MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS,

COMMERCIAL REVIEW AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

FORTY-FIFTH YEAR.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1890.

MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS, $1.00 Post-Paid: 5c a Copy.

SUMMARY.

Prof. Billroth declares the use of Koch's lymph has produced a marked effect in cases of leprosy.

It Took eleven bullets to kill the insane elephant "Chief," at the Zoological Garden, Cincinnati.

The 29th annual International Y. M. C. A. convention is to be held in Kansas City from May 6th to 10th.

The French Customs Committee has adopted the Government's proposal to impose a duty of fifty francs on grain.

Thousands of miners have been thrown out of work in Pennsylvania, owing to the depression in the coal trade.

Bullion to the amount of £350,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England on Wednesday for shipment to America.

A Dense Fog prevails on the North German coast and the English mails due yesterday have not yet arrived in Berlin.

The Swiss National Council has agreed to grant application from other countries for the extradition of persons charged with political offences.

The Resolution for the removal of General Grant's body from Riverside, N.Y., to Arlington, near Washington, has been defeated in the United States Senate.

Bishop Tucker, who left Zanzibar in July last in a caravan, under command of Mr. Stokes, bound for Unamwezi, south of Victoria Nyanza, arrived at Usameri Oct. 24.

While the Irish Nationalists are divided it appears probable that neither Mr. Parnell nor Mr. McCarthy will be able to draw the funds belonging to the party deposited in Paris.

The Pittsburg *Dispatch* says the Oliver Iron and Steel mills will be closed for an indefinite time. No explanation is given and the excitement is great, as the mills employed 3,000 men.

The Paris *Figaro* says Princess Marie, eldest daughter of the Duke of Edinburgh, has been betrothed to Prince Ferdinand, son of Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern and heir to the Roumanian throne.

It is Believed in Cairo that Osman Digna is serving grain and ammunition from Djedha and other ports in exchange for slaves. One meal will buy a slave in the interior, where a famine prevails.

The Bill for the defence of the island of Heligoland has passed its third reading in the Reichstag at Berlin. The Socialist members opposed the measure. The bill will be enforced forthwith.

The London *Standard's* Berlin correspondent says advices have been received from Buenos Ayres that the Argentine Government is prepared to accept a financial proposal from a London syndicate.

In Consequence of the increase of taxes on property held by religious bodies, recently decided upon by the French Chamber of Deputies, the Sisters of Charity have resolved to remove to London.

The Man who shot and killed a bride and bridegroom, in France, after the wedding procession had left the church, subsequently committed suicide. The murderer was a rejected suitor for the lady's hand.

Three Tramps entered a barn at Brimfield, Ill., and sought shelter in the hay loft. They smoked before going to sleep, and, it is supposed, dropped a spark in the hay. The barn, its contents and the tramps were burned.

The Bessemer Rolling Mill Co., at Birmingham, Ala., has failed. The cause was the loss of $40,000 due to the company by the United States Rolling Stock Co., which recently failed. The mill will be kept running.

Much havoc has been wrought by storms on the southern coasts of Europe, especially around Sardinia, where 11 persons are known to have been killed and 50 injured. Many vessels were wrecked and a number of houses shattered.

It is Reported that the O'Shea probate suit has been settled by Mrs. O'Shea surrendering $100,000 to the other litigants. A member of Parliament states that the divorce suit could have been settled for £40,000, but Mrs. O'Shea desired the divorce.

The French Government intends to construct an entrenched camp at Toul, Department of Meurthe, on the railway from Paris to Strasburg. The defence of the camp will be such that it will be capable of resisting a strong German artillery force.

The inhabitants of Bermuda are very much dissatisfied with the notification from the Imperial Government that aliens, even though naturalized, will not be allowed to hold real estate in Bermuda as the small colony is to such an extent a military fortress.

The Will of the late New York millionnaire banker, August Belmont, leaves his estate variously estimated at from $6,000,000 to $10,000,000 to his relatives, with small bequests for employees and $150,000 for his partner, Mr. W. Luttgen. He leaves nothing for charity.

The Holy Synod of the Greek Church has ordered prayers to be offered up in all the churches throughout Russia in thanksgiving for the Czar's escape from the plot recently discovered against his life. The suddenness with which the Czar removed from Gatschina to the winter palace has given rise to rumors that he feared another attempt on his life, and thought the winter place the safest place.

CANADIAN.

A Winnipeg Rumor says that Mr. Erastus Wiman is to be nominated for the Dominion Parliament.

Commutation has been refused in the case of Shumah, the Indian sentenced to be executed for murder at New Westminster, B.C.

D. Kenealy, of Calabogie, Ont, accidentally shot himself through the head while hunting. He was found by his brothers lying dead.

The Verdict in the St. John, N.B., boiler explosion case, is that the boilers exploded through lack of water and from being overheated.

A Herring Cove, N.S., boy found a package containing $4,000 in Halifax. His father returned the money to the owner, who gave $5 reward.

The Law will take its course in the case of Day, the wife murderer, sentenced to be hanged at Welland, next Thursday, for throwing his wife into the Niagara rapids.

Dr. Ahrens, Liberal member-elect for North Perth in the Provincial Legislature, has thrown up his seat in the Election Court. This makes two Liberal members unseated, and no Conservative as yet.

Bishop Cameron, of Antigonish, has issued a circular insisting upon the total abstinence of his priests, instructing them to form parish temperance societies and urging members to sign the pledge.

A Foxboro, Ont., young man named King imagines that he sees a female ghost. He was found unconscious on the roadside the other night and declared when he recovered that he had been assaulted by the phantom.

At the Nomination on Thursday, December 11th, in South Victoria, Mr. Tupper, Minister of Marine, was the chief Conservative speaker He made a fierce attack on Sir Richard Cartwright. The contest bids fair to be a very close one.

The Midland Millers' Association, of Ontario, charge the C. P. R. with giving Winnipeg millers a preferential freight rate equal to ten cents per bushel. They recommend the appointment of a central wheat buyer by the Dominion Association, and efforts to open up the export of cheap, strong flour to London.

PATRIOTISM VS. PARNELLISM,

AND THE BATTLE SCENE IS KILKENNY.

PARNELL SUPPRESSES "UNITED IRELAND"—HE MEETS WITH A GREAT POPULAR RECEPTION IN IRELAND, BUT—IS HIS STRENGTH NOT WANING ALREADY?

It was the "Justinians," as the anti-Parnellites have in a manner dubbed themselves, who forced the fighting in the House of Commons during the session of the 8th inst., the first meeting of Parliament after the split in the Irish party. Mr. Healy led the attack on a Governmental measure, and even Mr. Parnell supported one of his motions. Mr. McCarthy gave notice of motion as a party leader, and Mr. Deasy, the newly-elected whip, asked for the issuing of writs for Kilkenny. The Parnellites sat in the rear benches, and Mr. Parnell smiled sardonically. The next morning he started for Ireland, as did all the Irish leaders, and the scene of the contest which Mr. Parnell has waged against the majotity of the Irish party in Parliament was transferred from Westminster to Ireland. Mr. Parnell's reception in Ireland was such as is given to a popular hero who has won a victory for his country. The crowd was large and it was enthusiastic. It took the horses from the carriage, pulled Mr. Parnell to his lodgings, thronged the Rotunda in Dublin, and an overflow meeting cheered the "uncrowned king" to the echo. It also, or rather a small section of it did, knocked Mr. Healy's hat over his eyes, and made matters very unpleasant for him. Mr. Parnell's speech was a masterpiece of malignity. He personally abused Mr. Gladstone and the majority of his party in a very offensive manner, but apparently with the entire approval of his audience.

"UNITED IRELAND."

The utterly desperate character of the campaign Mr. Parnell has begun in Ireland was well illustrated by the nature of the first important action which he took after he landed on Irish soil. One of the most influential papers in Ireland is *United Ireland*, Mr. William O'Brien's weekly. It is the only one of the Nationalist organs not in the control of Mr. Parnell, and which had not declared in that gentleman's favor. It became known that *United Ireland* was about to appear with a strong anti-Parnell leader and Mr. Parnell, with an under-sheriff and a strong following, made an attack upon the office, captured it, destroyed the obnoxious matter, sent away the editor, and established one of his own in his place. This he did without a shadow of legal right, for although a stockholder, he is not an owner, and he had taken no legal action. The Justinians gathered in force, recaptured the office and again proceeded to bring out an anti-Parnell issue of the journal. Mr. Parnell again led his heelers to the attack, and was again successful, breaking in the door with his own hands. The anti-Parnellites then proceeded to get out their issue of *United Ireland* from the office of the *Nation*, and succeeded in doing so, although Mr. Parnell procured an injunction to prevent them from doing so. Even then, however, the tactics of the uncrowned king were not exhausted. A waggon load of this issue on its way to the mails, was seized by masked men and thrown into the Liffey. Then came a curious scene, a great number of men and boys went into the wreckage business, fished out the sodden papers and found a ready sale for them among those who wished a copy as a relic o this troublous time.

KILKENNY.

It is, however, not in Dublin or the courts that the first great conflict between the Home Rule party and Mr. Parnell is to take place, but in the constituency of Kilkenny. Before the great schism Mr. Parnell had nominated Sir John Pope Hennessey as the Home Rule candidate for this constituency and this gentleman elected to cast in his lot with the Justinians, not with Mr. Parnell, who first selected Mr. Roche O'Brien the writer as his candidate, then threw him over for one Kelly, and he in turn for one Vincent Scully, a wealthy Tipperary landowner, who gives one-tenth of his income to the cause. The Justinians wasted none of their powder either in Dublin or in Cork, whither Mr. Parnell went as soon as he had satisfactorily smashed *United Ireland's* door, but have thrown all their strength into Kilkenny.

A PATRIOTIC MANIFESTO.

The manifesto which the newly-elected Council of Justinians have prepared, which has been signed by forty-seven Irish members, has been issued. In it they say:—

> Feeling bound to protect our country's cause at whatever personal sacrifice, we found ourselves under the sad necessity of terminating Mr Parnell's leadership. It would have been easier to have left him undisturbed, but such a course would have left every man of us a traitor to his country. Mr. Parnell, disregarding our appeals to remember the country, evinced an ill-judged determination to maintain his untenable position, thus threatening to plunge Ireland into a conflict which may overwhelm her and cause her present fair prospects to disappear forever. It is the duty of Irishmen now, irrespective of all consideration of feelings, either for Mr. Parnell or those differing from him, to adopt a course that will tend to save Ireland from destruction.

CHARGES AGAINST MR. PARNELL.

They enumerate the charges against Mr. Parnell as follows:

1. He speaks as if he were the injured party, whereas he alone is responsible for the present deplorable situation.
2. He pledged himself to repel the charges in connection with the O'Shea case, but when the time came to do this he remained silent.
3. He does not hesitate to renounce and denounce the multitudes of English friends of liberty as English wolves.
4. But the English wolves and the Irish Bishops express the same opinion of Mr. Parnell and he cannot mend matters by calling nicknames.
5. The reminder of the re-election was the most ungenerous taunt ever uttered. The effort to sustain Mr. Parnell without playing Ireland false is made a cause of attack, whereas it ought to be a vindication.

THE FINAL QUESTION.

> He (Parnell) must be aware that his personality obstructs efforts for freedom and leaves Ireland with nothing for many years but the abominable system imposed by the present Government. If he is re-elected the Tory Government will resume coercion, receive a new lease and the struggle for Home Rule be lost to the living generation. The final question which rests with the Irish nation is, "Lose all for Mr. Parnell or win all without him." Home Rule with Gladstone is safe.

MR. GLADSTONE'S COURSE.

The signers say they refuse to abandon Mr. Gladstone for Mr. Parnell, or to insist upon the Liberal leader revealing his plans which, they say, would be foolishly to give advantageous opportunities to Ireland's foes. The signers refuse to believe that Mr. Gladstone desired to dictate. He was bound to publish his conviction that the retention of Mr. Parnell in the leadership of the Irish party would wreck Home Rule. Why should a man of 81 waste the brief remnant of his life in a struggle doomed to failure? The signers offered Mr. Parnell an opportunity of temporary retirement, with a view to his eventual reinstatement, but it never gave the faintest chance of a settlement. His manifesto was an appeal to the hatreds between the peoples of Great Britain and Ireland, and makes it impossible for him hereafter to co-operate with the Liberal party.

CONCLUSION.

The manifesto concludes:

> Fellow Countrymen:—The issue we submit to you is one upon which the fortunes of our country must depend. May God defend the right.

THE TONE OF IRELAND.

That Mr. Parnell has been received by hundreds and thousands of Irishmen with tremendous enthusiasm is true, but it is as yet impossible to tell whether this popular ebulition of feeling has a firm basis or not. The full power of the church is being used against him as it has not been used in Irish politics for years, and the priests are preaching against him with as much enthusiasm as the anti-Parnellites are attacking him with as a politician. In Cork, his own constituency, he did not address a public meeting, but only abused the Justinians before a few personal friends, and he has been challenged to hold such a meeting. At Mallow, the birthplace of Mr. William O'Brien, a crowd collected of so threatening a character that it was feared Mr. Parnell's carriage would be forced, and he tore down the hat rack to defend himself. The result in Kilkenny, where a Tory candidate in the shape of a young Cambridge graduate has appeared, will probably tell the tale.

TRIUMPHAL PROCESSION AND GREAT MASS MEETING

Dublin, Dec. 10.—At seven o'clock this evening Mr. Parnell went to the Mansion House, where the procession was to form. The crowd was enormous, and the people were tightly packed and wedged together. After nearly an hour spent in forming the procession a start was made amid the crash of a score of brass bands and the waving of torches. Mr. Parnell rode in the Lord Mayor's carriage at the head of the line. Just as the procession started a score of enthusiastic men unharnessed the horses and took their places, dragging the carriage in triumph the whole way to the Rotunda. Mr. Parnell received an ovation all along the route.

IN THE ROTUNDA.

The hall had been packed almost to suffocation for an hour previous to the arrival of the procession. When Mr. Parnell got inside he found it impossible to reach the platform in any way other than on the shoulders of the crowd. The cheering was kept up for several minutes, during which Messrs. Kenny and Campbell, the two Redmonds, and others forced their way to the platform. When the tumult had subsided the Lord Mayor was installed in the chair, and a vote of confidence in Mr. Parnell was passed amid great enthusiasm.

MR. PARNELL'S SPEECH.

