

89TH YEAR. No. 298.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1896.

PRICE ONE CENT.

THE DAY AT QUEBEC.

Montreal City Bill Again the Point of Interest.

MORE CLAUSES CUT OUT.

Further Consideration Has Been Postponed Till Tuesday.

Several Influential Deputations Sought Aid in Support of Several Proposals.

Quebec, Dec. 11.—(Special).—The Private Bills Committee again struggled with the Montreal City charter amendments for three long hours this morning. At the demand of the Attorney-General the clause stating that all fines collected in the Recorder's Court should in future belong to the city was struck out. The same fate befell the clause concerning the registration of births, as it was not considered fair that physicians had to be called upon to furnish certificates without remuneration.

Total destruction at this point seemed to threaten the bill, but Hon. Mr. Hackett bolstered it up by proposing an additional. After showing five questions covered by the official bill published, he moved that a clause be inserted relating to the arrangement concluded between the city, the abattoir company, the C. P. R. and the G. T. R. In an instant Mr. Stephens was on his feet. The proposition, he said, was to ratify a contract which had been obtained by manipulation of the aldermen, and the result of which would be to deprive the city of a large revenue in connection with the stock yards. At one time the city derived \$15,000 from this source; now it would get only about \$5,000, when the real revenue was \$30,000. Where were these contracts which were to be ratified? Who would read them? The whole scheme was one to induce the Legislature to whitewash what he considered outrageous robbery. Next year, said Mr. Stephens, this city of Glasgow will have no taxes to pay the necessary revenue being derived from the sale of franchises. In Montreal the aldermen give away all the valuable franchises.

Mr. E. Lafontaine, advocate, replied that the proposition of Mr. Hackett was only to give effect, in fact, to adjudgment of the courts.

Mr. Stephens asked if there was not an action pending against the city, in which it was alleged that members of the Finance Committee had been paid \$6,000 in connection with the contracts, which it was proposed to ratify.

Mr. Lafontaine said that these charges of corruption had not been proved, and that the decision of the committee would not affect the case in court. The motion was adopted.

Next, Dr. Guerin offered a resolution to the effect that the city should not dispose of any franchises except on payment of value in cash or by proportion of the revenue, after calling for tenders the highest of which should be accepted.

Ald. Rainville and City Attorney Eicher put their heads together, and after a few moments they declared that the City Council accepted the clause. He even went so far as to say that the City Council should not be compelled to accept tenders considered to be below the real value of the franchise. After some discussion another rider was added stating that the clause should apply to all annual or periodical contracts, and thus the clause was carried.

The committee then took up the clause amending the wording of the law concerning the cost of expropriations, which have taken place in certain streets. Mr. Stephens moved that the clause be struck out, pointing out at the same time that errors made in the past by the Legislature showed that it was not competent to deal with these subjects.

There were several lawyers who appeared for interested parties, and they succeeded in creating such confusion that the committee thought it wise to postpone consideration of the question, until Tuesday morning next. It is now considered pretty certain that the bill will be sent back to the House in one form or another. The Mayor and Hon. Mr. Atwater were in conference for a long time this morning to draft amendments, which will be moved when the bill comes up before the House on the third reading. The amount to be borrowed will be fixed at from \$500,000 to \$750,000. Ald. Rainville declares that he will not withdraw the bill so long as one clause of it remains.

IMPORTANT DEPUTATIONS.

Those Which Made Their Wants Known Yesterday—A Big Bridge Project.

Quebec, Dec. 11.—(Special).—After all that we have heard about the Quebec bridge, it was interesting to hear that Montreal has also its bridge question. The matter was brought to the attention of the Government to-day by a delegation consisting of Mr. Henry Hogan, Mr. C. N. Armstrong, Senator Thibault, and Mr. Ball of Nicolet. The Government was represented by Hon. Messrs. Flynn, Beaudin and Nantel.

The deputation had come provided with detailed plans of the bridge, which is to pass over the Rivière du Loup, between Montreal and Longueuil. This bridge, it was stated, would be 8,500 feet long, much longer than the Brooklyn Bridge, and owing to the fact that the foundations are to be made on solid rock the cost will not exceed six millions.

to go from Longueuil to Montreal by rail as it does from Sorel to Montreal.

The request of the company is for a 15 per cent. subsidy on a sum of \$2,000,000 from the Federal Government, the Provincial Government and the City of Montreal. It is expected that the work could be completed within two years. In addition to the cost of the bridge, it is said that \$2,000,000 would be spent in establishing terminal facilities by the railway companies.

The same deputation applied for aid for the construction of the South Shore Railway from Sorel to Chaudière Junction. They thought that they could obtain that aid out of the sum of \$400,000, representing the subsidies to the Baie des Chaleurs Railway, which now would not be paid, since the Federal Government took over the line. It was asked whether it was true that the Federal Government had bought the Baie des Chaleurs line. Mr. Thibault said that he had just returned from Ottawa, and that the Government had decided to take over the line and operate during the winter with a view to purchasing it.

"But will not the Federal Government claim the subsidies?" asked Mr. Beaudin.

"Oh! the Ottawa Government is too proud, too independent, to ask assistance from us," said Mr. Flynn.

Outside of any sum which might be voted out of the above source the deputation also asked the Government to guarantee the interest on debentures for twenty years, the company depositing the necessary amount in the hands of the Government to meet this interest. The delegation was assured that they would be seriously considered, and there would be a favorable indication in the tone of the Ministers' reply.

The delegation of the Licensed Victuallers of Montreal, which reached here yesterday, had an interview this morning with Hon. Mr. Atwater, who declared that the Government would not take this session the radical changes which he saw were needed in the law, but he promised to consider during the session the demands for the increase of the club licenses, severer punishment of those selling without license, abolition of informers and the discretion left to license commissioners.

SYMPATHY FOR CUBANS.

Sentiment in Italy Evidently That Way—Resolutions in the United States Congress.

Rome, Dec. 11.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, Signor Imbrinani, the leader of the Socialists, declared that the United States had declared war on the Cubans, and that the Cubans were worthy of notable memory. The insurgent leader, he said, had died for his country. "Rebellion," he continued, "is not only the right, but the duty of the oppressed, and glory comes to those who die for a cause." The remarks of Sign. Imbrinani were received with prolonged applause.

Washington, Dec. 11.—Several strongly worded resolutions of sympathy with the Cuban insurgents have already been introduced in Congress. Two by Senators Culberson and Mills call for a recognition of Cuban belligerency, but also imply the active armed intervention of the United States to end the struggle. Speaking of his resolution, introduced yesterday, Senator Mills to-day said:—

"Of course, my resolution means war with Spain. The doctrine of self-preservation upon which this country has stood for the past hundred years demands that it at once gain control of Cuba until the people of the country shall have organized a Government. The Monroe doctrine, as reiterated by President Cleveland, must stand and will stand. No power on earth must be allowed to infringe upon it, and no monarchy or kingdom can gain a foothold in this hemisphere."

Mr. Mills once told Napoleon III. to withdraw his forces from Mexico. He did it. We told England to stop in the Venezuela matter and she did stop, and at any cost we must demand of Spain, in a forcible manner, that she withdraw from Cuba, and if she does not, why, she would wipe her navy out of existence in no time."

FULLY 400 PERISHED.

That Number Went Down in the Wreck of the Steamship Sailer on the Spanish Coast.

Corrunna, Dec. 11.—It is fully established that at least 400 persons perished in the loss of the steamship Sailer. The crew numbered 65 and there were over 300 passengers, mostly emigrants. The disaster occurred during a dense fog and very heavy weather.

The Sailer had a fearful passage from Bremen to this port. Two of her boats were swept over-board by the heavy seas which beat over her and she sustained other damages from the same cause. The steamer struck during the night of Monday last, on a ledge of rocks about two and one-half miles off Cape Corrunna on her way from this place to Villagracia.

The Sailer was an old vessel which the North German Lloyd Company had agreed to sell to an American firm trading between Italy and American ports, but, owing to some slight disagreement as to the terms, the deal was not completed, and the steamer was sent on another voyage. She was considered to be in every way sea-worthy. The Sailer was built in 1875 at Hull, England, and had since been frequently thoroughly overhauled, improved and strengthened. She was of 3,000 tons gross register, was 321 feet long, brig rigged and had a single propeller.

