the late Miss Lowrey, $1,250.00. The disbursements amounted to $18,149.73; in this amount was included the sum of $9,205.62 paid for Bibles and Testaments; a donation to the British and Foreign Bible Society of $486.67; from Brockville Branch Bible Society, $55.60; grants of Scriptures to the value of $1,044.37 to French missionary societies, public institutions and others; leaving a balance in the hands of the Treasurer of $2,564.55.

Dr. Cornish moved "That the report, an abstract of which has now been read, be adopted, printed, and circulated; and that the following gentlemen be the office-bearers and committee of the Society for the ensuing year:—

President:—The Hon. James Ferrier, Senator; Vice-Presidents:—Principal Sir William Dawson, C.M.G., LL.D., F.R.S.; The Right Rev. W. B. Bond, LL.D., Lord Bishop of Montreal; The Rev. Geo. Douglas, Principal of Wesleyan College, Montreal; The Rev. D. H. MacVicar, D.D., LL.D., Principal of the Presbyterian College, Montreal; Treasurer:—Samuel Finley, Esq.; Secretaries:—The Rev. George Cornish, LL.D., Corresponding Secretary, and Alexander Johnson, Esq., LL.D., Recording Secretary.

COMMITTEE.—The Revs. Dr. Jenkins, Prof. Scrimger, M.A., D.D., Robt. Campbell, M.A., C. Doudiet, Theo. Lafleur, G. H. Wells, Prof. J. C. Murray, LL.D., W. M. Barbour, D.D., Canon Anderson, J. Jones, Wm. Hall, M.D., S. Belcher, L. N. Beaudry, Jas. Fleck, R. H. Warden, Prof. W. I. Shaw, M.A., LL.D., Prof. K. M. Fenwick, Right Rev. Bishop B. B. Ussher, M.D., the Revs. Samuel Massey, J. C. Antliff, A.M., B.D., A. B. Mackay, Gilbert Baylis, B.D., Canon Empson, M.A., Prin. Henderson, D.D., Ven. Arch Evans, M.A., J. H. Dixon, R. Lindsay, M.A., C. G. Heine, J. Edgar Hill, M.A., B.D., Canon Mills, W. R. Cruikshank, J. A. Newnham, M.A., Jas. Barclay, M.A., E. M. Hill, M.A., John Borland, H. J. Evans, B.A., J. Patterson, Jas. Henderson, W. Jackson, S. Bond, L. N. Tucker, B.A., A. B. Cruchet, A. G. Upham, John Nichols, Dr. W. J. Smyth, J. Osborne Troop, R. P. Duclos, Prof. Coussirat, B.D., B.A., J. G. Norton, M.A., D.D., F. M. Dewey, M.A., Geo. Rogers, L. H. Jordan, B.D., F. H. Marling, Jos. Pinel, M. Sadler, John Philp, M.A., D. Lariviere, B.A., Thomas Bennet, W. Hansford, J. B. Saunders, M.D., Alex. Campbell, A. Henderson, S. Kendall, F. W. Cressly. Messrs. Theo. Lyman, H. Munro, G. Rogers, J. A. Mathewson, Jas. Ferrier, jr., W. F. Lighthall, Geo. Cruikshanks, Chas. Alexander, John Torrance, Geo. Hague, Hugh McLennan, Chas. Lyman, Jos. Richards, Alfred Ward, Wm. Yuile, J. M. Smith, P. S. Ross, David Watson, Wm. Drysdale, A. A. Ayer, Alex. Robertson, H. Mudge, S. Carsley, Jos. Beauchemin, J. Burt Sutherland, Jas. Ross—with power to add to their number.

The motion was seconded by the Hon. S. H. Blake in an effective and thoughtful speech, in which, dealing with the

STATEMENT OF THE LONDON "TIMES"

that wherever the Bible was found as an active spiritual force in human life the people were not only religious but sensible and consistent, he dealt with the power of the Bible in the world from an outside point of view. He described its subduing, uplifting, sanctifying power; its applicability to human needs; its perennial freshness, power and influence for good; its truth, as proved by the facts of science. The Bible, he said, was the most popular book in the world, circulating to the extent of four million copies a year. Two hundred million copies had already been circulated. It was printed in three hundred and eight languages. As in Pentecostal times, every man heard the word in his own language. God had made of one blood all nations. There was a universal need: there was a universal cure for that need. We were getting back to recognize these truths. We were coming to recognize that the Bible was what was needed to lift the world into a higher life. We were getting back to the land laws of the Bible. "Thou shalt

NOT HOLD THE LAND IN PERPETUITY;

it is mine, saith the Lord." Listen to this—"And when ye reap the harvest of your land, thou shalt not wholly reap the corners of thy field, neither shalt thou gather the gleanings of thy harvest; thou shalt leave them for the poor and the stranger." If these precepts were acted upon, the rage for wealth, the grinding monopolies, the iron heel of oppression which ground the unfortunate—these would no longer exist. But what were we still doing? Did we not still glean the last straw from our fields? and did we not dismiss that servant who left a little for the poor, as unprofitable? When we would get to understand that the land was not ours, that perpetuity of ownership was impossible, and that God himself put in an inviolable claim, despotism, grinding oppressions which crushed the weak and helpless;

SELFISHNESS ON THE PART OF EMPLOYERS,

—all these would disappear.

Dr. Barbour followed in a pregnant speech, in which he dealt with the inspiration, the principles, the stimulus, the influence on human society, the plan of salvation,—of the Bible.

The Rev. James Henderson's speech was eloquent and dramatically powerful. He dealt with the influence of the Bible upon literature—upon such men as Shakespeare, Macaulay and Carlyle—upon society—upon national life. He dwelt upon the strength, the greatness, the invincibility of those nations which had the Bible in their hands; paid glowing tribute to its laws of sanitation, its morals, its science, its majestic and beautiful imagery; referred to its inspirational power,—the coherence which, running through all its parts, made it one splendid whole,—its power to reach and finally transform the universal heart of man.

His Lordship Bishop Bond pronounced the benediction.

The anniversary meetings of the week were all very successful. Full reports of the French evangelization meeting and the Sunday-school meeting will be found in another column.

AN APT ILLUSTRATION.

The loss of the *Witness* is one that is not fully appreciated until it is experienced. A minister who decided to do without the *Daily Witness*, when he came to think of all that this step meant and before his name could be taken from the list, wrote as follows:—

I herewith enclose my renewed subscription for the current year. I wrote about a week ago asking you to discontinue the paper, but it still comes (at least, Tuesday's came), and I'm glad it does, for it is more of a necessity than I thought.—Respectfully yours, J. FORTH.
Baptist Parsonage, Gorcham, Ontario, C.N.Y.

We do not want to lose our readers this year. It promises to be one pregnant with great things for our country, and there is need that all our people keep well informed on matters of national importance and well together in the moral contests that are before us.

WHAT READERS SAY.

We always welcome the *Witness* and its pictures. I can point with pride to the beautiful pictures hanging in my parlor and say, "I got them with the *Witness*." The "Roll Call," "Quatre Bras," "Christ Leaving the Praetorium," the "Queen," etc. With best wishes, I remain yours truly, HERBERT GIBBIN.
56 Givens Street, Toronto.

I have read either the *Daily* or *Weekly Witness* for over twenty years, with the exception of about two months, which time I have been away from Canada. I am lonesome without some of its editorials, although I do not agree with some of them. The reason I like the *Witness* is, when I read its opinions I am satisfied of honesty of purpose, no matter how much it may differ from my views. It is quite refreshing in this age of grab to be perfectly satisfied that there is one newspaper in Canada—just one—that political or any other class of thieves, cannot buy the support of with money. That paper, I firmly believe, is the Montreal *Witness*. C. B. KILBOURN.
Bishop Street, N.Y.

I find the *Northern Messenger* a good paper for old and young, and I always get good satisfaction with its reading. I will always take it as long as it is published.
FRANCES WHELEHAN, Riceville.

DEAR SIR,—As I was sending in the subscribers' list to-day for the *Weekly Witness* and *Northern Messenger*, I thought I would write and thank you for the "sample copies" you sent me, and tell you how much we like your papers. My father has taken the *Weekly Witness* "for eight or nine years," and renews his subscription this year. We all think it is the best paper we take (and we take several). I will close, hoping every one will find out how nice your papers are. Please excuse all mistakes. LILLA SAUNDERS.
Burlington.

THE PRIZE LIST.

No one who works for a *Witness* prize need be disappointed. There are prizes for few subscribers or for many subscribers. All are attractive and all are useful. See the list on another page. Go to work, and send for sample copies if they will aid you.

BIG BEAR DEAD.

During the rebellion of '85 the name of Big Bear, whose portrait appears in this issue, could hardly be mentioned without provoking a shudder. It was his band that committed the cold-blooded massacre of priests and other civilians at Frog Lake, that killed one Mounted Policeman and nearly killed another at Fort Pitt, and that kept the men and women whom they captured at both places in fear of worse than death during their months of wandering. At last the captives either escaped separately or were allowed to go off with the Wood Crees, who had consistently protected them from the savagery of Big Bear's "Plain Crees." Big Bear himself deserted his followers, and, with his own family, gave himself up to a half-breed at Duck Lake. A *Witness* correspondent who interviewed him just after he had been brought into Prince Albert, described him as a small, lean, and altogether miserable-looking old man. His speech was not more brave than his looks. His only object after he left Fort Pitt, he said, was to get into a good country where the soldiers could not follow him. When asked why—if he were a Chief—he had not prevented the Frog Lake massacre, he replied:—"I told them to stop, but they were all just like little Chiefs themselves."

Big Bear was all along of the most unmanageable of the Cree Chiefs.

A BUCKET SHOP DIFFICULTY.

NO FUNDS FOR A SPECULATOR—ANXIETY AMONG THE CLIENTS.

KINGSTON, Jan. 16.—There is a difficulty between E. S. Cox and one of his patrons in regard to deals. These profits the broker has not yet paid over. It seems that a wealthy railway contractor purchased various stocks, of the nature of which he seemed to have good knowledge, and subsequently closed out some of the contracts called for what they netted him, some $2,000. The agent of E. S. Cox here, the Mayor of the city, and by the way only to-day installed, does not dispute the claim, but is unable to provide the funds and awaits their receipt from Mr. Cox. The difficulty began about three weeks ago and has been talked about all over the city, so much so that the brokerage business must suffer considerably. Mr. Cox came from Toronto yesterday to talk over the matter and reach a settlement, if possible, but the speculator whom he most desired to meet has gone to New York on business, and will not be here until the end of the week. He is understood to have said, however, before leaving the city that he will have the money some how, and he is a man not to be trifled with. He has even thought that the agent here has not been free of blame for the delay in settling the claim, and consulted Messrs. Britton & Whiting about the case. Nor does the $2,000 cover all the interest he has at stake. He has other deals in Cox's office, and can close them out at a profit at any time, but has no disposition to do so as things stand. He has been among the few successful speculators in stocks here, and has drawn several thousand from Cox during the past few months.

CENTRAL BANK AFFAIRS.

UNPLEASANT DISCLOSURES.

TORONTO, Jan. 22.—The hearing of the Central Bank case began at eleven o'clock on Saturday before the Master in Chancery. An application was made by Mr. James Maclennan, Q.C., that a note of the Niagara Central Railway should be paid out of the funds of the bank now on hand. The application was granted. Messrs. Foster and Mackay, sub-tenants of the bank, asked the directors of the bank to relieve them from some rent, for which the landlord, Col. Gzowski, threatens distraint. The sum is $500. Mr. Foster, Q.C., for the liquidators, consented to let the matter go before a judge. The Master said he found that the bank had reported to the Government on October 31st a surplus of $600,000 over liabilities. They would have to account for the disappearance of that amount between that time and the 15th of November, when they failed. He spoke upon the responsibilities of bank, officers and directors, and pointed out the duty of the liquidators to get at the bottom of the mismanagement of the bank, and the inquisitorial powers of his tribunal would be exercised to the fullest to find out the whole truth.

COX AND CO. BURST UP.

Cox & Co., stock brokers, have assigned. Liabilities considerable; assets nothing. The failure is greatly due to excitement consequent on the Central Bank's affairs. Further developments are expected, as the liquidators are working hard to get a chain of evidence, and criminal proceedings may possibly result to some parties unknown. Cox returned to-night, having been away for a week. His manager, Holt, has been in Montreal the past week, arranging affairs of finance there.

A POLITICAL BRIBER FETED.

GAOL OFFICIALS WHO SHOULD BE REBUKED.

TORONTO, Jan. 14.—The *World* says:—"A Picton briber came out of gaol the other day after serving his term and received an ovation. A committee of his party friends met the boodler at the gaol door with a carriage drawn by white horses—emblematic of his purity—and he was driven through the town in state. He had been previously dined upon oysters in the gaol. The *Gazette* says that Mr. Mowat's attention will be drawn to the participation of the sheriff and the police magistrate in these extraordinary festivities. It is useless for the press to preach political purity, or for judges to enforce the law in that behalf, if prominent Government officials are permitted to lionize and glorify convicted corruptionists."

ALBION COAL MINES ON FIRE.

HALIFAX, N.S., Jan. 15.—The Albion coal mines at Stellarton, owned by a Canadian, American and English syndicate, have again been wrecked by explosions, and are on fire. These mines are the scene of the great explosion of 1880, when forty-five lives were lost. This time, fortunately, no lives were lost, but four men were badly injured, and fifteen men working in the Halifax pit when the fire was discovered had a hair-breadth escape. The fire was discovered in the Halifax pit at 10 o'clock last night. Hardly had the men reached the surface when the mine exploded. Two explosions occurred to-day, the second one at 1.30 of tremendous force, wrecking the engine house, destroying the fan, burning all the hoisting gear and destroying all other buildings in connection with the mine. This explosion was so great as to be felt like an earthquake shock in the surrounding country for twelve miles distant. The mine is still on fire. It is supposed to have been communicated from the cage pit, which has been on fire since the great disaster eight years ago.

CLEVELAND'S GIFT TO LEO XIII.

ROME, Jan. 22.—Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, presented to the Pope yesterday President Cleveland's jubilee gift, transmitted through Cardinal Gibbons, a magnificently engrossed copy of the American constitution. In presenting the gift the archbishop expressed to His Holiness the gratitude of the American clergy for the liberty they enjoyed under the Government based upon that constitution. Afterwards the Pope received the American delegation privately. He was delighted with President Cleveland's gift, and engaged in conversation with the delegates for nearly an hour. The prelates present brought gifts amounting to nearly $80,000. The delegation included Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, Mgr. Castaldi and Bishop Ryan, of Buffalo.

NEW YORK BAY FROZEN.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—The bay at sunrise was one solid mass of ice from Staten Island shore to Long Island. The health officers' boarding tug succeeded with great difficulty in ploughing its way to the incoming steamers lying off in the stream. The steamers were a mass of ice up to the foreyard. They all report a heavy gale from north-west with intense cold for the past forty-eight hours. The weather at Quarantine is intensely cold and the ice in the bay so very thick that it is only barely possible to get through it.

WILL THE GIRLS SUBMIT?

THE LATEST PHASE OF LAND LEAGUE TYRANNY.

DUBLIN, Jan. 23.—The boycott has been pushed to a curious extreme in Kerry. Placards were recently posted in Rathmore to warn all girls not to marry until every priest in the district has joined the National League. Should they disobey their husbands and themselves will be boycotted.

COMMERCIAL.

WITNESS OFFICE
Monday, Jan. 23.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

Business is very quiet in wholesale circles, though the volume of trade is gradually increasing. Advices from all points of the country are to the effect that more confidence in the future of trade exists than for months past. The severe storms which have prevailed during the week all over Canada have temporarily interfered with business, many of the country roads being blocked by snow and farmers being prevented from visiting the market towns and villages. For the same reason local trade has been dull. Retail merchants complain of trade generally since the beginning of the year. Last year's trade turns out to have been larger than was expected. The gross trade of this port for 1887 was $64,906,641 against $64,619,952 for 1886. Though large last year's trade was not so profitable as that of the preceding year. In *Dry Goods* there has been little change since last week, there having been little activity in the warehouses except in the matter of taking new goods into stock. Orders are, however, beginning to arrive from travellers, and are so far fairly satisfactory in most cases as to size. There is a decided disposition among retailers to act cautiously, which the wholesale merchants, of Montreal at least, are not inclined to discourage at all. Remittances have been fairly satisfactory, except from Western Ontario. The *Iron and Hardware* trade has been more active, and dealers say there is no cause to complain of the new year so far. Values are firm, and the demand is good. Pig iron is steady, without any change in price. Glasgow warrants are cabled at 41s 4d. Manufactured iron is, if anything, firmer in price. Bars are quoted at $2.10 to $2.25; sheets at $2.50 to $2.60, and plates at $2.00 to $2.25. Tinplates are firmer; I. C. Charcoal, $4.50 and Coke $4.00. Canada plates are firm at $2.75. There is no change in metals which are generally strong. The cables from London are as follows:—Spot tin, £166 10s; three months' futures, £145; sales of spot, 90 tons; sales of futures, 20 tons. Market quiet. G. O. B. Chili bars £76; sales of spot, 575 tons; sales of futures, 125 tons. Soft Spanish lead £15; best selected copper, £87; soft English lead, £15 15s; Silesian spelter, £21; Star antimony, £60; tinplates, 15s 3d. *Nails* are unchanged at $2.90 and up, and makers state that in view of the present firm condition of the iron and steel market in Great Britain no change toward lower prices is at all probable. Hides and Skins are unchanged at $7, $6 and $5 respectively for Nos. 1, 2 and 3. Green Butchers' Calfskins, 8c per lb. Lambskins, 70c to 75c each. *Leather* is quiet for all descriptions, but rather steadier as to values than last week. Stocks are still large of most kinds. *Drugs and Chemicals* are unchanged. Opium and Quinine are firm. Bleaching powder is slightly easier. Soda ash is firmer. Furs are quiet and without change as to values.

On the Corn Exchange business has been very quiet, the new year not having opened as well as was expected.

The following table gives the receipts and shipments of produce by railway, etc., for the week ending January 18, 1888, with shipments via River St. Lawrence and Portland, also inland by rail for same period as compared with those of 1887:—

	Total Receipts for week. 1888.	Corr'sp'nd'g week last year. 1887.	Inland Shipments by rail. 1888.	European via Portland. 1888.	Total shipments for week. 1888.	Corresponding week. 1887.
Wheat, bush	195,017	231,188	41,747	2,079	44,826	194,133
Corn, bush	600					
Peas, bush	59,346	99,679	57,372	1,738	59,110	69,003
Oats, bush	19,100	45,760		2,298	2,298	10,618
Barley, bush	4,838	3,700				
Rye, bush						
Flour, barrels	29,097	27,340	11,211	3,655	14,866	11,304
Oats & cornmeal, brls	1,000	3,190		55	65	1,266
Ashes, barrels	3	62				
Butter, pkgs	2,710	12,744	963	294	1,257	9,091
Cheese, boxes	3,936	16,704	5,865	276	6,141	17,385
Pork, barrels		109		18	18	200
Lard, barrels	976	103	976	20	996	117
Beef, brls. and tcs	100		100		100	
Dressed Hogs	10,900	7,538		785	785	1,173
Tallow, brls		56				56
Petroleum, brls	22	509				22
Leather, rolls	159	1,965		96	96	140
Hams and Bacon, pkgs	60	1,784	60		60	1,731

MONTREAL STOCK MARKET.

(Furnished by MacDougall Bros., Brokers.)

MONTREAL, Jan. 21.

Bank Stocks	Par value of shares.	Buyer p. c.	Seller p. c.	Amount paid up.	Cash value.
Montreal	$200	218½	218¾	all	
Ontario	100	113	110	all	
Peoples	50	104	102	all	
Molsons	50	140	133	all	
Toronto	100	198	191	all	
Merchants	100	123½	122½	all	
Eastern Townships	50		118	all	
Union	60	95	90	all	
Commerce	50	112	111½	all	
Hochelaga	100	98	95		
Federal	100	83	80	all	
Quebec	100	115			
Jacques Cartier	25	85	77½		
Nationale					
Ville Marie	100		95		
Miscellaneous.					
Intercolonial Coal	100	42½	38	all	
Montreal Telegraph Co.	40	92¾	92½	all	
Rich. & Ont. Nav.	100	39½	39¼		
City Passenger Ry.	50	230	220		
Mont. Gas Co.	40	211½	210½		
Canada Shipping Co.					
Canadian Pacific Ry.	100	61½	60½	all	
Do. L. G. bonds					
Canada Central Bonds					
Can. North-West Land	£5	60	57½		
Montreal Cotton		98	90		
Canada Cotton		55	45		
Hochelaga Cotton	100				
Stormont Cotton	100	80			
Coaticooke	100	80			

WHOLESALE PRICES.