Mr. Parnell was greeted with cheering when he arose to speak. He accused the McCarthyites with treachery, and asked, "Who made this crisis?"

This elicited cries of "Healy," "Sexton," "Old Gladstone, the hypocrite."

Mr. Parnell said that if Mr. Gladstone, instead of waiting nine days after the verdict, had whispered to him that his retirement was necessary, he would have saved his comrades from the position in which they had placed themselves. He referred cynically to Mr. Gladstone's talk of resigning.

IRISH RESOLUTIONS.

This is a summary of Irish opinion as expressed by resolutions:—

Boards of Town Commissioners—For Mr. Parnell, 15; against him, 80.
Boards of Poor Law Guardians—For, 18; against, 3.
National League branches and Registration societies—For, 78; against, 72.
Trade and labor societies—For, 14; against, 0.
Other organized bodies—For, 50; against, 5.
Public meetings—For, 31; against, 25.

FIERCE ATTACK ON SIR JOHN POPE HENNESSY

Kilkenny, Dec. 14.—At the mass meeting in the interest of Mr. Scully, the Parnellite candidate, held here yesterday, Mr. Parnell made an address. He warned the electors not to trust Sir John Pope Hennessy. Sir John, he said, came before them with a record that well qualified him to be a leader in a party of renegades, there being no party to which he had not belonged save the Irish party. Mr. Parnell recalled the whole life of the opposition candidate and concluded as follows: "The electors must ask him whether he intends to go to Parliament as the place-hunter he has always been or as an Independent Nationalist. If the reply is ambiguous, away with this dishonest, time-serving politician." He brought his speech to an abrupt close. He was completely exhausted and entirely unable to make a further effort.

CHANGES HIS PLANS.

Mr. Parnell's voice is extremely hoarse. The reporters are intensely annoyed by the mysterious changes he makes in his plans. He has now abandoned his proposed visit to Limerick, and will remain in Kilkenny until the election takes place. He has come to this decision notwithstanding everything has been arranged for the visit. Placards announcing his coming have been posted in Waterford and Limerick, and his agents in those places have appealed to him to keep his promise, but he insists upon remaining here until the election.

MR. DAVITT'S WELCOME.

There was a race between the opposing parties to catch the electors at Freshford. Mr. Davitt and Sir John Pope Hennessy reached that place just before the celebration of mass, although they were not expected until two o'clock. The priest, however, decided that the mass could wait, and messengers were despatched to beat up the people. Forty-five minutes saw a crowd collected in the market place, headed by Father Shortall. At the same moment the band of Parnellites arrived, headed by Father O'Shea, a suspended priest. The Parnellites, however, joined with the anti-Parnellites in the meeting, shouting to Mr. Davitt, "You're welcome." Mr. Davitt, after asking for a fair hearing, said:—"You know I never sought any man's favor. I have ever been faithful to Ireland. I never hesitated to sacrifice myself for the cause." Cries of "You are right, Davitt; we honor you for it," came in a roar of applause from the whole concourse, the Parnellites evidently desiring to see fair play.

CHARACTERISTIC IRISH SCENE.

Father O'Shea, becoming impatient, exclaimed, "I must stop you, Mr. Davitt." The latter, amid good-humored laughter, then said he appealed to Father O'Shea, as a chivalrous Irishman, to let him go on. Father O'Shea was mollified and said he would allow Mr. Davitt to continue. But after Mr. Davitt had uttered a few words in condemnation of Mr. Parnell, Father O'Shea lost his self-control, and continued to indulge in bursts of dissent and indignation, occasionally subsiding into a dogged silence when Mr. Davitt scored a point. Upon a second appeal being made by Mr. Davitt, Father O'Shea said, "My friends, let us hear Mr. Davitt. I don't agree with him, but I respect him from the bottom of my heart." The whole scene was characteristic of the impulsive Irish race. There was no disorder, and after the speech-making was ended the whole crowd filed quietly into the church, where mass was celebrated.

MR. HEALY'S STARTLING SPEECH.

Messrs. Healy, Kenny, Tanner and Davitt to-day addressed meetings in support of Sir John Pope Hennessy. Mr. Healy declared that if Mr. Parnell was allowed to retain the leadership he would stump Ireland with a new banner made of Mrs. O'Shea's petticoats. Mr. Parnell, he said, put Captain O'Shea in Parliament, the price paid being the honor of Mr. O'Shea's wife. Mr. Healy said Mr. Parnell wanted to make men like Messrs Dillon, O'Brien and Sexton a holocaust on the altar of his lusts. He boasted that he could expel the 53 Justinians (McCarthyites), but he had undertaken a big contract. Mr. Healy then accused Mr. Parnell of prostituting the fund for evicted tenants to employ hireling boys to break his opponents' skulls. Mr. Parnell was showing wonderful zeal and activity now, but where had he been in these last five years? (A voice—"With Kitty." Laughter.)

MR. DAVITT'S PREDICTION.

Mr. Davitt expressed the belief that Sir John Pope Hennessy, the anti-Parnell candidate, would receive a majority of at least 1,500, and possibly 2,000. The miners, he declared, would vote for Hennessy. Mr. Davitt said he would not have taken part in the fight against Mr. Parnell had the latter not seized *United Ireland*, which was as much his property as it was Mr. Parnell's.

Mr. Justin McCarthy will arrive here to-morrow.

TIPPERARY SUPPORTS M'CARTHY.

The anti-Parnell faction held a meeting today at Tipperary at which about two thousand persons were present. Telegrams were read from Messrs. Healy and Sexton, both of whom apologized for not attending the meeting on the ground that their presence was required elsewhere. Mr. Davitt telegraphed: "Impossible to leave Kilkenny. The fate of Home Rule depends upon the struggle here." Canon Cahill's taking the chair was the signal for a band of fifty Parnellites to start cheering for their leader. This was responded to by the anti-Parnell men, and the cheering was kept up by the two factions for fully an hour, making it impossible for the speakers to be heard. Father Humphreys and others tried hard to pacify the opposing crowds but in spite of their efforts stones were thrown and sticks were used freely and a serious conflict was averted only by the withdrawal of the Parnellites. Speeches were made by Father Humphreys and Messrs. Condon and O'Brien, Nationalist members of Parliament, and a resolution was carried in support of Mr. McCarthy and his followers.

DENOUNCED FROM THE ALTAR.

At several places to-day Mr. Parnell and his followers were denounced from the altar. A circular by the Bishop of Cloyne, read in the churches to-day, says: "In consequence of the deplorable state of things produced by Mr. Parnell's unprincipled and unpatriotic action it is of the utmost importance to reorganize the League branches of this diocese. The leaders ought to assemble the members and explain the necessity of withdrawing from the control of the Central League at Dublin." At a large meeting at Youghal, at which Canon Keller presided, resolutions condemning Mr. Parnell were adopted. The Bishop of Ossory, whose diocese includes Kilkenny, has issued a strong address against Mr. Parnell. He reminds the electors that even a small minority in favor of Mr. Parnell will encourage him to pursue his fell work of dividing the Irish nation.

MUST GO TO THE POOR HOUSE.

The *Freeman's Journal* says Francis Xavier O'Brien, treasurer of the National League, refuses to pay the salaries of the League officials on the ground that they are not neutral. The dispute has caused the Bank in which the League's money is deposited to order its branches not to honor cheques sent to evicted tenants by that organization. In consequence of this action many families are deprived of the sustenance that they have received weekly from the League, and they must either suffer terribly or go to the poor house.

SAYS HE IS A CANDIDATE.

Mr. Stephen, a graduate of Cambridge University, has issued an address to the electors of Kilkenny in which he announces his candidacy for Parliament as an independent supporter of the Government.

LEAGUE BRANCHES DIVIDED.

The National League branches in South and East Down have voted against the Parnellites. At Middleton, Cork, the local league branch voted, forty-four to twenty-six, to support Mr. Parnell. At a stormy Nationalist convention at Newry resolutions were adopted strongly denouncing Mr. Parnell and the *Freeman's Journal*, and calling for the resignation of Mr. Justin Huntley McCarthy, who represents Newry in Parliament, because of his having supported Mr. Parnell. The Clonakilty Board of Guardians have denounced Mr. Parnell and have resolved to withhold the collection of the tenants' fund. The Carrick-on-Suir Board of Guardians have rescinded their vote of want of confidence in Mr. Parnell. At Templemore a meeting of Town Commissioners, called to protest against the Parnellites' action, was invaded by citizens who cheered stormily for Mr. Parnell. Messrs. Maurice Healy, Leamy and Morrough to-day delivered addresses before the Douglas branch of the League, expressing approval of Mr. Parnell's deposition.

"BALFOUR'S NEW ALLY."

Mr. Davitt has wired to the Bassetlaw Liberals: "The Kilkenny Tories will vote for Parnell's candidate. If Bassetlaw defeats Balfour's Coercionist, Kilkenny will give a good account of Balfour's new ally, Parnell."

AVOIDS HIS CONSTITUENTS.

The *Daily News* says that Mr. Parnell in condemning Sir John Pope Hennessy condemns himself. "It is noticeable," it adds, "that Mr. Parnell avoids meeting his constituents in Cork face to face. While in that city he only addressed a few friends in the Chamber of Commerce."

THREE IRISH ENVOYS DEPART.

New York, Dec. 13.—The steamers that sailed to-day for Europe carried a number of prominent people. Among them were three of the Irish envoys. Messrs. O'Brien and Gill sailed on the steamer "Obdam" for France. Mr. Harrington sailed on the steamer "Aurania" for Queenstown.

LOSS OF THE "SERPENT."

WHERE A GALLANT SHIP WENT DOWN OFF THE SPANISH COAST.

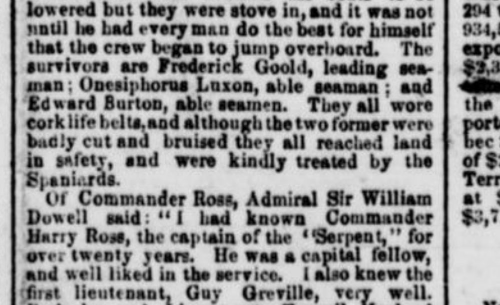
One of the greatest disasters which has ever occurred to the British navy happened on the night of Monday, November 10th, when H.M.S. "Serpent" struck a reef on the north-west coast of Spain and went down with all on board except three men who were washed ashore. One hundred and three gallant lives were lost, including all the officers of the ship. The three men saved were seamen. The "Serpent" was bound for a West African port, and had left Devonport on the Saturday previous to the accident. The "Serpent" was a twin screw cruiser of the third class. She was built at Devonport dockyard, and was completed in 1888. Her complement was 173 officers and men; the displacement, 1,770 tons; and the total indicated horse-power, 4,500; extreme draught, 14 feet 6 in.: length, 225 feet; beam, 36 feet. She was engined by Messrs. Harland & Wolff, at Belfast, and her total cost was £121,000. As to her armor-plate, the official description is an unprotected steel hull, and her armament consisted of six 6-inch 5-ton breech-loading rifled guns, eight 3-pounder quick-firing guns, two machine guns, and one light gun. Her speed was 17 knots. Her coal endurance is given as follows:—475 tons storage. With that quantity she could have steamed 7,000 miles. The "Serpent" took part in the naval manœuvres of 1889 under Admiral Sir George Tryon, K. C. B., and was considered quite seaworthy. She was commanded by Commander Harry L. Ross. The other officers were Lieutenant Guy A. J. Greville, Navigating Lieutenant Peter N. Richards, Lieutenant Torquil Macleod, Staff Surgeon W. M. Rae, Paymaster James W. Dixon, Chief Engineer John J. Robins, Asst.-Engineer William P. Edwards, Assistant Engineer Frederick V. Head, Torpedo Gunner Frank Holsgrove, and Boatswain John Dwyer.

Camarinas, near which little town or village the "Serpent" went on the rocks, is situated at the mouth of the river of the same name, almost within the shadow of Cape Tosto. It is about twenty miles north of Cape Finisterre and between fifty and sixty miles from Corunna, which is the nearest important town on the coast. The gale was still at its height, with rain squalls and thick weather, when the "Serpent" struck. The first shock was not severe, but then she gave some terrific rolls and seemed to slide off the rock, while her stern struck some other point, which went right through her. She then canted on her side, and went down in deep water in about twenty minutes from first striking. The strictest discipline prevailed during this trying time. Commander Ross ordered the boats to be lowered but they were stove in, and it was not until he had every man do the best for himself that the crew began to jump overboard. The survivors are Frederick Goold, leading seaman; Onesiphorus Luxon, able seaman; and Edward Burton, able seamen. They all wore cork life belts, and although the two former were badly cut and bruised they all reached land in safety, and were kindly treated by the Spaniards.

Of Commander Ross, Admiral Sir William Dowell said: "I had known Commander Harry Ross, the captain of the 'Serpent,' for over twenty years. He was a capital fellow, and well liked in the service. I also knew the first lieutenant, Guy Greville, very well. Both he and Lieutenant Torquil Macleod served with me on board various ships, and they were very good fellows." The inhabitants of Devonport were greatly excited when the news of the wreck of the 'Serpent' arrived, as most of the crew hailed from that town. Very distressing scenes were witnessed as the relatives of the officers and men who were on board crowded round the Admiralty House eager to know if any further news had been received. The excitement was only slightly assuaged by the posting of notices both at the Admiralty House and outside the dockyard gates, that no further news had been received, and that all information would be made public as soon as it arrived from the Admiralty.

We give pictures of the wreck and sketches of the scene of the wreck and of the graveyard where the bodies of the seaman washed ashore, including that of Commander Ross, were buried.

The funeral service was performed on Sunday, Nov. 23, in the church of Santa Maria at Jabina, by the rector, the Rev. Father M, Fadregas, who had previously consecrated the burial ground. This ground has been enclosed by a wall; and a cross, made on board H.M.S. "Tyne" at Corunna, by order of Commander Goodridge, R.N., was erected on Nov. 18, when the bodies of Commander H. Ross, Mr. W. Edwards, engineer, and forty-seven men were buried there. A guard of soldiers was posted by the Spanish authorities to protect the remains of the dead and to secure whatever came ashore from the wreck. The view of Punta del Bues, from a photograph looking seaward, shows the place where the ship struck on the reef of rocks, about four hundred yards from the shore.



Grave-yard near Punta del Buey, where officers and seamen of H.M.S. "Serpent" are buried.

CANADA'S MINERAL WEALTH.

OFFICIAL STATISTICS FOR THE PAST YEAR.