Swansea, Wales, Dec. 11.—The British ship Springwell, Captain Kinman, from Liverpool on December 9, for Galveston arrived with two survivors of the German ship Rajah, of Bremen, which left Cardiff on Wednesday last for Hong Kong and capsized in a gale, near Lundy Island, at the entrance of the Bristol channel. Nineteen of the Rajah's crew were drowned.

BURIED IN THE RUINS.

Over 100 Persons Carried Down in a Collapsed Building—Twenty Dead.

Cadiz, Dec. 11.—A terrible disaster occurred in the Province of Andalusia, sixteen miles from this city, this morning, through the collapse of a building. A house containing twenty-five persons collapsed without warning, burying all of its inmates in the debris. The house fell upon an adjoining tenement building, which also collapsed. The tenement house was inhabited by eighty-five persons, all of whom were buried by the wreckage. Twenty dead bodies and forty-six seriously injured persons have already been taken from the ruins, and the work of excavation for the purpose of recovering the others is proceeding.

TO SAVE HIS WIFE

Architect Le-Blanc Starved Himself Insane.

WAS NOT ENOUGH FOR TWO

And so He Pleaded no Appetite That His Wife Might Eat.

Sad Story of a Former Montrealer in New York—The Wife Herself Is Now Very Low.

New York, Dec. 11.—A pitiful story of heroic and unsuccessful battle against fate has come to light here in connection with two former Montrealers, Theophile Le Blanc architect, and his wife. For some time Le Blanc, has been out of work and rather than deprive his wife of food when there was not enough in the house for both of them to eat, he starved himself into a state of temporary insanity and is now in the insane pavilion at Bellevue Hospital.

Day after day Le Blanc had pleaded depression of spirits and lack of appetite as an excuse for not eating his share of the meagre meals he was able to procure. At last human endurance could stand no more. His mind gave way, and he is now at Bellevue Hospital devising plans in his wandering mind for a forty-story building.

"I had no idea of the truth," said the heart-broken wife yesterday as she wept over the poor man's bed. "I saw, of course, that he was sacrificing everything that I might have enough to eat. But then I could not get him to eat; and we had too little food to afford to waste any of it. Oh, poor Theo. If I had only guessed."

It is a tale of biting poverty more pitiful than usually come from the hospital cot. Le Blanc is a Canadian. He learned to be an architect in Montreal, and his marriage decided to try his fortune in New York. That was six years ago. He has never been really prosperous, but always managed to live comfortably until a year or so ago. His wife is a thrifty little woman, and like all French housewives, she is very economical. She had too little food to afford to waste any of it. Oh, poor Theo. If I had only guessed."

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FOR POLITICAL REASONS.

It Was Not Religious Zeal That Inspired the Winnipeg Protest Against the Settlement.

Ottawa, Dec. 11.—(Special).—The French Conservative press are trying to make political capital out of the resolutions passed by a meeting in Winnipeg protesting against the school settlement. It is very significant that the meeting was called in a church, a place where only the priest has authority to speak. It was attended almost entirely by Irish Catholics, who in Winnipeg at the last election voted almost unanimously against the Liberals. In passing these resolutions, they acted more in their capacity as Conservative politicians than as Catholics. Few if any French-Canadians were present.

The fact is that the best French-Canadians in Winnipeg—men like Mr. Richard and Mr. Bertrand—are openly in favor of the settlement. The men who are opposing the settlement are those for whom the North-West Review, a Catholic paper, speaks. That paper, which is the organ of the Archbishop, in a recent issue, protested against Roman Catholic children associating themselves with Protestants at school. The article, which was written by Father Drummond, the editor, says that parents should by all means avoid the company of known ungodly children, and that they should not allow their children to associate themselves with Protestants at school. The article goes on to say: "No family that respects itself would countenance promiscuous contact with every other family. Catholics are the only ones who enjoy the position of knowing ungodly children, and we can compare ourselves to a prince living among upstarts. The former will keep the latter at arms length, and be careful that his children do not associate with the coarser element."

There is a great deal more in the same strain, exhibiting the spirit that animates Archbishop Langevin, and the authors of the resolutions now going through the press, in treating with the school settlement. The desire of the Archbishop of St. Boniface to make this a matter of conscience is shown in the place chosen for the meeting, where those resolutions were passed, and if any were present opposed to them the environments of the meeting would serve to intimidate them from entering a protest.

The whole school population of the city of Winnipeg is 635, of which 120 or thereabouts are French-Canadians. The separate schools in Winnipeg are, with one exception, small and inferior buildings, with no equipment, and the best of the Catholics of that city are opposed to the handicap upon their children if they are compelled to support schools such as have existed there under the old regime.

AIMED AT CANADIANS.

Two Very Drastic Immigration Bills Introduced in the United States Congress.

Washington, Dec. 11.—(Special).—Two drastic bills have been introduced in Congress, which, while they do not make any distinction between nationalities have been evidently framed with the express purpose of operation against Canadians. One of the bills, introduced by Congressman Mahony of Buffalo, N.Y., aims at the more complete shutting out of Canadian labor in the cities along the border. It reads as follows:—

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that on and after the passage of this act it shall be unlawful for aliens, unless they have declared their intention to become citizens of the United States, and can show an uninterrupted residence in this country of one year from the date of such declaration, to be employed in any capacity on work to be constructed, or completed by the Government, or by contractors having contracts with the Government, subsequent to the passage of this act.

That for each and every violation thereof there shall be imposed a fine of not less than \$100 or more than \$500, or imprisonment for not less than one month nor more than three, or both penalties, in the discretion of the court.

The other bill is by Congressman Wilbur of New York. It provides that every male immigrant of eighteen years and over shall pay a duty of \$100; each immigrant shall bring from the American Consul of his sailing port a certificate of having engaged in duty has not been advanced by any syndicate, corporation or employer, and that the bearer is a man of good repute; each immigrant shall read and write; immediately upon landing he shall renounce his allegiance to his mother country and declare his intention of becoming an American citizen, to which he shall take a prescribed oath.

THE ABERDEENS RETURNING.

Governor-General and Lady Aberdeen Will Reach Winnipeg To-day.

Winnipeg, Dec. 11.—Lord and Lady Aberdeen will arrive here to-morrow from the West, and will remain at Government House for a day or so, when they will continue their journey east. Saturday afternoon Lord Aberdeen will inspect the Winnipeg companies of the Boys' Brigade, and later will engage in a curling match, skipping a rink against one skipped by Rev. Charles Gordon.

CANDIDATE LEITCH IN 1890,

AND CANDIDATE LEITCH IN 1896.

He Was Riding the Protestant Horse in 1890 in the Anti-Separate School Campaign—To-day He Is Appearing for Votes on the Ground That Mr. Laurier Has Not Gone Far Enough in Meeting the Demand of the Catholics of Manitoba for Separate Schools in That Province.

Corwall, Dec. 11.—(Special).—The following is a copy of a circular printed in the Cornwall Standard office, circulated in the interest of Mr. Leitch in 1890:—

To the independent electors of Stormont: You and your children will long remember the 5th of June, 1890 for good or evil.

For good if you vote for Leitch and your Queen and country.

For evil, if you vote for Mack and Archibald. Rally to the polls, like freemen and help Leitch to burst the shackles which Archbishop Cleary has riveted upon you and resent the slur which Mack's imported hireling hurled at the farmers of the country at the nomination.

Let your watchword be "no surrender." Be freemen! Cast your vote for Leitch on the 5th of June.

God save the Queen.

LAURIER'S BANQUET

Will be an Event Noted in Canadian History.

THE CLUB NATIONAL ACTS.

A Strong Executive Committee Appointed.

The Banquet Will be Attended by all the Federal Ministers and Many Other Politicians.

It is evident that the banquet to be tendered to the Hon. Wilfrid Laurier at the Windsor Hotel on December 30, will be an immense success, if one can judge by the manner with which the announcement was received by the Liberal Club on Thursday night, when Mr. Thomas Cote, president of the Club National, invited the co-operation of its members. The applause which responded to his call was but a weak echo of what is heard throughout the city.

This year is the twenty-fifth anniversary of the foundation of the Club National, the oldest Liberal organization in the Province of Quebec, and it was a good opportunity to commemorate its silver wedding by offering a grand dinner to the silver-tongued orator of Canada, on the morrow of the day that his Government has settled the Manitoba School Question.