The British breadstuffs markets are dull, holders are offering freely, and there is but little demand. Beerbohm's cable advices to-day are as follows: Cargoes off coast, wheat quiet but steady; corn, nothing offering. Cargoes on passage and for shipment, wheat, quiet but steady; do., corn, quiet. French country markets steady. Farmers' deliveries of wheat during week, 61,699 qrs., average 30s 1d. Liverpool wheat, spot, quiet but steady; corn, do., firmer. Wheat and flour in Paris, firm. Mark Lane English wheat, easier; Foreign do., to press sales less money would have to be taken. Mark Lane American Maize, steady; Danubian do., firm. Mark Lane English Flour, quiet; Foreign do., turn easier. American Mixed Maize, 31s 6d; Minneapolis Straight, 23s 3d.

FLOUR.—Receipts, 525 brls. The market continues very dull indeed. We quote:—Patent (Winter), $4.40 to $4.60; Patent (Spring), $4.40 to $4.60; Straight Roller, $4.05 to $4.25; Extra, $3.80 to $4.00; Superfine, $3.15 to $3.65; Strong Bakers', $4.15 to $4.40; Ontario bags (Extra), $1.80 to $1.95; do. (Superfine), $1.35 to $1.70; City Strong Bakers' in 140 lb. sacks (delivered), per 196 lbs., $4.40 to $4.50.

MEALS.—Receipts, nil. Granulated, $4.95 to $5; Standard, $4.65 to $4.75.

GRAIN.—The market is dull and unchanged. We quote for to-day; Canada Red Winter wheat, 85c to 87c; Canada White Winter, 85c to 87c; Canada Spring, 83c to 84c; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 86c to 87c; No. 2, do., 83c to 84c; No. 1 Northern, 83c to 84c; peas, 72½c to 73c per 66 lbs. afloat; oats, 37c to 38c per 32 lbs.; rye, 50c; barley, 65c to 70c for best; corn, 62c in bond.

EGGS.—The demand is very bad; in fact, eggs are about the slowest selling article on the general produce market. We quote at 17c to 20c.

HOG PRODUCTS.—A fair jobbing trade for small lots is being done at former prices. The following are our quotations:—Canadian Short Cut, $17 to $17.50; Western Mess, $17 to $17.50; Western Short Cut, $17 to $17.50; Hams (city cured), 11½c to 12c; Lard (in pails), Western, 9c to 9½c; do., Canadian, nominal; Bacon, 10½c to 11½c; Tallow, common refined, 3½c to 4½c.

DRESSED HOGS.—The high prices have at last had an appreciable effect upon the demand, and the extreme price of $8.00 was paid for very few and very choice lots. Carload lots are now worth $7.00 to $7.10 and jobbing lots $7.35 to $7.50.

GAME AND DRESSED POULTRY.—The season for partridges is about over. The demand is a fair one, however, and the very reverse is the case of poultry.

FRUIT.—There has been a somewhat serious decline in the price of apples in Great Britain, caused by a lack of demand, and in the last cables fears were expressed that if shipments continued large, the market would break. The local trade continues dull at unchanged prices. We quote:—Apples, fine Fameuse, $3.00 to $3.50; Greenings, $2.75; Baldwins and Spies, $3.00 to $3.50; Grapes, Malagas, $4.00 to $5.00 per keg; Cranberries, $9.00 to $10.00 per brl.; red onions, $3.25 to $3.50 per brl.; Spanish onions, $3.50 per case. Jamaica Oranges, $8 per brl; Floridas, $4 to $4.50 per box; Valencias, $4.50 to $4.75; Bananas, Aspinwall yellow, $4.50 to $5.00; Messina Lemons, $4 to $4.50 per case; boxes, $3 to $4. Nuts, soft shell Almonds, 15c to 15½c; Walnuts, 10c; Filberts, 10c; Peanuts, 10c; Figs, in boxes, 12½c per pound; new dates, 5c to 5½c.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER.—There must be a very considerable volume of Creamery butter still knocking about in the country, as goodly quantities are being offered at from 20c to 22c. Dairy butter of all kinds is in a much better position. There is some local demand for fine table dairies, Townships are scarce and Morrisburg is being held back. We quote:—Fall Creamery, 22c to 25c; Townships, 20c to 23c; Morrisburg, 18c to 21c; Western, selected dairies, 15c to 18c; common grades, 10c to 16c.

CHEESE.—There has been no change in the general condition of the market and very few transactions. Holders want 12c they say, and they can only get 11¾c to 11½c when a cable produces an order. The cable remains at 60s 6d.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES—JAN. 20.

Although the weather was exceedingly cold, yet there was a pretty large attendance of farmers at the markets to-day, and most kinds of produce were plentifully supplied, and the prices of oats and potatoes were lower. Purchasers seemed afraid to buy potatoes today as they were likely to be more or less damaged by the frost. Beef quarters were very plentiful, more so than for several weeks past, and prices continue low. Dressed hogs are still advancing in price, a pair of neat small pork carcases were sold to day at 8½c per lb. There are no changes in the prices of deadpoultry. There are no changes in prices of dairy produce, frozen milk and cream being very plentiful. Fresh laid eggs are getting more plentiful, those brought from a distance are being retailed at from 30c to 40c the dozen, but some of these brought in farmers' baskets are sold up to 50c the dozen. The weather is too cold for the fruit trade. The supply of hay is somewhat smaller since the last snowstorm, and prices are firmer.

The following are the prices to-day:—

GRAIN.—Oats, 90c to $1.05 per bag; peas, 93c to $1 per bushel; buckwheat, 50c to 55c do.; beans, $1.50 to $2.25 do.

DRESSED HOGS, BEEF QUARTERS, POULTRY, &C.—Dressed hogs, 7½c to 8½c per lb.; beef, forequarters, 2½c to 4c do.; do. hindquarters, 4½c to 6c do.; mutton, carcases, 6c to 8c do.; dead turkeys, 9c to 12c do.; geese, 8c to 10c do.; fowls, 8c to 10c do.; ducks, 10c to 12c do.

ROOTS AND VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, 60c to 75c per bag; turnips, 55c to 60c do.; carrots, 50c per bushel; beets, 50c per bush.; onions, $3.00 to $3.50 per brl.; parsnips, $2.50 do.; cabbages, $1 to $1.25 the barrel; celery, 30c to 50c per dozen.

FRUIT.—Lemons, $3 to $3.25 per box; apples, $2.50 to $3.50 per brl; Valencia oranges, $6 per case; cranberries, $8.50 do.; Almeria grapes, $5.50 to $6.00 per brl. of 50 lbs.

DAIRY PRODUCE.—Tub butter, 18c to 24c per lb.; common prints, 25c to 30c do.; superior prints, 35c to 40c do.; packed eggs, 20c to 22c per dozen; fresh laid in baskets, 40c to 50c do.; honey, 8c to 12c per lb.

HAY AND STRAW.—Hay, $7.00 to $10.00 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs.; pressed hay, at 70c to 80c per 100 lbs.; straw, $3.00 to $6.00 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs. each.

VIGER COW MARKET—JAN. 20.

There were about ten milch cows and strippers offered on this market to-day, most of them being a rather inferior lot. Prices of the best milkers were higher to-day than for some weeks past. The range of prices were from $18 to $45 each, but they were mostly below 132. The calves sold at from $3 to $8 each.

LIVE STOCK MARKET—JAN. 23.

There was a pretty large supply of butchers' cattle offered on the markets to-day, a larger number than usual being in fair condition, though there were very few prime beeves among them. Prices are without material change, the best cattle being held at about 4½c per lb., but pretty good animals could be got at less than 4c do., with common stock at from 3c to 3½c per lb. Calves are scarce, and anything good brings pretty high prices. There were not many mutton critters offered, and these were mostly of rather poor quality. Good lambs are in demand at nearly 5c per lb.; other kinds sell at from 4c to 4½c do. The horse market has been active of late and during the past week there were shipped from here to the United States 101 horses, costing $109.34 or an average of $108.25 each. The highest priced horses were a lot of twelve carriage horses which were shipped to New York city and which cost here $2,532.50, or an average of $211.04 each. The lowest priced lot were 16 horses, which cost $1,200 here.

AMERICAN CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—The market opened late with a dull feeling, and dragged from first to last. There were a few carloads of fair to good steers, but three-fourths of the offerings ranged from common to medium, and looked even worse than they will probably prove to be when killed. The better grades were selling at fairly sustained prices, but inferior to medium steers and even fairish cattle could not be readily sold. At a reduction of 10 to 15 cents per 100 lbs., and at a late hour, about 40 carloads were to sell, with no buyers in the market-place. Common to very choice steers sold at from $3.90 to $5.80 per 100 lbs.; 5 extra do., 1,900 lbs. average (by Mr. Goldsmith), at $6.12½, and a few "scalawags" at $3.50. Dry cows ranged from $1.65 to $4.25; bulls from $2.20 to $3.60. Of the 462 beeves shipped from this port on the steamer "Lake Huron," Jan. 4 last, by Messrs. Meyer & Houseman, 266 were lost on the passage. The cattle were insured for $75 per head, and cost about $90 per head.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—Receipts, 21 carloads, or 4,160 head—12 carloads at Jersey City and 9 carloads at Sixtieth street. There were also in market a half dozen carloads that were carried over yesterday, and a dozen carloads were back on the road. The market was rather slow, and closed easier with a downward tendency for sheep and lambs. The transactions included sheep at $4.25 to $5.87½ per 100 lbs., and lambs at $5.50 to $7.12½. No very choice sheep shown.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20.—The *Drovers' Journal* reports: Cattle—Receipts, 10,000 head; shipments, 2,000; market slow, generally 10c lower; shipping steers, $3.00 to $5.00; stockers and feeders, $2.00 to $3.60; cows, bulls and mixed, $1.75 to $3.15. Hogs—Receipts, 22,000 head; shipments, 8,000; market steady; mixed, $5.05 to $5.45; heavy, $5.40 to $5.75; light, $4.80 to $5.30; skips, $3 to $4.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

CHEESE.—There has been a steady consumptive demand this week, both for ripe summer goods at 45s to 52s, and for fine to finest August-September-October at 52s to 56s for August, and 57s to 60s for September. The market must be quoted fully 1s per cwt. dearer on finest grades, and tends upwards. Most holders of fancy goods now refuse to sell white cheese under 60s, and colored at 53s 6d to 59s; and some considerable sales have been made at about these figures. The position of stocks being now ascertained there is a healthy feeling of confidence in the strength of the market, and that, unless larger American shipments are made than appears probable, we appear likely to have a gradual rise as the season advances. As choice English cheese is certainly becoming scarce and dear, and the demand for American (as much cheaper value at present prices) will be likely to continue good. Medium and low grades, at 20s to 40s, only sell slowly.

BUTTER.—Quotations are nominally unchanged—the small shipments of Finest Creamery sell as landed at 100s to 110s, but second and lower grades—of which the stock is unexpectedly large—sell slowly at 50s to 70s per cwt. Finest Irish are about as last quoted. Cork Firsts, 130s; Seconds, 120s; Thirds, 87s; Fourths, 71s; Finest Kiel, 115s to 120s per cwt.—*Hodgson Brothers' Circular, 7th January, 1888.*

COMPARATIVE STOCKS IN LIVERPOOL ON 31ST DECEMBER FOR LAST TEN YEARS.

	Cheese. Boxes.	Butter. Packages.
1887	128,847	5,669
1886	123,074	4,384
1885	106,271	10,254
1884	195,185	27,484
1883	115,438	17,342
1882	111,904	7,922
1881	177,540	26,270
1880	96,007	49,712
1879	63,510	31,239
1878	183,004	22,544

HIGHEST PRICES PER CWT., 31ST DECEMBER FOR LAST TEN YEARS.

	Cheese.	Butter.
1887	60s	110s
1886	63s	112s
1885	50s	92s 6d
1884	63s	112s
1883	65s	112s
1882	68s	125s
1881	66s	135s
1880	67s	125s
1879	68s	115s
1878	47s	100s

OTTAWA MARKETS.

The attendance at this morning's market was very small, and the supply scarcely equal to the demand. Sales in all lines were brisk, and prices showed an upward tendency. Dressed hogs were in small supply, and sold steadily at from $7.50 to $7.75 per cwt. Beef was fairly represented, and met with a lively demand at from $5 to $6.50 per cwt. for hindquarters, and $4 to $5 for forequarters. Mutton sells at from 5c to 8c per lb. Poultry was scarce and wanted. Turkeys selling at from 90c to $1.15 each. Geese, 60c to 70c each, and chickens 50c to 75c per pair. Eggs and butter are firm at Saturday's quotations. One load of potatoes was offered, the holder asking 90c per bag, but finding buyers rather cautious of investing on account of the severity of the weather. Oats were in moderate supply, and sold quickly at from 42c to 44c per bushel. A fair amount of hay was on hand, and prices ranged from $9 to $10.50 per ton. Green beef hides were plentiful, and brought about 4½c per lb., sheepskins selling at from 65c to 85c each. The following are to-day's quotations:—

FLOUR.—No. 1 brand, per. bbl., $4.25 to $4.50; strong bakers, $4.25 to $4.60; patent, $5 to $5.50; oatmeal, per bbl., $5.50 to $5.85; cornmeal, $3 to $3.90; provender $1.10 to $1.20; bran, 90c to $1; canaille, per cwt., $1 to $1.10.

GRAIN.—Oats, per bush., 42c to 45c; peas, 50c to 60c; buckwheat, 65c to 70c.

MEAT.—Beef, per 100 lbs., $3.75 to $6.50.

WOOL.—Fleece, unwashed, per lb., 15c to 20c; fleece washed, 22c to 25c; factory yarn, per lb., 40c to 50c.

PORK.—Dressed hogs, per 100 lbs., $7.50 to $7.75; mess pork, per bbl., $18.50 to $19; back pork, $17.50 to $18.

GAME AND POULTRY.—Chickens, per pair, 50c to 75c; turkeys, each, 75c to $1.50; geese, each, 50c to 70c; ducks, per pair, 70c to 80c; partridges, per brace, 40c to 80c.

DAIRY PRODUCE.—Butter, in pails, per lb., 19c to 23c; butter, fresh print, 23c to 25c; cheese, 12c to 15c; skim cheese, 7c to 9c; eggs, per doz., 18c to 23c.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, per bag, 85c to 95c; cabbages, per head, 15c to 25c; beets, per dozen bunches, 20c to 30c; onions, per gallon, 20c to 25c; celery, per bunch, 5c to 10c; carrots, per bag, 45c to 50c; turnips, 35c to 45c.

COAL.—Stove, $7.50; chestnut, $7.50; egg, $7.25; furnace, $7.25; American soft, $8; coke, $4.50.

WOOD.—Tamarac, per load, $2.75 to $3.50; maple per cord, $3.50 to $4.25; mixed hardwood, per cord, $3.50 to $4.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Hay, per ton, $8.50 to $10.50; apples, per brl., $2 to $3.

TORONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 23.—Wheat, Fall, No. 2, 83c; Spring, No. 2, 81c to 82c; Red Winter, No. 2, 84c to 85c; Barley, No. 1, 80c to 81c; No. 2, 77c to 78c; No. 3, extra, 74c to 75c; No. 3, 70c to 71c; Peas, No. 2, 58c to 60c; Oats, No. 2, 41c to 44½c; Flour, extra, $3.50 to $3.55. Market dull; sales made of Oats at 43c to 44½c.

HAMILTON MARKETS.

HAMILTON, Jan. 21.—White wheat, per bushel, 80c to 88c; Red do., per bushel, 80c to 81c; Spring Wheat, per bushel, 78c to 81c; Peas, per bushel, 58c to 60c; Barley, per bushel, 55c to 78c; Oats, per bushel, 39c to 40c; Corn, per bushel, 60c to 63c; white wheat flour, per brl., $3.65 to $3.75; Strong Bakers' flour, per brl., $3.65 to $3.75; Dressed hogs, per cwt., $6.75 to $7.00; Apples, per bag of bushel and a-half, 60c to 90c; Dried apples, per lb., 4c to 5c; potatoes, per bag of 90 lbs., 90c to $1.00; Butter, in rolls, per lb., 17c to 20c; Butter, in firkins, per lb., 14c to 20c; Eggs, per dozen, 19c to 20c.

INGERSOLL MARKETS.

INGERSOLL, Ont., Jan. 22.—White wheat, 78c to 81c per bushel; Red fall wheat, 78c to 82c per bushel; spring wheat, 75c to 80c per bushel; barley, 45c to 62c per bushel; peas, 35c to 38c per bushel; oats, 35c to 40c per bushel; corn, 50c to 54c per bushel; potatoes, $1 to $1.10 per bag; onions, $1.50 to $2.00 per bag; apples, 50c to 60c per bag; dried apples, 5c per lb.; lard, 10c to 12c per lb.; butter, in tubs, 18c to 20c per lb.; butter, in rolls, 20c to 22c per lb.; eggs, 18c to 20c per doz.; cheese, 11c to 12c per lb.; oatmeal, $3 to $3.50 per cwt.; hay, $13.00 to $14.00 per ton; dressed hogs, $6.25 to $6.50 per cwt.; live hogs, $5.00 to $5.50 per cwt.

BELLEVILLE MARKETS.

BELLEVILLE, Jan. 23.—Potatoes, $1 to $1.10 per bag; apples, 75c to $1.00; butter, 28c to 30c; eggs, 20c to 25c; beef, 4c to 5c per lb.; pork, 7c to 8c do.; chickens, 60c to 80c per pair; ducks, 80c to 90c per pair; turkeys, $1.00 to $1.25; geese, 50c to 65c; lard, 12c to 13c; barley, 60c to 70c; wheat, 80c; oats, 45c to 48c; peas, 70c; rye, 60c.

CHATHAM MARKETS.

CHATHAM, Ont., Jan. 23.—Fall wheat, 80c; spring wheat, 75c; Oats, 38c to 40c; corn, 50c; wool, 20c to 26c.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or they cannot be inserted. Verses and extended obituaries will be charged for at regular rates.

BIRTHS.

ELLIOTT.—At 499 Mance street, on the 15th Jan., the wife of Frank Elliott, of a daughter (still born).
Ottawa papers please copy.

GREET.—At 52 Plymouth Grove, on 16th inst., the wife of R. D. Greet, of a son.

JACKSON.—At 30 Hospital street, on the 15th inst., the wife of E. H. Jackson, of a son.

LESLIE.—At Maxville, Ont., on the 29th Dec., 1887, the wife of Neil Leslie, of a daughter.

MOYLE.—At Owen Sound, Ont., on the 6th January, the wife of the Rev. John E. Moyle, of a daughter.

ROSS.—At Cote St. Antoine, on the 26th inst., the wife of D. W. Ross, of a son.

WATIER.—At Joliette, on December 18th, the wife of J. Watier, of a son.

YOUNG.—At Henry, Ont., on January 11th, Mrs. Joseph Young, of a son.

MARRIED.

BURNHAM—MOORE.—At St. Luke's church, on the 12th inst., by the Rev. Jas. Hepburn George H. Burnham, of New York city, to Katharine L. Moore, elder daughter of A. H. Moore, Esq., Magog.

CLEVELAND—ARMSTRONG.—At the residence of the bride's father, at Tibbit's Hill, near Knowlton, on the 4th January, 1888, by the Rev. S. Teeson, Rolland Cleveland, eldest son of Charles N. Cleveland, Esq., of Brome, to Mary A. Armstrong, third daughter of Wm. Armstrong.

DAVIES—DOUGALL.—At All Saints' Church, Windsor, Ont., Jan. 4th, 1888, by the Rev. Canon Hincks, Susan Victoria, eldest daughter of Francis James Dougall, Esq., to William L. Davies, Esq., of Detroit, Mich.

DRUMMOND—REESOR.—On the 18th January, at Grace Church, Markham, Ont., A. A. Drummond, of Standard Bank, Toronto, to Mary Maude, youngest daughter of the late John Reesor, Esq., Markham.

EVANS—BRADFORD.—At Kingsey, P.Q., Jan. 18th, by the Rev. James Sykes, Alfred G. Evans, of Montreal, to Isabella, third daughter of William Bradford, Esq., of Kingsey.

FARWELL—MACFARLANE.—At St. Paul's Church, Toronto, on Wednesday, January 18th, 1888, by the Rev. T. C. Des Barres, Edward Winn Farwell, of the Eastern Townships Bank, Sherbrooke, P.Q., to Henrietta, only daughter of Henry Macfarlane, Esq., railway contractor.

FLURETT—HAMILTON.—In Orillia, Ont., on Dec. 22d, 1887, by the Rev R. Mallett, B.A., Mr. James Flurett, to Miss Julia A. Hamilton, both of Orillia.