AN INTERESTING AND IMPORTANT REPORT.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Ottawa, Dec. 8.—The volume of statistics of minerals and mines of Canada issued by the Geological Survey is out. It is prepared by Mr. E. D. Ingall, assisted by Mr. H. P. Brumell, and deals with the past year. Mr. Ingall explains why the volume is later than usual. The mineral production of Canada for the year amounted in value to $19,500,000, an increase of $3,000,000 over the previous year. The total exports for the last fiscal year reached $4,419,170, an increase of $309,000 over the previous year. Of this the United States took $3,753,351 or over eighty percent, Great Britain, $422,355; Newfoundland, $153,311; and the Sandwich Islands, $17,380, which was four times as much as Japan. The exports consisted of, coal, $2,334,905; gold, $609,250; asbestos, $360,000; iron and steel, about $310,000; gypsum, $195,000; copper, $168,457; phosphate, $394,768; silver, $212,163; lime and cement, $161,249; oil, $10,777, mica, $30,500; iron ore, $39,887; manganese, $29,350; sand and gravels, $52,647; salt, $2,390; slate, $3,303; stone (wrought and unwrought) $49,578; glass and glassware, $6,287.

We imported minerals and mineral products to the amount of $25,652,667. The amount the previous year was $28,230,788. The coal imports reached $8,000,108 and iron and steel, $9,650,653; petroleum, $595,935; paints, $533,351; lead, $356,732; tin, $1,334,577; salt, $306,064; glass and glassware, $1.257,661; brass and copper, $391,798; building stone, $206,108; precious stones, $159,948; marble, $109,099; zinc, $106,095, and asphaltum, $33,550. These are the general statements for the Dominion.

The production of coal, the most important mineral in point of value, was 2,719,478 tons, valued at $5,584,182 at the pit's mouth. This is an increase of 61,344 tons and $324,350 over the previous year. The production did not increase, however, at the same ratio as in the last few years. Nova Scotia produced 1,967,032 tons, a decrease from the previous year of over 22,000 tons. British Columbia produced 649,409 tons, an increase of over 100,000 tons. Nova Scotia sold to Quebec 707,612 tons, to New Brunswick 218,595 tons, and to the United States, 33,584 tons. The county of Cumberland raised 549,294 tons, Pictou 483,145 tons, and Cape Breton 934,593 tons. Of coal the produce of Canada exported there were 665,315 tons, valued at $2,334,905. Of this Great Britain took 27,705 tons and the United States 533,593 tons. Of the $4,808.230 worth of anthracite, coal imported Ontario consumed $3,156,757, and Quebec $1,338,049. Bituminous coal to the value of $2,257,437 was imported. The North-West Territories produced 97,364 tons of coal valued at $179,640, a decrease of 17,760 tons and $3,714.

THE LOSS OF H. M. S. "SERPENT" OFF CAPE VILLANO—SCENE IMMEDIATEL AFTER THE VESSEL STRUCK.

SMASHED HIS SKULL.

THE VICTIM OF A MURDEROUS ASSAULT, A YOUNG SCULPTOR, SAID TO BE DYING.

Quebec, Dec. 10.—A shocking affair is reported from Hebertville, Lake St. John, the victim being a young sculptor named Michel Regali, from Quebec, who was engaged decorating Chicoutimi Cathedral. Regali, it is said, drove from Chicoutimi to Chambord, Lake St. John, to take train for Quebec. On reaching Hebertville an altercation took place between him and his carter, a drunken fellow, named Dufour, who struck him over the head with a whiskey bottle, smashing Regali's skull. Another story is that Dufour used a knife. Regali was found lying on the road senseless, and at the latest accounts was at the point of death. Reports as to the arrest of the assailant are contradictory.

MGR. LANGEVIN.

EXCITING REPORTS REGARDING THE BISHOP.

Rimouski, Dec. 12.—Most exciting reports are current regarding Bishop Langevin, whose resignation is momentarily expected, if not already an accomplished fact. This is said to have been forced upon him by a protest, sent to Rome by Mr. Mercier, against his conduct in dealing with the clergy of Gaspe and Bonaventure after the last general elections. It is stated that some days ago he received Papal orders to resign by Saturday next (to-morrow), or he would be deposed by superior authority. Cardinal Taschereau also, it is said, has received instructions on the subject by the same mail from Rome. The receipt of these orders is said to explain Sir Hector Langevin's recent visit to Rimouski to see his brother.

SHANESSY ACQUITTED.

Kingston, Ont., Dec. 12.—Mr. James Shanessy, accused of stealing a watch from a woman with whom he prayed and read the Scriptures, was acquitted by the court. The moment the foreman had spoken the word "not guilty" a tremendous cheering set up from the crowded court house. The crowd rushed to the dock and caught up the prisoner and carried him off. The judge promptly ordered the prisoner back into the dock again, and also directed the court room to be cleared. When the verdict was recorded the judge informed the prisoner that he was discharged, and said that he quite agreed with the verdict of the jury. The prisoner left amidst the congratulations of his numerous friends. This is the first time that the court room has ever been actnally cleared on account of the applause of the spectators.

MERCHANT MARINE.

AN UNAPPRECIATED RECIPROCITY PROVISION.

Washington, Dec. 13.—The House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries today reported favorably a bill to repeal so much of the Shipping Act of 1886 as authorized the President to suspend collection of duty on tonnage engaged in foreign trade. The object of this provision in the act of 1886 was to induce Foreign countries—particularly Great Britain—which impose lighthouse and other dues on American vessels to remove the same in return for similar exemption of their vessels from similar charges in our ports. Not a single foreign country has exempted American vessels from any of these charges in response to this tender of reciprocity, but several countries which impose no duties on foreign tonnage and whose ports are rarely visited by American vessels, have secured exemptions from tonnage dues in our ports of a large fleet of vessels.

BOEHM DEAD IN HIS CHAIR.

THE SCULPTOR'S DEATH DISCOVERED BY THE PRINCESS LOUISE.

London, Dec. 12.—Joseph Edgar Boehm, the sculptor, died suddenly in his studio this evening. He was engaged on a bust of Princess Louise, and the latter called at the studio in relation to the work. She found the artist dead in a chair. Shocked, the Princess fled and gave the alarm. Mr. Boehm was born in Vienna in 1834. He had resided in England since 1862, and was an Associate of the Royal Academy of London. He had executed a colossal statue in marble of the Queen, a colossal statue at Bedford of John Bunyan, a colossal equestrian statue of the Prince of Wales for Bombay, a statue of Thomas Carlyle, and a marble statue of King Leopold of Belgium. The Government gave him the order to execute the statue of Lord Beaconsfield for Westminster Abbey.

THE CARP MURDERER.

Carp, Ont., Dec. 10.—Constables are hunting for George Goodwin, a man who once stole the murdered farmer's horse and is now suspected of murdering the old man. He was seen a few miles away from Mr. Langford's, going in that direction, a few hours before the murder. The blows which killed were delivered from behind and probably the old man never knew who his assailant was. The inquest is being held to-day by Coroner Mark of Ottawa.

CANADIAN MONUMENTS.

Ottawa, Ont., Dec. 10.—The Minister of Militia has decided that the erection of monuments recording Canada's deeds of military renown shall begin with Chateauguay and Lundy's Lane. The monuments will cost about $1,500 each. Plans are now under consideration, and the selection being made, the orders will be given at once.

"A WEIRD PROCESSION."

New York, Dec. 9.—A St. Louis despatch to the *Times* says: A weird procession, such as was certainly never seen before in this city, and probably not in any other city in the United States, took place between two and five thirty o'clock yesterday morning, the occasion being the celebration of the feast of the Immaculate Conception by the Italians. Half a hundred torch bearers were in the front. Then followed a bugler, who at intervals sent his clarion notes resounding along the well nigh deserted thoroughfare. Behind him came a dozen stalwart Sicilians bearing on their shoulders a wooden platform. On this rested an image of the blessed Virgin Mary, decorated and adorned with gold and silver and precious stones and surrounded with wreaths of fruit and flowers. On all sides burned sacred candles, the reflection from which sent dazzling glares of light from the diamonds which bedecked the figure. The image was of plaster of paris and was moulded in this city.

The procession stopped several times in the Italian quarter, where the image of the Virgin was lowered and worshipped by crowds of Italians. Just as day was dawning the carriers deposited their burden in a niche in a corner of the room at 85 Essex alley, where the image will remain for the next eight days. The room has been gorgeously decorated with bright colored tissue paper, flowers and fruits, one corner being arranged to form an altar.

HUNTINGDON COUNTY MILLERS.

CANADIAN FARMERS ON THE BOUNDARY LINE IN DANGER OF LOSING A PRIVILEGE.

Ottawa, Dec. 11.—A number of mill owners of Huntingdon county have called the attention of the Minister of Customs to the fact that Canadian farmers are taking grain across the border to towns in north-eastern New York to be ground into flour and the flour then returned to Canada duty free. The millers do not object to this on principle, but they represent that New York farmers who, for convenience, desire to send their grain into Canada to be ground and then returned to the States free are debarred from so doing by the United States Customs officials. The millers in the New York towns named derive the larger portion of their revenue from Canadian farmers, and so long as the privilege of returning to the States, free of Customs duty, flour ground in Canada from American wheat is refused, the memorialists think Canadian wheat should not be allowed to come back to Canada duty free when ground in New York mills. Secretary Windom has recently refused residents of Vermont and New Hampshire the privilege of bringing back into the States duty free flour ground in the Eastern Townships from wheat grown in the States.

ANGLO-PORTUGUESE DIFFICULTY.

Lisbon, Dec. 8.—The Governor of Mozambique reports that agents of the British South Africa Company induced Matassi's men to revolt and lower the Portuguese flag at Massikesa. The revolters imprisoned a French engineer and three Portuguese.

BLANCHARD EXECUTED.

THE MURDERER PENITENT AND CALM.

Sherbrooke, Que., Dec. 12.—William Wallace Blanchard was hanged here this morning for the murder of Charles A. Calkins on the 18th of November, 1889. The drop fell at 9.06½, and at 9.30 the gaol surgeon stepped forward and pronounced him dead. The execution was peformed by Radcliffe, who also hanged Birchall. Last night the Rev. Fathers Lefebvre and Fizette kept watch with the doomed man till eleven o'clock, and Sisters St. Bernard and St. Charles remained in the corridor till morning. At seven o'clock Fathers Lefebvre and Fizette returned, accompanied by a third, when high mass was celebrated in the corridor on which the prisoner's cell opens. Blanchard joined in the exercises with much fervor, and when they were over expressed himself as thoroughly penitent and prepared to die.

AN INTERVIEW

was had in the cell and the man about to die became fervid over the change of heart he had experienced, and his preparedness for death. He was glad, he said, his sentence had not been commuted, as death had no terrors for him. By nine o'clock the approaches to the gaol were filling up, and a few minutes afterwards those who were to witness the execution, to the number of 60, filed into the yard. The gallows were erected under a wood shed and were of the usual type with the weight that did duty for Birchall. When the procession appeared Sheriff Webb and Deputy Sheriff Witcher led. Then came two priests with the doomed man between them followed by the guards. The medical men in attendance ranged themselves on one side, the spectators on the other. Blanchard walked under the scaffold calmly and firmly, knelt down beside a kneeling priest and was absolved. He rose and turning to the crowd thanked all who had been kind to him, and bade them all farewell.

STRANGULATION.

When the executioner drew the cord the victim rose up into the air four feet, and turned half round. Scarcely a tremor was perceptible, and not a sound was heard. In one minute Dr. Austin felt the pulse, which was full and rapid. It decreased gradually and became hardly perceptible, and in twenty-four minutes the man was pronounced dead. The body was then cut down, a post mortem examination made, and death was found to be due to strangulation. The formal inquest was held and the usual verdict recorded. The feeling here is that the execution of Blanchard was inadvisable, as the crime was not premeditated. He and a companion named Calkins had been drinking and quarrelled about a boat. A scuffle followed. Blanchard drew a revolver and shot Calkins in the head, from the result of which he died.

BANKING AND CURRENCY.

DISCUSSION IN CONGRESS ON THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

Washington, Dec. 11.—The House Committee on Banking and Currency met to-day, and there was a general discussion of the financial situation. Several of the members thought what the country needed was the restoration of public confidence, and, with this secured, financial affairs would right themselves. Mr. Walker will draft a bill to meet his views of what should be done to permanently better the financial situation. The result of the discussion was a resolution to request the House to set apart a day for the consideration and disposition of Chairman Dorsey's bill to reduce to $1,000 the minimum amonnt of United States bonds which national banks shall be required to keep on deposit, and to permit the issue of circulating notes by national banks to the full amount of the par value of bonds deposited. This would, it was said, increase the amount of money in circulation almost immediately by $18,000,000, and would result in a freer issue of national bank notes by making the loss on circulation insignificant, or perhaps nothing at all.

MR. DEPEW'S SOLUTION.

Chicago, Dec. 11.—Mr. Depew says the business enterprises of this steam and electric age of manufactured values and commercial exchanges made the currency of the country utterly incapable of meeting the demands of legitimate trade. At present the importers and the wholesale dealers were so apprehensive about the ultimate results of the McKinley bill that they were keeping their money actually out of circulation because of the payment of these dues next February. He thought a postponement of the collection of the foreign import tax until July would very materially help to restore confidence and stimulate trade. But with such a sum as $10,000,000, which they are securing currency to pay, postponed till July things would right themselves, the scare would be quieted, the public would have the goods and the Government would have its money. Mr. Depew favored the deposit of national money in national banks, which had a surplus equal to their capital, so that the people could have the benefit of it in time of emergency and financial stringency.

NEW ANTI-JEWISH LAW.

STERN REPRESSIVE REGULATIONS TO BE ENFORCED IN RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 10—The Government will probably promulgate the new anti-Jewish law at the beginning of the coming year. One of the most important clauses of the new measure forbids the selling, leasing, or mortgaging to Jews of any real estate in any part of the Empire. Hitherto such a regulation has applied only to Poland. Another clause provides that Jews shall be dispossessed of any real estate they may hold. In the past Jewish merchants, after paying the commercial tax of the first guild for ten years, have been allowed to purchase real estate outside of the limits assigned to the Jewish populace. The new law cancels this privilege and compels them to sell all real estate that they may have acquired. Jewish artisans are also to be deprived of certain rights, and are to be kept strictly within the limits assigned to the Jewish population. Repressive measures will be taken against Jews infringing the new law as well as against Christians who may be found abetting them.