In order to give all Liberal clubs in Montreal an occasion to manifest their satisfaction at this settlement, the Club National has deemed it advisable to invite all the members of the Reform organizations, and the citizens generally, to co-operate in this large and important demonstration.

THE CLUB NATIONAL MEETS.

Following up this idea the members of the Club National turned out in large numbers last night and filled their hall in the Monument National—to organize the details of the banquet and appoint committees.

Mr. Thomas Cote, the president of the club occupied the chair, and speeches were made by Messrs. Louis Gouin, J. P. B. Casgrain, G. A. Drouin, C. Piche, Wilfrid Mercier, C. S. Roy, Dr. Gaston Maillet, Achille Dorion and others.

AN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

A general committee was named to help the executive board of the Club National—which is composed of the past presidents and the officers for the current year, as follows:—

Hon. C

By HARMONY.

Madame Albani's support is excellent, particularly Mr. Lempriere Pringle, tenor, baritone, and Miss Beatrice Langley, the violinist. Mr. Pringle's voice is rich and his style sure and dramatic. He is one of the best English exponents of Wagner's music, and displays solidity of style with clear pronunciation and intelligent interpretation. He gave a splendid re-

Steinway House, Hamburg; Member
Rapid Transit Commission; Member
Hayes Monument Committee; Director
Central Postal Directory; Vice-President
German Savings Bank; Vice-President
Queen's County Bank; President, Daimler
Motor Company; Director, Bowery Fire
Building and Property Company of New
Beach; President, Lyon, Potter & Co.
Chicago; President, Bollman Bros. Com-
pany; Chairman, Board of Directors, New
York Liederkranz; Hon. Member, New
Arion Society; Member, The American
Geographical Society; Member, New York
Historical Society; Member, The Royal
Academy of Fine Arts, Berlin; Honorary
Member, Royal St. Cecilia Society, London;
Member, New York Musical Association, Com-
pany of Long Island City; Director, New
York and College Point Ferry Company;
Director, Piano Manufacturers' Association
of New York and vicinity; Director, Ger-
man-American Democratic Association;
President, Abbey, Schoeffel & Gosselin,
New York; Vice-President, New York
N.Y.; Member, Manhattan Club, New
York; Vice-President, New York & Long
Island Railroad Company; Director, Ger-
man-American Sound Money League;
Member, German Club; Director, Astor
Homestead Company; Honorary Member,
New York American Union; Citizen, New
in: Ehrenburger (Hon. Citizen), City of
Seesien.

It will thus be seen that he was one
those workers who form the backbone
artistic, commercial, social progress, and
whose loss always is a severe one to the
community, even one so vast as that of
New York. It shows that the German
man nature is still a limited and valuable
quantity.

York Mr. Damosch will return to the original purposes as a Wagner propagandist. In the other cities, or at least in Boston, Philadelphia, St. Louis, and Pittsburgh, to which have been promised the operating company of singers and instrumentalists of the Metropolitan, the representations are likely to be polyglot, and there will be occasion to discuss the meaning of the term "German Opera," which now stands for a type of performance (i.e., a good ensemble as opposed to one or two soloists in an ensemble), a type of composition (lyric drama as opposed to opera) and opera sung in German. Mr. Damosch has plumed himself for an extremely ambitious flight, and it is equally likely that his season will be highly successful. He has a great deal to do, and it is calculated to encourage the disposition of the people to hear one rather than singers, which he thought observed in the first season, is a question which may be left to others to discuss. To me it is a question of the quality of the music, which has been lacking the distinctiveness which marked those of his first.

The first of Mr. Damosch's singers

An appropriate poem, harmoniously ranged to the melody of our National Anthem, "God Save the Queen."

This patriotic hymn will be rendered by four thousand children of the city, organ accompanied by W. J. B. St. James' Cathedral, St. Catharine Street, New Year's Eve. A handsome engrossed copy of the poem with portrait of Her Majesty will be sent to her as the chorus as a token of love and loyalty. The chorus will be under the leadership of Director Fatscall.

HARMON

GRAND MISSION IN ST. JEAN-BAPTISTE CHAPEL.

The English speaking congregation of the north end of the city is specially invited to attend a grand mission, which will begin next Sunday, at 10 o'clock, mass, on the 13th inst., in St. Jean-Baptiste Church, corner of Rachel and Guinet Streets. This mission will be preached by the eloquent and well-known pulpitor orator, the Rev. Father Kelly, Redemptorist of Brooklyn, N.Y.

BOSTON. MONTREAL. CHICAGO.

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IN WOMAN'S WORLD.

The Jewish Council of Women to Meet.

AN IMPORTANT GATHERING.

Young Folks Work for the Homeopathic Hospital.

An Enjoyable Bazaar at Drummond Hall, Which Will be Continued To-day.

The Montreal section of the Council of Jewish Women will hold a general meeting in the Fraser Institute to-morrow, Sunday evening. The meeting promises to be a most interesting one. No special invitations are issued, but all are heartily welcome.

The Rev. Meldola de Sola and the Rev. Mr. Myers will be present. The President, Mrs. Meldola de Sola, will give an address on the recent convention of Jewish women held in New York.

A good programme of music will also be given, including selections from "Judas Macabaeus" by the Rev. Meldola de Sola and Miss Kirchburg; solo, by Miss Rubenstein; recitative by Mrs. Meldola de Sola assisted by chorus of Mrs. Meldola de Sola, Miss Kirchburg, Miss Saxe, Messrs. Samuel, Kaplan, Kellert and Kirchberg.

A paper on "Philosophy" will also be read by Miss Saxe, followed by a short discussion.

Mrs. Meldola de Sola will sing the Hebrew "Ein Kehlohen," the music of which is composed by the veteran English composer, Charles Kensington Salaman, who is probably the oldest English composer living, and a pupil of Liszt.

A very pretty children's bazaar, in aid of the Montreal Homeopathic Hospital, was held yesterday afternoon and evening in Stanley Hall. Between 50 and 60 children and young ladies, all in pretty, light costumes assisted those in charge of the different tables.

The toy table was in charge of Mrs. Patton, Miss Armstrong and Miss Sinclair.

The paper table, with novelties of all kinds made of paper, was presided over by Mrs. James McDougall, Miss Emily Gould and Miss Grace Staunton.

At the fancy work table are Miss Cochran, Miss Blanche Cobban, and Miss Collins in the household needle costume.

The refreshment table is in charge of Miss Susie Smith, Miss Evans and Miss Bancroft.

The pretty little flower booth is attended by Miss Hilda Rae, Miss Edith Newman, Miss Jane Newman and Miss Kathleen Agnew.

Then there was Aunt Sally, Punch and Judy show, and fancy dances by pupils of Professor Norman. The Misses Ethier danced the Spanish fandango; Miss May Gair a Viennese dance, sailors' hornpipe and Highland fling; little Miss Doris Reinhardt, 6 years of age, a skirt dance, Highland fling and cachucha. All the dances were very pretty and beautifully executed. Mr. F. W. Norman also danced the Jack Tower and Sheen Treves. Music was furnished by Ratto Bros' Orchestra, and a donation for the defendant, contra. Reserved.

THE HOMEOPATHISTS.

Annual Meeting of the Montreal Homeopathic Association—The New Officers.

The annual meeting of the Montreal Homeopathic Association was held at the Homeopathic Hospital on Monday last at 5 o'clock p.m. There were present Messrs. E. J. Barbeau, F. E. Grafton, J. A. Mathewson, James Baylis, C. H. Binks, Samuel Bell, Major R. J. Evans, E. G. O'Connor, Doctors Wanless, Griffith, Harris, A. D. Patton, and H. M. Patton, Mrs. C. H. Binks, E. Von Rappard, Doran, Mathews, and J. T. Shearer, and Misses Moddie and Baylis.

In the absence of the President, Mr. Charles Alexander, Mr. F. E. Grafton took the chair.

Reports of the various organizations working under the charter of the association were presented and read as showing the work of the Hospital Dispensary and College during the past year. The reports were all considered very satisfactory, and were adopted.

Doctors John Wanless, H. M. Patton and A. R. Griffith were appointed as the Board of Examiners for the granting of diplomas for the ensuing year.