HANSEN—WRIGHT.—At St. Louis Chapel, Que., by the Rev. John Colfer, on the 16th inst., A. K. Hansen to Frances E. Wright, daughter of J. W. Wright, Esquire Assistant City Treasurer.

HOOKER—FROST.—On the 19th inst., by the Rev. J. Lawson, at the residence of the bride's father, near Danville, William G. Hooker to Esther Alice, eldest daughter of Mr. Robert Frost.

LODGE—DENISON.—At Richmond, 18th January, 1888, by the Rev. A. J. Balfour, M.A., Joseph L. Lodge to Mary Ann, daughter of the late J. W. Denison.

MARGRETT—MAKINGS.—On January 10th inst., at St. John's church, Norway, Ont., by Rev. Mr. Rattan, Albert Margrett, of Toronto, Willard Tract Depository, to Carrie Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Mr. W. Makings, of Norway, near Toronto.

MASON—EWART.—At St. Jude's Church, by the Rev. J. H. Dixon, on Tuesday, the 17th inst., Thomas Mason, of this city, to Alice Dorothy Ewart, of Beauharnois, Que.

McDONALD—ROBERTSON.—At Edmonton, N.W.T., on Wednesday, December 28th, 1887, at the residence of W. S. Robertson, Esq., by the Rev. G. H. Long, assisted by the Rev. D. G. McQueen, B.A., James McDonald, builder, Edmonton, to Carrie A., seventh and youngest daughter of the late John Robertson, of Grand Lake, New Brunswick.

MESSERVEY—LENAHAN.—At Trinity Church, Quebec, on the 19th instant, by the Rev. A. Bareham, Alex. J. Messervey, of Quebec, to Emma Lenahan, of Woodstock, N.B.

MILLER—HENRY.—At Sandy Beach, Gaspe, on the 10th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Harding, Capt. Miller, of Sandy Beach, to Isabella, second daughter of Mr. Wm. Henry, of Montreal.

PATTERSON—KENDRICK.—On Wednesday, 18th Jan., 1888, by Rev. H. J. McDiarmid, Kemptville, Mr. Benjamin Patterson, Township of Oxford, to Miss Mary A. Kendrick, Smith Falls.

REID—BATES.—At the residence of the bride's father, on 11th inst., by the Rev. H. Cameron, Mr. Alexander Reid, of Dakota, U.S., to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. John Bates, of Haliville, Ont.

RUNIONS—PAUPST.—At the Methodist parsonage Avonmore, on Jan. 11th, 1888, by the Rev. J. B. Robeson, Mr. German Runions, of Northfield, Stormont Co., to Miss Matilda Paupst, of the same place.

SEWELL—LEPPER.—On 12th inst., at Trinity church, Aurora, Ont., by Rev. E. Horace Mussen, Stephen, eldest son of Robert Sewell, Esq., Toronto, to Clara, youngest daughter of Matthew Lepper, Esq., Aurora.

WILSON—LAWSON.—At Christ's Church, Brondesbury, London, N. W., England, on Dec. 28th, Mr. Robert Wilson, hardware merchant, Seaforth, Canada, to Annie, youngest daughter of the late James Lawson, Wellbank House, Kerriemuir, Forfarshire, Scotland.

YOUNG—FITZSIMONDS.—At Huntingdon, P.Q., 11th January, 1888, by the Rev. W. H. Sparling, B.A., D. Young to Miss Mary Fitzsimonds, both of Hinchinbrook.

DIED.

BROWN.—At Henry, Ont., on the 16th inst., Elias O. A., son of James and E. Brown, of diphtheric croup, aged 3 years, 4 months and 20 days.

BROWN.—At Kirkdale, Que., on the 31st Dec. 1887, Margaret Robb, formerly of Hochelaga, Montreal, and beloved wife of Wm. B. Brown, late of H. M. Royal Artillery, aged 59 years and 2 months.

CARDWELL.—In this city, on the 15th inst., Mary McNeil, aged 73 years, widow of the late Robert Cardwell.
Strathroy, Ont., papers please copy.

CAVANAGH.—In this city, on the 17th inst., Patrick Cavanagh, aged 39 years and 5 months.
Winnipeg, Man., and Chicago, Ill., papers please copy.

CHAMBERS.—At "Glencig Farm," Birtle, Man., on Christmas Day, 1887, Capt. Wm. Chambers, aged 73 yrs.

CLEARIHUE.—On Monday, 16th inst., at 308 Moreau street, Hochelaga, of diphtheria, Gordon Francis Clearihue, aged 3 years 3 months and 13 days, youngest son of A. H. Clearihue.

COOPER.—On Dec. 23rd, 1887, at her residence, Cleveland House, St. Giles' road, Norwich, Eng., Ellen Nelson, eldest daughter of the late Rev. J. Nelson Cooper, rector of Marlingford, Norfolk, and sister of Rev. J. B. Cooper, incumbent of Hastings, Ont.

COWAN.—At his father's residence, Plantagenet, Ont., 16th inst., John, aged 32 years, 6 months and 27 days, eldest and beloved son of Thomas and Elizabeth Cowan, formerly of Montreal.
Ottawa and Cornwall papers please copy.
We loved him; yes, no tongue can tell
How much we loved him, and how well.
God loved him best,
And took him home with him to rest.

COYLE.—At 289 St. Hubert street, on Wednesday, 18th inst., Beverly Dixon, youngest son of Dr. H. W. Coyle, aged 2 years and 8 months.

DONOHUE.—In this city, on the 19th inst., Daniel Donohue, aged 52 years, a native of the Co. Kerry, Ireland.

GRADDON.—At Newport, Tenn., U.S.A., on the 10th January, John Wilke Graddon, second son of Charles Stuart Graddon, of Kilmarnock, Cap Rouge Road, Quebec.

IBBOTSON.—At Sherbrooke, on the 19th January, 1888, W. E. Ibbotson, aged 64 years and 4 months (late Lieut.-Col. Ibbotson of the 53rd Battalion.

McENDOO.—At St. Urbain de Chateauguay, on the 15th inst., Robert James, aged 23 years and 5 months, only and beloved son of Mr. John McEndoo.
His end was peace.

McGARVEY.—At his father's residence, 851 Palace st., on the 18th inst., John, aged 31 years and 10 months, only son of Owen McGarvey.

MORRISON.—In the city of Toronto, Ont., on the 20th of December, 1887, Edward C. Morrison, third son of the late Donald Morrison, of Logan, Ont., aged 62 years and 7 months.

PARSONS.—At Cote St. Henry, Ste. Marthe, on the 18th inst., after a long and severe illness, borne with Christian patience and fortitude, Rose Fletcher, beloved wife of John Parsons, in her seventieth year.

PATERSON.—At 4 Miller Terrace, Rutherglen, Scotland, 17th Dec., William Paterson, japanner, aged 45 years, late of Montreal.

POWLES.—In this city, on the 20th inst., Henry Powles, aged 76 years.

RITCHIE.—At "Glen House," Deer Park, North Toronto on Jan. 14th, 1888, Hugh Ritchie, agent of Arthur & Co., Glasgow, and late of Beith, Ayrshire, Scotland, in the 61st year of his age.

RUSSELL.—At the "Windsor," Ottawa, on the morning of Tuesday, 17th, Clara Louise, youngest and beloved daughter of Andrew Russell, Esq., late of the Department of the Interior, a sister of Mrs. W. R. Ross, of this city.

SAULTER.—Killed by a fall from the maintopsail yard of the American ship "Continental," September 11, 1887, Charles E., aged 19 years, youngest son of Mr. Joseph Saulter, of the Post Office Department, of Toronto. Buried at sea September 12th.

SMITH.—In Quebec, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 17th, 1888, James Smith, aged 42 years, formerly master butcher in Champlain Market.

TAHONY.—In this city, on the 17th inst., after a long and painful illness, Bernard Tahony, aged 50 years, a native of the County Sligo, Ireland.
Hutzdale papers please copy.

WATIER.—At Joliette, on the 10th January, 1888, Emeline Samantha, eldest and dearly beloved daughter of Noel and Harriet Rondeau, aged 28 years, 9 months and 25 days, and beloved wife of J. Watier, Professor of Point aux Trembles College.
We loved her; yes, no tongue can tell
How much we loved her and how well.
But God saw fit to take her to her home above.

WHITEHEAD.—At "Rockmount," Summerhill avenue, on Wednesday, January, 18th, 1888, William James Whitehead, aged 46 years.

WHYTE.—At Waterville, on 10th inst., Thomas Whyte, formerly of Lachute, of congestion of the lungs, aged 57 years.

WILLIAMS.—At "Idalia," Port Hope, Ont., on the 18th January, 1888, Sarah S. Williams, widow of the late John Tucker Williams, R.N., in the 81st year of her age.

YOUNG.—On January 12, at Henry, Howard H., son of J. Young.

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

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR CHILDREN STARVING TO DEATH, on account of their inability to digest ordinary food, Scott's Emulsion can be digested and give strength and flesh when all other food fails. See what Dr. A. H. Peck, Penn. Med. College, Petitcodiac, says: "I have used and prescribed Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, and find it an excellent preparation, agreeing well with the stomach, and its continued use adding greatly to the strength and comfort of the patient." Put up in 50c and $1 size.

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MR. R. A. HARRISON, Chemist and Druggist, Dunnville, Ont., writes:—"I can with confidence recommend Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure for Dyspepsia, Impure Blood, Pimples on the Face, Biliousness and Constipation—such cases having come under my personal observation."

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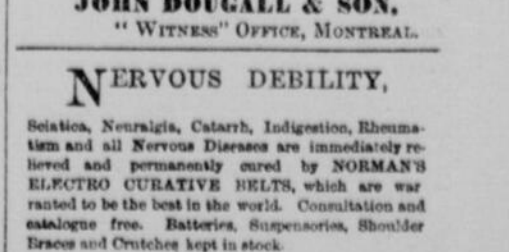
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THE LAW OF LOVE.

Dig channels for the streams of love,
Where they may broadly run;
And love has overflowing streams
To fill them every one.

But if, at any time, thou cease
Such channels to provide,
The very founts of love to thee
Will soon be parched and dried.

For thou must share, if thou wouldst keep,
That good thing from above;
Ceasing to share, you cease to have,—
Such is the law of love.
—*Archbishop Trench.*

THE JOHN BROWN SONG.

A BOY OF THIRTEEN THE AUTHOR.

The editor of the *American Missionary*, says in the last number of that magazine:—The claim has been made that the melody of the John Brown song was the product of the colored people. Our readers will see from the following article, which we take great pleasure in publishing, that Mr. Frank E. Jerome, of Russell, Kansas, is the author of this famous war song. He has written the article, at our request, for the *Missionary*, and in a private letter he says that at the time he composed the song he was only thirteen years of age.

On the first day of February, 1861, I arrived in Leavenworth, Kansas, from St. Louis., Mo., and took an engagment in a theatre there. Leavenworth at that time was under the greatest excitement. All sorts of rumors of war were coming in, and the soldiers seemed to be concentrating from all sides. Bonfires and stump speeches were the nightly occurrences, and stirred up the patriotism of the people to fever heat. As a boy, I naturally fell into the excitement, and every chance I had I would attend these public meetings. At one of them I heard an impassioned orator thunder out; "For Freedom and Right will surely win the day!"

This sentence remained with me. I pondered over it, and finally got to singing it in different ways in several songs. Sometime after, I heard a prominent citizen say that "John Brown was dead, but the rebels would find that his soul would roll on and crush them!" Before either of these occurrences, I heard a number of soldiers on a South-bound steamer singing, as they swept by:

"Go tell Aunt Susey! Go tell Aunt Susey!
Go tell Aunt Susey old John Brown is dead!" (Etc.)

This tune I had picked up and learned thoroughly. One gift of nature to me has been the art of combining two tunes of different kinds and thereby producing a new one. I had combined this tune of "Go tell Aunt Susey" with the old Sunday-school hymn, "I love to go to Sunday-school," and the union of these two tunes produced the air of "John Brown's Body," as sung everywhere since that time. I sang this tune long before I put any words to it. But when I heard "Freedom and Right will surely win the day," and that John Brown's soul "would roll on and crush them," I found with delight that I could fit them neatly into my tune.

The play in which I gave "John Brown's Body" was designated as "Jeff. Davis in the Camp." It represented a number of Northern Negroes going down to capture Jeff. Davis, and during the march southward they build a camp fire, and while the bean soup is boiling the sentinel sings a song, and the rest of the "soldiers" on the stage join in the chorus. I was the sentinel, and gave the song at this time. A company of soldiers was present in the audience, and I was quite startled at the reception my song received. They hurrahed, yelled, laughed, stamped, and called me out time and again, until the proprietor of the theatre interposed and quieted the excitement. But that night, every time I appeared on the stage, another storm of applause would greet me.

After the show was over, the soldiers cheered and went out singing "John Brown's Body" in all sorts of ways, and for several days after I heard it on the street in many different ways. The tune has always remained as I first composed it, but the soldiers changed the words to suit their own convenience and ideas. The song as I sang it was as follows:

John Brown's body lies slumbering in the grave;
John Brown was noble, loyal and brave;
His mission on earth was to rescue and to save,
And his soul goes rolling on!
Chorus: Glory, Glory, Hallelujah! (Etc.)

The Rebels in the South can never make it pay
While John Brown's mission speeds on its way,
For Freedom and Right will surely win the day,
As his soul goes rolling on!

This was all the song—but two verses. A short time after this a little newsboy stopped me and told me that he had made up a new verse for my song; and upon asking him to sing it, he sang:

"We'll hang Jeff. Davis on a sour apple-tree!"

repeating the same line three times. I laughed, and told him I would think it over.

In the theatre when I gave the song was a Frenchman named C. Francois, well known to the early settlers of Leavenworth, who was the leader of a glee club, composed of the actors, who sang nicely many national airs and ballads. Mr. Francois, about the time I sang the song, went to New York, and, I learn, returned by way of Massachusetts, and I am led to believe that it was through his means that the song reached the Eastern States as quickly as it did; and I also have good reason for believing that the Seventh Kansas and Fiftieth Illinois regiments carried the song South a little later.

These are the facts as they occurred: and I may say, in closing, that I am pleased to note that the little acorn has developed into the mighty oak, and John Brown's name is one of the imperishable monuments that now adorn a free and united country; and the colored people of the South and North can unite under the glorious banner of Liberty in preserving the name and love for him who freely gave his life for their liberty and freedom.

I have heard severe criticism on the part of Southerners regarding the illustrious dead, but I often remember the olden story, in the Holy Book, of similar criticism made by the enemies of Christ, and I also read that "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends."

So, in our homes, in our workshops, in the fields, in the churches and schools, through the pages of history, and within our own hearts, we will never forget the boys in blue who saved the Union, and the glorious hero who laid down his life willingly and freely, that the curse of slavery should be forever extinguished from the bright, fair pages of our history. And while we strew bright flowers over the graves of the departed heroes, we shall always remember, with swelling heart and deep affection, the great work accomplished by old John Brown of Ossawatomie.

BIRTHDAY GIFTS.—A father of a departed missionary indicates his love for the general work of missions by the following extract which we publish from a recent letter. He says: A certain matter has been much upon my mind ever since the meeting of the General Assembly and the asking of a million dollars for foreign missions. I said to my wife, "Let us do what we have never done in our family before, instead of giving and receiving birthday presents, let us this year on each birthday of the family of six send $5 to the Foreign Mission Board." This we have agreed to do, and the thought has pressed upon my mind that you ask all Presbyterian families to set apart birthday gifts for the Board. It seems to me that more than the million dollars asked for could easily be secured. It is such a joy for families to plan together for the extension of Christ's kingdom in the earth. Ask them all to do it. I believe that you will receive a gratifying reponse. These words are from the pen of one who has given a precious daughter to the cause, and who, while her remains lie far away in the land to which she has given her life, feels not regret, but a more tender devotion to the work.—*Church at Home and Abroad.*

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSONS.

THE TRANSFIGURATION.

FEBRUARY 5.—Matt. 17: 1-13.

GOLDEN TEXT.—And there came a voice out of the cloud, saying, This is my beloved Son; hear him.—Luke ix. 35.

EXPLANATORY.

The Scene of the Transfiguration."—Ver. 1. "And after six days." Six days after the conversation recorded in our last lesson. "Jesus taketh Peter, James, and John his brother....apart;" from the other nine disciples, who were left at the base of the mountain, as we see by the events of the following morning (vers. 14-18). They were Christ's only companions in Gethsemane (Mark xiv. 33-42). They alone witnessed the resurrection of Jairus' daughter (Mark v. 37; Luke viii. 51).—*Abbott.* "Bringeth them up into a high mountain." The exact mountain is unknown, but most modern scholars incline to the opinion that it was Mount Hermon, while tradition, dating back to the fourth century, and almost unquestioned for 1,000 years, placed the scene on Mount Tabor.

The Sweet Hour of Prayer.—Luke (ix. 28) tells us that Jesus went up into the mountain to pray; and that the Transfiguration took place while he prayed. So it was at his baptism; as he prayed the heavens were opened and the Holy Spirit descended upon him as a dove (Luke iii. 21, 22). Not long before, at the feeding of the 5,000, he had spent the night hours in a mountain alone praying. These examples are doubtless only glimpses of the Saviour's habit of prayer. Every disciple of Jesus needs solitary communion with God. There are battles to be fought, great questions to be settled, consecration to be made, power to be received, in which the soul needs to be alone with God. So Jesus bids us enter into our closets to pray in secret. And his experience on the mountain was a fulfilment of the promise that the Father who seeth in secret shall reward openly.

The Revelation of Christ's Glory.—Ver. 2. "And was transfigured before them:" *i.e.*, in their presence, while they were awake, as Luke specially notes in ix. 32. The infinite fulness of the Spirit was poured out over his whole being; the heavenly glory of his nature, which was still concealed under his earthly appearance, now broke forth.—*Lange's Leben Jesu.* "And his face did shine as the sun." Nothing less than the brightest and most glorious of all objects within human knowledge—so bright that it destroys the eye to gaze directly upon it—could express the radiant glories of Jesus' face, when his heavenly nature shone through the veil of his flesh. "And his raiment was white as the light:" *i.e.*, luminously white, "as no fuller on earth can white them" (Mark), *i.e.*, with a supernatural whiteness; "white and glistering" (Luke) *i.e.*, flashing.

Moses and Elijah talking with Christ.—Ver. 3. "And, behold, there appeared unto them (*i.e.*, the disciples) Moses and Elias:" the Greek form of Elijah. These persons were really present. It was not a vision, as is plain from the account of Luke.—*Schaff.* Moses and Elijah were the appropriate representatives of the Law and the Prophets. And as all the distinguishing peculiarities of the Law and the Prophets pointed, as with outstretched fingers, to the Messiah, and waited for their accomplishment in his person and in his work, it is not to be wondered at that they talked together, as we learn from Luke (ix. 31), "of the decease which he should accomplish at Jerusalem." The decease, that was the keystone of the arch of glory.—*Morison.*

Note the peculiarity of the ending of the earthly life of these two, "of whom one had not died (2 Kings ii. 11), and the other had no sooner tasted of death than his body was withdrawn from under the dominion of death and of him that had the power of death" (Deut. xxxiv. 6; Jude 9).—*Cambridge Bible.* And thus with their resurrection bodies they were peculiarly fitted to appear on this occasion as examples of the complete redemption of man, of the results which Jesus by his sacrifice was seeking for all the world. Both, like the greater one with whom they spoke, had endured that supernatural fast of forty days and nights; both had been on the holy mount in the visions of God.—*Alford.*

The Three Witnesses of the Scene.—Vers. 4-8. 4. "Then answered Peter:" just as the heavenly visitors seemed about to depart (Luke). "Lord, it is good for us to be here," so far, Peter spoke the simple fact. The experience was good, and would make him a stronger, better, more useful man all his life long.

"If thou wilt, let us make here three tabernacles:" or booths, made from the bushes on the mountain. Here is where Peter began to speak from his bewildered mind. The booths, like those at the Feast of Tabernacles, were for the abode of the three heavenly ones, to retain them lest they depart as they seemed about to do.

5. "While he yet spake." Here was the answer to Peter's suggestion. "A bright cloud:" the symbol of the divine presence, the pavilion of the Most High. All earthly brightness is the shadow of his ineffable glory. "Overshadowed them:" either the whole company or, as others think, only Jesus, Moses, and Elijah. "And behold a voice out of the cloud, which said, This is my beloved Son." God now gives his testimony. The same voice which had once before been heard at the baptism, and which should salute him again as he stood on the threshold of his passion; thus, at the beginning, at the middle, and at the close of his ministry.—*Trench.* Such a confirmation of the great confession of Peter was never to be forgotten. Almost a generation later, the remembrance of this night is as vivid as ever (2 Pet. i. 17).—*Geikie.* "Hear ye him:" he is worthy of your attention and obedience.