COMMUNICATION FOR THE CZAR.

London, Dec. 10.—A meeting of influential persons was held at the Mansion House to-day to consider the condition of the Jews in Russia. The Lord Mayor presided. The Duke of Westminster moved a resolution deploring the suffering of the Jews in that country. The Duke, in introducing the resolution, said the Czar and Czarina were ignorant of the miserable condition of the Jews. Lord Ripon seconded the motion, which was carried. A committee was appointed to communicate the views of the meeting to the Czar.

The strike of the dock laborers at Cardiff has ended, the employers having conceded the chief demands of the men. A crew of non-union men were shipped on a steamer belonging to the New Zealand Steamship Company lying at the Albert dock, London. A crowd of non-unionists mobbed them and robbed two of them. The police quelled the disturbance.

A CONVICT'S SUICIDE.

BASE INGRATITUDE OF A BEFRIENDED ORPHAN —TERRIBLE END OF A CAREER OF CRIME.

Halifax, Dec. 10.—An ex-convict from the United States has just committed suicide in the woods in Halifax county under peculiar conditions. His name was M. P. Gillon, and he was wanted by the Boston police for swindling a lady, who had adopted him when an orphan, of $20,000. The fellow, some years ago, owing to his dissipation, was repudiated by the lady. He served a term in State's prison, pretended to be penitent, and on his release was forgiven. During the past year, by a series of forgeries, he has robbed her of the sum named. For some months he has been living in Halifax county with his wife, spending money lavishly, occasionally making trips to Boston, sometimes by way of Montreal. Learning that the detectives were after him the couple went into the woods, took laudanum, and lay down to die together, where they were found. Gillon is dead, but his wife will probably recover.

AN EXTRAORDINARY SHIPWRECK.

BRITISH SAILORS FROZEN TO DEATH AT THEIR POSTS.

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 10.—News has reached here of the wreck of the British steamer "Westbourne" in the Black Sea, and the loss of twenty-one lives. On November 24th the steamer left Theodosia laden with linseed, and was bound for Philadelphia. When a few hours from port a hurricane sprang up accompanied by an intense frost. Seventeen of the crew were frozen to death, several of them remaining stiff and dead at their posts. The captain and seven others took to a boat and got back to port, but their sufferings had been so great that four of them died, and the captain and three others are still in the hospital under the care of the British Consul.

ADVENTURERS' AFRICAN ATROCITIES.

London, Dec. 12.—At a conference between the Aborigines' Protection Society, a number of members of Parliament and the leaders of several religious bodies, a resolution was adopted demanding that the Government enquire into the atrocities committed in Central Africa by English explorers and other adventurers.

COLLEGE CATASTROPHE.

GIRL MASQUERADERS BURNED TO DEATH.

HORRIBLE ENDING OF A BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION.

Akron, Ohio, Dec. 14.—At a birthday celebration in the Buchtel College last evening 30 students were gathered in the society's library building. They were entertained by eight others, who wore masks and loose-flowing garments, with high hats covered with cotton. The hat of Miss Aurelia Steigmier, of Utica, N. Y., caught fire and communicated to the entire party. Every effort was made to save the young ladies, whose screams were heard throughout the great building, and whose blazing costumes seemed to fill the room. Miss Mary Stevens, of Clifton Springs, N. Y., had every particle of clothing burned from her body, and rolled over and over in the centre of the room, where a little group tried to extinguish the flames. Miss Steigmier was burned from head to foot. Two holes were burned in the floor, but the fire was extinguished. The others injured are Miss Mary Baker, of Fort Plain, N. Y., neck, face and chest charred; Aurelia Warwick, of Storm Lake, Ia., severely burned; also Diana Haynes, Abelene, Kan.; Myrtie Baker, Peru, Ohio; Eva Dean, Storm Lake, Ia.; Addie Buchtel, Columbia, Kan., niece of John R. Buchtel, of this city, founder of the college; Estelle Mason, Magdore, Ohio; Dora Merrill, Williamsport, Pa. The dormitories of the college were turned into hospitals and a corps of physicians called.

TWO VICTIMS DEAD.

Lulu Steigmier, of Attica, Ohio, and Mary Stevens, of Clifton Springs, N.Y., who were the worst burned of the victims of the birthday party at the Buchtel college, died this morning. Both were burned almost beyond recognition. The parents of Miss Steigmier arrived this morning an hour after her death. Mary Baker, of Johnson's Creek, N.Y., and Aurelia Warwick, of Storm Lake, Iowa, the most seriously injured of the surviving members of the party, are in no immediate danger. The fall term of the college ends next Thursday, but recitations have been abandoned and many young ladies are packing their trunks and hurrying from the city to get away from the scene of the horror. The college halls were filled with the odor of burning flesh, and several young ladies fainted as they went about doing relief work.

PADLEWSKY'S FLIGHT.

HOW GENERAL SELIVERSKOFF'S ASSASSIN ESCAPED FROM PARIS.

Paris, Dec. 13.—The anarchist De La Bruyere has written a letter to Le Clare, in which he states he assisted Padlewsky, the Russian Pole suspected of murdering General Seliverskoff, to escape from Paris after the crime was committed. Padlewsky, De La Bruyeres says, made his way to Trieste, where he embarked upon a vessel and sailed for South America. De La Bruyere's statement largely engrosses the attention of both police and public. The prefect of police and the public prosecutor held a conference to-day as to the advisability of arresting De La Bruyere. According to De La Bruyere's statement Padlewsky confessed to him that he killed Seliverskoff on the spur of the moment. The general had tried to pump him regarding the frequenters of Bernhof's house, where Padlewsky was employed, and had proposed that Padlewsky act as a spy. Padlewsky resented this by shooting the general. Three nights later a woman visited De La Bruyere and implored him to assist Padlewsky in leaving the country. De La Bruyere says that he assented on the ground that it was a political crime. He relates how he disguised the fugitive by changing the color of his complexion and hair, and afterwards accompanied him to Trieste. De La Bruyere assigns as a further motive for his action that he desired to show that French reporters were not behind American and British newspaper men in journalistic enterprise. M. Gregoire, a journalist, says that he kept Padlewsky, the suspected murderer of Gen. Seliverskoff, concealed in his house from Nov. 18 to Dec. 3, when Padlewsky went to the house of De La Bruyere.

RECIPROCITY FEELING.

MR. WIMAN MAKES AN IMPORTANT STATEMENT AT WASHINGTON.

Washington, Dec. 14.—Mr. Erastus Wiman said in an interview here:—"The growth of the feeling in favor of reciprocity in Congress is greater than the growth of any other sentiment. Mr. Blaine's attitude in its behalf a year ago, followed by the political revolution of November has had an influence in favor of freer trade relations that it is impossible to overestimate. So far as Canada is concerned there is a universal desire to extend trade in that direction, and there is every possibility that a resolution inviting that country to unrestricted reciprocity will pass this session. Such a resolution is fortunately in an excellent position for passage, being favorably reported upon by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, of which Mr. Hitt is the chairman. In the Senate Mr. Sherman has agreed to adopt the exact terms of the Hitt resolution, thus removing the idea of partial reciprocity suggested in the Senate resolution and making possible the passage of a reciprocal measure which with that condition might be imperilled. These are very troublesome times in prospect in financial affairs and it is not impossible that we are on the edge of a prolonged and extensive panic, the anxiety in regard to which may so occupy Congress that other matters will be neglected, but if ordinary conditions prevail there is hardly any doubt that before the 4th of March, when this Congress dissolves, an invitation will be given to Canada of an open market which there will be no justification under heaven to refuse, thus removing at once and forever the disastrous results of such adverse legislation as the McKinley bill or the Foster tariff.

RUSSIA INDEPENDENT.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 14—The *Novoe Vremya* protests against English or other foreign interference in regard to the treatment of the Jews in Russia, and says: "The meeting in London will not advance the cause of the Jews one step. At the bottom of the movement is the fear of the English of an invasion of their country by the Jews, who might deprive them of their bread and enter into competition with the rich as well. It is not religious intolerance that prompts the measures relative to the Jews in Russia, where their synagogues stand proudly by the side of Christian churches. It is the absolute necessity for saving the rural population from being drained of their resources by the Jews, who have already ruined the peasants in Galicia, Roumania and Pomerania. Russia will save the Jews themselves from popular retribution. She does not assume a false liberalism, but acts openly in protecting the prosperity of the nation. If the whole of Europe should attempt to force a distasteful policy upon Russia she is in a position to successfully defend her independence."

FRENCH PROHIBITIVE TARIFF.

Paris, Dec. 14.—The Tariff Bill, as shaped by the Committee of the Chamber of Deputies, outbids the McKinley Bill in protection. The amendment made this week raises the duties proposed by the Government on barley, malt, farming machinery, sewing machines, pins, needles, pens and other steel and iron goods. The Gironde Commerce Defence League, a leading free trade body, denounces the proposed changes in the tariff as tending to surround France with a Chinese wall, and declares that their inevitable results will be the ruin of the country's agricultural, commercial and shipping interests for the temporary profit of the great manufacturers. The manifesto issued by the League reads like a translation of recent hostile criticism of McKinley. It says the new French tariff is not protection but prohibition, and that it will lead to terrible reprisals from foreign countries, resulting in a loss of markets for the French. What the League really dreads is the effect of the bill on the Bordeaux wine trade, and if the Government can assure the safety of this trade under reciprocity its opposition will disappear.

MONETARY CONFERENCE.

Paris, Dec. 13.—Communications which M. Ribot, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been exchanging with the United States and European Governments point to the arrangement of an international monetary conference. The English Government, however, appears likely to object to such a conference because of the futility of previous conferences. If no meeting of powers is agreed upon powerful financial influence will be brought to bear upon the Government to invite delegates from the Latin Monetary Union, and from the United States, Mexico, and other silver countries, to meet in Paris and discuss the silver question with a view to the international regulation of silver values.

CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE WORLD.

Sydney, N.S.W., Dec. 15.—A sculling match for £300 a side and the championship of the world took place on the Paramatta river to-day between Kemp and McLean. The latter won.

A report is current at Suakim that the Italian forces are near Kassala and intend to occupy the place.

IN DARKEST ENGLAND,

AND THE WAY OUT.

EXTRACTS FROM GEN. BOOTH'S WORK.

PART I.—THE DARKNESS.

CHAPTER II.—(*Continued.*)

One book there is, and so far as I know at present, only one, which even attempts to enumerate the destitute. In his "Life and Labor in the East of London," Mr. Charles Booth attempts to form some kind of an idea as to the numbers of those with whom we have to deal. With a large staff of assistants, and provided with all the facts in possession of the school board visitors, Mr. Booth took an industrial census of East London. This district, which comprises Tower Hamlets, Shoreditch, Bethnal Green, and Hackney, contains a population of 908,000; that is to say, less than one fourth of the population of London.

How do his statistics work out If we estimate the number of the poorest class in the rest of London as being twice as numerous as those in the eastern district, instead of being thrice as numerous, as they would be if they were calculated according to the population in the same proportion, the following is the result:—

	East London	Estimate for rest of London	Total.
Paupers—			
Inmates of Workhouses, Asylums and Hospitals	17,000	34,000	51,000
Homeless—			
Loafers, Casuals and some Criminals	11,000	22,000	33,000
Starving—			
Casual earnings between 18s p'r week and chronic want	100,000	200,000	300,000
The very poor—			
Intermittent earnings 18s to 21s per week	74,000	148,000	222,000
Small regular earnings 18s to 21s per week	129,000	258,000	387,000
	331,000	662,000	993,000
Regular wages, artizans, etc., 22s to 30s per week	377,000		
Higher class labor, 30s to 50s per week	121,000		
Lower middle class, shopkeepers, clerks, etc.	34,000		
Upper middle class (servant keepers)	45,000		
	908,000		

It may be admitted that East London affords an exceptionally bad district from which to generalize for the rest of the country. Wages are higher in London than elsewhere, but so is rent, and the number of the homeless and starving is greater in the human warren at the East End. There are 31 millions of people in Great Britain, exclusive of Ireland. If destitution existed everywhere in East London proportions, there would be 31 times as many homeless and starving people as there are in the district round Bethnal Green.

But let us suppose that the East London rate is double the average for the rest of the country. That would bring out the following figures:—

	East London	United Kingdom
Houseless—		
Loafers, Casuals and some Criminals	11,000	165,500
Starving—		
Casual earnings or chronic want	100,000	1,550,000
Total Houseless and Starving	111,000	1,715,500
In Workhouses, Asylums, &c	17,000	190,000
	128,000	1,905,500

Of those returned as homeless and starving, 870,000 were in the receipt of outdoor relief.

To these must be added the inmates of our prisons. In 1889, 174,779 persons were received in the prisons, but the average number in prison at any one time did not exceed 60,000.

Add to this the number of indoor paupers and lunatics (excluding criminals) 78,966—and we have an army of nearly two millions belonging to the submerged classes. To this there must be added, at the very least, another million, representing those dependent upon the criminal, lunatic and other classes, not enumerated here, and the more or less helpless of the class immediately above the houseless and starving. This brings my total to three millions, or, to put it roughly, to one-tenth of the population. According to Lord Brabazon and Mr. Samuel Smith, "between two and three millions of our population are always pauperized and degraded." Mr. Chamberlain says there is a "population equal to that of the metropolis," that is, between four and five millions—"which has remained constantly in a state of abject destitution and misery." Mr. Giffen is more moderate. The submerged class, according to him, comprises one in five of manual laborers, six in 100 of the population. Mr. Giffen does not add the third million which is living on the border line. Between Mr. Chamberlain's four millions and a half, and Mr. Giffen's 1,800,000 I am content to take three millions as representing the total strength of the destitute army.

Darkest England, then, may be said to have a population about equal to that of Scotland. Three million men, women, and children, a vast despairing multitude in a condition nominally free, but really enslaved: these it is whom we have to save.

It is a large order. England emancipated her negroes sixty years ago, at a cost of £40,000,000, and has never ceased boasting about it since. But at our own doors, from "Plymouth to Peterhead," stretches this waste continent of humanity—three million human beings who are enslaved—some of them to taskmasters as merciless as any West Indian overseer, all of them to destitution and despair.

Is anything to be done with them? Can anything be done for them? Or is this million-headed mass to be regarded as offering a problem as insoluble as that of the London sewage, which, feculent and festering, swings heavily up and down the basin of the Thames with the ebb and flow of the tide?