The following officers were elected: President, Charles Alexander; Vice-President, F. E. Grafton; Secretary, H. M. Patton, M.D.; Treasurer, E. G. O'Connor; Board of Directors, James Baylis, J. A. Mathewson, Dr. John Wanless, Samuel Bell, Major Evans, W. H. Binks, C. S. DeWitt, C. G. Jones, T. J. Dawson, James A. Ogilvy, J. T. Hagar, Doctors W. G. Nichol, A. R. Griffith, T. S. Nichol, H. M. Patton, W. McFarlane, and A. D. Patton. Mr. J. S. Buchanan was elected Honorary Solicitor and Mr. A. H. Pim, Honorary Auditor for the ensuing year.

The following members of the association were elected governors to the hospital for the period of two years from date: Messrs. A. O. Grafton, J. T. Hagar, H. Thomas, Stewart Munro, R. C. Fisher, E. Von Rappard, and S. C. Matthews, and Messrs. C. H. Binks, A. D. Durnford and A. R. Grafton.

PERSONAL.

Dr. Proudfoot, has left for a visit to New York, where he will take a run through the eye and ear hospitals and return to Montreal about the 21st inst.

Hon. J. Israel Tarte, and Mr. J. N. Greenhills, Q.C., left for Quebec last night by the Grand Trunk.

P. A. Choquette, M.P., for Montmagny, is at the Hall.

Rev. D. J. Fraser, of this city, has declined a call to Knox Church, St. Thomas, Ont.

Archibald Campbell, M.P., for Kent, was in the city yesterday on his way to Boston.

FREE TO BALD HEADS. We will mail on application, free information how to grow hair upon a bald head, stop falling hair and remove scalp diseases. Address, Altemheim Medical Dispensary, Dept. B, Z. Box 779, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The exact height of Joan of Arc has been determined. By mere chance the famous suit of armor presented to the Maid of Orleans by Charles VII., and which would exactly fit a girl of 5 feet 4 inches, has been found in the galleries of a chateau in Aisne, where it was placed many years ago by the celebrated collector of the late Marquis de Courval.

LEGAL REPORT.

Law Courts. Montreal, December 11. COURT OF REVIEW.

Before—Jette, Archibald and White J.J. Depocas vs. Briere. Lafortune, for the defendant, appealed from the judgment of Lynch J., condemning the defendant to pay to the plaintiff the sum of \$381 and costs, in an action for the price of a wagon. The defendant did not deny the purchase of the vehicle in question, but alleged that the plaintiff agreed to let the second cheese season after the date of purchase. This agreement was denied by the plaintiff, and the court of first instance held it not proven, hence the present appeal. Desaulniers for the plaintiff, contra. Reserved.

Major et al. vs. Knickerbocker, and The Montreal Warehousing Co. (Tiers-saisie). McLennan, for the plaintiff, appealed from the judgment of Oumet J., in an action to recover damages in the sum of \$4,000. The plaintiffs allege that on the 15th November, 1894, they contracted with the defendants, to be supplied by the latter with 10,000 barrels of flour, at \$2.25 per barrel. They further allege that the flour was to be of a special brand called "Kobe," but that the defendants ordered them an inferior grade of flour, which the plaintiffs declined to accept on the ground that it was not equal to "Kobe." Flour, it is further alleged, had in the meantime risen in price 40c per barrel, and the plaintiffs seized 900 barrels of flour in the possession of the tiers-saisie. The defendants pleaded that the term "Kobe" originated with the plaintiffs, and was not known to the defendants, until he was asked by the plaintiffs to put a label with that name upon the flour which the defendant manufactured for the plaintiffs, but which the defendant manufactured and sold under the name of "Clear." The principal question to be disposed of by the court is, therefore, whether the flour tendered to the plaintiffs under contract was of a suitable grade. In the court of the defendant, the plaintiffs' action was dismissed with costs.

SUPERIOR COURT. Enquete and Merits. Before—Laguette, J. Bower vs. The Montreal Street Railway Co. On the 14th of December, 1895, plaintiff was proceeding in an easterly direction along Notre Dame Street, in a Scotch cart. Between the Dominion Cotton Mills and the St. Ann's Cotton Factory, he was approaching a car of a sleigh approaching from the opposite direction, to cross the Street Railway track. A car was then approaching, going west, but was, as defendant alleges, at the time of his attempting to so cross, some sixty feet away. Nevertheless, as is alleged, the motorist did not stop the car, but running it at an excessive speed, collided with the cart in which the plaintiff was, he being thrown out and having his hip broken. He now claims \$20,000 damages. Sciotte & Co. for the plaintiff, Abbott for the defendant.

Second Division. Before—Curran, J. Fortin vs. Bisillon. In default of appearance of one of the parties. Case taken en delibere.

Fairman et al. vs. Henry et al. Action to recover rent of an office. MacLaren & Co. for the plaintiff, Archambault & Co. for the defendant. Reserved.

Third Division (Summary). Before—Doherty J. Lariviere vs. Normandin. Action on account. Rainville & Co. for the plaintiff; Jodoin & Co. for the defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT. JUDGMENTS. Hon. Justice Curran.

Bouchard vs. Jeffrey (December 2). Judgment for \$467.25.

Dupont vs. Lacoste (December 11). Judgment maintaining the seizure in the hands of the tiers-saisie.

Therault vs. Brown (December 11). Judgment dismissing the action of plaintiff, with costs.

Brown vs. Desjardins (December 11). Judgment dismissing plaintiff's action with costs.

Hon. Justice Gill.

Longpre et vir vs. Belair et vir (December 11). Request of plaintiffs for contempt par corps granted.

Beauchamp vs. Gauthier (December 11). Judgment for separation of goods.

Dacey vs. The Montreal Water Power Co. (December 9). Judgment granting the petitioner's motion to unite causes.

Sully et al. vs. Robert and J. C. Robert (tiers-saisie) (December 10). Judgment permitting the tiers-saisie to declare, on paying costs.

Day vs. Brault (December 11). Judgment upon motion of the defendant relieving him from foreclosure.

Bremner vs. Hibbard et al (December 10). Judgment ordering security for costs.

Neveu et vir vs. Latour et vir (December 11). Request of the defendants granted, and action declared proscribed with costs.

Pepin vs. Ouellette et vir (December 11). Motion of the defendants for proscription of action granted.

Habibet et al. vs. Guerin (December 11). Judgment for \$720.

Hon. Justice Mathieu.

O'Brien vs. Phelan (December 11). Judgment ordering the defendant to render a summarized account of his administration.

Lighthall vs. Alley (December 11). Motion of the plaintiff for the rejection of pleadings dismissed. Cost to abide result.

Laframboise vs. Latour (December 11). Judgment for \$91, and costs.

Coupeal vs. Lamarre et al (December 11). Motion of the defendant for further particulars dismissed, with costs.

Bourgoin vs. Desaulniers (December 11). Motion of the plaintiff for further particulars dismissed, with costs.

DEFAULT.

Reid et al. vs. The Ottawa & Gatineau Railway Co. (December 9). Judgment for \$12.

Fortier vs. Bailard (December 9). Judgment for \$100.25.

SUIT AGAINST AN INSURANCE CO.

W. H. O'Hearn has sued the Canadian Insurance Company for damages by fire to his furniture, on a policy taken out in that company. The amount claimed is \$200. The writ was served on Mr. Johnson, chief agent of the company, in the Canada Life Building, the new head office of the company, and the company to-day filed an exception to the form on the ground that the company's head office is in its old quarters, Temple Building, and not in the Canada Life. Mr. O'Hearn has sued in forma pauperis, and until this exception to the form is disposed of, the company need not plead to the merits. Messrs. Topp and Duggan for the plaintiff, and Foster, Martin and Girouard for defendants.

GAVE BIRTH TO THREE.

A Ste. Clothilde de Horton Mother of Triplets—All Concerned Are Doing Well.

Arthabaskaville, Que., Dec. 11.—(Special)—On the fourth of December, instant, at Ste. Clothilde de Horton, Madame Eve Desjardis gave birth to three daughters. The mother and children are doing well. The latter have been christened Marguerite, Marie Antoinette and Blanche.

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Woman's Medicines

Miles' (Can.) Vegetable Compound

For all uterine, ovarian and kidney troubles. Price 75c.