6. "They fell on their face:" in reverent awe and fear. "And were sore afraid." *Sor*, is from the same Saxon root with sorry, and has in old writers the sense of heavy, harsh, severe.

7. "Jesus came and touched them." Act and words were both expressive of an almost brotherly tenderness.—*Ellicott.* "Be not afraid." Only in Jesus can we draw nigh to God without dread.

8. "They saw no man:" the two heavenly visitants had passed away in the cloud. "Save Jesus only:" God's son and representative on earth; their long-loved Master and Teacher.—Moments of spiritual ecstasy, like angel's visits are few and far between; but Jesus is always with us in our daily common life and work.—*Rev. Com.*

Conversation and Explanations.—Vers. 9-13. 9. "Tell the vision (the sight, the thing seen) to no man, until the Son of man be risen:" because they could not fully understand its meaning till then, so as to tell it aright, as to Jesus' nature, his death, his resurrection, the future life.

10. "His disciples asked him, saying, Why then say the scribes that Elias must first come?" They knew that the scribes, in their capacity as interpreters of prophecy, were wont to say that Elijah must first come before their nation's Messiah could appear. They said this on the strength of Mal. iii. 1 and iv. 5.—*Cowles.*

11. "Elias truly shall come:" just as the scribes said. "And restore all things:" work a reformation; bring back the true basis and principles and life of the kingdom of God, which the Jews had perverted and turned aside. He began the reform of all things pertaining to the kingdom of God.

12. "Elias is come already:" as soon as they understood, in the person of John the Baptist, who came "in the spirit and power of Elijah" (Luke i. 17). He did for this generation what Elijah had done for his. "They knew him not:" refers to the Jews, especially to the scribes (ver. 10). "Whatsoever they listed:" or "wished." List and lust were originally one word, meaning to desire or wish.—*Morison.* They persecuted the very person to whom the prophecy they interpreted pointed.—*Riddle.* "Likewise also shall the Son of man suffer of them." That the scribes did not recognize and accept John the Baptist as Elijah was no proof that Elijah had not come; neither would it any more be proof that Jesus was not the Messiah because the scribes set him at nought.—*Condensed from Peloubet's Select Notes.*

WHAT IT COSTS TO SMOKE.

Last year the losses by reported fires in the United States reached a total of $120,000,000, or an average monthly loss of $10,000,000. This is regarded as an enormous waste and is largely due to incendiarism and carelessness. How to reduce the amount so lost is a matter of constant study. Legislatures, local governments, insurance companies, make regulations and exercise the greatest care to prevent fires. And yet the loss they occasion is $60,000,000 per annum less than the amount paid by consumers for cigars, and $86,500, 000 less than the total cost of tobacco consumed in smoke!

Last year tax was paid upon $3,510,898,488 cigars. The average smoker is content with a cigar worth $30 per thousand, or one that retails at five cents. On that basis there annually goes up in smoke $180,000,000, or $15,000,000 every month, or half a million dollars every day. In addition, boys waste on cigarettes $6,500,000, and those who prefer a pipe a further sum of $20,000,000.

How many smoke? If we deduct from the total population as non-smokers all children under fifteen, constituting forty percent of the total population of 60,000,000, it leaves 36,000,000 of whom one-half are females; deducting these gives a male population, above the age of fifteen, of 18,000,000. If six out of every ten males above the age of fifteen smoke, it means that 10,800,000 persons consume 3,510,898,488 cigars, or an average per smoker of 325 cigars per annum. This is less than one cigar per day. The average smoker, however, is not apt to be contented with a daily allowance of one cigar, demanding at least two. If the latter basis is the nearer correct, the army of cigar smokers would be 4,809,449, being eight percent of the total population above the age of fifteen.

Whatever the number of smokers, it is a moderate estimate to place the cost of smoking to the people of the United States at $206,500,000. If the cost of chewing tobacco is added the total expenditure for tobacco reaches $256,500,000; that is a sum that represents a per capita tax of $3.44 per annum. If the number of smokers is 4,809,449, the average expense of smoking is $42.09 each per annum; if the number is 7,000,000 the cost is $28.64 per individual; if 10,800,000, it falls to $19.12.—*American Grocer.*

AND SURE I AM it is better to be sick, providing Christ comes to the bedside and draws by the curtains and says, "Courage! I am thy salvation," than to be lusty and strong, and never be visited by Christ.—*Rutherford.*

MARGARET'S SCHOOL.

I had not seen my friend, Margaret Lee, for several years, and during a long absence abroad had heard from her only at rare intervals. Once news came that Dr. Lee had died, leaving his affairs very much involved, and then Margaret wrote telling me of the almost total loss of the property supposed to have been his. "We have the house," she said, "and Emily and I will try to get some pupils in music and painting. Perhaps we can manage to live in that way."

I heard nothing more until I reached home, when a letter came from Margaret, asking me to spend a few days with her, and some days later I found myself once more in the busy little town of Allan, where my school-friend lived.

I expected to find Margaret much changed, and even feared her face might wear that discouraged expression, which one often sees on women's faces when the struggle for existence presses hard; but I was surprised to find her more cheerful and animated than ever.

"And how do you succeed with the music and painting?" I asked, as we sat together talking over all that had happened during our long separation.

"Ah! that's my secret," she said brightly. "Wait, and you shall hear all about it to-morrow."

The next morning after our cosy breakfast Margaret said, "Now will you walk into my parlor? I want to show you my school, and you are captured for the whole morning."

I remembered the pleasant, sunny parlor which I now saw changed into a school-room. A straw matting covered the floor, pots of flowers filled the window spaces, and a few simple pictures and festoons of bright paper rings decorated the walls.

"These are my desks," said Margaret, as she unfolded three long kindergarten tables, and placed them in the middle of the room. While she was arranging the cane arm-chairs around the tables, some little children came in looking very happy, and saying very politely, "good-morning, Miss Lee."

More children soon came, and at a signal all the little ones seated themselves in the chairs, and then, with folded hands and bowed heads, they sang softly:

"Father, we thank Thee for the night,
And for the pleasant morning light;
For rest and food and loving care
And all that makes the day so fair."

Margaret, after the hymn had been sung, brought out a box of bright-colored worsted balls, and holding up a red one, asked: "How does little robin-redbreast sing?"

Do-do, the children sang in answer.

"Now I want to hear the gentle canary sing," said Margaret, as she took up a yellow ball.

Mi-mi, sang the little ones in chorus.



The oriole, an orange ball, was placed between these two, and *re* was sung, and so on until all the notes of the music scale had been represented by the different balls.

A little exercise was then written on the blackboard, with colored crayons, in which the notes were represented by colored lines. "This is really an admirable object-lesson," I whispered to Margaret. "Is it your own conception?"

"Oh, my big book tells about it!" she answered, "I will explain about the book later. Now you must see these little people invent their own tunes. Come, Harold, you may help me to-day!"

Master Harold eagerly responded, and at once distributed little bundles of flat sticks of varying lengths and colors among his playmates. Each child proceeded to arrange these sticks on the table according to the "desires of his mind," indicating half, quarter, and eighth notes by sticks of corresponding lengths.

After singing the different melodies thus arranged by these tiny composers, the tables were moved back, and a ring was formed in the vacant space for playing games.

"This is a little French lesson too," said Margaret, as the children danced around singing, *Sur le pont d'Avignon on y danse, tous en rond.*

Play-time was over, and the bundles of sticks were given out again. This time Margaret said, "Who will make me a right angle?"

Every child was eager to do it, and when everybody's work had been inspected, an acute, an obtuse angle, a square, and a triangle, were called for and considered.

There was another play-time, and then the different forms outlined by the sticks were reproduced on little drawing slates. "I've put my square and triangle together," said one child, "and it makes a cunning little house for you, Miss Lee."

"And see my kite!" cried an eager child's voice. "It's made of a *long* triangle and a short one."

"I've made a *rhomboy*," said another.

"A *rhomboid* you mean," said Margaret, kindly.

Twelve o'clock came all too soon for me, and the little ones dispersed after a "good-by" song.

I turned to Margaret: "Why, Margaret, this is like fairyland, and you are a real fairy queen. Where did you find such sweet little subjects, and how did you learn the art of reigning so gloriously?"

"It's a long story," said Margaret, "and my day's work is not ended yet. The older children come back for an hour in the afternoon to write and read, and I must put a little story on the blackboard for a reading lesson. We shall have a quiet evening together, and then I will tell you all about it."

Margaret's busy day was ended at last, and we sat by the cheerful, open fire in the school-room. "Now, fulfil your promise," I cried.

"Well," said Margaret, after some preliminary remarks about the results that followed her father's death. "We tried the music and painting first, but we could not compete successfully with more experienced teachers, and it was slow work. One day a neighbor said to mother, 'I should think one of your daughters might open a little school. There are many families here who don't like to send their little children to the public school among all the mill children, and they would be glad to have a small private school opened.

"So we talked it over, and I decided to try it. I knew nothing about methods of teaching, but I set to work to find out all I could. I went to town to visit a kindergarten, and there I gained something of an idea as to how and why things were done, and I made it my first study to learn everything I could about the system.

"I procured a volume of kindergarten papers, which has been a perfect mine of knowledge for me. That is my 'big book' which tells about the music and many other things.

"I laid in a stock of books of stories, poems, songs and games for children, and have filled myself with them, so that I have a story or song ready for every occasion, and I am constantly searching all the juvenile magazines and papers for 'something new.'

"Last of all, I sent to manufacturers of kindergarten material for catalogues. From these I selected the 'gifts' which I thought I could use to the best advantage. These drawers and those boxes, about which you are so curious, contain the result of my faithful study of those interesting works. It is necessary to have a variety of material, as I have a different programme for every day in the week.

"Those wooden boxes on the shelves contain little blocks for building, and other purposes. Each one, you see, is a cube, divided into eight smaller blocks, so that one can illustrate fractions as far as eighths with them.

"That basket of little stones and shells contains the addition and subtraction tables, with these little sticks to make the necessary signs. Sometimes we play 'store' with these boxes of paper money, and then there is a great deal of adding to be done.

"See all these little squares, triangles, and other pretty shapes, which I cut out of stiff card-board, for parquetry work and for drawing. I must show you my drawing-books. Here are some very pretty designs made of combinations of horizontal and vertical lines on these little squares.

"When a child invents a pretty pattern in his book, I let him copy it on one of these card-board leaves, and then perforate and embroider it.

"I made these perforating cushions myself, by covering a piece of stiff pasteboard with Canton flannel. And here is another sample of my economy: see all these balls of pretty worsted. Those are all carpet thrums, which I buy at the mill for a trifle, and assort and wind myself. These little packages of paper strips and squares, for folding and cutting, will not disclose much of their real meaning to you now, but you can appreciate these pretty woven mats which we are saving till next Christmas, to appear then as lamp-mats or baskets. Every child learns the blessedness of giving in this way, and something which he has made himself too.

"I have given you a peep at almost everything we have to work with. Those little clay tea-pots and cups and saucers on the mantel are samples of our skill in modelling, and that set of furniture beside them will give you an idea of what 'pease work' is. With a few sharpened sticks and some soaked peas one can make almost anything.

"It does not take long to look over my little cabinet, but I assure you it cost me much thought and time to get it all. In the fall when I had matured my schemes, I put an advertisement in our village paper. I did not indulge in great expectations, but to my delight ten children appeared the first day. Since then my number has increased to eighteen, and I expect more in the spring."

"And you find it more profitable than the music pupils?" I asked.

"Oh, yes; I have given all that up to Emily now. I have seventy-five cents a week from each child, and, if I average fifteen pupils for the forty weeks, it will give me four hundred and fifty dollars a year, and I hope to do better than that as I become better established.

"After this year, in which I have expended over fifty dollars for furniture and materials, my current expenses will be small, as I have no rent to pay. But even if it does not pay very largely in dollars and cents, it does in other ways. It makes life mean so much more to me! Mother likes it as much as I do. She comes in almost every day to help about the sewing and other things. The children call her 'the mamma teacher.' We would not give it up for anything."

"It is evident that the queen has come into her rightful kingdom," I said, as Margaret ended her story.—*Youth's Companion.*

FIFTEEN REASONS FOR ATTENDING CHURCH ON RAINY SABBATHS.

BY FRANCES RIDLEY HAVERGAL.

"I attend church on rainy Sabbaths because,

1. God has blessed the Lord's day and hallowed it, making no exceptions for rainy Sabbaths.
2. I expect my minister to be there. I should be surprised if he were to stay at home for the weather.
3. If his hand fail through weakness, I should have great reason to blame myself, unless I sustain him by my prayers and my presence.
4. By staying away I may lose the prayers which bring God's blessing, and the sermon that would have done me great good.
5. My presence is more needful on Sabbaths when there are few, than on those days when the church is crowded.
6. Whatever station I hold in the church, my example must influence others. If I stay away, why may not they?
7. On any important business rainy weather does not keep me at home, and church attendance is, in God's sight, very important.
8. Among the crowd of pleasure seekers, I see that no weather keeps the delicate female from the ball, the party or the concert.
9. Among other blessings, such weather will show me on what foundation my faith is built. It will prove how much I love Christ. True love rarely fails to meet an appointment.
10. Those who stay away from church because it is too warm, or too cold, or too rainy, frequently absent themselves on fair Sabbaths.
11. Though my excuses satisfy myself, they still must undergo God's scrutiny; and they must be well grounded to bear that (Luke xiv. 18).
12. There is a special promise that where two or three meet together in God's name he will be in the midst of them.
13. An avoidable absence from the church is an infallible evidence of spiritual decay. Disciples first follow Christ at a distance, and then, like Peter, do not know him.
14. Such yielding to surmountable difficulties prepares for yielding to those merely imaginary, until thousands never enter a church, and yet think they have good reason for such neglect.
15. I know not how many more Sabbaths God may give me, and it would be a poor preparation for my first Sabbath in heaven to have slighted my last Sabbath on earth."

—*Selected.*

THE BIBLE, to be understood and profited by, must be studied as well as read. We by no means underestimate the value of regular reading, in course, from Genesis to Revelation; indeed, we most earnestly recommend this habit. Nevertheless, there is a great difference between the regular reading of the Bible and the careful and particular study of it. To read the Bible is one thing, to study it is another. One might gain something in the way of knowledge by simply reading through a text-book on grammar or mathematics; but no one would think of mastering the science of language or mathematics by simply reading the text-books through, chapter by chapter, "In course." By study we understand a careful effort of the mind to comprehend and apply the things which are brought to our intelligence. As we study God's Word, we ask questions. To whom was this said? What did the person or persons to whom it was said understand by it? What does it mean to me, if anything? How am I to apply this truth?—*Words and Weapons.*

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

THE JAPANESE WOMEN of Osaka have formed a "Ladies' Christian Association," and at a recent meeting in the Y.M.C.A. hall in that place an audience, composed of ladies only, is said to have numbered over a thousand.

THE REV. DR. SINCLAIR PATERSON'S congregation at Notting Hill have purchased for $3,850 what was originally an old music hall close to their church, and have expended $2,500 in fitting it up for Sabbath school and mission work.

ACCORDING to Mr. Irvine, a Liverpool merchant, the traffic in strong drink with Africa "is conducted in the main by not over a dozen firms, the members of which are most excellent men, many of them, I believe, sincere Christians."

PUNJAUB.—The Christians of the Punjaub have originated an undenominational and native evangelistic movement. They are training catechists, and display great devotion and self-denial in the effort for the good of their fellow countrymen.

THE SECRETARY of the British and Foreign Bible Society lately received a letter from an old friend of the society. It contained two cheques, each being for £500. These were the gifts of two brothers in memory of a third brother lately deceased, and "in thankfulness to God for such a brother."

REV. E. S. BOOTH, of Ferris Seminary, Yokahama, Japan, writes, November 19th, that a Pentecostal blessing had been enjoyed. Forty-five of the pupils expressed their faith in Christ. "The new light seen in their faces to-night is a beatific vision like that we shall see in the streets of the New Jerusalem."

CANON WILBERFORCE, addressing an audience at Bournemouth on Thursday, remarked that total abstinence had the power of prolonging more lives than all the doctors in England, and of saving more money than all the savings banks in the United Kingdom, and also of preventing more crime than all the police in the metropolis. There was a call for special constables to fight the national sin of drunkenness.—*Christian World.*

A SAN FRANCISCO paper says on the evening of December 17th that "a special meeting of the members of Calvary Presbyterian Church was held, at which the Rev. Charles B. Pitblado, of Winnipeg, Canada, was elected to the pastorate of the church, made vacant a few months ago by the resignation of the Rev. S. P. Sprecher. The pastor-elect is highly spoken of as one of the most eloquent and noted ministers of Canada. He is to receive a salary of $6,000 per annum."—*Presbyterian Witness.*

REV. DR. MUNHALL has just completed a series of revival meetings in Columbus, Ohio, lasting about five weeks, and at the jubilee services recently held, the report showed that during the series of meetings about 4,000 had requested prayer for themselves, and that 2,000 had publicly confessed Christ. Dr. Munhall, with Professor and Mrs. Towner, who accompany the doctor and conduct the singing, are expected to hold a series of meetings in Buffalo sometime during the present winter.

THE DETROIT *Tribune* gives reports from forty-one ministers in that city on the general question of the expediency of making Santa Claus a feature of Christmas. Of the answers, twenty-one were against Santa Claus, ten in favor, and ten persons gave qualified answers. Rev. Philo R. Hurd thinks no intelligent child of five years is deceived, and Rev. W. H. Davis and Rev. Moses Smith think there is no objection to the practice. These opinions are much like those recently given here, except that the proportion adverse to Santa Claus is larger.—*Boston Congregationalist.*

THE WILL of the late Ebenezer Weld, of Boston, representing property worth $35,000, divides the property into three equal parts—one to be turned over to the American Baptist Missionary Society, one to the American Baptist Home Society, and the third to Dr. George W. Samson, of New York, the income to be used in missionary work. In case of Dr. Samson's death, his share is to be given to the American Baptist Home Mission Society, to be used for the exclusive benefit of the Roger Williams University at Nashville.

THE REV. G. F. PENTECOST, D.D., speaks plainly in the *Independent* respecting the compensation afforded evangelists, which in his own case, he avers, has never amounted yearly to one-half the salary he resigned in order to engage in that work. The exacting and exhausting labor performed by the evangelist is sharply brought out, as well as the fact that for several months in the year he is debarred from that source of remuneration, and must in that time of recuperation and study be supported by the earnings of other months. Though the article was doubtless occasioned by recent unkind aspersions upon Dr. Pentecost, he speaks therein for his brother evangelists rather than for himself.—*Congregationalist.*

BISHOP TAYLOR'S MISSION.—On Saturday, November 5th, a party consisting of sixteen adult missionaries and seven children, landed here, all in good health, after a prosperous voyage from America. They came out as self-supporting, in connection with Bishop William Taylor. Most of them are stationed on the Cavalry river, where land has been given by the native chiefs for farming purposes. Eleven more married couples, with their families, are expected to arrive here shortly. Sister Amanda Smith is somewhat weak, owing to excessive work. She arrived here two weeks ago, for the purpose of welcoming us, and helping us to our respective stations; after which she purposes to take a short rest. Shall be glad to receive any useful (especially illustrated) papers, after they have been read.—H. GARWOOD, care of Mr. J. S. Pratt, Cape Palmas, Liberia.—*Christian.*

THE CONGREGATION of Kelso North Free Church associated with the early ministerial labors of Dr. Horatius Bonar, celebrated his ministerial jubilee along with the jubilee of their formation as a congregation recently, when a special service was conducted by the Rev. James C. Burns, D.D., Kirkliston. There was a large attendance, many belonging to other denominations being present. Dr. Burns preached from Ephesians iv., 11, 12. As a congregation, he said, they were one of the very oldest, for they were older by several years than the Free Church itself. He remembered well Dr. Bonar's settlement in Kelso. Dr. Bonar's ministry was a ministry eminent alike for its ability, its fidelity, and its fervency of spirit. Since he left them, twenty years ago, what Dr. Bonar had done as a minister, as an author, as an editor, and as a poet—a Christian poet—he would leave to others better entitled and more competent than he to speak of elsewhere at a future time.—*Canada Presbyterian.*

CO-OPERATION in the mission-field is an idea that has been practically realized in some instances, and is gaining steadily in favor among the churches. An offer made by Mr. Arthington, of Leeds—who is well known as a most generous supporter of missions in Africa, more especially in connection with the Congo—will perhaps result in another step being taken in that direction. He has offered £15,000 to the London and the Baptist Missionary Societies, and to the Free Church of Scotland, to enable them jointly to commence a mission to the tribes of the northern part of South America. The proposal is to place the money at the disposal of a council consisting of representatives of the three great missionary societies, part to be applied to the purchase of a steamer, which shall ply on the Amazon River and its affluents, and the remainder to be expended on the working expenses of the mission. The offer is now under the consideration of the above-mentioned societies, and the result will be made public within the next few days.