The Israelites of old set apart one tribe in twelve to minister to the Lord in the service of the temple; but must we doom one in ten of "God's Englishmen" to the service of the great Twin Devils—Destitution and Despair?

Elderly man; trembles visibly with excitement at the mention of work; produces a card carefully wrapped in old newspaper, to the effect that Mr. J. R. is a member of the Trade Protection League. He is a waterside laborer; last job at that was a fortnight since. He earned nothing for five days. Had a bit of bread this morning, but not a scrap since. Had a cup of tea and two slices of bread yesterday, and the same the day before; the deputy at a lodging house gave it to him. He is fifty years old, and is still damp from sleeping out in the wet last night.

Been out of work a month. Carman by trade. Arm withered, and cannot do work properly. Has slept here all the week; got an awful cold through the wet. Lives at odd jobs (they all do). Got sixpence yesterday for minding a cab and carrying a couple of parcels. Earned nothing to-day, but had one good meal; a lady gave it to him. Has been walking about all day looking for work, and is tired out.

Youth, aged 16. Sad case; Londoner. Works at odd jobs and matches selling. Has taken 3d to-day, *i. e.*, net profit 1½d. Has five boxes still. Has slept here every night for a month. Before that slept in Covent Garden Market or on doorsteps. Been sleeping out six months, since he left Feltham Industrial School. Was sent there for playing truant. Has had one bit of bread to-day; yesterday had only some gooseberries and cherries, *i. e.*, bad ones that had been thrown away. Mother is alive. She "chucked him out" when he returned home on leaving Feltham because he couldn't find her money for drink.

Old man, age 67. Seems to take rather a humorous view of the position. Kind of Mark Tapley. Says he can't say he does like it, but then he must like it! Ha, ha! Is a slater by trade. Been out of work some time; younger men naturally get the work. Gets a bit of bricklaying sometimes; can turn his hand to anything. Goes miles and gets nothing. Earned one-and-twopence this week at holding horses. Finds it hard, certainly. Used to care once, and get downhearted, but that's no good; don't trouble now. Had a bit of bread and butter and cup of coffee to-day. Health is awful bad, not half the size he was; exposure and want of food is the cause; got wet last night, and is very stiff in consequence. Has been walking about since it was light, that is 3 a. m. Was so cold and wet and weak, scarcely knew what to do. Walked to Hyde Park, and got a little sleep there on a dry seat as soon as the park opened.

Such are the stories gathered at random one midsummer night this year under the shade trees of the Embankment. A month later, when one of my staff took the census of the sleepers out of doors along the line of the Thames from Blackfriars to Westminster, he found three hundred and sixty-eight persons sleeping in the open air. Of these, two hundred and seventy were on the Embankment proper and ninety-eight in and about Covent Garden Market, while the recesses of Waterloo and Blackfriars bridges were full of human misery.

To very many, even of those who live in London, it may be news that there are so many hundreds who sleep out of doors every night. These homeless, hungry people are, however, there, but being broken-spirited folk for the most part they seldom make their voices audible in the ears of their neighbors. Now and again, however, a harsh cry from the depths is heard for a moment, jarring rudely upon the ear and then all is still. The inarticulate classes speak as seldom as Balaam's ass. But they sometimes find a voice. Here, for instance, is one such case, which impressed me much. It was reported in one of the Liverpool papers some time back. The speaker was haranguing a small knot of twenty or thirty men:—

"My lads," he commenced, with one hand in the breast of his ragged vest, and the other, as usual, plucking nervously at his beard, "This kind o' work can't last forever." (Deep and earnest exclamations, "It can't! it shan't!") "Well, boys," continued the speaker, "somebody'll have to find a road out o' this. What we want is work, not work'us bounty, though the parish has been busy enough amongst us lately, God knows! What we want is honest work. (Hear, hear.) Now, what I propose is that each of you gets fifty mates to join you; that'll make about 1,200 starving chaps—" "And then?" asked several very gaunt and hungry-looking men excitedly. "Why, then," continued the leader. "Why, then," interrupted a cadaverous-looking man from the farther and darkest end of the cellar, "of course we'll make a——London job of it, eh?" "No, no," hastily interposed his friend, and holding up his hands deprecatingly, "we'll go peaceably about it chaps; we'll go in a body to the Town Hall, and show our poverty, and ask for work. We'll take the women and children with us too." ("Too ragged! Too starved! They can't walk it!") "The women's rags is no disgrace, the staggerin' children'll show what we have come to. Let's go a thousand strong and ask for work and bread!"

Three years ago, in London, there were some such processions. Church parades to the Abbey and St. Paul's, bivouacs in Trafalgar Square, etc. But Lazarus showed his rags and his sores too conspicuously for the convenience of Dives, and was summarily dealt with in the name of law and order. But as we have Lord Mayor's Days, when all the well fur-clad City Fathers go in State Coaches through the town, why should we not have a Lazarus Day, in which the starving Out-of-Works, and the sweated half-starved "in works" of London should crawl in their tattered raggedness, with their gaunt, hungry faces, and emanciated wives and children, a Procession of Despair through the main thoroughfares, past the massive houses and princely palaces of luxurious London?

For these men are gradually, but surely, being sucked down into the quicksand of modern life. They stretch out their grimy hands to us in vain appeal, not for charity, but for work.

Work, work! it is always work that they ask. The divine curse is to them the blessed of benedictions. "In the sweat of thy brow thou shalt eat thy bread," but alas for these forlorn sons of Adam, they fail to find the bread to eat, for Society has no work for them to do. They have not even leave to sweat. As well as discussing how these poor wanderers should in the second Adam "all be made alive," ought we not to put forth some effort to effect their restoration to their share in the heritage of labor which is theirs by right of descent from the first Adam?

CHAPTER III.

THE HOMELESS.

Darkest England may be described as consisting broadly of three circles, one within the other. The outer and widest circle is inhabited by the starving and the homeless, but honest poor. The second by those who live by vice; and the third and innermost region at the centre is peopled by those who exist by crime. The whole of the three circles are sodden with drink. So far as individuals are concerned, there are none among the hundreds of thousands who live upon the outskirts of the forest who can truly say that they or their children are secure from being hopelessly entangled in its labyrinth. The death of the bread-winner, a long illness, a failure in the city, or any one of a thousand other causes which might be named, will bring within the first circle those who at present imagine themselves free from all danger of actual want.

Some seven years ago, a great outcry was made concerning the housing of the poor. Much was said, and rightly said,—it could not be said too strongly—concerning the disease-breeding, manhood destroying character of many of the tenements in which the poor herd in our large cities. But there is a depth below that of the dweller in the slums. It is that of the dweller in the street who has not even a lair in the slums which he can call his own.

Here is the return of one of my Officers who was told off this summer to report upon the actual condition of the Homeless who have no roof to shelter them in all London:—

There are a still large number of Londoners and a considerable percentage of wanderers from the country in search of work, who find themselves at nightfall destitute. These now betake themselves to the seats under the plane trees on the Embankment. Formerly they endeavored to occupy all the seats, but the lynx-eyed Metropolitan Police declined to allow any such proceedings, and the dosers knowing the invariable kindness of the City Police, made tracks for that portion of the Embankment which, lying east of the Temple, comes under the control of the Civic Fathers. Here between the Temple and Blackfriars, I found the poor wretches by the score; almost every seat contained its full complement of six—some men, some women—all reclining in various postures and nearly all fast asleep. Just as Big Ben strikes two, the moon, flashing across the Thames and lighting up the Embankment, brings into relief a pitiable spectacle. Here on the stone abutments, which afford a slight protection from the biting wind, are scores of men lying side by side, huddled together for warmth, and, of course, without any other covering than their ordinary clothing, which is scanty enough at the best. Some have laid down a few pieces of waste paper, by way of taking the chill off the stones, but the majority are too tired even for that, and the nightly toilet of most consists of first removing the hat, swathing the head in whatever old rag may be doing duty as a handkerchief, and then replacing the hat.

The intelligent looking man, who was just fixing himself up on a seat, informed me that he frequently made that his night's abode. "You see," said he, "there's nowhere else so comfortable. I was here last night, and Monday and Tuesday as well, that's four nights this week. I had no money for lodgings, couldn't earn any, try as I might. I've had one bit of bread to-day, nothing else whatever and I've earned nothing to-day or yesterday, I had threepence the day before. Gets my living by carrying parcels, or minding horses or odd jobs of that sort. You see I haven't got my health, that's where it is. I used to work on the London General Omnibus Company and after that on the Road Company, but I had to go to the infirmary with bronchitis and couldn't get work after that. What's the good of a man what's got bronchitis and just left the infirmary? Who'll engage him, I'd like to know? Besides, it makes me short of breath at times, and I can't do much. I'm a widower; wife died long ago. I have one boy abroad, a sailor, but he's only lately started and can't help me. Yes! it's very fair out here of nights, seats rather hard but a bit of waste paper makes it a lot softer. We have women sleep here often, and children, too. They're very well conducted, and there's seldom any rows here, you see, because everybody's tired out. We're too sleepy to make a row."

In addition to these sleepers, a considerable number walk about the streets up till the early hours of the morning to hunt up some job which will bring a copper into the empty exchequer, and save them from actual starvation. I had some conversation with one such, a stalwart youth lately discharged from the militia, and unable to get work.

"You see," said he pitifully, "I don't know my way about like most of the London fellows. I'm so green, and don't know how to pick up jobs like they do. I've been walking the streets almost day and night these two weeks and can't get work. I've got the strength, though I shan't have it long at this rate. I only want a job. This is the third night running that I've walked the streets all night; the only money I get is by minding blacking-boys' boxes while they go into Lockhart's for their dinner. I got a penny yesterday at it, and twopence for carrying a parcel, and to-day I've had a penny. Bought a ha'porth of bread and a ha'penny mug of tea."

Poor lad! probably he would soon get into thieves' company, and sink into the depths, for there is no other means of living for many like him; it is starve or steal, even for the young. There are gangs of lad thieves in the low Whitechapel lodging-houses, varying in age from thirteen to fifteen, who live by thieving eatables and other easily obtained goods from shop fronts.

In addition to the Embankment, *al fresco* lodgings are found in the seats outside Spitalfields Church, and many homeless wanderers have their own little nooks and corners of resort in many sheltered yards, vans, etc., all over London. Two poor women I observed making their home in a shop door-way in Liverpool street. Thus they manage in the summer; what it is like in winter time is terrible to think of. In many cases it means the pauper's grave, as in the case of a young woman who was wont to sleep in a van in Bedfordbury. Some men who were aware of her practice surprised her by dashing a bucket of water on her. The blow to her weak system caused illness, and the inevitable sequel—a coroner's jury came to the conclusion that the water only hastened her death, which was due, in plain English, to starvation.

The following are some statements taken down by the same officer from men whom he found sleeping on the Embankment on the nights of June 13th and 14th, 1890:—

"I've slept here two nights; I'm a confectioner by trade; I come from Dartford. I got turned off because I'm getting elderly. They can get young men cheaper, and I have the rheumatism so bad. I've earned nothing these two days; I thought I could get a job at Woolwich, so I walked there, but could get nothing. I found a bit of bread in the road wrapped up in a bit of newspaper. That did me for yesterday. I had a bit of bread and butter to-day. I'm fifty-four years old. When it's wet we stand about all night under the arches."

CHAPTER IV.

THE OUT-OF-WORKS.

There is hardly any more pathetic figure than that of the strong, able worker crying plaintively in the midst of our palaces and churches, not for charity, but for work, asking only to be allowed the privilege of perpetual hard labor, that thereby he may earn wherewith to fill his empty belly and silence the cry of his children for food.

These men, whose labor is their only capital, are allowed, nay compelled, to waste day after day by the want of any means of employment, and then, when they have seen days and weeks roll by during which their capital has been wasted by pounds and pounds, they are lectured for not saving the pence. When a rich man cannot employ his capital he puts it out at interest, but the bank for the labor capital of the poor man has yet to be invented. Yet it might be worth while inventing one. A man's labor is not only his capital, but his life. When it passes it returns never more. To utilize it, to prevent its wasteful squandering, to enable the poor man to bank it up for use hereafter, this surely is one of the most urgent tasks before civilization.

Of all heart-breaking toil the hunt for work is surely the worst. Yet at any moment let a workman lose his present situation, and he is compelled to begin anew the dreary round of fruitless calls. Here is the story of one among thousands of the nomads, taken down from his own lips, of one who was driven by sheer hunger into crime.

"A bright spring morning found me landed from a western colony. Fourteen years had passed since I embarked from the same spot. They were fourteen years, as far as results were concerned, of non-success, and here I was again in my own land, a stranger, with a new career to carve for myself and the battle of life to fight over again.

My first thought was work. Never before had I felt more eager for a downright good chance to win my way by honest toil; but where was I to find work? With firm determination I started in search. One day passed without success, and another, and another, but the thought cheered me, "Better luck to-morrow." It has been said, "Hope springs eternal in the human breast." In my case it was to be severely tested. Days soon ran into weeks and still I was on the trail patiently and hopefully.

Who can express the feeling that comes over one when the fact begins to dawn that the search for work is a failure? Gradually my personal appearance faded. My once faultless linen became unkempt and unclean. Down further and further went the heels of my shoes, and I drifted into that distressing condition, "shabby gentility." If the odds were against me before, how much more so now, seeing that I was too shabby even to command attention, much less a reply to my enquiry for work.

Hunger now began to do its work, and I drifted to the dock gates, but what chance had I among the hungry giants there? And so down the stream I drifted until "Grim Want" brought me to the last shilling, the last lodging, and the last meal. What shall I do? Where shall I go? I tried to think. Must I starve? Surely there must be some door still open for honest, willing endeavor, but where? What can I do? "Drink," said the Tempter; but to drink to drunkenness needs cash, and oblivion by liquor demands an equivalent in the currency.

Starve or steal. "You must do one or the other," said the Tempter. But I recoiled from being a thief. 'Why be so particular?' says the Tempter again. 'You are down now, who will trouble about you? Why trouble about yourself? The choice is between starving and stealing.' And I struggled until hunger stole my judgment, and then I became a thief."

No one can pretend that it was an idle fear of death by starvation which drove this poor fellow to steal. Deaths from actual hunger are more common than is generally supposed. Last year, a man, whose name was never known, was walking through St. James Park, when three of our shelter men saw him suddenly stumble and fall. They thought he was drunk, but found he had fainted. They carried him to the bridge and gave him to the police. They took him to St. George's Hospital, where he died. It appeared that he had, according to his own tale, walked up from Liverpool, and had been without food for five days. The doctor, however, said he had gone longer than that. The jury returned a verdict of "Death from Starvation."