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For Leucorrhoea and all vaginal troubles. Price 25c.

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For all Bowel and Liver Troubles. Price 25c.

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Especially prepared and designed to relieve that terrible back-ache, which is incident to uterine, ovarian and kidney troubles. Price 25c.

"Aunt Martha's Cure"

For Rheumatism, swollen joints, sort and tender feet, aching bones and limbs, and all rheumatic troubles. Price 25c.

THE ABOVE LIST COMPRISE THE "A.M.C." REMEDIES. IN THE ENSUING PAGES WE HAVE SOMETHING OF INTEREST FOR EVERY WOMAN. IF YOU ARE DUBIOUS NOW READ IT AT ANOTHER TIME.

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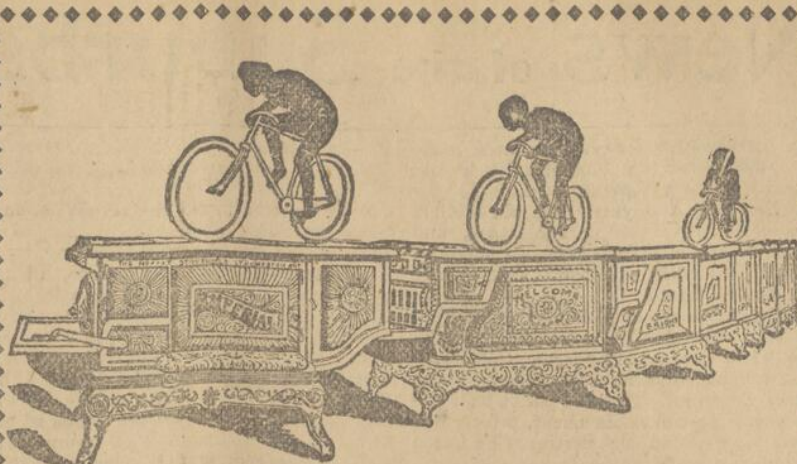
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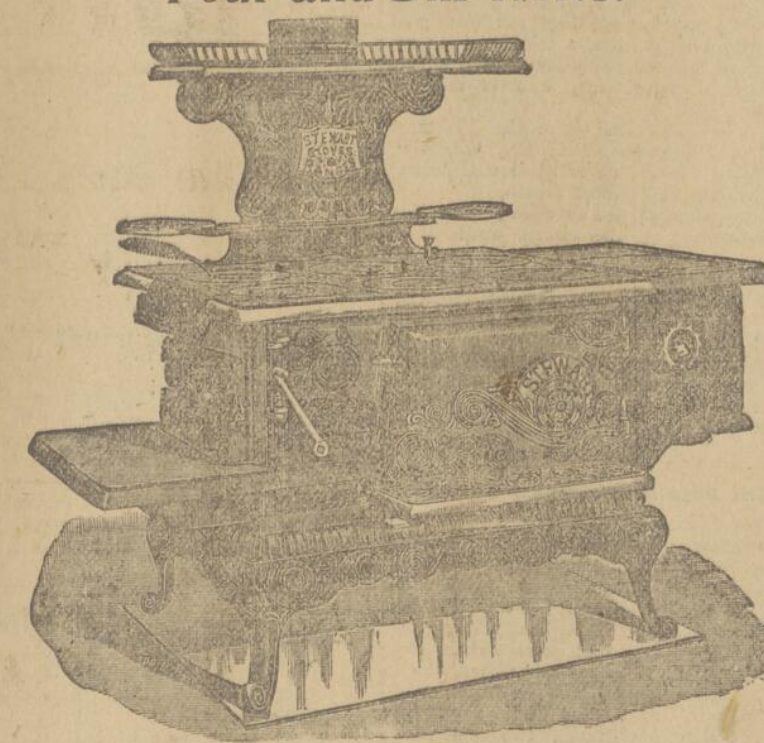
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Twenty-four sizes and styles, with or without hot water reservoir, high shelves or high closets.

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FROM ALL THE WORLD OVER.

IT IS reported from aHyderabad source that, although the Nizam has been the recipient of an invitation from the Queen to visit England next summer, it is very unlikely he will be able to avail himself of the invitation. Owing to the famine in India, and to the fact that a considerable portion of the Nizam's income is derived from land, it is improbable that his exchequer will be able to bear the heavy cost which a European visit necessarily entails. Should the Nizam decide to refuse the Queen's gracious invitation, he will most probably send one of his high court officials to convey to Her Majesty his congratulations, and to represent him at the State functions in honor of the occasion.

Everything in India, where the number of persons in receipt of relief is already 161,100, seems to depend on whether more rain falls within the next few weeks. "Queen's weather" in this country always means sunshine; "Viceroys weather" in India means rain, for we read that rain was falling when Lord Elgin arrived at Bikaner on Saturday, and that this was "regarded as a happy omen by the natives." The officials in India are coping with the task of relief with all their might, but the work will almost be impossible unless relief comes in the shape of rain. It is pleasant to note the appeals which are being made in Russia for funds for the poor Indian peasantry—appeals, too, which are not only made, but being responded to. But we are sorry that the Novoe Vremya should at the same time take occasion to accuse us English of "cant" in denying the existence of a famine. We are not always guiltless of the crime of cant, but really this time we must be allowed the luxury of not having committed any offence.

The little seaside village of St. Jean de Luz, which adjoins the Spanish frontier, has now become recognized as the headquarters of the Carlist party. Notwithstanding the deep-rooted bitterness existing between the Carlists and the Spanish Monarchists, the present troubles in Cuba and the Philippines have had the effect of making the followers of the pretender sink their political opinions in a cordial desire that Spain may be able to extricate herself from her difficulties. Since this clerical element in the north of Spain has become so strong in favor of the Carlists, it is to be hoped that the patriotism displayed by the leaders of the party will spread itself among the lower classes of their followers.

There has been much excitement and consternation at the court of Vienna in consequence of the discovery that the Duc d'Orleans is not qualified for the decoration of the Golden Fleece, which was con-

ferred upon him a few weeks ago by the Emperor Francois Joseph, and if he is to remain a Knight Companion of that "most noble, ancient, and honorable order," the statutes will have to be altered. A new Knight of the Golden Fleece must have had Roman Catholic ancestors on both sides for eight generations, and his pedigree must be without flaw or stain for the same period. It appears, not only that the Regent Orleans married an illegitimate daughter of Louis XIV. (Mdlle. de Moles), but also that the late Duchesse d'Orleans (Princess Helene of Mecklenburg-Schwerin), the mother of the Comte de Paris, was all her life a Protestant, and a member of the Lutheran Church.

It has happened in Europe that individuals have thrown themselves before an advancing train in the hope of recovering substantial damages from the railroad companies. In Japan such an attempt would be futile. The Japanese argue that, since the train cannot get out of the way, men must, and the father of a child killed by an engine was fined heavily for allowing his child to cross the line while a train was approaching. In a like manner the owner of a cow was punished for allowing the bovine to commit suicide by charging an express.

While King George of Greece was staying at the Park Hotel in Wiesbaden a few days ago, he noticed a window-pane upon which his father, the King of Denmark, had cut his name with a diamond. King George took off his own diamond ring and engraved his name below his father's. A few hours afterwards the Czar saw the window and immediately cut his name. Then came the Kaiser, who added his name to those of the three royalties. A British diplomatist and an American millionaire are now striving to outbid each other in order to get possession of the illuminated piece of glass.

PHYSICAL PROWESS OF PAUL KRUGER.

The second article of Poulney Bigelow's series on "White Man's Africa" is devoted to the president of the Transvaal Republic. Mr. Bigelow gives the most vivid personal sketch of the Boer chief that has yet come to our notice. Kruger is described as a sort of composite of Lincoln and Cromwell, with features of striking size and form, yet harmonious. The

most amazing part of the sketch is that in which the physical feats performed by Kruger are narrated. We quote an extract from Mr. Bigelow's article in Harper's Monthly for December:

"Massive oval chin, large flat ears, and strong nose are notable in Kruger. His head, however, is small in proportion; neither deep nor high. His shoulders are rather high, his chest broad and deep; he stands full six feet, and has long legs which help to make us believe the marvels told of his running powers.