"TRUTH" TOY COMPETITION.—The large banqueting hall at Willis's rooms was crowded on Monday and Tuesday by a highly respectable audience of both old and young, anxious to see the handsome display of 21,953 toys, which have been contributed by the readers of *Truth* for distribution amongst the 22,097 children returned as being in the London hospitals and charities, the workhouses and schools, and the infirmaries and orphanages. Included in this total are some 3,800 dolls, which have been gratuitously dressed by the readers of that journal. The same anonymous donor, who, in 1883, contributed 5,000 brand new sixpences, and has since increased the number yearly, has now sent 10,000, which are exhibited in a glass case at the upper table. Every conceivable kind of toy, with scrap books, albums, etc., may be seen in the collection. Nor are the aged people forgotten. One firm has sent 200 pounds of tea, another 50 pounds, whilst a third has forwarded 74 pounds of tobacco and 27½ pounds of snuff.

A TEMPERANCE MARTYR.—Captain S. S. Blackford, of Washington, dropped dead on the street within 200 feet of the Commissioners' office, December 9, to which place he was returning eagerly with a withdrawal of a name to an application for a liquor license in his neighborhood, which he feared would be granted that day. Over a year ago Captain Blackford's son was shot dead in a saloon, and since then, with an almost broken heart, he has fought the saloons in his vicinity. He protested against nine, and for six months had been daily pursuing his work. The needed name to insure success was secured. The Commissioner had promised to wait for it till eleven o'clock. Captain Blackford in his haste and great joy at his hope of success, fell dead within a few feet of the Commissioners' office, at eleven o'clock, and at fifteen minutes past eleven the license was granted, while the startling fact was well known to the man receiving the license, and others in the Commissioners' office! The paper was found on the dead body of our martyr! The Father said: "It is enough, come up higher."—*Union Signal.*

BETTING.—Our evening contemporary, *The Echo*, is also lifting up its voice against the betting mania that seems to be spreading itself, like a foul miasma, over the surface of society. The writer of a strongly worded article, in its issue of December 13, makes an appeal which, we trust, will likewise be attended to by those whom it concerns:—What are our preachers doing to kill this vice down to its roots? What are our professors and Sunday-school teachers and School Board school teachers doing? What are our philanthropists, moral reformers, and public orators doing, to counteract the many-sided evil? If they have not done so much as they might have done, and should have done in the past, what are they prepared to do in the future? See to it, preachers and teachers, and fathers and mothers, and moralists, and would-be regenerators, that the evil we have complained of, which has increased, and which is increasing, shall, in future, be discouraged, frowned upon, argued against, condemned, and diminished. Unless something be done, society will become more and more corrupt, more and more degraded, and more and more weakened.—*(London) Christian.*

WHO WILL BE NEXT?—A Young Men's Missionary Society was organized about the beginning of the year in connection with Old St. Andrew's Church, Toronto, having for its object the support of a missionary in the foreign field, in addition to what this congregation is already contributing to the schemes of the church. Meetings have been held since, from time to time, at which papers were read, and addresses given on missionary topics. At the last regular monthly meeting, which was held on Tuesday evening, December 13th, the Society took definite action by unanimously agreeing to support a native missionary in Formosa, and also to give fifty dollars a year towards the support of a student in St. Paul's Institute, Tarsus, Asia Minor. The Society has been very prosperous since its organization, and, we understand, hopes to be able to do even more than it has pledged itself to undertake. It is thought that this is the first society of the kind in Canada in connection with the Presbyterian Church, and it is hoped that a great many other societies will be formed along the same line. Any information regarding the organization or working of the Society can be obtained from the President, Mr. Alex. Jardine, Toronto.—*Pres. Review.*

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF CAVAN.—Many will regret to learn that this godly and devoted nobleman has at length passed away—falling peacefully asleep on Friday last (16th). A local newspaper says:—The Earl of Cavan expired somewhat suddenly at his residence, The Lodge, Weston-super-Mare, at about nine o'clock on Friday evening. His lordship had been in delicate health for some time; in fact, in the spring of the present year his illness assumed so serious a character that his life was despaired of. With the return of genial weather, however, his condition improved, and up to a comparatively recent date his lordship appeared to be in moderate health and was frequently seen in the town. But the changeable weather of the past few weeks has proved seriously trying to a constitution so delicate as his lordship's, and a bronchial attack rather unexpectedly terminated his life. He was aged 72. It will be known his lordship was one of the trustees of the Conference Hall, Mildmay Park, that he took a deep interest in the Conferences, frequently presiding and speaking with much profit. He was a warm friend of evangelistic and mission work in many directions, besides taking a personal part in such work. His efforts for the spiritual well-being of his Irish tenantry were unceasing. Many devoted laborers will feel they have lost a true friend and wise counsellor.—*Word and Work.*

CHURCHES THAT HAVE TRIED IT.

The Rev. Warren Randolph, D.D., writing in the Boston *Watchman* concerning the effort which is now being made by the Baptists to induce their churches to raise money for all expenses by weekly offerings, gives the following examples of the way the system works:—

The case has been mentioned of a church in Illinois, "composed largely of farmers, dependent on crops gathered in the fall. They were in the habit of borrowing money, at certain seasons of the year, to pay the pastor's salary. For this borrowed money they had to pay eight percent interest. The pastor urged them to collect the salary in weekly sums. They objected, putting forward the old objection about crops. Yielding at length to much entreaty, they agreed to try the weekly plan for three months, but notice was given that at the end of three months the plan was to be dropped. At the end of the time, the outlook was so good that they agreed to try it three months longer. When the second three months were up the pastor's salary had all been paid, and no money had been borrowed at eight percent. One young woman in this church, who earned $3.25 a week, was asked if she could give five dollars a year to the pastor's salary. She said she could not, for she did not have five dollars at a time in a year. She was then asked how much she could give a week. After thinking it over she said she could give fifteen cents a week, which she paid joyfully and easily, though it amounted in a year to more than half as much again as the sum which she thought she could not give."

There is reliable authority, also, for this statement concerning a church in Missouri, composed of only thirty members. Twelve of these are non-resident, leaving only eighteen to do the work of the church. All told, they are not worth more than $4,000. Yet this little body actually became security for a whole Association. The Association had pledged itself to support a particular native preacher in the foreign field, and had failed to do so. The "underwriters," that is, the little church referred to, came forward and, after an earnest effort, sent the first instalment of forty-six dollars. After that they had to wait awhile, till they could pay a college subscription they had made. This done, they resumed their missionary collections, and by the time the year was up they had sent to the missionary treasury more than thirteen dollars above the hundred for which they had become security.

These are illustrations of how the system may be worked on the frontier. It is adapted, also, to churches differently situated. Striking illustrations of the feasibility and excellence of the system have been given by the Congregational churches of Providence, R.I. To some extent the system of weekly offerings for missionary purposes has been in use among them for nearly fifteen years. By the annual collection method one of the feebler of these churches raised for benevolent purposes $479 in 1874. The next year, by the weekly offering plan, the same church raised about three and a half times as much; and the second year after five times as much; or, to make it plainer, the published figures are: $479 by the annual collection plan, in 1874; by the weekly offering plan, $1,686, in 1875; and $2,397, in 1876. Their largest contributing church in Providence raised $3,600 for missions, by the annual collection plan, in 1875. The next year, by weekly offerings, that church raised $7,522, and four years later the amount was increased to $8,160. The largest contributing Baptist church in Boston gave to benevolent objects, by the annual collection plan, about $3,000. By the system of weekly offerings, it is said, that church now gives $10,000 a year. Well has Dr. Ashmore said: "We come back to the question, Is not Paul's plan the best one for us all?" And may we not unhesitatingly say, facts prove that the apostolic plan is still practicable?

MADAME BOUCICAULT, the famous proprietress of the Paris Bon Marche, who was known as the "Queen of Shopkeepers," has just died, leaving those in her employ £650,000, and her magnificent country house is to become their convalescent home. Children's homes, asylums, and refuges receive lavish benefactions. The Cross of a Knight of the Legion of Honor was bestowed upon Mme. Boucicault, the great Parisian shopkeeper. She gave about $1,000,000 to her employees as a pension fund for the sick and superannuated, besides splendid library and reading-room funds, and she allows them all shares in the profits of her business. In her native department she built at her own expense and at a cost of over $200,000 a bridge over the Sabine to give the people a more direct road to market and she distributed more than $1,500,000 to relieve the sufferers from the phylloxera plague.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

INGENIOUS RATS.

A naturalist who has made a study of rats, discovered at one time that a family of these rodents were stealing his eggs, and interested to find out how they contrived to carry the eggs off without breaking, watched them and saw how they operated. One rat would climb into the egg-box, seize an egg in his paws, clasp it and lie down on his back. Two companions would then drag him off by his tail, and so the egg was removed in safety. Another anecdote is told illustrating the clever expedients of rats:

A few years ago our house was infested with a large number of rats, which had taken up their abode in a recess of the cellar that had formerly been used as a landing-place for a dumb-waiter, but was now filled with odds and ends of every description. We had endeavored to rid ourselves of these pests, but all our attempts were in vain, and they held their daily matinées as usual.

On hearing more of a commotion than common, one afternoon, I softly opened the cellar door, and, to my amazement, saw nine rats, one of which had mounted a box containing potatoes, while the others were stretched out in a line leading to their den—the recess before mentioned. Now comes the most curious part of my story: the rat that stood on the box of potatoes would push a potato over the edge, then the rat in line nearest the box would roll the potato to his neighbor, and so on with each one till the potato was safely stowed away.

I watched them for some time, and, seeing the potatoes disappearing rather rapidly, I dispersed the earnest workers by a stamp of my foot.—*Youth's Companion.*

LEAD.

My children often hear the expression, "As heavy as lead." Well, lead is heavy, very heavy, indeed, because the tiny particles are packed so close together. The closer the particles the heavier the mass.

Lead comes from mines in the earth. The ore containing it is dug out of the ground and smelted in furnaces to separate the metal from the rock and soil. My children know some of the properties of lead. It is the softest metal, as you can tell by cutting or denting it. It is pliable or easily bent; fusible, because it melts on the fire. You have seen plumbers with pots of melted lead. It is malleable because it can be made into thin sheets by pounding it.

The Latin name for this metal was and is plumbum, whence we derive our term plumber, for one who works in lead. My boys have noticed a plumb line, that is an exact vertical line. They have seen the piece of lead at the end of the line. Attraction of gravitation draws that lead towards the centre of the earth, making the line vertical.

Lead resists the action of air and water better than any iron, so it is used for water-pipes. Just think of the immense quantity it requires for the water-pipes in our great cities.

In war times countless bullets and shots are made for the soldiers to use. In time of peace bullets and shot are needed for shooting game and birds, and for firing at marks. "In time of peace, prepare for war," so our citizens must practice with leaden bullets to be ready for war.

The lining of tea chests is made of lead because it keeps out damp. Mixed with tin, lead makes solder, which mends tin pans, pipes and so forth. Roofs of houses and gutters are often made of this substance because it is strong and durable.

A kind of lead called plumbago is extensively used for pencils, because it is soft and makes a mark on paper. Now think how useful a metal is our friend lead, with which we are all acquainted.—*Christian at Work.*

PUZZLES.

ENIGMA.

I've neither form, nor shape, nor make,
I never saw, heard, felt or spake;
I am not earth, air, fire or water,
Nor am I either mind or matter;
Yet heaven is not found so high,
Nor even hell so deep as I;
I'm wider than infinity
And longer than eternity,
All mysteries I can reveal,
And every hidden thing unseal;
I know how many grains of sand
Are found in this and every land,
Can reckon in the blaze of day
The stars which crowd the milky way,
Can take up worlds and fling them hence
Can grapple with Omnipotence,
Can make the miser hate his gold,
And maids admit they're growing old.
Can make the sons of temperance
Get drunk and dance the toper's dance.
I'm what the dead man said to you,
I'm what the lazy love to do.
The greatest hero of the day
Would at my presence run away,
While I can make both strong and brave;
The coward trembling o'er the grave.
The toper loves me more than gin,
The sinner, than his bosom sin;
And pilgrims on the narrow road,
Declare they love me more than God.
I'm what the Christian longs to be
Who understands humility.
I've said enough to tell my name,
Or else go hide your head with shame;
Or should you find me in your brains,
Then you shall have me for your pains.

S. MOORE.

Quebec.

BIOGRAPHICAL ANAGRAMS.

"Twining von Garish," called the "Scholar of Dame Migit," was born on April 3rd, one hundred and one years ago. His first effort in literature was "Mrs. Pinda Paul's Age." This was soon followed by "Who Took Iny's Ferry?" which established his fame. Among his other works may be mentioned, 'Beck Oshkot," "A Dibbell Charger," and "Follies of Cumbu." He made for himself a beautiful home at "The Nossdund House in N. Y.," where he lived until his death, with the exception of four years spent in Spain as "Marine Cain-Smiter." His last important work was "Fashion in Glofwet."

HIDDEN ANIMAL.

In egriot, but not in cherry;
In embrace, but not in bury;
In emit, but not in dart;
In felon, but not in smart;
In flood, but not in water
In father and in daughter.
An animal I here conceal;
Now will you please its name reveal?

LITERARY QUOTATIONS.

Give the authors of the following

1. "All seems infected that the infected spy,
As all looks yellow to the jaundiced eye."
2. "He that complies against his will
Is of the same opinion still."
3. "All desperate hazards courage do create,
As he plays frankly who has least estate."
4. "Content can soothe, where'er by fortune placed;
Can rear a garden in a desert place."
5. "By outward show let's not be cheated;
An ass should like an ass be treated."
6. "Auspicious hope! In thy sweet garden grow
Wreaths for each toil, a charm for every woe"
7. "All that glitters is not gold;
Gilded tombs do worms enfold."
8. "Where wealth and freedom reign, contentment fails,
And honor sinks where commerce long prevails."

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES OF LAST WEEK.

Enigmatical Rebus—Stare, tears, rate, tare, tar, art, star, rats, arts, sat, at, a.

Transpositions—
1. Republicans.
2. Refrigerators.
3. Discouragement.
4. Metaphysician.
5. Pedestrianism.

Geographical Skeleton—1. Titicaca. 2. Yokohama. 3. Manitoba. 4. Himalaya. 5. Kalamazoo. 6. Cotopaxi.

Two words within a word:—
1. D-is put-e. 2. E-a table-s. 3. A-not he-r. 4. E-labor at-e. 5. H-adding to-n.

Square Word—

W A R
A R E
R E D

CORRECT ANSWERS RECEIVED.

Correct answers have been received from Stanfe Wainwright.

Please remember that when you send in orignal puzzles to send the answers too, otherwise we cannot use them.

THE WEAKER YOUR CHURCH is the more you need the blessing and the strength that comes to those who enlist in the work of foreign missions.—*Cumberland Presbyterian.*

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, and no notice will be taken of anonymous communications. Correspondents will please notice rules given on page 4. Attention to these rules is necessary to secure answers.*]

GENERAL.

BOOKS.

C. B. K., New York.—Q.—Please state what firm in Montreal keeps text books of Canadian History for sale? Ans.—All the large dealers keep in stock the books you refer to. Write to Dawson Brothers, F. E. Grafton & Sons, or W. Drysdale & Co.

D. M. C., Antigonish, N. S.—Q.—Please let me know where the book "How Roy went West" can be obtained and how much it costs? Ans.—$1.35, mail free.

Teacher, Montreal.—Q.—Will you kindly inform me if there is such a book published as the "Emphatic Diaglott"? If so, where is it to be had and what is the cost? Is it orthodox and a safe book for young Bible students? Ans.—Yes, there is such a book published, at four dollars. The doctrine of annihilation is taught in it.

Mechanic, Pictou, Ont.—Q.—Do you know of any good book on the practical applications of "Electricity"? If so, will you please let me know the price of same and where obtainable? Could you tell me also, where I can get a book on compound condensing steam-engines? Ans.—1. "Fiske's Electricity in Theory and Practice", price $3.00; 2. "Marks on the Steam Engine", price $1.75.

Old Subscriber, Wawawosh, Ont.—Q.—Can you inform me, through the columns of the *Weekly Witness*, 1. If there are any periodical publications in Canada or the States wholly devoted to music and musicians? 2. If so, give name and where published? 3. To whom should I write for information how to organize a Chatauqua Reading Society? 4. What are the prices of the following books and where can they be obtained? *a.* "Life and Adventure in Japan", by Mr. E. Warren Clark; *b.* "Every Day Life in India," by Rev. A. D. Rowe; *c.* "Jottings from the Pacific", by W. W. Gill, B.A.; *d.* Scudder's "Tales about the Heathen"; *e.* "Harry's Trip to the Orient", by Rev. C. S. Newhall? Ans.—1 and 2. There are more than thirty musical publications in Canada and the United States. Among the best are the *Boston Folio* and *The New York Herald of Music*. 3. Write to Wm. Briggs, D.D., Toronto. 4. You can obtain these books from any good dealer, at the following prices: *a.* $1.35; *b.* $1.50; *c.* $6.00; *d.* 30 cents; *e.* $1.50.

The books referred to in these questions may be obtained of the book dealers whose names are given above. Persons desiring information concerning books usually kept in stock would do well to write direct to the dealers.

Subscriber, Philpston.—Q.—Please tell me the address of T. J. Barnardo? Ans.—Dr. T. J. Barnardo, Stepney, London, E. C. Write him and he will give you full information.

J. B., Bethel, Que.—Q.—Please give a sketch of the life of Baron Trenck, who lived during the reign of Frederick the Great? Ans.—Baron Friedrich Trenck, a German adventurer, born at Konigsberg, Feb. 16th, 1726, guillotined in Paris, July 25th, 1794. He was admitted in 1742 into the bodyguard of Frederick the Great, and served through the campaign of 1744 with distinction and became a favorite of Frederick. In 1745, he was caught corresponding with his cousin, Baron Franz Trenck, who was in the service of Austria, and in consequence he was imprisoned for more than a year, in the fortress of Glatz. He succeeded in escaping to Vienna. After the conclusion of peace he went to Moscow, where he was received with much favor. His cousin left him his estate, on condition of his becoming a Roman Catholic and serving only the house of Austria. To secure this he went to Vienna in 1750. Family affairs called him to Dantzic during the spring of 1754, and he was there apprehended by the Prussian authorities, carried to Magdeburg, where he was confined in a dungeon in the citadel. He made many desperate attempts to escape, but failed and was finally released, in 1763, and carried to Prague. Disappointed of preferment at the Austrian Court, he retired to Aix-la-Chapelle, married there in 1765 and for several years occupied himself with literary pursuits. In 1767, appeared his poem "*Der Macedonische Held*", which gave him considerable reputation in Germany. From 1774 to 1777 his time was spent in travelling through England and France. Subsequently he retired to his estate at Zwerbach, engaged in the wine trade, and after in farming, and published a collection of his works and a history of his life. After the death of Frederick, he was permitted to return to his native land. During the French revolution he went to Paris, where he was arrested by the Committee of Public Safety, and put to death, on the charge of being a secret emissary of the King of Prussia.

AGRICULTURAL.

(*Conducted by W. F. Clarke, "Lindenlank," Guelph.*)

A PROPOSING EMIGRANT.