Without food for five days or longer! Who that has experienced the sinking sensation that is felt when even a single meal has been sacrificed may form some idea of what kind of slow torture killed that man!

In 1888 the average daily number of unemployed in London was estimated by the Mansion House Committee at 20,000. This vast reservoir of unemployed labor is the bane of all efforts to raise the scale of living, to improve the condition of labor. Men hungering to death for lack of opportunity to earn a crust are the materials from which "blacklegs" are made, by whose aid the laborer is constantly defeated in his attempts to improve his condition.

There is no gainsaying the immensity of the problem. It is appalling enough to make us despair. But those who do not put their trust in man alone, but in One who is Almighty, have no right to despair. To despair is to lose faith; to despair is to forget God. Without God we can do nothing in this frightful chaos of human misery. But with God we can do all things, and in the faith that He has made in his image all the children of men we face even this hideous wreckage of humanity with a cheerful confidence that if we are but faithful to our own high calling he will not fail to open up a way of deliverance.

Most schemes that are put forward for the improvement of the circumstances of the people are either avowedly or actually limited to those whose condition least needs amelioration. The Utopians, the economists, and most of the philanthropists propound remedies, which, if adopted to-morrow, would only affect the aristocracy of the miserable. It is the thrifty, the industrious, the sober, the thoughtful who can take advantage of these plans. But the thrifty, the industrious, the sober and the thoughtful are already very well able, for the most part to take care of themselves. No one will ever make even a visible dint on the morass of squalor who does not deal with the improvident, the lazy, the vicious, and the criminal. As Christ came to call not the saints but sinners to repentance, so the new message of temporal salvation, of salvation from pinching poverty, from rags and misery, must be offered to all. They may reject it, of course. But we who call ourselves by the name of Christ are not worthy to profess to be his disciples until we have set an open door before the least and worst of these who are now apparently imprisoned for life in a horrible dungeon of misery and despair. The responsibility for its rejection must be theirs, not ours. We all know the prayer, "Give me neither poverty nor riches, feed me with food convenient for me"—and for every child of man on this planet, thank God the prayer of Agur, the son of Jakeh, may be fulfilled.

At present how far it is from being realized may be seen by anyone who will take the trouble to go down to the docks and see the struggle for work. Here is a sketch of what was found there this summer:—

"London Docks, 7.25 a.m. The three pairs of huge wooden doors are closed. Leaning against them, and standing about, there are perhaps a couple of hundred men. The public house opposite is full, doing a heavy trade. All along the road are groups of men, and from each direction a steady stream increases the crowd at the gate."

7. 30. Doors open, there is a general rush to the interior. Everybody marches about a hundred yards along to the iron barrier—a temporary chain affair, guarded by the dock police. Those men who have previously (*i.e.* night before) been engaged, show their ticket and pass through, about six hundred. The rest—some five hundred—stand behind the barrier, patiently waiting the chance of a job, but less than twenty of these get engaged. They are taken on by a foreman who appears next the barrier and proceeds to pick his men. No sooner is the foreman seen, than there is a wild rush to the spot and a sharp, mad fight to "catch his eye." The men picked out, pass the barrier, and the excitement dies away until another lot of men is wanted.

They wait until eight o'clock strikes, which is the signal to withdraw. The barrier is taken down and all those hundreds of men, wearily disperse to "find a job." Five hundred applicants, twenty acceptancies! No wonder one tired-out looking individual ejaculates "Oh, dear! Oh, dear! Whatever shall I do?" A few hang about till mid-day on the slender chance of getting taken on then for half a day.

But it is not only at the dock-gates that you come upon those unfortunates who spend their lives in vain hunt for work. Here is the story of another man whose case has only too many parallels.

C, is a fine built man, standing nearly six feet. He has been in the Royal Artillery for eight years and held very good situations whilst in it. It seems that he was thrifty, and consequently steady. He bought his discharge, and being an excellent cook opened a refreshment house, but at the end of five months he was compelled to close his shop on account of slackness in trade, which was brought about by the closing of a large factory in the locality.

After having worked in Scotland and Newcastle-on-Tyne for a few years, and through ill health having to give up his situation, he came to London with the hope that he might get something to do in his native town. He has had no regular employment for the last eight months. His wife and family are in a state of destitution, and he remarked, "We only had 1lb. of bread between us yesterday." He is six weeks in arrears of rent, and is afraid that he will be ejected. The furniture which is in his home is not worth 3s. and the clothes of each member of his family are in a tattered state and hardly fit for the rag bag. He assured us he had tried everywhere to get employment and would be willing to take anything. His characters are very good indeed.

Now, it may seem a preposterous dream that any arrangement can be devised by which it may be possible, under all circumstances, to provide food, clothes, and shelter for all these Out-of-Works, without any loss of self-respect; but I am convinced that it can be done, providing only that they are willing to work, and, God helping me, if the means are forthcoming, I mean to try to do it; how, and where, and when, I will explain in subsequent chapters.

All that I need say here is, that so long as a man or woman is willing to submit to the discipline indispensable in every campaign against any formidable foe, there appears to me nothing impossible about this ideal; and the great element of hope before us is that the majority are, beyond all gainsaying, eager for work. Most of them now do more exhausting work in seeking for employment than the regular toilers do in their workshops and do it, too, under the darkness of hope deferred which maketh the heart sick.

(*To be Continued.*)

EXPROPRIATION FOR CHURCH PURPOSES.

(*To the Editor of the Witness.*)

SIR,—Why has not Mr. Mercier's bill giving to Protestant and Roman Catholic churches the right to expropriate land for church purposes received more attention in the public print? Must we wait until a proposal becomes law before manifesting disapproval? It would seem as if there were no end to ecclesiastical pretensions in this church-ridden province, even when those pretensions can be satisfied only by the sacrifice of individual rights. The church must have wandered far from the teachings of her Divine Founder when she proposes, in a struggle after earthly riches, to dispossess the individual of his property by the strong arm of the law.

To be sure, recompense is to be made to the aggrieved. But even supposing the amount of such recompense to depend upon the judgment of uninterested persons, how many people would care to be driven out of their homes on such terms? Only one thing can justify such procedure, viz., the interests of the public generally. In the case of railways such a plea might be justifiably advanced; but not here. Where is the religious body which cannot secure a sufficiently suitable place of worship by paying a reasonable sum, without thus endangering the rights of real-estate owners? If such there be, society should not be deprived of the right of self-protection therefrom.

It is possible that there are communities where people of one religious opinion own enough of the land to prevent the erection of a church by a different sect. If such be the case, and if they are disposed so to act, it would seem as though they ought to have their wishes respected by the minority. Moreover, the need of such an edifice must be small.

A glance through any city or town will convince one that, in the past, the churches have not been unfairly treated in this matter. They occupy the most favorable locations to be found. Why introduce a new complaint and dissension, and dim the lustre of Christ's church by plunging her more deeply into a struggle for riches that perish in the using.

S. W. M.

Dunham, P. Q., Dec. 1890.

OUTSPOKEN LANGUAGE.

A FRENCH ORGAN ON THE PRINCIPLES OF '89.

In replying to an article in *Le Nord*, which charged Mr. Mercier with being an admirer of the principles of '89, and a praiser of lay teaching, *L'Echo des Deux Montagnes* says: "The principles of '89! For certain people they are a terrible bugbear of which they cannot think without making the sign of the cross; but for all those who have studied impartial and truthful history the French Revolution is a sacred act,—it is the era of modern liberty; it is the recognition of equality among all men; it is the overthrowing of the machinery of tyranny, it is the abolition of the last traces of feudalism; finally, it is the sun, which has risen first over old France to shine afterwards over the world and dispel the darkness which had been amassed around all populations. Yes, we are partisans, like Mr. Desmarais and so many others, of those fruitful principles which brought on a real moral revival in the land of our forefathers, and which destroyed all possible autocracies and aristocracies. Lay teaching! — This is another diabolical scheme in favor of which we pronounce ourselves openly, because it is in the interest of the people and because the State must make every effort to teach and enlighten those who seem to have been systematically plunged into ignorance. In the United States there are no other but lay schools and, nevertheless, the bishops and the clergy do not preach the overthrowing of the social order which exists there. In France, the lay schools have extended rapidly, as if established under the vivifying inspiration of an evangelical *multiplicamini*, and, nevertheless, the Pope ordered to be sung in all the churches, on Sundays, an anthem for the salvation of the Republic which has established these schools."

PHOTOGRAPHING IN COLORS.

The secret of photographing color has not been discovered yet, but some camera pictures have recently been brought to New York which have some color in them, and give good cause for the hope that before long the photographer will be able to reproduce color perfectly. These new pictures have been on exhibition in a down-town Broadway store for only a few days, and already camera clubs are conjecturing what the process may be. That the non-professional photographers have learned so quickly of the new pictures, notwithstanding nothing has been printed about them, is not remarkable. There are several photographers' places in town where the newest things are exhibited in the windows, and, as every walker along Broadway knows, the art store displays command the greatest attention and cause the largest crowds to linger. Put a really good photograph behind a glass front on Broadway to-day, and within two days every non-professional camera man will know of it, for the word is passed around as rapidly as a bit of gossip in a country town. And so, if color be ever caught through the camera, the first picture shown won't be a single day on exhibition before all the non-professionals will hear of it.—*New York Sun.*

INSANITY IS NOT CONTAGIOUS.

Some American papers have asserted that medical superintendents of asylums, in their constant intercourse with insane patients, become themselves insane. A few solitary instances of insanity among insane experts give color to this idea, but this is an instance of hasty generalization from insufficient data. There is no microbe of insanity; at least, one has not yet been found, and breathing the air of asylums does not lead to insanity. Those asylum superintendents who have become insane would, unfortunately, have become mentally affected no matter what position in life they occupied, and it is a mere coincidence that they happen to be at the time of their insanity in charge of the insane. —*Provincial Medical Journal.*

THE FLAG IN MONCTON SCHOOLS.

Nothing but praise is given to the scheme for raising a fund for the purchase of flags for the Moncton schools. All the trustees, teachers and citizens generally, so far as heard from, approve of it, and a goodly number of subscriptions have already been sent in.—*Halifax Herald, Dec. 8.*

CANADIAN STORIES.

A ROMANTIC INDIAN LOVE STORY WITH A PLEASANT ENDING.

HOW AN INDIAN GIRL'S STORY THROWS SOME LIGHT ON THE "MESSIAH CRAZE"—A MYSTERIOUS STRANGER—THE GREAT TIDAL WAVE IN THE BAY OF FUNDY.

A department with so widespread an interest as this, devoted to children's stories, cannot but draw out a great deal of correspondence on the subject matter of many of the stories. The one by Miss Lillie Lukes of Alderville, entitled "How did we get Here," which narrates certain Indian traditions as to how they came over into America, is the subject of this communication which connects their tradition with the beliefs on which the present "Messiah Craze" amongst Sitting Bull's followers are based.

DEAR SIR,—The Indian girl's prize story, which impressed me much, both on the points of the Flood, and also as to the "lost ten tribes," has been more deeply and interestingly brought before me this morning by the telegraphic news in connection with the anticipated general rising of the Indians, who are now looking for a messiah. Where did this all-pervading idea arise from? Furthermore, the doctrine of the resurrection of a leader is now brought to light as an Indian belief. To my mind not one of all the stories in the *Witness* have called forth such a wide field of thought as this Indian girl's prize story. It should have been amongst the first and the best for powerful reasons.

MARIAN KYDD.

Montreal, P.Q.

We publish three interesting stories to-day all on themes entirely different. They are all county or city prize-winners. That by Master Cole won the prize for the city of Montreal, he attending the high school here. We regret that Master Cole recently broke his arm through a fall, but he thinks it will be well in time for him to compete this year again. Miss Agnes Laing, a very little girl, who won the prize for Wentworth County, contributes a very simple but telling story, while Master Howard Turner, for his recital of some incidents of the Saxby gale, won the County prize for Albert County, N.B.

A LEGEND OF THE ST. LAWRENCE.

TELLING HOW A YOUNG INDIAN COUPLE SAVED THEIR LIVES BY A MAD PLUNGE INTO THE RIVER.

"Bald Eagle keeps his word." The speaker was a stern, stately and rather fine-looking old chieftain of the —— tribe, encamped near Butternut Bay, now known as the St. Lawrence Central Union Park, about nine miles above Brockville.

In 1814, at the time of this story, there were only a few white settlers, amongst whom was a Captain Cole, my great-great-grandfather, an old United Empire Loyalist, who founded Cole's Ferry, in 1783. He was one of those brave men, who, because they were loyal to Old England, had left all their possessions behind them, and started afresh in Canada to found our beloved Dominion. About that time, when the settlers were so few and far between, they were continually alarmed by the incursions of Indian tribes, who, although representing themselves as friendly, were only on the lookout to pick off anything they could lay their hands on.

On the north side of the St. Lawrence and near this encampment, east of the bay, the banks rose to the height of between thirty and forty feet, nearly perpendicular, but shelving gradually towards the water. Some of these shelves extended quite a distance under the cliffs, and, in the crevices of the rocks, cedars and vines grew down to the water's edge, forming an impenetrable screen. In one of these recesses, up to twenty-five years ago, there was shown on the rock, painted in red, an arrow-head, a tomahawk and a canoe with two figures in it.

WILFRED G. G. COLE.

Our story commences with the above words by Bald Eagle, who was standing in front of his wigwam.

The person addressed was a tall brave, called Red Arrow, quite handsome, but with a cruel and sinister expression.

The exclamation had been wrung from Bald Eagle by his sneers and taunts.

Now the chief had a daughter, Wah-tah-wah, who was as beautiful as Longfellow's Indian maiden Lilinau, wooed by the phantom. She had many suitors for her hand, but of these the chief were Red Arrow and Hawk-eye, who had been left to the care of the old chief by his dying father, and was a great credit to him, being not only a good hunter and marksman, but also the swiftest runner in the tribe, and had endeared himself to all by acts of kindness and bravery. Now Red Arrow hated Hawk-eye for his popularity, and used to tell Bald Eagle tales of him which would have astonished him as much as they did his guardian. At first Red Arrow had not cared anything for Wah-tah-wah, until he became intensely jealous of his hated rival and vowed to woo and win her for his bride, if only to prevent Hawk-eye from winning her.