"For instance, here is the story I have from an eye-witness, just as he told it: 'It is also a fact that the President could run as fast as a horse. I remember once that he had a dispute with his friend Jacobs, owing to the President stating that he could run as fast as a horse. The result was that the President ran against a horse, with a rider on it, for a length of seven or eight hundred yards, and actually outdressed the horse.' This would seem incredible had I not heard the tale confirmed by Kruger himself, who is most reluctant to speak of his own doings. He must have been about eighteen years old at that time.

"On another occasion he ran a foot-race against the pick of the Kaffir chiefs. There were large prizes of good cattle. It was a long whole day's run across country, past certain well-known landmarks—among others, his own father's house. Young Kruger soon distanced all his pursuers, and when he reached his father's house he was so far ahead that he went in and had some coffee. His father, however, was so angry at him for running across country without his rifle that he very nearly gave his son a flogging. But he made the boy take a light rifle with him when he left to finish his race.

"On sped young Kruger, the Kaffir braves toiling after him as well as they could. They threw away their impediments for their muscles weakened; their path became strewn with shields, spears, clubs, and even the bangles they wore on their legs and arms. But, in spite of it all, Paul Kruger kept far ahead of them; and as the day waned he found himself so completely master of the situation that he commenced to look about for an antelope which he might bring into camp by way of replenishing the larder.

"He saw through the tall grass a patch

of color, which made him think that it belonged to a buck taking his ease. He

aimed and pulled the trigger; but the gun missed fire; and, instead of an antelope, there bounded up a huge lion, who had been disturbed by the sound. The two

feared each other, the lion glaring at Kruger, and he returning that glare by the steady gaze of his fearless eyes. The lion retreated a few steps, and Kruger made many steps forward; and Kruger commenced slowly taking one step backward, followed by a second, and then a third. But the lion followed every move of Kruger, keeping always the same distance. This work was getting to be very wearing, not to say dangerous, particularly so as darkness was coming on and no sign of relief. Slowly and cautiously Kruger prepared his musket for a second shot. He raised, aimed, and pulled the trigger, but again there was only the snap of the cap, and Kruger saw himself face to face with a lion, and no weapon but the stock of a useless rifle. The last snap of the lock had so infuriated the wild beast that he made a spring into the air and landed close to Kruger's feet—so close, indeed, that the earth was thrown up into his face, and he expected to be in the animal's grasp. He raised his gun to deal the animal a blow, but at this the lion retreated, glancing sulkily over his shoulder, until he was about fifty yards away; then, as though by a sudden impulse, the beast broke into a furious gallop and disappeared over the next hill.

Kruger joyfully resumed his race, and, in spite of all that happened, easily carried off the prize from the Kaffir chiefs.

"Kruger had no equal as a runner. He was also famous for his skill with the rifle. Indeed, he would have challenged the best of Buffalo Bill's outfit and given a good account of himself. An old friend of Kruger told me, of his own knowledge, that Kruger was once on horseback and chased by an infuriated buffalo. His horse was a good one, but on this occasion had become rather fatigued, and the buffalo commenced to gain. The unequal chase promised to end disastrously for the horse and its rider, for the buffalo kept gaining, and would soon have his horns in action. Then Kruger performed a feat which his old friend recalled to me with great pride. He turned in his saddle, raised his rifle, took deliberate aim while his own horse

was in full gallop, fired, and the buffalo

fell, shot straight through the forehead.

"But Kruger himself never let one suspect that he has done these things; and to look at him in church one would think that he had been trained for the post of deacon or church-warden.

"Another story, equally strange, was told me by the same friend. It happened on the same day on which the previous adventure occurred. He had been chasing another buffalo, and his horse had brought him close up to his victim. Suddenly the huge beast put his foot into a hole, and fell head over heels into a wallow. Kruger was on top of it in a moment, horse and rider and buffalo rolling pell-mell in the same big puddle. But Kruger was the first to collect his wits. He sprang at the head of the buffalo, seized both of its horns in his hands, and while the beast lay upon its side, twisted its neck so as to force its nose under water; and thus, after a struggle of sheer strength, Kruger killed the buffalo by drowning it. I had heard this story already in Cape Town, but would not believe it until I had the President's corroboration of this extraordinary feat.

"It was a superior horse which Kruger rode in those days, but, like any other excellent animal, looked rather suspiciously at the man who was riding him, and he was not without good reason. Two famous elephant-hunters went out with him once, and arranged that as they had the best dogs, they should ride ahead and turn the elephant's head, while Kruger on his inferior mount should follow along as well as he could.

"When they sighted the first elephant the two well-mounted hunters sprang away and gave valiant chase. At first they heard nothing of Kruger, and thought he had been left far behind. At last the well-known tones were heard calling out, 'Why don't you lead the beast off?' But they were dealing with an uncommonly active elephant, and were having all they could do to hold their own. Again came Kruger's loud call: 'But why don't you lead the beast off?'

"The two forebears redoubled their efforts, but they could not outdistance the ever-increasing appeals of their comrade, whom they had considered as wholly unequal to the task of keeping up with them. But Kruger knew his horse well, and had waited long for this triumph. He now headed the two men, and, as they turned, he said, 'Perhaps I'd better turn the beast,' and then shot dead. He soon had this elephant far away from his former companions and shot him dead. Then, seeing nothing of these two famous hunters, he rode off after more elephants, and when they at last overtook him he had killed five to their nothing.

"Indeed, had Kruger never entered public life, his early years in the hunting field would alone have made him worthy

to be ranked with the heroes of Fenimore Cooper."

Two more exploits are told to illustrate

Kruger's courage and "nerve" that seem still more incredible:

"Kruger was shooting one day when his gun exploded and blew away part of his thumb. The surgeon to whom Kruger finally submitted the case found that the flesh had begun to mortify, and advised amputating the arm half-way up. But Kruger said that he could not afford to lose his arm, for then he would no longer be able to handle his rifle. Then the doctor said that Kruger should at least allow him to cut off his left hand. But even this was too much for Kruger. The surgeon hereupon told Kruger that he would have nothing whatever to do with the case, and left. Kruger then got his jack-knife and sharpened it carefully, so that it became as sharp as a razor. He then laid his thumb upon a stone, and himself cut off its extreme point. But, to his great chagrin, the flesh would not heal at that point, and putrefaction had gone all ready too far. Again he laid his hand upon the stone, and this time carefully cut away all the flesh about and above the second joint of the thumb, and this time the flesh healed and his hand was spared. He now used his index finger as a thumb, and seized small objects between the first two fingers of that hand.

"Dr. Leyds almost capped this anecdote by telling me that while in Lisbon Kruger had a toothache, and paced up and down the room, seeking relief in vain. At last he quietly pulled out his penknife and cut the tooth out of his jaw by patience and persistence. What can such a man know of fear? What can be to him such things as nerves?

"It is gratifying to recall now that of all the stories I have heard about the Transvaal President, not one indicates that he is cruel or vindictive or untruthful. Men of all political opinions unite in acknowledging his courage, his good sense, his honesty, his patience, and a host of other estimable qualities."

RUSSIA THE PEACE-MAKER.

The Russian official press has endorsed Prince Bismarck's latest revelations in a most peculiar manner. France is informed by the Russian papers that Russia will not encourage a breach of the peace for the purpose of giving back to France her lost provinces. The Videmosti, St. Petersburg, thinks that, as there must be victor and vanquished in every struggle, the wisest thing for the defeated is to forget their losses. Other papers point out that France and Germany both have a golden opportunity to become friends as natural friends of the third party, Russia. The Grashdanin asserts that all Europe should take greater interest in colonial affairs, since the boundaries of Europe cannot be changed except at an immense

expenditure. The Gazette, St. Petersburg, says:

"The idea of a war of revenge must be given up by the more Chauvinists of our French friends. Russia has forgotten the harm France did to her in the war of 1871. She has also forgiven the bombardment of Sebastopol. Austria has forgotten the war of 1866, in which Prussia defeated her, and is now the firm ally of Germany. Germany has often suffered defeat at the hands of France, but she has forgiven it. France and Germany must become friends, and the time is auspicious for their better understanding, for the Emperor of Russia is anxious to see the hatchet buried for good between the two great western nations. For the sake of common friend Frenchmen and Germans alike can take a step which their pride alone prevents."