E. J., Arly, Appleby, Westmoreland, England—Q.—May I trouble you with some questions as to the farming prospects, present and prospective of the land of your adoption. To help you in forming an opinion on the advisability or otherwise of our emigration to the "land of the West" I may say that I am 29 years old, wife younger, healthy, three children six to one years old, willing to work, have been accustomed to turn my hand to anything from the pen to the plough, the joiner's bench to the mason's trowel imperfectly, of course. I think there cannot be a universal genius, however I always manage most of the handicraft required on the farm. Have been brought up to farming and followed it as my occupation. The reason we wish to leave the old place, where many generations of our family have been reared, is simply through consequences over which we have no control, which I need not mention, so that I have got it into my head, and it will not go out, that a providence, in which I firmly believe, is pointing us elsewhere, and I also believe that He will guide us aright if only we are willing to be led, though sometimes the turns may be difficult to see. Another reason is that the country is fearfully gone down and so far as I can see must continue to go down. What with over population and your competition in the market, profitable farming is impossible. The large imports especially from Canada and the States make me think those countries must be on the "up grade," we on the down. If you would kindly answer the few questions and supply any other information which you think it good for us to know and which will never occur to ask I shall be greatly obliged. What are the present and future prospects of Canada so far as you can judge? What is the best method of taking up a farm, renting or purchasing, if renting what per annum per acre for good land, if purchase, what per acre? Is wood land or prairie best, price considered? Is any part adapted for sheep farming exclusively. Is there any lack of employment, if wanted, for say twelve months with a view to getting a practical knowledge of the business? Would you consider Canada or the States best to settle in and what parts of the two countries do you think best for all round purposes? What amount of money would be required to start with on a small farm of say 150 acres? Would you advise early autumn or spring for coming out and can anything be done in winter by way of preparation, etc.? What would be the probable cost of a winter's idle existence with you? Would it be wise to bring any tools out? What is the rate of interest for money with you in safe investments? Is there any other trade at which a living could be made without beginning in youth? If there be anything which suggests itself to you not included in my questions (as there will be) which it would be advisable for us to know, please state. How is the climate for rheumatism as I sometimes suffer from it though not much of late? Ans.—It is extremely difficult to answer queries like the foregoing, so as to satisfy a legitimate desire for information, and yet not assume the responsibility of giving advice. For no one, at a distance of 3,000 miles can safely advise a stranger, whose circumstances even so full a letter can only partially set forth. In the first place, much depends upon the man, and though from the description given of himself the writer would seem to be well adapted for emigrating to a new country, his ability to conform to an entirely novel set of surroundings, is the main pivot on which it all turns. It is impossible to judge on this point, merely from the evidence furnished by the letter. But it is only right to say that many apparently suitable emigrants, who come to this country at the age of forty and upwards fail from sheer inability to adapt themselves to the altered conditions of life which confront them on their arrival here. They want things as they have been used to them in England, and cannot have them. Hence arise friction, chafing, discontent, and want of energetic application. Canada is already a great country, and there can be no doubt that there is a noble future in store for it. It is as this correspondent says, on the up-grade, and there are brilliant successes awaiting those who are able to take hold of things by the handle, and make the most of them. The best method of beginning, whether by purchase or rental depends on a person's means. It is difficult to find a tenant farm in this country, in a good state for tillage. Usually, rented farms are greatly run down, and unless a person got a longer lease than is usually given here, it will not pay to put on the "betterments" necessary for profitable husbandry. It is therefore better, if one has the means, to buy a farm, and then proceed to put and keep it in first-class order. Farms can be bought at various prices according to location, quality of land, value of improvements, etc. They may be said to vary from £200 to £2,000 stg. per 100 acres. Farms rent at from 8 to 16 shillings stg., per acre. The question as to prairie or wood land being better can only be answered in view of the kind of farming contemplated. For a mixed husbandry, woodland, three parts cleared, is probably preferable. For grain-raising, stock-ranching and some other specialties the prairie is better. Sheep-farming, whether partial or exclusive, can be carried on advantageously in most parts of Canada, and there is no lack of districts peculiarly adapted to it as an exclusive business. There is considerable difficulty about obtaining temporary employment in this country, owing to over-emigration of the impecunious classes, and the extent to which machinery is now employed in farm work. Canada presents every inducement to a settler that the United States can boast, and some that are peculiarly its own. Any man who considers it a proud thing to be an Englishman, and has a truly loyal attachment for "the flag that braved," etc., ought to prefer Canada to the United States, on this ground alone but we find many in whose cases 'tis distance lends enchantment to the view," who have got into their prejudiced heads, that the United States is in some vague way superior to Canada, which is all a mistake. If we had here all the emigrants who have gone from Britain to the United States under this delusion, we should have, perhaps, double our present population. To start well on a farm of 150 acres in a desirable part of this country, a man should have a capital of at least £2,000 stg., if he intends being owner of the estate he settles on. Half the amount will suffice if he rents a place. Unless an emigrant knows where he is going to locate, he should come early enough to prospect and make his selection before spring's work commences, which in most parts of this country is about the first of April. The cost of "a winter's idle existence" here, depends wholly upon the style of living. Two dollars per week for each adult, and in proportion for children will put a family through the winter, if moderate expectations are indulged. It is not advisable, however, to spend an "idle" winter, as much can be done during that season to prepare for active operations on the farm the following spring. There is no necessity whatever for bringing tools out to this country. One accustomed to English ways of working would select many that are of no use here. We are amply supplied with farm machinery and implements better suited to farming in this country than most of those which are made and used in Britain. Money can be safely invested in Canada at six percent, and in exceptional cases at a higher rate. The query about a living from any other trade not learned in youth cannot be answered without personal knowledge of the man. Generally speaking, it is a risk to depend on trades picked up in advanced life. The deftness of youth is needed in order to acquire skill, and though this is a comparatively new country there is not much chance for hedge-carpenters or inexperienced mechanics. There is still less for men who attempt any branch of commercial business with which they are not familiar. The competition is keen here. We have no benighted villages where people are ignorant of the latest fashions and the newest improvements, but our population is practically unanimous in wanting the best of everything. I will order a pamphlet to the address of this correspondent which will supplement this necessarily brief and imperfect article, and, in conclusion, express the hope that the providence E. J., so devoutly recognizes, may guide the footsteps of himself and family to some scene where they will find comfortable habitation, and all the temporal prosperity that is good for them.

VETERINARY.

(*Conducted by D. McEachran, F. R. C. V. S.*)

SORE ON COW'S LEG.

J. S., Port Colborne, Ont.—Q.—I have a cow and she has a sore spot on her leg. It commenced with a dry white scab; then the hair came off and the skin seemed to chap and bleed. It keeps spreading. I feed her on cut hay, mixed with bran. What can I do for her? Ans.—Apply a poultice of boiled turnips or carrots, for two days. When the sore is thus cleansed and softened use the following lotion: Sulphate of zinc, one ounce; acetate of lead, one ounces; water, one quart. Mix and apply with the hand or a sponge twice a day.

MEGRINS.

G. H., Quebec.—Q.—I have a horse about seventeen years old, always in good condition on the grass in summer; well taken care of; never overworked. I notice these last two years, when driving on the road, he staggers and seems to draw up his legs, but it soon passes off again. Can you tell me what is the cause of it? Ans.—It is probable that he is becoming the subject of megrins, an increased sensitiveness of the brain, often due to the formation of a tumor. It is usually aggravated by bright sunlight reflected off snow. It is incurable as a rule. Avoid tight collars, protect his eyes from bright sunlight. When the fit comes on stop him; ease the collar off his neck and pet him gently. The fit will soon pass off. Bleeding from the mouth, dashing cold water on the head have more imaginary than real good effects.

ANTHRAX IN CALVES.

T. A. K., Windsor Mills, Que.—Q.—I have raised eleven calves this summer, and one by one they took sick and all but two died. They commenced by a little cough and got black in the leg; except the last three, in which this did not seem to occur. I also had a cow become sick and die about a week ago. She commenced by a little cough and dryness of the hair and choking; then costiveness. I opened the cow and found about a pailful or more of water inside the heart sack just as if it was empty—nothing in it but the shell. Can you tell what was the matter with the cow and what do you think was the matter with the calves? I have but two left out of eleven. Ans.—The calves died from anthrax or as it is more commonly called black leg or black quarter. You should have burned the carcasses or buried them deeply with a covering of lime. You should have an expert investigation to trace, if possible the cause, to prevent future attacks. The cow evidently died from chronic pericarditis, and was incurable.

CORNS.

Chiropodist, Maberly, Ont.—Q.—I have a roadster and a rather bad corn has grown on front foot with indication of another on other one. Went lame before smith pared it out. Will you be kind enough to tell me, in the *Daily Witness*, if I can cure it and how? Ans.—Corns being the result of pressure on the heel by improper shoeing or paring the foot too much at the heels, can only be remedied by removing the cause. During the soft roads of winter remove the shoes and if you require to use him do so without shoes. For a week poultice the feet and have the heels pared out, when shod again see that the shoe does not press on the heels. Corns if neglected become incurable by implication of the bone (*os pedes*).

LICE ON CATTLE.

D. H. S., Bondhead.—Q.—Will you through, the columns of the next *Weekly Witness*, let me know the best remedy for killing vermin (lice) on cattle? Give preventive remedy and also remedial. Ans.—Wash the stalls with hot water and carbolic acid (commercial); put to a gallon of water; when dry white—wash freely with hot lime. Remove all poultry or pigeons from cow stable. Wash the cows with tar soap and tepid water. Then apply linseed oil, one quart; sulphur six ounces; oil of tar, three ounces; rubbing it well into the skin. Apply two successive days, then wash again with soap and water. Of course this treatment should be applied only in a warm barn

LEGAL.

(ONTARIO.)

A FORM OF WILL WANTED—AN INTESTACY.

Old Subscriber, Ont.—Q.—1. Can you insert the shortest form of heading for a will or codicil? 2. A young man died in Manitoba, unmarried and intestate, leaving mother, brothers and sisters in Ontario—does the mother inherit his whole estate, or have the others a right to a share? Ans.—1. The apt and briefest form of heading to a will, disposing of the entire estate of the testator would be "J. A. B., of, etc., declare this to be my last will, and I hereby, etc." For a codicil the form of heading would be, "This is a codicil to the last will of me A. B. of, etc., dated (giving date of will) I do hereby, etc." 2. You do not mention the nature of the estate of the deceased, nor where same is situate, and without information on these points our way to an answer is not clear.

AN UNSATISFACTORY SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

——, Waterloo, Ont.—Q.—I sold a house property last fall for, say, $3,500, and got only $200 down. In case of fire, this does not cover me from loss,—the insurance being only $1,500, but I was promised a further payment (by condition of mortgage) of $600 on Jan. 1st, 1888, but the chances are it won't be forthcoming, and besides my carrying this risk of fire, the property is getting run down. The deed and mortgage were duly made out, but not delivered to purchaser, both papers being in the hands of the solicitor, who made them out, and are not registered. Failing payment of above $630 as stipulated, what steps are necessary to enable me to resume possession? The mortgage provides that in event of failing payment one month after payment is due I am to have quiet possession, etc. Ans.—Retake possession according to terms of mortgage; or should the same be denied you, consult your solicitor at once with the view to ejectment proceedings.

RAILWAY RATES.

Old Subscriber, Ont.—Q.—Please inform me if there is any fixed rate per mile for railway companies to charge? Or can a conductor lawfully charge seven cents per mile for five or six miles? Ans.—The railway tariffs are fixed by the railway companies themselves, but are subject to the approval of the government, and are required by statute to be posted up in the railway offices; and to the table of rates so posted we must refer you. We may add, though, that the government reserves the right to interfere and reduce the rates, so fixed, from time to time, but cannot go beyond a certain limit in this way without the consent of the company affected.

DOG POISONING—THE TELEGRAPH AND POSTAL SERVICE.

Subscriber, Huron, Ont.—Q.—1. Is it lawful for any man to go around the country putting poison in every man's bush? Over a dozen dogs have died lately; it is supposed from the effects of poison. 2. What can be done to any one who does so, if it can be proved against him? 3. A has charge of a telegraph office. Is he bound to send the telegram to its destination? 4. Has the person who delivers the message any right to hold the telegram until he receives the money? 5. Or must it be delivered free, if the person is too poor to pay for it? 6. How much are they allowed to charge? 7. Is it lawful for children of twelve and fourteen years of age to give out the mail in a post office? Ans.—1. Ontario Legislation of 1886 makes it unlawful for any person to expose poisoned bait or other poisoned substances, in any place or locality where dogs or cattle may have access to the same. 2. He may be subjected to a penalty of $5 to $25 for each animal poisoned. 3. Not under all circumstances. 4. Yes. 5. No. 6. See table of rates of telegraph company in question. 7. We should consider the practice irregular, and that any case of the kind should be reported to the district P.O. Inspector.

TAX APPORTIONMENT BETWEEN TENANTS—HAND DEVOLUTION—MONEY BEQUEST—PREPARING WILL.

A. C., Ont.—Q.—1. A moved on his farm which was rented shortly before B's time expired. B made no objection, and it was to his advantage to move when he did. Who should pay the taxes according to law and common sense? 2. If A should die without a will, would his wife come into possession of his farm without trouble? 3. Also, if she had money in the bank could she will it to the neglect of her own children? 4. Which is the simplest and best way of making a will? Ans.—1. In the absence of any agreement upon the point the taxes should, we think, be apportioned between the parties in respect of time, according to their respective enjoyments of the premises. We might say, however, that, although it is not made very clear by your statement, the circumstances you set out make it look to us, as though the tenant practically made a present to A (whom we assume to be the landlord) when leaving of the then unexpired portion of his demised term, and that the taxes were impliedly intended to be paid by him for that part period as well as for the rest of the term of the lease; or in other words that his going out, when he did, only affected the question of the actual occupancy of the premises. 2. There should be no difficulty in the way of her doing so as to the portion of the farm to which the law would entitle her—that is to say; a third if any children or a half if none. 3. Yes. 4. Through your solicitor. We cannot advise any better way, in view of the disappointments and losses that so frequently arise from being improperly drawn. And special circumstances are necessary in each particular case to meet the different circumstances of each.

SABBATH OBSERVANCE.

D. D. McL., Williamstown.—Q.—Have we not on the statute books all the law necessary to prevent all Sabbath travel and traffic, whether by railway or boats,—just as we have a law to prevent Sabbath desecration by the opening of business shops, or the performance of labor upon the farm. Give us light. Give us the full list of our Sabbath law. Ans.—The statute law to which your inquiry is particularly directed is that contained in the Act of the Ontario Legislature intituled "An Act to provide for the Better Observance of the Lord's Day, commonly called Sunday, by prohibiting Sunday excursions of certain kinds" which became law 30th March, 1885. The Act provides that Sunday excursions, by steamboats plying for hire, or by railway, or in part by railway, and having for their only or principal object, the carriage of Sunday passengers for amusement or pleasure only, and to go on and return on the same day by the same steamboat or railway, or any other, owned by the same persons or company, shall be unlawful, and shall not be deemed a lawful conveying of travellers within the meaning of any statute of Ontario permitting the conveyance of travellers on the Lord's day. The Act also provides a penalty for any contravention of the above provision and procedure for the recovery of same and application thereof. The Act is not to apply to ferries or to steamboats when employed thereon. There is also the other Act you allude to, being the Revised Statute of Ontario chap. 189 passed "to prevent the profanation of the Lord's Day," which enacts that it shall not be lawful for any merchant, tradesman, artificer, mechanic, workman, laborer or other person whatsoever on the Lord's day, to sell or publicly show forth, or expose or offer for sale, or to purchase any goods, chattels, or other personal property, or any real estate whatsoever, or to do or exercise any worldly labor business or work of his ordinary calling, (conveying travellers or Her Majesty's mail, by land or by water, selling drugs and medicines, and other works of necessity and works of charity only excepted). Further that it shall not be lawful for any person on that day to hold, convene, or attend any public political meeting, or to tipple, or to allow or permit tippling in any inn, tavern, grocery or house of public entertainment, or to revel, or publicly exhibit himself in a state of intoxication, or to brawl or use profane language in the public streets or open air, so as to create any riot or disturbance or annoyance to Her Majesty's peaceable subjects. Further, declaring it to be unlawful for any person on that day to play at skittles, ball, foot-ball, racket, or any other noisy game, or to gamble with dice or otherwise, or to run races on foot or on horseback, or in carriages or in vehicles of any sort, and, in general, all Sunday hunting, shooting, trapping and fishing is prohibited by the Act; which also makes bathing on that day in any exposed situation within any incorporated city or town, or within view of any place of public worship or private residence. The statute also provides for sales and agreements made on the Sabbath day being taken to be utterly null and void. And it makes provision as well for penalties for infractions, the application of same and proceedings to be taken in the premises, and a period of limitation, in respect of time, for prosecutions (one month). This revised statute does not extend to Indians.

MEDICAL.

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

DANDRUFF.

Subscriber, Quebec.—Q.—Hair falling rapidly Dandruff the cause. Tried different kinds of medicines without success. What would you advise, as a remedy? Ans.—Wash the scalp with Barilla soap once a week. Cut the hair off short, and rub into the roots of the hair a few drops of coal oil, every third or fourth day.

GLYCERINE.

R. S., Chatham, Ont.—Q.—Could you give me a recipe for glycerine ointment in your "Medical Column" in the *Weekly Witness*? Ans.—I know of no glycerine ointment, although glycerine forms part of various compounds. It is used by itself in most cases.

BLOODY URINE.

Homo.—Q.—I pass bloody urine. What is the trouble? Please prescribe for it, and oblige. I am eighty years old. Never troubled with this before. Ans.—Bloody urine may arise from various causes and could be determined by an examination only. You would do well to consult some good doctor, to whom you have access. You might try the fluid extract of ergot and the tincture of iron, in ten drop doses, in water, alternately every six hours.

S. L., Parkhill, Ont.—Q.—Would papoid be better for me than Fairchild's pepsin, and where can I get it, and at what price? Where can I get Bellock's charcoal? Ans.—You can get both papoid and Bellock's charcoal from any good druggist, in Toronto. Papoid is a remarkably good digestive agent, and in some cases is better than any other. It costs over $3.00 per ounce.

AGRICULTURAL.

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

FARM AND GARDEN WORK.

Every farmer should have a note book in which to enter the chief events of the year. If no such book has been kept, begin one now, and record in it all important matters. He must be a poor farmer who cannot find in the experience of the past year something that suggests improvement, and in his forward look he should enter in his book, at the proper month, a memorandum to make sure that these be undertaken. Every farmer should ask himself if all the farm buildings are insured in a safe company. Do not neglect this. Examine all chimneys and flues to see that no woodwork goes too near them; wood but moderately heated for a long time becomes tinder like and takes fire very rapidly. This and the careless storing of ashes are the most frequent causes of fire in farm houses. Making ready a good supply of fire wood is excellent winter work. If much is to be done it will pay to rig up a circular saw to run by horse power.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

Nowhere does the hand of the master appear more profitably than among his fattening and other stock. If he sees to their care and feeding, and keeps them in health and growth, they will come out in better condition in spring at a less cost than if trusted to the most careful man, who has not the interest of ownership. Give the pigs a warm, tight pen; corn, or cornmeal is an expensive material with which to keep out the cold air. Warmth is a great saver of food in fattening animals. See that the watering arrangements are conveniently reached, and do not let the young animals struggle with the older ones for their share, but let them out first. Sheep will thrive all the better if, in addition to their corn-stalks and other "coarseness," they are given a daily feed of mixed corn and oats. Waste is often seen in the careless use of hay and other fodder. To throw down these upon the ground in the barnyard wastes, by tramping under foot, enough to pay the cost of several feed racks; hay may be made by saving it.

ORCHARD AND FRUIT GARDEN.

In the mild days which come in the "January thaw," considerable out-door work may be done, and one can often complete jobs the advent of cold weather caused him to suspend. Mice should be kept from young trees. Trap or shoot and eat the rabbits, or repel them by rubbing the stems with bloody meat. Watch the tops of fruit trees; the eggs of the tent caterpillar may be seen as bands near the end of small twigs; cut off and burn. If strawberry beds are not covered, apply straw between the rows, and put little upon the plants. In the absence of other material, corn stalks or brush may be laid between the rows.

KITCHEN AND MARKET GARDEN.

Vegetables stored in pits may be covered too thickly in mild weather; on the other hand, in a sudden cold turn more covering may be needed. Potatoes must never be frozen. Onions are not injured by freezing, but they must thaw gradually. The earth over cabbages often freezes, and they are very difficult to take out. Take advantage of a thaw and get out a sufficient number to last for some days. Every farmer near a market should consider if he is using his land to the best advantage. Indian corn and many other farm crops cannot often be raised to profit on land within easy reach of a market, whether of a city or manufacturing town. Early cabbages and spinach and other greens meet a ready sale in towns where there are many factory laborers, and small fruits find a much better sale than in the cities.

GREENHOUSE AND WINDOW PLANTS.

It is very disheartening to find that a sudden fall in the mercury, zeroward, has blighted all one's hopes—and plants. The advice of the most experienced is to either get up the heat or remove the plants to a place somewhat warmer than that in which they are. Dryness of the atmosphere is one of the greatest enemies of the window gardener, and to have success one must contrive to moisten the atmosphere. Dust, though named last, is not the least of house-plant enemies; sheltering the plants while the room is being swept, showerings, and above all else, to wash small leaves thoroughly, one at a time, with a soft cloth will keep off dust. If one raises home plants he will find that, like other pets, they have to be fed, to be watched over, and petted like so many babies. Bring on the bulbs, a few at a time, for forcing; also other plants to be forced. As soon as the flowers in the windows are past their prime remove them to an unused room.—*American Agriculturist.*

FARM GLEANINGS.

More Than one-quarter of all the farms in the United States are worked under lease, and over two-thirds of these (68½ percent) are worked "on shares."