Bald Eagle, in order that the rivals might both have an equal chance, forbade any clandestine meetings, but it happened that Hawk-eye and Wah-tah-wah had met several times by chance, and each time Red Arrow had so worked upon the maiden's father, that, at length, he vowed that should he catch the ungrateful girl and her lover together by arrangement again, he would kill both of them.

Thinking of many a plan for the destruction of his enemy, Red Arrow at last hit upon one which seemed feasible. Next day he called together a few of his cronies and asked them to invite Hawk-eye out hunting with them the day following, and bring him towards the point on the banks where the cliffs were; and, at the same time, he told an Indian girl who was jealous of Wah-tah-wah, that if she wanted her revenge, to take her out in the woods, near the same place, on some pretext or other. Next day everything happened as he had planned. The unsuspecting pair approached each other unawares, and then every hunter and Indian girl by arrangement disappeared as if by magic. The couple met, and, of course, found the opportunity for love-making too good to be lost.

When a messenger brought the news to Red Arrow that his ruse was successful, he at once went to Bald Eagle, and, telling him the couple had met by appointment, reminded him of his promise, and further enraged him by sneeringly hinting that perhaps he would rather not be called upon to fulfil it. At the same time he said, "Spare me Wah-tah-wah and deal with the deceiver as he deserves."

Bald Eagle, worked up to the highest pitch of anger, caught up his weapons and called on Red Arrow to lead him to the spot so that he might see for himself. Then darting into the thicket they soon disappeared from view, and creeping swiftly and noiselessly reached a point whence they could see the lovers. Immediately Red Arrow passed the word to the Indians crouching in the underbrush, to surround the couple and gradually to close the circle so as to capture them alive at all hazard. Slowly and silently the circle diminished around the innocent victims of Red Arrow's jealousy, and was perfect at all points except towards the river, when suddenly a stick snapped under the foot of one of the Indians. The sound was not lost upon the ears of Hawk-eye, trained as they were to war and the chase. Turning round he espied Red Arrow with Bald Eagle by his side and looked round, only to become aware that he was surrounded on three sides while the river was at his back. Then he leaned down and whispered something into Wah-tah-wah's ear, which she acknowledgd with a nod of assent, and hand-in-hand the lovers fled towards the river. The Indians pursued them at full speed, but love and fear lent wings to the couple, who arrived at the cliffs long before their pursuers. Reaching the brink, their figures were clearly outlined against the sky as they hesitated an instant, but not longer, for they threw themselves over. A moment after was heard the splash of their bodies striking the water, and by the time the Indians arrived on the scene, only a few ripples marked the spot where the lovers had cast themselves in.

Long and earnestly all the rest of that day did the Indians seek for the bodies of Hawk-eye and Wah-tah-wah. All the rest of the day and night, canoes were constantly going over the place where they had disappeared, but all was in vain, for no trace of the missing couple could be found. On the following morning all the canoes and searchers disappeared to snatch a few minutes repose before re-commencing the search, all but one canoe full of friends of Hawk-eye and Wah-tah-wah, which still hovered around the spot. Imagine their surprise and joy, dear reader, when suddenly they saw the forms of those they believed dead, standing at the river's edge. At first they thought it was their spirits, but were soon convinced on that point by Hawk-eye asking them if they would come ashore and take him and his betrothed off. They did so, and transported them to a neighboring tribe where they were well received. En route the couple told how, when they rose after their plunge, they struck out for shore and after gaining it, climbed up by roots and vines until they managed to get under the cliff, on the ledge spoken of at the commencement of my story. Here they remained all night, while the search went on around them, and are said afterwards to have painted the arrow-head, tomahawk and canoe on the rock with their blood, as the story of their deliverance from the tomahawk and arrows of Red Arrow in a canoe.

When Bald Eagle realized that he had lost his daughter by his harshness, he became morose and gloomy, and rarely spoke. By-and-by he began to think of how he had been made a tool of by Red Arrow to further his ends; that it was through his instrumentality he had lost her, and in his heart he became enraged at him, and grew still more irritable and gloomy, until one day he upbraided Red Arrow, as the cause of his loss, who leaped on him, and a furious struggle ensued, in which Bald Eagle, as they swayed to and fro, drawing his tomahawk, killed his antagonist. After this he began to be less sullen and more cheerful, and gradually saw how he had been deceived, until it was judged advisable by one of Wah-tah-wah's friends, to tell him that she was alive and well, and would come if he wished her and pardoned her husband. Only too glad to get her back, he agreed, and on the day they came back the whole camp turned out to meet them and afterwards had a feast.

In Hawk-eye, Bald Eagle found an efficient adviser and warrior, so that when he died in a good old age with his grandchildren around him, Hawk-eye was appointed his successor.

WILFRED G. G. COLE.

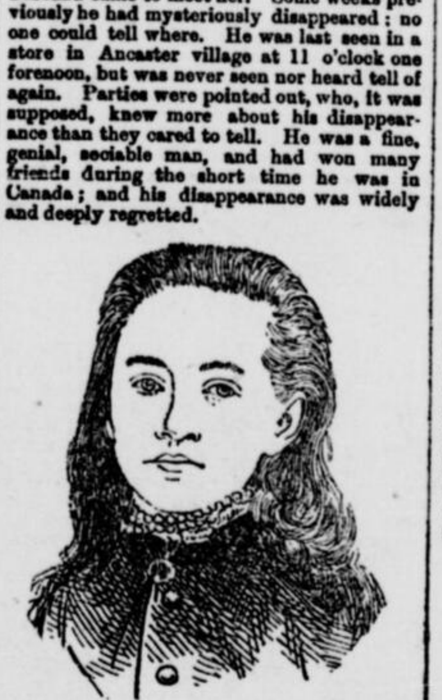
Montreal, P.Q.

BROKEN LINKS.

A TRUE STORY OF A MYSTERIOUS MAN WHO MADE SOME VERY STARTLING SUGGESTIONS.

In the spring of 1837, a young and handsome Scotchman stood quietly and dejectedly alone on Aberdeen wharf thinking; at length, he sprang on the gangway, boarded the vessel, waved a farewell to dear old Scotland, and sailed slowly away for Canada. His wife had made arrangements to accompany him, but at the last moment had changed her mind, and from an upper window in a hotel watched the vessel sail away. Then she turned her steps sadly back towards her father's house.

And now her husband must seek a home in Canada all alone and leave his wife and his little girl, now six months old, behind him. He was a Presbyterian, a farmer, cultivating a large and fine farm in Banffshire, Scotland; besides, he was engaged in droving, a profitable business at that time; but he had decided to leave Scotland and emigrate to Canada, although it was not a very desirable country to go to at that time, it being the time of the Rebellion. He went however, and liked the country well. He decided to purchase a farm, which he did, and stocked it well, also bought all the implements to work it. He contemplated making many improvements in the buildings and on the land. There was a log-house, log stables, and sheds, also a well, the water being drawn by a pole swung over a cleft tree which stood at the door, and a row of beautiful maple trees stretched across the lawn. He was much pleased with his bargain. His wife had decided to rejoin her husband in Canada, but on her arrival no husband came to meet her. Some weeks previously he had mysteriously disappeared; no one could tell where. He was last seen in a store in Ancaster village at 11 o'clock one forenoon, but was never seen nor heard tell of again. Parties were pointed out, who, it was supposed, knew more about his disappearance than they cared to tell. He was a fine, genial, sociable man, and had won many friends during the short time he was in Canada; and his disappearance was widely and deeply regretted.



AGNES LAING.

His wife up to this time had led a butterfly life; had a wealthy father, and a boarding-school education. She was a young and handsome woman, and an only and petted daughter; but now life for her had begun in earnest. Here she was, a widow in a strange land, in a poor home compared with the one she had left, and far away from father and mother. However she was equal to the occasion, she refused all invitations to return to her father's house in Scotland and made up her mind to stay in Canada. With the assistance of a brother-in-law she managed well the farm her husband had purchased.

Years rolled by, and she married again; but for the last thirty-seven years she has been at rest in the churchyard of Ancaster. Her little daughter grew to be a big girl and the years of childhood sped quickly away, as she played around the hills and hollows of Whiteside (the name her father gave his farm), picking berries and chestnuts, gathering wild flowers, coasting down the hills, sliding on the ice and going to school. One evening in coming home from school, a large grey dog jumped over the fence, and walked right before her. She went close up to him, and shook her dinner-pail at him, but he took no notice and walked leisurely across the field, jumped over the next fence and disappeared in the woods. Years afterwards, while visiting the museum at Niagara Falls, she saw a young wolf chained to an iron post in the yard, and then she remembered the large dog, and knew it was a wolf.

The winter of 1842 was a very severe one, the snow covering the tops of the highest fences. There was a wood adjoining her home and often the wolves would howl all night; the dogs were frightened and would hide themselves; a sleigh-load of her neighbors, while coming home from a singing school one night, were attacked by four of the brutes, and had to beat them off with the butt-end of their whips until, finally, they gave up the chase, and cleared into the woods. The snow remained on the ground that winter until the tenth of May, then off it went with a rush, and never had the farmers a better summer, better crops.

Now, this man that stood so lonely on the Aberdeen wharf, that spring day, was my grandfather, and the baby of six months old is my mother, and my home is Whiteside, but the old log-house was converted into fire-wood, the old apple-trees are all dug up, only one harvest-tree remains; the maple trees died slowly one by one, the one where mother and her brother Willie used to swing was the last one to go. We have new buildings, a new orchard and maple trees everywhere, planted twenty year ago; our home is a white cottage hemmed in py balsams, and during the summer the roses and shrubs are very pretty. Surrounded by a terrace on the north-east of the lawn, is a great white oak that stood there when my grandfather came to this farm; also on the Concession road north of the evergreens is a fine old wild cherry, that stood there at that time, and every autumn it is covered with cherries.

I was eleven years old the 21st of last June. I have three brothers older than I, and I am sitting to-day in our comfortable dining-room listening to my mother, and writing the story for the *Witness*. To the west of our home at some little distance, is a pretty hillside sloping down to the Concession Road and covered with wild raspberry bushes.

One very beautiful day in July, 1884, mamma, who is very fond of berrying, decided to have an afternoon picking berries. The day was beautiful; the berries hung on the bushes, large, ripe, and luxuriant. She had just commenced when a stranger came walking slowly up to the fence, laid his hands over the rails, and said "Good afternoon, how far is it to the next village? How far from Ancaster?" Mamma had no time to waste talking to strangers, but answered civilly. She saw before her a fine-looking old gentleman, neatly and fashionably dressed in light gray, with very beautiful white hands; he had a handsome ring on his finger, and appeared determined to talk. He remarked on the beauty of the day, of the road he was travelling, and said the beauty of the road had induced him to walk that afternoon, that he had walked as far as our gate yesterday, a distance of three miles; said his home was in the Western States, but that he had been on a visit to California, and had come through to Ancaster. Mamma said, "You will be visiting friends in the village?" He replied "No, I am looking for friends." Mamma did not ask who the friends were. He talked of his travels in California and of the scenery of the Rocky Mountains. He was a good talker, and mamma listened. He asked many questions and at length said, "You say that you lived on this farm previous to the time you came to live with your husband; tell me how old you were when you set your foot first on this farm?" Mamma was amused, and said, "I will tell you, there is no reason why I should not; I was two years old; I came here in a lumber waggon with my mother; we drove on to the spot where our house now stands; my mother stood up in the waggon, looked down over her new home, then sat down and wept bitterly." "Where was your father then?" he asked. "No person could tell what became of my father," answered mamma. "What was his name?" he asked: Mamma replied, "A———" He stood silent a few moments, then said: "That is my name; perhaps I am your father." Mamma stood speechless at this statement, and he said, "You do not believe that?" Mamma said "No." "Then," said he, "I am your brother." Mamma shook her head imperiously; she would own no such relationship. He stood silent a little, clasped his hands very tightly, sighed heavily, and said, "Oh, well, I may see you again;" turned slowly again; round and walked away in the direction from whence he came.

Mamma picked no more berries that day, but walked round the field thinking, "can it be possible, that man is my father?" "Why did I let him away without finding out whether he really was my father or not?" Next afternoon, she looked for the stranger to return. She had a night to think over the matter and decided to question him and find out for certain who he really was; but he never returned. Upon reflection she decided to keep the interview a secret; if he was her father she would hear more about him; he appeared very serious, never once did a smile come over his face.

She had well nigh forgotten the circumstance, when, in the month of March, 1886, a letter came to her from a certain town in Iowa, stating that her brother A——— had died and remembered her in his will. Mamma wrote to one of his executors that she had no brother of that name, that being her father's name, and requested to know who this man was. The reply said that he was a Scotchman, that very little was known about him, that he formerly lived in a town in Wisconsin. Mamma then wrote to the postmaster of the place, who said he knew Mr. A——— well and referred her for information to a son-in-law in Boston and to a daughter in Sacramento. The reply from the letter to Boston was to this effect; strange as it might appear he could tell her nothing about his father-in-law; that he would willingly do so if he could, and that Mr. A——— was a man that kept to himself. Mamma then wrote to his daughter in Sacramento, who said she knew nothing of her father's early life, who he was, nor who his parents were; that she nursed him during his last illness, and never once in the course of his lifetime did he say he had either sister or daughter; she was present when the will was read, was at a loss to know who mamma could be and why the money should be given to her. Mamma wrote a great many letters to different parts of the States with no success; no person appeared to know who this man's parents were, who he was nor where he spent his boyhood days; his remains are quietly resting in Davis City Cemetery, Iowa. Was this man my grandfather or was he not? The time to find out was that balmy July day when a stranger came walking leisurely along, rested his hands on the fence, and said; "Perhaps I am your father."

AGNES LAING.

Ancaster, Ont.

THE TIDAL WAVE.

A REMINISCENCE OF THE GREAT SAXBY GALE WHICH DEVASTATED A PORTION OF THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

My home is in the southern part of New Brunswick, at the head of the Bay of Fundy. The tides rise to a remarkable height owing to the peculiar formation of the Bay, which is very narrow and on the flood tide the waters rush in with great force, rising, it is estimated, to the height of sixty feet in some parts. The village in which I live is situated on Shepody river, which runs into the Bay of Fundy. At the mouth of the river, which is four miles from the village, the tide rises about forty-five feet.

HOWARD TURNER.