The French papers have taken up the cue, with the exception of a few extreme Chauvinists and the Socialists. The latter oppose a better understanding with Germany on the supposition that the influence of the "Prussian tyrant" would retard the social revolution. The Government organs, notably the Temps, believe that an entente with Germany would be advantageous to the colonies of France. The Temps, although doubting that France is prepared to forget the war of 1870, on the whole agree with Prince Bismarck's organ which says that the continental powers must give Russia a free hand against England.

A contributor to the Chicago Times-Herald says that William K. Hearst, the dashing young editor and proprietor of the New York Journal, has not only scored a big journalistic success, but is making a unique position for himself in the life of New York. This, too, when he has only been a resident a little over a year. Mr. Hearst, in a mid-way, is becoming very much such a figure as that which was cut by John Jay Gould, a quarter of a century ago. Mr. Hearst has recently become a member of the very exclusive Union Club. He also belongs to nearly all the other leading clubs. He is the only editor of any big newspaper who enters actively into the life and gaiety of the city. Reid and Pulitzer, owing to their health, are not much seen by the average citizen, and Mr. Dana is never a man to knock around much, while, as everybody knows, Mr. Bennett lives in Paris, and Mr. Hearst, in a way, has the field all to himself. Editors of leading newspapers are scarce enough to be of public interest, and particularly is this true in the case of Mr. Hearst.

New Yorkers used to have an absolute affection for Mr. Bennett, when he was fondly known as "the young man," and was known by sight by nearly every one in New York. None of the New York editors have occupied such a position since then until Mr. Hearst came to town. He is at least one of the most talked-of men in New York. Aside from the fact that he owns a newspaper and is enormously wealthy, Hearst is an interesting character. He possesses an attractive personality, but with all this he is as modest as a woman. It seems rather a pity that such an excellent young man as is here described should be bending his energies to the furtherance of so unwholesome a cause as that of the New York Journal. He is fighting the New York World for the position and emoluments of the organ of the gutter, and it is said of him that he is at least so clean a man that he must lose.

REV. E. C. Evans, of Emmanuel Congregational Church on Sunday last, delivered another of his series of sermons to young men. His subject was "The Young Man in Politics," and his treatment of the important topic was so able and interesting that The Herald does not hesitate to lay it before its readers in full without endorsing the views which are expressed in it upon one or two points of contemporary politics. We yet regard it as worthy the attempt of all men interested in the affairs of the nation—and that should include everybody.

He chose his text from appropriate verses: 1 Samuel viii., 3; 1 John ii., 14; 1 Cor. x., 31, and he said: Among men there are three institutions of Divine appointment, the family, the Church, and the State; and upon these the entire social fabric rests. It is impossible to single out one of these, and declare with regard to it "This is the most important of all; if I attend to it I can afford to neglect the others." One man might be inclined to say, "My whole concern is for the family. My duty begins and ends there. If the functions of the family were universally discharged, the Church and the State could be trusted to take care of themselves." Another might be disposed to magnify the importance of the Church, and to imagine that in some mysterious way God would reward devotion to religious duties by warding off the evils otherwise consequent upon the ignorance of duties to the family and the State. And a third might insist on the paramount importance of the State as the guardian of the rights of the family and the churches. Each of these positions is a mistaken one.

Man is designated by different names according as he is viewed in relation to one or another of these institutions. In relation to the family he is the husband; that is the band which holds the house or family together. In relation to the Church he is the Christian, the student, and imitator of Christ. In relation to the State he is the citizen, concerned in the enactment and enforcement of law and in the promotion of the ends for which the State exists. A man can be fairly good in one of these relations while indifferent to the claims of the others; but he cannot be the best possible in one without being as good as he can in all. The perfect man physically is he who systematically exercises and develops all his powers, and the perfect man socially is he who endeavors to meet all the legitimate demands of the family, the Church and the State. The husband is a better husband for being a good Christian, and he is a better citizen for being both. The man who has the highest well-being of his family at heart will be careful to give them the comfort and guidance of Christianity, and to secure for them the largest measure of civil liberty, safety and protection. The man who really loves his Church will be anxious to exemplify its

value in the home and to extend its beneficent influence throughout the community at large. The man who is a genuine and intelligent patriot will not fail to see that the deepest root of good citizenship is in the family and that the Church as the fosterer of all the virtues is indispensable to the promotion of sturdy loyalty to the State.

It will be seen at once, therefore, that no earnest, broad-minded young man can be indifferent to the claims of his country upon his thought and service. Next to his affection for his mother should be his devotion to his country.

Love of country is an instinct so spontaneous and a duty so fundamental as to be independent of the character of the country. Stephen Decatur's words have the true ring, "Our country, may she always be in the right; right or wrong. If she is right to keep her so. If she is wrong to make her right." "England, with all thy faults I love thee still."

We may have profound admiration for several countries; we can truly love but one. When this love exists it can adopt as its own words the words of the great poet:

"I do love
My country's good with a response more
More holy and profound than my own
Life."

The greatest American diplomat and the greatest Canadian statesman expressed themselves on this matter in words almost identical. Said Daniel Webster: "I was born an American; I live an American; I die an American." And said Sir John A. Macdonald: "A British subject I have lived; a British subject I shall die." And you may depend upon it that those sentiments, so publicly and forcibly put, are more than anything else the key to their characters and careers.

very strong, Canada has, little by little, through patient and persistent agitation and effort, secured all the advantages and escaped many of the disadvantages of separation. The chain which connects her historically with the great nation, for fifteen centuries, has been trained by the providence of God for the solution and illustration of the great problems of human liberty, is unbroken. The bond which unites her to and makes her an integral part of the great empire, which, to-day, through the consciousness of the enthusiastic loyalty of all her children in every quarter of the globe, in spite of her isolation, is not only the Queen of the Oceans, but the Empress of the world, is unsevered. The Canadian, as a citizen of the most marvelous world-empire in the annals of time, his reason to be proud of the past, to be pleased with the present, and to have faith in the future. The scheme of government under which he lives is republican in every thing but in name. The real rulership of the Dominion is in the hands of the people. The Governor-General of Canada and the Lieutenant-Governors of the several Provinces are largely figure-heads, extended with the enforcement of the law. The Federal and Provincial Premiers, who are the real rulers, receive their mandate and authority from the people, to whom they must render strict account for all their deeds. The makers of our laws are elected by the people, whose will they are expected to crystallize into legal enactments. In the last issue all the details of our governmental system are connected with the individual citizen. In more senses than one, ours is a representative Government. It is so not only because it is in the hands of men chosen by the people to be their representatives; but also because they reflect the average Canadian in character and intelligence, in ambitions and aims.

In this fact is involved the duty of every loyal citizen to take a practical interest in public affairs. He is a part of the concern and he is personally responsible for the conduct of public business. It will be generally admitted that a democracy is the highest form of human government. It is also the most difficult and perilous. For this reason most attempts at republicanism in government have come short of permanent success. With the exception of the United States, the American republics oscillate between dictatorships and mob rule. In Athens, in Rome, in Georgia, in England, in the Netherlands, democracy proved a failure. The attempt to establish a republic in Spain during the present generation have been mid-summer's night dreams. The French, a century ago, had the highest ideal of government, had clear convictions of the rights of man, had the example of the American colonies to encourage them, and yet the first French Republic was a Jonah's gourd; the Republic of 1848 was a castle in the air; and the third Republic, with its more than 30 cabinets in 25 years, can hardly be called an assured success.

find a few good men in whose hands national affairs will be measurably secure. In a limited monarchy, the king can have men for his advisers, but the best men for a democracy, it is practically a government by everybody, and, because of the proverbial difficulty to get everybody to respond to the calls of duty, it is a constant peril of running against the rocks. In an ideal democracy the citizens must be ideal men—men of intelligence, honor and conscientiousness. In the real democracy only a few are at once intelligent, honorable and conscientious.

The young man as a citizen needs, first of all, to realize his own personal relation to the well-being and prosperity of his country. He cannot be truly patriotic without this. He is a debtor to the State for the liberty, the opportunity and the protection which he enjoys. The only way he can hope to discharge this debt is by manfully meeting his civil obligations. Every man—old or young—who conscientiously aims to make himself an honorable citizen by a practical and personal attention to the affairs of State is doing something to elevate the standard of citizenship throughout the country. And every man who habitually neglects his political duties is ungrateful, unmanly, unpatriotic and a traitor in disguise.