Equal Parts of ammonia and turpentine will take paint out of clothing, no matter how dry or hard it may be. Saturate the spot two or three times, then wash out in soap-suds.

During the Past Five Years the United States alone has, on the average, raised each year more corn than enough to give a full bushel to every man, woman and child in the whole world!

As Winter is fast slipping by, every good farmer will study out his "campaign" for the coming season in accordance with his means, his soil and his supply of manure. In laying out the work for the year the farmer should be particular and not over-crop himself. He should know just how much force of man and beast he can put into the field, and calculate to cultivate thoroughly and well, allowing the season to be unfavorable as it may.

Just Now Every Farmer should be exerting utmost efforts to manufacture sufficient manure to fertilize every acre that he may cultivate in a spring crop. If he sees that the barn and stable supplies are not equal to this, a compost heap should be started where muck, wood mould, leaves and straw may be piled up together and let remain a few weeks, when decomposition will have sufficiently taken place to render the mass available to the crops.

In the Matter of improvements, both permanent and temporary, farmers often lose more than enough to pay for the improvements in not having sufficient help. Underdrains dug and left unfinished for months, and fences in process of construction, with boards warping on the ground, are to be seen in any mid-summer's ride through the country, waiting a more convenient season when a let up in work will permit their completion. This season often does not come until another spring, when much of the labor previously performed has to be done again.

$129,264,400 Fire Loss.—This appalling sum for 1887 is reported for the United States and Canada. The highest previous aggregate was $116,600,000 in 1886—the increase last year averaging over a million dollars a month. During five years past the losses have been $555,064,400, or an annual average of $111,012,880. This is so much of the property of the country wiped out of existence. Whatever is paid in insurance, is the contributions of the insured, and is none the less an actual loss. Can nothing be done to lessen the fearful and constantly increasing amount?

Soot-Water for Pot Plants.—Plant growers who take extra pains with their plants, use manure water in various forms. "The best way to make soot-water is," writes Mr. Miles, "to put a couple of bushels of soot into a stout canvas bag, into which a piece of stone or iron has previously been thrown as a sinker; then tie up the bag tightly, and throw it into a tank of pure water. None of the crude carbon makes its escape, but by this method all the ammonia and other essential component parts of the soot, which are really soluble, are secured, and either for syringing or watering it is of the highest value."

Large Turnip Crop.—A Scottish exchange gives the particulars of a crop of turnips grown last year on the estate of Balgray, the property of Mr. Jardine Paterson, a contemplation of which ought to open the eyes of our own farmers to the possibilities before them. The field was forty-five acres in extent and it yielded a crop averaging fifty-five tons per acre. That is a little over 2,600 bushels per acre, while our average in Ontario ranges from 300 to 400 bushels. The variety grown was Kennedy's Improved Green Top Yellow Aberdeen, and the report says that almost every bulb was of handsome shape, "rogues," being conspicuous by their absence.

Farmers' Apprentices.—In Denmark farming is taught in the most practical way. An apprenticeship is served in it as in any other trade or pursuit. Young men are apprenticed to the best farmers all over the kingdom for two or three years under the supervision of the Royal Agricultural Society. They work during the first year as learners, receiving a small sum in addition to board and lodging. The next year the apprentice is removed to another farm, and to still another in the third. On the satisfactory completion of his apprenticeship he is granted a diploma. It is said the system has quite outgrown the control of the society, and that nearly every farmer takes one or more apprentices.

To Keep Oil Warm.—A. M. L., McHenry Co., Ill., writes to the *Prairie Farmer*: To keep oil warm in cans when running machinery during cold weather, make a box the size of a brick laid flat, and deep enough to receive two bricks, with room above for the cans. Heat the bricks and drop them into the box, put in the oil cans and close the lid. By this means I prevent all trouble from stiff frozen, oil in the coldest weather. The hot bricks keep the oil warm for half a day and I do not need to run to the house every time my grinder or sheller needs lubricating. I use good lard oil, but no kerosene, as with the former the bearings wear better. I never had any trouble from bearings so long as I kept the kerosene can out of the reach of my men, whether with printing or farm machinery.

United States Crops.—A summary of the final report for 1887, of the Statisticians of the Government Agricultural Bureau estimate for: Corn, excluding abandoned fields, 72,000,000 acres; product, 1,456,000,000 bushels; value, $646,000,000. Average per acre, 20¼ bushels; average value, 44⅜ cents per bushels. The unusual yield in other parts of the country, partly made up the corn belt deficiency. Wheat 37,400,000 acres; product, 456,000,000 bushels. Average per acre, 12¼ bushels. Value, $350,000,000; average, 78⅞ cents per bushel. The condition of growing winter wheat is reported generally favorable. Oats, 26,000,000 acres; product, 659,000,000 bushels. Average yield, 25⅜ bushels per acre. Value, $200,000,000; average 30¼ cents per bushel.

Get the Best Seed.—Mr. Wm. Coombe, of Macon County, Ill., in talking over his experiences, he stated that it always paid to secure the best seed; that a few pounds of corn would plant an acre, and if a little superior in quality, this quality told on every bushel produced. In 1886, hearing of some seed wheat fifteen miles away that had given good satisfaction, he harnessed up and took a day to go after it, and paid a third more per bushel than the market price. Some of his neighbors laughed—that's always the case—but when last year's harvest came on, and they saw him getting about twice as much per acre, and superior wheat, too, they "laughed in the other corners of their mouths," and were glad to pay him enough extra for his seed to several times repay him for the extra expense he had been at.

Mother's Company.—There is nothing little children enjoy more than the pleasant companionship of a cheerful mother; and nothing will cast a shadow over their hearts so soon as to see "mother" tired and gloomy. Every mother who has little ones should make it a rule to give some time each day or evening as their very own; should gather them around her and make the time so pleasant that it will be a season of enjoyment for both her and the children. It is not a happy home, however orderly or cleanly it may be kept, where the wife and mother absents herself from the family circle. As the central figure in the home she should participate in the pleasures as well as to share the sorrows of her family. Hours of pleasant recreation in which father, mother and children all unite, cheering and happy in their influence, are strong promoters of home contentment.

A Gentleman Farmer.—To be a true gentleman farmer a man must be a highly toned and highly intellectual man, highly educated and refined. That refinement cannot be acquired except by that unfolding of the mind that is the result of scientific, literary and artistic education. Of course the "common sense" so much spoken about, and rightly so, as the necessary brain of life and enterprise, cannot be discarded; but on it must be built the "refined sense," or rather the "common sense" will be improved and raised to "refined sense." And it is that refined sense, above all, that makes the "gentleman" in every situation in life and society. Common people cannot evidently reach to it as long as they remain common, or "too short," by want of culture or by want of capacity. The common farmer generally does not love farming; he practises it only for the money that there is in it; he does not love the country, he cannot even see its beauty; nor can he understand the great advantages of his profession, its comfort and independence. The gentleman farmer, on the other hand, having unfolded brains, is able to understand, to enjoy and love his country, and his profession and independence. At the same time he is the most useful of men, not only to himself and family, but also to his country at large, by the example he sets before his fellow-citizens, showing them that the farming profession is, when well understood, the nicer and nobler of all.—*Ohio Farmer.*

The Inventor of Matches.—According to a German paper, the inventor of lucifer matches was a political prisoner, who perfected his idea in 1833, within the walls of a state prison. Kammerer was a native of Ludwigsburg, and when sentenced to six months' imprisonment at Hohenasperg, he was fortunate enough to attract the notice and to gain the favor of an old officer in charge of the prison, who, finding he was studying chemistry, allowed him to arrange a small laboratory in his cell. Kammerer had been engaged in researches with a view of improving the defective steeping system, according to which splinters of wood, with sulphur at the ends, were dipped into a chemical fluid in order to produce a flame. If the fluid was fresh the result was satisfactory; but as it lost its virtues after a time, there was no general disposition to discontinue the old-fashioned system of using flint and steel. After many failures Kammerer began to experiment with phosphorus, and had almost completed his term of imprisonment when he discovered the right mixture and kindled a match by rubbing it against the walls of his cell. On coming out of prison he commenced the manufacture of matches. Unfortunately, the absence of a patent law prevented his rights from being secured, and on Austrian and other chemists analyzing the composition, imitations speedily made their appearance. In 1835 the German states prohibited the use of these matches considering them dangerous. When they were made in England and sent to the continent these regulations were withdrawn, but too late to be of any benefit to the inventor, who died in the madhouse of his native town in 1857.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

The Best Part of the wheat to feed animals, is the bran, and will, if put back on the land, do more to re-fertilize it than to put back all the flour.

It Pays to blanket horses. Feed is saved thereby. The labor of grooming is lessened, the appearance of the coat greatly improved, and the comfort of the animal promoted.

It is Acting on good business principles to buy all the food that it takes to keep animals growing and producing, in health and vigor, just as certainly as it is good economy to buy sawlogs to make the investment in a mill pay. To make money, either out of the animal or the mill, each must be used up to its capacity.

It is an Old Saying that "it is better to have the good will than the ill will of a dog," and how much more is this true of animals with which you have to come in constant contact—such as your horse or your cow? Some of them have peculiar dispositions, and, like many human beings, nervous temperaments. These must be studied, watched, and tutored. There is a way to the heart of every dumb animal, as there is to the heart of every human being—the job is to find it.

Many Horses are subjected to much pain by the bits being put into their mouths on severely cold mornings without precaution being taken to free them from frost. They should be carried into the house and thawed out by the kitchen stove, or dipped in a pail of water. If you want a lesson you will not soon forget in regard to this matter, put your tongue against a bit that has been exposed all night to a zero temperature. It will stick fast, and you will not get it free without leaving some of the skin behind.

Veterinarians tell us that horses and cattle are quite as subject to kidney complaints as human beings, and we know that constant use of ice-water will soon bring on these disorders in the case of the human animal. This is one of many reasons why it is not advisable to give stock ice-cold water in the winter time. It is a good plan to put the big wash-boiler full of water on the kitchen stove at bedtime. Then in the morning when you attend to the horses and cattle you can easily take the chill off the well water. It is especially necessary to do this for cows that are giving milk. They will soon fall off in their yield if compelled to drink ice-cold water.

The Principles that lie at the basis of all feeding demand that we give an animal all the elements necessary to produce the results we have in view in owning them or feeding them at all. Cows demand correct proportionate amounts of protein foods and carbohydrates each day to do good work, as imperatively as the locomotives demand proportionate amounts of fuel and water to do their work well. All water and no coal don't move the train. So in one hundred pounds of straw, fed alone, little butter results. One hundred pounds of corn meal alone, though containing more nutriment for the cow, still is all wrong so fed. Mix the two, and both are utilized, and the cow performs with measurable success.

Strength of Different Wools.—Fibres taken from the shoulder having common diameter and equal weight are considerably stronger than the average for the fleece, and are, therefore, the most valuable part of the fleece by weight. The relative economic values of the different parts are as follows, from greatest to least: shoulder, side, hip, belly. Fibres taken from the side closely approximate the average for the entire fleece. The belly is much the least valuable part of the fleece. Southdown wool is much stronger than that of any other of the five breeds specially studied. It is consequently more valuable, pound for pound for manufacturing purposes where only the weight of the goods is to be taken into account. And if the manufactured goods are made of the same weight, those composed of the Southdown wool should be much stronger and more durable for the same cost. If all are to be of equal strength the Southdown fabrics will be considerably lighter and cheaper than others, allowing greater profit provided the wool is produced at the same price per pound. Cotswold wool is the weakest, requiring more weight for equal strength. From the averages made the wools of the five breeds rank in economical value as follows, from greatest to least: Southdown, Oxford down, Merino, Lincoln, Cotswold. In point of strength, Merino wool closely approximates the average value for the five breeds considered.

DAIRYING DOTS.

Ensilage deserves the special attention of every dairyman, as affording him a cheaper source of food than any other crop he can grow. There are so many points of excellence about this crop that too much cannot be urged in its behalf. It is especially necessary that farmers attending the conventions should give this their best attention and report results. Unless the farmers grow food cheaper there is not much improvement in store for the dairy farmer.—*James Cheesman.*

It Must be Obvious to all that our present cropping of about 1,000 to 1,400 pounds of milk per acre is a very meagre yield. When such milk is sold to the cheese factory at an average of 80 cents to 90 cents per hundred, we have an acre value of from $8 to $13. There are, of course, exceptional cases of crops yielding 3,000 pounds to 4,000 pounds of milk per acre, which realizes at 90 cents per hundred the sum of $26. We ought certainly to make double what we now realize from our milk-producing acres.

Those Dairymen who expect to look to their herds of cows for a considerable portion of their annual income are very much concerned to know, not simply that they are doing a little better than paying their way, but that they are doing the best possible for any living cows to do, or any cows that can be made to live. At this day no one can longer doubt that some breeds of cows give more milk containing the solid constituencies of milk than others; that they have some capacities in their organizations for elaborating more milk from equal quantities of the same feed than others have. Such are the breeds of cows that every dairyman should seek for. If the demand increases the price of such cows to such an extent that it is not prudent to purchase, the change should be made a little more gradually; a male should be purchased, and crossed upon the present stock.

POULTRY PARAGRAPHS.

An Ottawa Despatch of 16th December gave this account of the poultry trade: A train of twenty-one cars loaded with turkeys for the New York market passed eastward over the Canada Atlantic Railway last night. The train load was valued at $35,000. The turkeys were purchased in the neighborhood of Carleton Place, Smith's Falls and Perth. Just think of that! A shipment of turkeys from one county equal in value to the crop of 3,000 acres of fall wheat, at the average of yield and market price in the past year.

Cleanliness in and about the fowl houses is absolutely necessary for the maintenance and preservation of health and prolificacy. Our experience and observation bring to mind sad recollections of habitual neglect, and we are forced to say that not one hennery in ten receives proper attention one year with another. There are far too many houses that do not get but one or two "cleanings" during the year. The droppings of the fowls' accumulate like ant mounds, till the escaping gases poison the blood and derange the whole system. Common sense should impress on the negligent breeder that uncleanliness is the greatest evil attending the housing of poultry.

The Last Report of the Maine Experiment Station gives among many other valuable things the result of a first experiment in poultry feeding. It was made with twenty-four pure bred Plymouth Rock cockerels, divided into lots of twelve each, the birds being as nearly alike in size and age as possible. Equal weights of food were fed to each lot throughout the experiment, consisting in one case of 640 grammes (454 grammes equal to one pound) of cracked corn daily, and in the other 540 grammes of cracked corn and 100 grammes of beef scrap. In seventeen days the twelve birds fed on pure cracked corn gained 4 lbs., while those fed an equal weight in the cracked corn and scrap beef rations gained 8¾ lbs. Reckoning the corn at 62½ cents per 50 pounds and the beef scrap at 2½ cents per pound, the cost per pound of gain for the first lot was 8.6 cents, and of the second 4.77 cents.

GAMBLING

ABROAD AND AT HOME—PREACHING NEEDED.

The *Christian Intelligencer* of New York says: Mr. Anthony Comstock, under the head of "Gambling Outrages, or Improving the Breed of Horses at the Expense of Public Morals," has just made a terrible exposure of the wide and disastrous sweep of race-course gambling, especially in connection with the "Clubs" and "Associations" and "Parks" of Long Island, and has drawn up a most damning indictment against the district attorneys and other officials of King's County. He unveils the tricks and tactics of the race-course gamblers, and opens a chamber of horrors in column after column showing the ruin of character, of souls, and of families from the insidious and pernicious influence of the gambling habits and mania.* He exposes also the surrender of the Governor and Legislature of New York last winter under the guise of the crafty and villanous "Ives Pool Bill," and justly declares that "May, 1887, must go down into history as the time when the State of New York was sold out to gamblers." These are matters which supremely need to be taken into politics. They are things upon which the good men of all parties can unite, and easily make themselves felt by the politicians where they do act in concert.

We need to do our best to secure trustworthy law-makers. We must make all officials realize that they are independent of the classes whom they are set to punish and put down, and that they owe their election not to party discipline but to the moral sentiment and determination of the people. In other words, every community should be a law and order league, to whom the execution of the laws and the interests of morality are paramount to all other "issues."

As respects this appalling spread of the gambling spirit, it is time that an alarm was sounded all along the line of our churches and our homes. It is as much a mania in its nature and a menace to virtue and prosperity as the drinking habit, and yet it gains not a thousandth part of the attention. It has glided insidiously into our homes, and spread itself over our social life, and is eating out the very pith and substance of commercial and financial morality. The generation which is now growing up is fearfully demoralized. It is time that we who are older stop and consider our own ways and clear our own skirts, "hating even the garment spotted by the flesh," that our example may be unequivocal and salutary. And it is time that the nature, vice and peril of gambling in every form—from the boys' game of marbles, the idle bet or the "matching" amusement, up to the race-track, the pool, the gaming table, or the stock and produce "speculation,"—should be exhibited to the minds of our children in such realistic and startling colors as shall protect them from the insidious approaches of temptation in later years.

The pulpit and the Sunday school must wake up to this crisis. There was too much truth in General Catlin's defence of his failure to enforce the laws against gambling in King's Co., that no preacher had ever preached against these post-holes up to the fall of 1886, and that "no steps were taken by the so called moral element of Brooklyn to put a stop to this pool-selling business." District Attorney Ridgway made the same defence. And the clergymen of Brooklyn were obliged to confess that "a part of the burden for the miscarriage of justice rests with a community silent hitherto upon those matters." It should be also a matter of instruction in our common schools. If they must be muzzled as to all religious teaching, under our godless and agnostic system, let us at least hope that they may not be debarred from inculcating the principles of common morality, which are of infinitely more account both to the individual and the State than the reading, writing and arithmetic, or all "the rudiments" of the world.

*I would particularly commend Chapter X. of Mr. Comstock's book to the attention of those who would realize the wreck and ruin which the gambling habit is spreading far and wide. Here is a long record of salesmen, college students, bank clerks and cashiers, town-treasurers, church-treasurers, trustees, agents and collectors, and sons of our best families, who have stolen from their parents and employers, and plunged themselves and their families in disgrace and wretchedness. The special allurement was usually the race track and the pool room. The first toyings with the betting fashion soon developed into a craze, as unconquerable as that for strong drink, and all regular business was neglected for this more exciting pursuit, and at last, when their funds were exhausted, the temptation to use other people's money was irresistible.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE 20th CENTURY CHURN. HERE ALREADY. Ahead of time. Lynche's Favorite. Satisfaction guaranteed. Agents Wanted. Prices reduced 25 percent. See Cut in *Weekly Witness* March 30 and April 6.
DOMINION DAIRY HOUSE, Ottawa.

MOXIE! MOXIE!
The subscriber begs to notify the public that he is still agent for the sale of the celebrated
MOXIE NERVE FOOD,
and that all orders for large or small quantities will be promptly filled.
J. A. HARTE, Druggist,
1780 Notre Dame street.

BABY
Can be kept quiet and comfortable by wearing around its little neck one of
Norman's Electric Teething Necklaces.
They are better than all the Soothing Syrup in Christendom. They give no shocks and are comfortable. Price 50c. Sold by all druggists. Ask for them and take no other.

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CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
Positively Cured by these Little Pills. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, &c. They regulate the Bowels and prevent Constipation and Piles. The smallest and easiest to take. Only one pill a dose. 40 in a vial. Purely Vegetable. Price 25 cents. 5 vials by mail for $1.00.
CARTER MEDICINE CO., Prop'rs, New York.
Sold by all Druggists.

DIAMOND DYES.
FOR SILK, WOOL, COTTON, and all Fabrics and Fancy Articles. Any one can use them. Anything can be Colored.
32 COLORS—10 CENTS EACH.
Remember, these are the only Pure, Harmless and Unadulterated Dyes.
Beware of other Dyes, because often Poisonous, Adulterated, Weak and Worthless.
We warrant these Dyes to color more goods, package for package, than any other Dyes ever made, and to give more brilliant and durable colors.
THE DIAMOND GOLD, SILVER, BRONZE & COPPER PAINTS
For gilding Fancy Baskets, Frames, Lamps, Chandeliers, and for all kinds of ornamental work. Equal to any of the high priced kinds and only 10 cts. a package. Also Artist's Black for Ebonizing.
Sold by Druggists everywhere. Send postal for Sample Card and directions for coloring Photographs and doing fancy work.
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CALIFORNIA EXCURSIONS WITH CHOICE OF ROUTES; VIA DENVER, COUNCIL BLUFFS, OMAHA, ST. JOSEPH, ATCHISON OR KANSAS CITY.
For dates, rates, tickets or further information apply to Ticket Agents of connecting lines, or address
PAUL MORTON, Gen. Pass. & Tkt. Agt., Chicago, Ill.