The young man who would be a good citizen needs, in the second place, to believe in his country; needs to be proud of its achievements; needs to glory in its misdeeds. It is a mistake to think that an essential element in patriotism is distrust and disparagement of one's country. In any country under the sun it was easy to discover grievous wrongs and grave abuses. The disposition to look for the good in things evil is the essence of optimism and no man can be a helpful patriot who is not optimistic. Next to believing in himself, the young man must believe in his country. If he cannot do that let him find a country in which he can believe, and let him convey himself thither.

Now, what are some of the indispensable conditions of good citizenship? Let-Intelligence—One reason why the Spanish American Republics have popular governments in everything but in reality is the mediocrity and ignorance of the mass of the people. To attempt to found a democratic government on popular ignorance is to build a castle on the sand. To give the franchise to men who can neither read nor write is to put a premium on demagoguism, chicanery and fraud. The greatest mistake ever deliberately perpetrated by the people of the United States was the indiscriminate enfranchisement of the negroes. The presence of a large, ignorant, illiterate vote in any community offers a rich field for those whose highest political ideal is the successful manipulation of the ballot. Nothing is more imperative for the young man in politics to understand than the fact that the unintelligent

voter and a pure democracy are incompatible. Both cannot permanently stand.

Right here is the crux of the Manitoba school question. The reason for the existence of such a question is not hostility to the Roman Catholic church or to any denominational schools as such; but the conviction, justified by experience, that the education imparted in the separate schools is inferior in quality and range to that of the public schools, and inadequate as a preparation for the strenuous demands of business and political life. It would seem to an outsider that, to an intelligent Canadian who was disposed to put patriotism above politics, there could be but one solution of the question, and that the compromise agreed upon between the Federal and Provincial Governments. The one thing which the Greenway Government insists upon is a uniform standard for all provincial schools, and it is the one thing above all others which will place the next generation, irrespective of race or religion, on a plane of absolute equality in the realities of life, and which will make priestly interference in politics a thing of the past. What if, in some sense, that is lying in the face of the Act of Federation? Every step in the history of human advancement has been made at the expense of precedent, traditions and legal enactments. Man is greater than his law, and wherever any law stands between him and his highest well-being it is time for that law to be set aside! Too much emphasis cannot be laid on the fact that in a democratic country like Canada it is the duty of the State in its self-protection to insist upon a high and uniform educational standard all over the country.

Intelligence is indispensable to good citizenship. The right to vote is by no means an inborn, inalienable right, no more than the right to drive an engine is such a right. The right to the franchise should be given to those who are qualified to exercise it. I have a very definite conviction that it is prejudicial to the highest interests of society to put the ballot in the hands of men who are utterly ignorant of the history and genius of their people as well as the organs of law upon which the whole machinery of government rests. The right to vote carries with it the duty of making a thorough study, so far as time and circumstances permit, of the general science of government, of the conditions of national prosperity and youth, of the causes of national stagnation and decline, of the crucial epochs in the life of a nation, of the great questions which have been raised and settled in the past, and of the serious problems which are pressing for solution in the near future.

A grave responsibility rests upon the young men of the country in connection with this matter. Already the balance of power is in their hands. Very soon the power will be formally theirs. Let them then cherish a high estimate of the duties and privileges of citizenship. Let them have an exalted idea of the value and dignity of the elective franchise. Let them realize that the safety and prosperity of the country do not depend so much

upon numbers and wealth and natural resources as upon the intelligence and virtue of the average citizen.

The second indispensable condition to good citizenship is the application of sound business principles to political affairs. This must involve the nomination of only the best men for office. The best man is the one best qualified, both as to intellectual endowments and moral principles. No matter what qualities a man has, if he has neither conviction nor courage, he is not fit even for a "town-crier." A man may have served his party well—he may even have served his country well—but, lacking other qualifications, he is not the man to represent the best public sentiment of the community in a legislative capacity.

A man who seeks and wins a place of honor and responsibility, whose functions he is not qualified to discharge is guilty of a serious crime against the State, and the men who, by their votes, put him there are participes criminis. It is not a crime to be ignorant of medical science; but if a man thus ignorant manages by hook or crook to secure a medical diploma and acts as a practitioner, he is a high-handed knave and deserves to be hanged out of the country. It is not a crime to be ignorant of engineering, but if a man thus ignorant should secure the position of a first engineer on a trans-Atlantic liner, then when a storm arises, a thousand lives are almost sure to be lost through his blood is on his garments. We all recognize the need of a high degree of skill and fitness for the doctor and the engineer, and we protect the public against the incompetents by stringent legal enactments; and yet we never think of defining the qualities necessary to fit one to practice on the body politic or to engineer the ship of State over the stormy seas and the shifting sands of national perils and opportunities.

In choosing a member of the City Council or a member of Parliament, the question should not be, who is the convenient man; but, who is the competent man. Not who has served his party best; but who can serve his country best. Not who has the most cash; but who has the most brains and the noblest character. You may say, "That is not practical politics," and I will answer, "All the worse for your practical politics." I am not speaking of things as they are, but as they ought to be and as the young man before me should strive to make them. A principle that is unsafe in business is equally unsafe in politics. A business man chooses a book-keeper or confidential clerk on the score of competence and character, and nothing else. His religious views, his political sympathies, do not figure in the problem at all. The man who would hire an incompetent clerk, simply because he belonged to the same political party with himself, would be a veritable fool, and yet that is precisely what most men do when they enter the arena of politics. They would vote for the Prince of Demons himself if he happened to be the nominee of their party.

that only the best men shall be put up to claim their support—men with clean-cut political views and convictions; men with clean records in character and in business; men who would scorn to make or take a bribe; men who, like Caesar's wife, are, in every respect, above suspicion.

Then, as to conscientiousness. It is to be feared that conscience plays only an inconspicuous part in civil affairs. This arises from failure to appreciate the fact that civil duties are just as sacred as any other duties, and that to neglect them is just as sinful as to neglect the Throne of Grace. There is a very general lack of a sense of political responsibility on the part of those who vote. A large proportion of the most successful business and professional men in Canada and in the United States habitually neglect their duty as citizens, with the single exception of casting their vote for the party ticket. Take the people at large and they are unmistakably in favor of honesty in the management of civic affairs, and yet the government of most American and Canadian cities is proverbially corrupt. And why? Because the so-called best citizens are so absorbed in their own business that they have no time to give to politics. The result is that they have to pay very dearly for their neglect, not only in over taxation, but in the general lowering of political standards.

The political salvation of our country depends upon the mass of conscientiousness with which our best citizens will discharge their political duties. Not at the polls where the political stream discharges its voters into the sea; but at the very foundation where it takes its rise, where candidates are selected and nominated for office.

Whenever in any community the intelligence, the business and the conscience of the best citizens are aroused, there is sure to be a political reformation. Whenever, again, the intelligence, the business and the conscience of the community relapse into inactivity and apathy, a reaction inevitably sets in, and the scum once more rises to the surface.

Conscientiousness in civil affairs is the greatest desideratum of the day. A due sense of the responsibility inseparable from citizenship is the imperative need of the hour. To refuse to discharge intelligently, manfully, conscientiously the duties of a citizen—to leave the city and the country to the heartless mercy of the professional politicians—is nothing short of treason. It is treason against the country, which has a first claim upon our grateful service; treason against ourselves, for the sake of the well-being of the citizen is interlinked with that of the State; treason against God, for He is the real head of the State and the curse of Meroz rests upon those who come not to the help of the Lord against the mighty! Young men, if your heads are level and your hearts are true, are you proud of your country. You are proud that you are at once citizens of the British Empire and of the Canadian Dominion. Yours is a noble heritage. Will you here and now solemnly promise to make yourselves worthy of it? Will you place a high value on Canadian citizenship? Will you resolve to add new luster to its crown? What Canada is to-day is what others have made it. What Canada shall be to-morrow is what you will make it. Will you be satisfied with Canada as it is, or will you carry into the arena of civil life such a high ideal and manly purpose as will hasten the day when this "Canada of ours" shall be the pride of all her citizens and the admiration of all the nations of the earth.

THE YOUNG MAN'S PLACE IN POLITICS.

A Sermon by Rev. E. C. Evans.