A NEW INVENTION


78 Cords of Beech have been sawed by one man in nine hours. Hundreds have sawed 5 and 6 cords daily. "Exactly" what every Farmer and Wood Chopper wants. First order from your vicinity secures the Agency. No Duty to pay, we manufacture in Canada. Write for Illustrated Catalogue sent FREE to all. Address FOLDING SAWING MACHINE CO., 303 to 311 S. Canal St., Chicago, Ill.

ON 30 DAYS' TRIAL.


THIS NEW ELASTIC TRUSS
Has a Pad different from all others, is cup shape, with Self-adjusting Ball in center, adapts itself to all positions of the body, while the ball in the cup presses back the intestines just as a person does with the finger. With light pressure the Hernia is held securely day and night, and a radical cure certain. It is easy, durable and cheap. Sent by mail. Circulars free. EGGLESTON TRUSS CO., Chicago, Ill.

Dick's Blood Purifier for Horses and Cattle


Will be found infinitely superior to any Condition Powder now used, as it thoroughly purifies the blood, cleanses the system, loosens the hide, makes the coat sleek and smooth, gives a good appetite, improves and strengthens the digestion, thereby enabling them to extract all the nutriment from their food, thus causing a rapid gain in flesh, and puts them in perfect health and spirits. It strengthens a work horse and fortifies to endure fatigue, and will also be found an unfailing eradicator of Bots and Worms.
For sale by Druggists and Dealers. Price 50c.
ASK FOR IT, and take no other.
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P.O. Box 482,
MONTREAL.

ONTARIO.

(*Special Correspondence of the Witness.*)

TORONTO, Jan. 21, 1888.

A LAW SCHOOL

for this Province has often been talked of, and has long been ardently desired by those who would like to see the legal profession elevated by means of an infusion of philosophy into legal training. The only way in which a training of any kind can be got at present is to serve an apprenticeship in a lawyer's office, and pick up what one can on the way through the course, cramming up meanwhile the contents of certain text books so as to be able to pass the written examinations prescribed by the Law Society for intending ministers and attorneys. Some of our most eminent lawyers frankly confess that all they know about the science of jurisprudence has been learned by their study of case law for purposes of practice at the bar or of giving decisions on the bench. To call the legal profession a "learned profession" is in Ontario an egregious misnomer, for its members are not required, as a matter of fact, to be "learned in the law," and any requirement in the shape of non-legal lore is a "fraud, a delusion and a snare." I do not mean to insinuate that we have not amongst us learned jurists and lawyers who are at the same time cultured gentlemen. What I wish to convey is that at the present time he may become either a barrister, or attorney, or both, knowing very little of law and still less of everything else. This state of affairs is not creditable to either the profession or the Province, but the chief part of the responsibility for its continued existence must be saddled on

THE LAW SOCIETY.

That body is the custodian of legal education in the Province. It receives all the fees paid annually by practising barristers and attorneys. It is a very wealthy corporation, but it is hard to see what it has done with its funds for the good of either the public or the legal profession. It has for many years past provided courses of lectures by "readers" at Osgoode Hall, but attendance on these lectures was never compulsory, and the lectures themselves have always been regarded by the students as a kind of pleasant fiction. This feeling is not due to want of capacity on the part of the lecturers, who have always been men of recognized ability and legal learning; it is due almost entirely to want of system and of thoroughness. The teaching of law at Osgoode Hall, under the auspices of the Law Society, has been a piece of patch-work. There is now a prospect of something better, as the result of proposed co-operation between the Law Society and the Provincial University. The latter has always had an examining law faculty, but it is now proposed to convert it into

A TEACHING LAW FACULTY,

and to provide tuition in the new law school, at the expense partly of the University and partly of the Law Society. The latter body will appoint and pay lecturers as heretofore, but the courses will be made more comprehensive, more thorough and more useful. These lectureships, four in number, will include such subjects as Roman law, equity, common law, real property law, criminal law commercial law, &c., and the remuneration of the lecturers will be provided for partly by a small retaining salary and partly by the fees of students. The University, on the other hand, will provide tuition in constitutional history, constitutional law, political economy, jurisprudence, and international law—a group of subjects which will form also a part of the arts course for those who are willing to take them. By this arrangement the course of study prescribed alike for the bar on the one hand and for the University degree on the other, will be completely covered, and no student will have reason to complain of want of tuition. To make matters still more favorable for students the courses for University degree and call to the bar will be assimilated so that a man can have either or both by taking a single course. If the Law Society will only adopt the modern practice of one regular examination a year for call, and one for matriculation, the system will be from the start a model of simplicity and will become a model of efficiency. In this connection it is worthy of mention that

THE NEW MEDICAL FACULTY

of the University has proved itself this year a great success. There are difficulties in the way due to the distance between the University and the Hospital, but these will be overcome in a year or two by the foundation of the new West End Hospital, partly provided for by Senator Macdonald's munificent endowment. It is safe from present appearance to predict that within three years the University will be strengthened by efficient faculties of medicine and law, by the alliance with Victoria if not also with McMaster, by affiliation with several theological colleges, and by similar relations with the Dental Surgeons' and Apothecaries' Colleges.

BERESFORD'S RESIGNATION.

PRESS COMMENTS THEREON—INDIGNATION OF THE COUNTRY OVER HIS LOSS TO THE ADMIRALTY.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The resignation of Lord Charles Beresford has raised quite a breeze both in political and club circles, and in the columns of the press. A portion of the Tory press condemn the action of the intrepid sailor as reflecting upon the naval administration, but the other Conservative newspapers are sufficiently outspoken to declare their belief that the present system of carrying on the Naval Department of the Government forced him to resign as a means of disclaiming any responsibility for the bungling methods and short-sighted economy just now prevailing in the Admiralty Office. Foremost among the newspapers supporting Lord C. Beresford's action is the *St. James Gazette*. Ever ready to stand up for the Tory position when excuses for it are possible, it asserts that the reasons given by the Admiralty for Lord C. Beresford's withdrawal are insufficient, adding that the country must know more of the truth of the matter impelling his action, and the sooner the better, both for the country and those responsible for the country's loss of Lord Charles' services in the Naval Department. Lord Charles' popularity with the masses by reason of his conspicuous gallantry during the bombardment of Alexandria, his disregard of the tradition on the occasion of the last naval review at Spithead that a man may not be a man in the presence of the Queen, and his independent criticism of the naval administration during the last two years is enormous, and public opinion is largely in his favor even in the absence of anything like an explanation of his course in the present instance. People generally condemn Mr. Goschen's opposition to Lord Charles' schemes for increasing the efficiency of the Navy and the strength of England's defences ostensibly on the score of economy, and it is likely that the Chancellor of the Exchequer will find himself confronted with the necessity for a more lucid explanation of his premises than he has hitherto evinced a disposition to vouchsafe.

A WICKED OLD QUEEN'S PLOT.

The virtual if not actual expulsion of ex-Queen Isabella from Spain is due, it is ascertained, to the discovery of a plot to place her upon the Spanish throne as regent, pending the arrival at the age of majority of her grandson, the baby King Alfonso XIII. Queen Christina, the present regent and mother of the King, upon the discovery of the intrigue insisted that there was not room enough in Spain for both Isabella and herself and being very comfortably situated in her official and domestic establishment, would prefer that the ex-Queen should do the travelling necessary to place the boundary line of Spain between them.

OUTRAGEOUS THREATS.

CHURCHES THREATENED AND GUARDED—DISGRACEFUL REIGN OF TERROR.

KINGSTON, January 21.—There is a fever of excitement in Spencerville and the neighboring village of Kemptville, on account of the threatening demonstrations and letters written by opponents of the Scott Act. It is said they have declared their intention to burn all the churches, and that Dr. Ferguson, M.P., has received a lengthy letter threatening him, if he continued to uphold the Scott Act. Some churches are placed in charge of watchmen, and it is thought this precaution has alone prevented serious results.

WEAPONS OF WAR.

Simultaneously with the order of the Servian Government for the manufacture and delivery of 160,000 rifles, comes the verified report that 150,000 similar weapons have been contracted for by the Hungarians.

MONTREAL NEWS.

THE TOTAL NUMBER of houses erected during the last year was 1,076, the cost of which was $4,793,178.

THE COAL MINERS' STRIKE in the Reading district of Pennsylvania will not affect Montreal's supply, as it is already laid in.

THE CARNIVAL, in the interest of the hotels, has fallen through, the railway companies and the snow-shoers having refused to take part.

THE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES have decided to increase their rates two and one-half percent in Montreal and Quebec, and five percent in the country, to recoup them for the Provincial commercial tax.

THE RICHELIEU & ONTARIO NAVIGATION CO. have informed all their employes that their engagements will cease at the next general meeting. An entire reorganization of the Company is intended.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Hochelaga Bank this year was very lively, one director accusing the others of squeezing him out, and several shareholders criticising the system under which Mr. Parent, the cashier, was able to embezzle such large sums of the bank's capital.

THE CONGREGATION of St. Paul's Presbyterian Church of this city have, for some years past, supported a missionary, the Rev. Mr. Murray, a Canadian by birth, in India. News has lately been received of his death by sunstroke. He had lost his young wife but a few months previously.

TWO VERY SERIOUS FIRES took place in St. James street last week, and, in particular, one took place on the very night of the cold snap. It almost burned itself out, and by the time it was out the brigade was helpless, both apparatus and men having been disabled by the intense cold.

MURDER OF A GAOL GUARD.

TORONTO, Jan. 14.—Guard Rutledge, who was stabbed on Friday by a convict named Neil, in the Central Prison, died at four o'clock this afternoon. Neil is sullen and desperate and is kept securely locked up to prevent all possibility of escape. He said that he is sorry for Rutledge's death as he did not mind serving forty years in prison, but did not want to die. Rutledge was one of the best officers in the prison, having been eleven years there.

THE MURDERER.

Neil was sent to the Central prison about two months ago on a charge of larceny, and was at times so violent that he had to be forcibly restrained. On Friday he was violent and refused to work, so he was locked up in solitary confinement in the dark cell. Next morning Guard Rutledge with Neil's breakfast stepped in the door of the cell, when Neil jumped forward and plunged a knife into the officer, the blade entering the groin to a great depth. The point of the blade struck the spinal column and was bent over by the force of the blow. Neil was considered the most desperate convict in the prison, and only a few months ago received fifteen lashes for assaulting one of the guards.

THE VERDICT.

TORONTO, Jan. 16.—This afternoon the inquest on the body of Guard Rutledge opened in the central prison before a number of legal officials. The evidence left no doubt as to who committed the act. The jury at once returned a verdict of wilful murder against the convict Neil. The murderer will be removed from the prison at once and placed in charge of the sheriff. The grand jury sit next Thursday and an indictment in the case will be placed before them immediately, so that little time will elapse before convict Neil will know his fate.

REJOICING AT THE SAULT.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., Jan. 18.—The Canadian and American towns united to-day in the grand celebration consequent on the completion of the international bridge and the new route to the sea. This place was crowded with visitors, who entered into the celebration with great spirit. All the buildings were elaborately decorated, several triumphal arches have been erected and everywhere mottoes emblematic of the Sault's great future are to be seen. The trades and civic procession this afternoon was a great success. It was headed by the seven Indian dog trains which brought the mails here from 1875 to 1880, and all the societies turned out in full force. Among the guests is Governor Swinford, of Alaska, and among the regrets was one from President Cleveland, who sent his heartiest wishes for the Sault's prosperity. Five hundred persons sat down to a banquet in the Hotel Iroquois this evening, when speeches appropriate to the occasion were made. One of the principal toasts was one to the Canadian Pacific Railway, and its reception was such as to prove that the Canadian road is a thorough favorite here.

A CURIOUS PRACTICAL JOKE

RESULTS IN A LIBEL SUIT.

HAMILTON, Ont., Jan. 17.—At the Assize Court to-day, Findlay *vs.* Kelly, the celebrated libel suit about a bogus marriage notice, was tried. James Findlay and Chas. G. Kelly, two young farmers living near Ancaster, had been in the habit of playing practical jokes on each other. In September last Kelly sent to a local paper here a bogus marriage notice with an account of a marriage between Findlay and an estimable young lady living in the Scotch block near Ancaster, giving the name of the bridesmaid and groom with a description of the dress of the bride. It was subsequently discovered that no such wedding had taken place, and the affair was intended as a practical joke. The result of the joke was a libel suit brought against Kelly for $5,000. Judge McMahon charged in favor of defendant, taking the view that little damage had been done by the publication. The jury after being out some hours returned a verdict for defendant.

THE OCEAN MAIL SERVICE.

OTTAWA, Jan. 17.—The ocean mail contract is understood to be still undecided, but the impression gains ground that arrangements will be made with the Allan and Dominion lines for a new contract for an improved service. Rumors having been afloat that the two great railway companies had been asked to contribute toward the increased subsidy which a faster service must involve, Postmaster-General McLelan was questioned on the subject and said: "The idea has been expressed that the great railway corporations, such as the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railway Companies, who will benefit largely by the proposed improvements in the service, should contribute a portion of the increased expenditure that the change will necessarily involve. There has, however, been no materialization."

A GIRL'S VISION

REGARDING A MAN'S MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

HALIFAX, N.S., January 20.—An extraordinary story comes from Charlottetown. A year ago Charles H. Yeo mysteriously disappeared. He had several hundred dollars on his person. Foul play was suspected and $500 reward was offered for information regarding him, dead or alive. A girl named Turner says, in answer to her prayers, she had a vision, in which she saw a man answering Yeo's description enticed into a stable in a low quarter of the town on the morning of the missing man's disappearance, where he was murdered by three men, his money divided between them, and his body subsequently thrown into the river through a hole in the ice. The girl's story has created a profound sensation, and is being investigated by the grand jury.

GERMANY'S MILITARY BURDEN

AND HER AGED MONARCH'S HOPES.

BERLIN, January 20.—The supplementary estimates under the Government's military bill, which is now before the Reichstag, already largely exceeds the 200,000,000 marks recently mentioned as the sum that would be required. According to the *Post's* report of the Emperor's remarks to the President of the Landtag His Majesty concluded with an expression of regret that the Landwehr bill in the Reichstag made considerable financial demands, but these, he said, were absolutely necessary in view of the increasing armaments of the neighbors of Germany. The Emperor also observed that the Prussian finances would show a further considerable improvement, if, as he hoped, in spite of the existing uncertainty of political affairs, peace was maintained.

PETROLEUM.

The work of laying a pipe line for the purpose of conveying petroleum between Baku and Batoum, cheapening the transportation and augmenting the quantity of oil conveyed from the interior petroleum fields of Russia to the Black Sea, is progressing rapidly and large shipments from the latter place are expected soon.

THE CLUBBING SYSTEM.—We have received numerous enquiries asking the rates for "Weekly Witness" subscriptions in clubs. To all such as desire this information and to others desirous of spreading the "Weekly Witness" we shall send three copies addressed separately for $2.40, four copies for $3, or ten copies for $7. If the picture is required 25c additional in each case.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

In purchasing articles advertised in the "Witness" please mention in what paper you saw the advertisement. Advertisers always wish to know which advertisements are most effective.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOPE FOR CONSUMPTIVES!

A NEW THEORY OF THE DREAD DISEASE WHICH SEEMS VERY SENSIBLE.

In fifty percent of the cases, consumption is only the symptom of some other disease!

The disease, in such cases, cannot be cured until the cause, whatever it is, is removed.

More than half the victims of consumption have albumen in the water.

"What does this indicate?"

Albumen cannot appear in what escapes from the body, if the organs which take the water from the blood are healthy.

We drink water in large quantities every day. This water goes through the body and washes away the waste matter and decay of the system, and takes it to the kidneys. If these organs are healthy, this waste in solution in the water is removed by them. If not, the natural action is *reversed*, and, instead of removing the waste, that poisonous stuff remains in the blood, but the real life-giving element or the albumen escapes.

Fancy the effect!

This uric acid waste is a rank poison, and attacks the weakest organ first. The Brompton Hospital of London, England, shows in its reports that over 52 percent of the victims of consumption are really victims of kidney disease, the lung trouble, being shown by the presence of albumen in the blood, to be but the indication of kidney derangement. The real cause of pulmonary troubles being so authoritatively shown to be faulty, even though unsuspected action of the kidneys, explains why, in order to master the dreaded consumption, one must rid the blood of the uric acid irritant, which inflames and burns up the lung substance. For this purpose there is nothing equal to that great specific, Warner's safe cure. This remedy has won the favor of medical men all over the world, purely on its merits. We have no doubt that if the kidneys are kept in natural action, consumption and a great many other diseases, caused by uric acid, will not only be cured, but will be prevented.

J. W. Westlake, of Mt. Vernon, Ohio, had a sister residing in Michigan who was thought surely to be going into consumption. She took ten bottles of Warner's safe cure, which he sent her, and he says: "That was the last I heard of her consumption." Thousands of such cases are developed every day.

Dip your finger in acid every day, and it soon festers and is destroyed. Send acid-poisoned blood through the lungs every second and they soon give way.

This, then, is the condition of things that always precedes consumption: First, weakened kidneys; second, retained uric acid, poisoning the blood; the development of disease in the lungs by the irritant acids passing through them. Then there is a little cough in the morning; soon, thick, yellow matter is spit up, followed by loss of flesh and strength with dreadful night sweats; and when the patient goes to his school physician for help he is put on cod liver oil, which his stomach, weakened also by uric acid in the blood, cannot digest. Because there is no pain present in the kidneys, the patient does not think they are affected, but the kidney acid is doing its work every minute, every hour, day and night, and by and by the disease of the lungs has advanced until pus is developed, then comes hemorrhages, and at last the glassy stare of the eyes, which denote that the end is near.

A post-mortem examination of such cases shows that the terrible uric acid has completely destroyed the substance of the lung.

It is impossible to cure lung diseases, when the blood is poisoned with uric acid.

WHAT CHOIRS NEED.

ANTHEM BOOKS.

EMERSON'S ANTHEMS OF PRAISE. $1; per doz. $9.
PERKINS' ANTHEM HARP. $1.25; per doz $12.
AMERICAN ANTHEM BOOK. $1.25; per doz. $12.
Order with Ditson's imprint.
DRESSLER'S SACRED SELECTIONS. $1.50; per doz. $13.50.
LAUS DEO. Henshaw. $1; per doz. $9.
SANTORAL. Palmer & Trowbridge. $1.00; per doz. $9.
VOX LAUDIS. Ernest Leslie. $1.00; per doz. $9.
DOWS' RESPONSES AND SENTENCES. 80c.; per doz. $7.20.
PERKINS' EASY ANTHEMS. $1.00; per doz. $9, and many others. Please send for lists and descriptions.

Singing Societies and Clubs Need

Chorus Books, as EMERSON'S CHORUS BOOK, $1.
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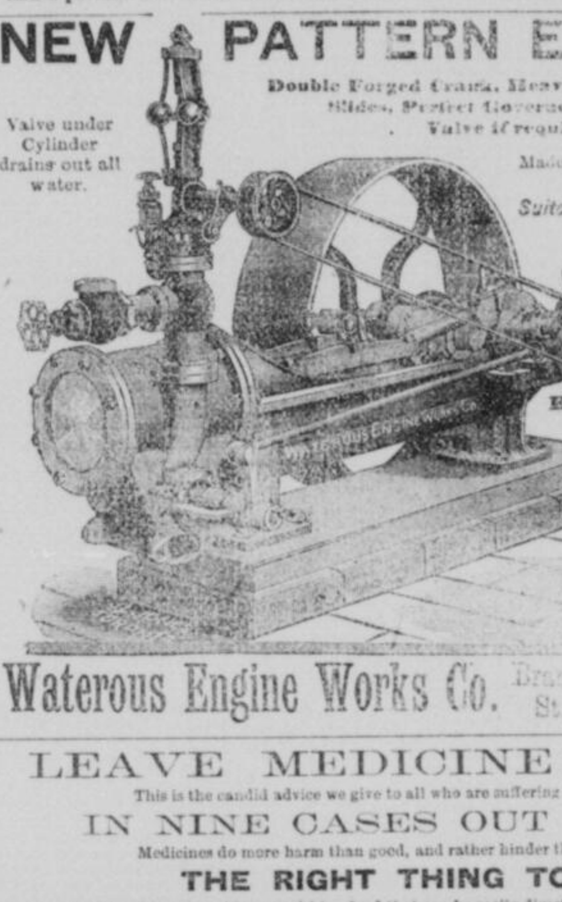
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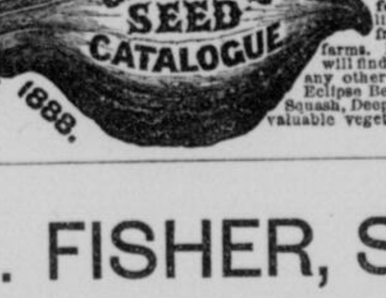
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