The events which I am about to relate occurred in the fall of the year 1869. They were told me by my father. It being a very boisterous night and expecting a high tide he took a man and went to the shore to see that everything was secure and while there the tide rose rapidly and steadily until it reached an unusual height. They were soon holding a large raft with an extra line on a high board fence, which was soon upset by the tide, and they were obiged to scramble out of the water and seek higher ground where they drove a stake one hundred and fifty feet from the shore and fastened the raft to it. The tide at that time had risen six feet above the highest level it had ever reached before. My father then thought it best to look after the safety of my aunt, who lived in a house near the shore, but when he got there he found that a neighbor had taken the family from the house on a raft. He then returned to his barn and found the tide to be about five feet round it. He reached the stable door by means of a low bridge, entered the barn and let the horse loose. It soon made its escape and could not be induced to enter the same stall again for several days. About this time the deals piled on the wharf began to tumble down and float away till 700,000 feet of lumber had disappeared, and the following day it was found that they were strewn along the opposite shore for a space of ten miles. A neighbor's barn was near the shore and, filled with hay, was seen to float away. A small schooner broke from her moorings and was driven over the dyke and held by her anchors quite a distance on the marsh. The bridges over the Spody river and tributaries were all washed away. A lady and gentleman driving across the marsh near Hillsboro were met by the tidal wave which was caused by the breaking of the dyke and the lady was washed from the carriage and drowned. A family living in Coverdale, on the banks of the Petitcodiac river, were forced to leave their house on a raft and by the violence of the wind were carried out on the river and landed some ten miles distant, at Moncton, one of the children being drowned. One significant fact was that all the barns that were filled with hay were washed away while those that were partially filled were not moved.

One amusing incident occurred in this way: a man was getting hay on the marsh near the banks of the river, and it being so far to his home, he slept on the hay in the barn. On this particular night he went to sleep as usual and happened to wake up in the middle of the night to find himself nearing the top of the barn. It did not rise much more, so when the water had gone down he went out to look for the horse, which he could not find as it had swam across the river.

In the morning our shores and marshes presented a truly wretched aspect. On the day previous our marshes were dotted over with haystacks and barns, but now the greater part of these were swept away and the shores covered with wreckage. All the bridges were swept away and it was difficult to get our regular mails. This made it still more sad as many had friends at sea and could not get any word from them for some time.

The cause of this great tide was a terrible gale which drove all the water up the bay, thus making a very high tide. This storm was called the Saxby gale, having been predicted by a man named Saxby.

HOWARD A. TURNER.

Harvey Bank, Albert Co., N. B.

A MONTREAL LADY AT NORTHFIELD;

A BEAUTIFUL TRAINING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES DESCRIBED IN GLOWING WORDS.

The following letter from a Montreal lady on a visit to East Northfield to her daughter will be read with interest:

EAST NORTHFIELD, Mass., Nov. 1, 1890.

MY DEAREST CON,—Have you ever heard of "The Happy Valley of Rasselas" or "Arcadia," or ever read "The Land of the Lotus Eaters"? if so, put all descriptions together, and you will have some idea of the treat I am enjoying at the present moment. The little village of Northfield, bathed in sunshine as it is to-day, lying in such a tiny valley that one can almost touch the mountains which surround it so completely that there seems no opening but by the river, which winds, must I say, like a ribbon through the trees, really nothing else would so perfectly describe it. What blendings of color do we see this fall day! The mountains, with their wonderful charm of crimson and orange, which is almost surpassed by the tints of the fading bracken, with glimpses of gold and crimson, and lilac and vivid green. All this struck me as I threw up my window at the "Hotel Northfield," and I turned and said, "Oh, Beatrice, the half has never been told; is there anything lovlier outside of heaven."

A CHARMING SCENE.

We had arrived late the night before after a ten hours' journey from Montreal, tired, cold and hungry. We were ushered into a large square hall, ablaze with light and warmth; a high Queen Anne mantelpiece, with great logs of wood burning; a large oak table in the centre, scattered on it the periodicals of the day; delicate ormolu gasaliers, with about twenty lights, and several girls reading in the different arm-chairs, so plentifully provided, gave such a picture of comfort and repose that was most gratifying to weary travellers. After a delicious tea we were shown our bedroom that quite rivalled anything in "the Windsor;" dressing room complete, with bath, hot water heating and electric bells.

But I must tell you how I came to be at this fashionable summer resort so late in the autumn, and how it comes to be open just now. Some short time ago, a noble hearted Christian gentleman made an offer to Mr. Moody of $50,000 if he would open up this hotel during the winter, as a training school for young ladies over twenty-one years of age, with the idea of Bible study and systematic teaching of the word of God, such as fits young women to be teachers and Christian workers. In addition to this, to be practically trained, in dressmaking and cooking, the design of which is to help women to be self-dependent and independent, competent to take care of themselves, and help others in taking charge of life's daily duties. Mr. Moody believes that there are many young women throughout our land in comfortable homes and with plenty of means, who are doing much less than they might for the Master.

"OH! TO BE USED"

'is the smothered heart cry of hundreds of young women. As they step out from college and school life, they have an indefinable longing somehow to make all they have acquired tell for God upon the world, but having no direction given to this desire it grows more indefinite, till too often dissipated into lives of self-interest. The training school will furnish opportunity, for as thorough a course of Bible study as the length of time allows. One term is just finished and a new term of three months begins the sixth of January, the charge for which is $100. The lady Principal is Miss Gertrude Hulbert, a graduate of Smith College and late Principal of the Bible Institute in Chicago. Having organized that department, Mr. Moody chose her to organize this new work. No one could possibly have been chosen more eminently fitted for the work, one of a family noted for their talents and Christian zeal, a lovely, girlish woman, whose very face inspires one with hope and comfort. Never shall I forget her as I saw her one twilight hour, surrounded with her class of girls, her look of sympathy and inspiration (shall I say?) as each girl told in a verse of a familiar hymn what Jesus had been to her.

But I have told you nothing yet of the cooking and dressmaking classes, each with a thoroughly experienced lady in charge. In cooking the next term's course will comprise a study of the combination of foods, bills of fare arranged to give the most perfect nourishment, invalid cookery and talks of the use of cooking in mission work. The classes in dressmaking are taught cutting by pattern and can either cut and fit their own dresses for present needs and provide their own material, or, should they not wish to do this, work will be provided, for which the ywill receive compensation.

Could I describe to you the dining room, with its exquisite appointments, the kitchen, with its charming and happy arrangements for work, the handsome, broad staircases, with lounges on the landing, where one can sit and admire from the windows the views which are so lovely from every point; but now I positively must stop, because I have not yet told you of the school, the special point of interest with you, at which we determined to place your sister. After looking through the prospectus of nearly every college on the continent, as you know, and after being weeks in correspondence with different teachers, did we decide that this one school only

CAME UP TO ALL OUR EXPECTATIONS,

the healthfulness and beauty of its surroundings, the high standing of its teachers, the particular curriculum of study and the decided Christian influence, provided everything that we wished for a four years' course, for our precious child—to produce, as we hope—a highly educated Christian woman.

What would be your idea of a seminary? Mine was one very large building; but, instead, picture to yourself seven handsome halls, five of them built on eminences, and two on the banks of the river. The latest library, in a very prominent situation, built of grey stone, with brown facings, a broad flight of stone steps leading up to a handsome hall-way; Queen Anne mantel-pieces in rooms and hall, and this building, as all the others, finished off in natural oiled woods. Here the lady principal has her office, and when I saw her first, surely, I thought, no one so young could manage such great responsibilities, but after a chat with Miss Hall I found where the secret of her success lay, not in her remarkably refined manners, her repose, but in her mesmeric power that one recognized immediately "a noble woman, fitly planned, to warn, to comfort and command." Her sweet little secretary was most kind and helpful, and, after renewing my acquaintance with Miss Hill, the professor of Natural Science, under whom specially Beatrice was to be placed, I

LEFT WITH THE HAPPIEST FEELINGS

as regards our little girl. My paper won't hold out, or I should tell you of "Revel Hall", "Hollen Heuse," "Hillside," and the different other school buildings, each presided over by one of the teachers, and each hall providing in itself a perfect home. The lessons are being said in a large building called the "Recitation Hall." Here I stood on the steps one day, watching the girls arriving from their different homes. A little group in the distance, just mounting a hill, one shawl doing duty for three girls; two were flying over the lawn, with hair streaming, and minus either shawls or hats, a half dozen crossing one of the rustic bridges, over one of the many mountain streams rushing down to the river, others pausing at the side of the lake to feed the ever greedy swans. No fences are there to be seen anywhere. The wide country roads, lined with elm trees that might have been planted a hundred years ago.

Oh, how much I regret leaving this happy valley. It seems like a glimpse of heaven, but I feel I must go home to tell the girls of Montreal that although the Seminary is quite full (two hundred and fifty being refused at the beginning of the term), there is still room in the "Training School," and let any of your friends know, dear, that I shall be glad to give them any further information. Ever,

YOUR LOVING MOTHER.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

WHAT CAN A GIRL OF SIXTEEN DO?—This question is not easily answered, but it will be attempted in the next volume of *The Youth's Companion*, in a series of helpful papers by Amelia E. Barr, "Marion Harland," "Mary A. Livermore" and "Jenny June."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

EGGS FIFTY CENTS A DOZEN.

Many persons who keep hens will not have an egg to sell when they reach fifty cents; "what can a body do, when the pesky old hens stops laying, and the pullets refuse to begin until spring?" Why! do as Wm. H. Yeomans, of Columbia, Conn., Editor of the Germantown *Telegraph* did last winter. He says: "Last fall I made an experiment worth giving our readers. Until about Dec. 1st, I was getting from twenty common hens only one or two eggs a day. I decided to try Sheridan's Condition Powder. I confess I had but little faith in its value to make hens lay; for nine days saw very little effect. Then the hens began laying and in three months laid 588 eggs. Part of the time the thermometer was [illegible] below zero, and my hens were laying a dozen eggs a day." I. S. Johnson & Co., 22 Custom House st., Boston, Mass. (the only makers of Sheridan's Condition Powder) will send, postpaid, two 25c packs of Powder and a new Poultry Guide, for 60 cents. For $1.00, five packs of Powder and a book; for $1.20 a large 2¼ pound can and book; six cans, $5.00, express prepaid. Send stamps or cash. Testimonials sent free.

THE SPEECH OF ANIMALS.

HOW SOME OF OUR ALLEGED DUMB FRIENDS COMMUNICATE INFORMATION TO ONE ANOTHER.

A correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* writing from Westfield, Chautauqua County, N.Y., gives the following interesting facts regarding the habits of animals:—

The article in the *Evening Post* of Sept. 25th, "Can Monkeys talk?" brought to mind my own theory concerning the conversational powers of animals, a theory which is the result of some years of intimate friendship with what we are pleased to call "the lower order of creation."

All domestic animals, living a life of routine, dependent on the care of human beings, and often, as in the case of cows and horses, with little chance to communicate with others of their own kind, use a very limited vocabulary in their every-day life, but any unusual circumstances produces new words, easily distinguished by any one at all familiar with their ordinary speech. The remarks of my horse, for instance, will, for weeks, be noticeable for nothing but their sameness; then he will give me a most uncanny feeling by an entirely new observation called out by some change in feed or surroundings.

Fowls have undoubtedly a larger vocabulary than any of the other domestic animals; yet in half a day you will probably hear from them all the sounds that they use in ordinary life. But anything out of the ordinary is instantly expressed in unusual sounds. I always know what is disturbing the flock, whether dog, cat, hawk or stranger. The cry for a hawk near at hand and a hawk far off seems to be the same word, but with a different emphasis and in a different key. Woodchucks have the same greeting as cats, but louder and more emphatic. One day I was startled by sounds from the yard which I had never heard before, and rushing to the rescue, I found a tame red fox dragging a broken chain, trying to get through the fence. The new sentence consisted of several words not complimentary to foxes. I have never heard anything like them since. Very tame hens often show a desire to talk to you, and it is usually possible to understand their meaning. Once a Cochin, whose years and breeding entitled her to a separate perch, came and stood in front of me, looked me full in the face, and complained loudly of something, I could not translate further. Patient investigation revealed that one end of her perch had slipped down, and Mrs. Buff had no idea of sleeping on an inclined plane. Another time a nervous little Leghorn met me at the hen-house door fairly screaming and jumping with excitement. I understood, from the cackle which finished each sentence, that she had been disturbed on her nest. I did not wonder at her new powers of speech when I found the nest occupied by my cat and three small kittens.

When the chickens first begin to move in the egg, just before hatching, the mother hen sings to them a low crooning song, very sweet, and never heard at any other time. A friend tells me that her canary startled her one day by an entirely new call. It was so plainly, "Come here, quick," that she hurried to the cage to find an enormous cat, with face pressed against the window-pane, staring in at poor Ned—a danger sufficiently great to account for the new call.

There are but two ways by which one can hear animals really converse. One is to listen to them when they are not aware of your presence, always a difficult feat; the other is to win their entire love and confidence. Hours of patient coaxing would be needed before a monkey would do more than "chatter unintelligently," or "scream angrily;" and "poking with a stick" seems a rather unscientific way to produce the desired result. One cannot help fancying that Prof. Garner's graphophone holds nothing but varieties of monkey profanity.

It is a curious reflection on the intelligence of mankind that while animals easily learn our language we make no advance at all in learning theirs. One cannot help hoping that some future generation of men may be sufficiently kind and patient and large-hearted to believe that what these dependent creatures have to say to us may sometimes be as important as what we have to say to them and to act accordingly.

ENGLISH NEWS.

Two ZULU CHIEFS exhibiting with Wombwell's Menagerie at Scarboro', had a terrible fight in the dressing tent, recently, biting and scratching like tigers. One had his lips bitten off, and the other had his fingers flayed. The fight caused great excitement, and lasted until one was unconscious.

A FATAL ACCIDENT befell Colonel Sir Lumley Graham, Bart., of Arlington Manor, near Newbury, on Saturday. While riding in an open conveyance on the Oxford road, a flight of birds startled the horse, which bolted, and broke the shafts. Sir Lumley was precipitated upon the roadway, and, falling on his head, sustained a fracture of the skull. He was conveyed to his residence, where death ensued about an hour after the accident.—*Yarmouth (Eng.) Independent.*

ELEPHANTS HAVE A MEAL.—On Saturday morning about two o'clock, a number of elephants belonging to Sanger's Circus, left their quarters at Lincoln and wandered into an adjacent field, where they entirely demolished a shed, with the object, no doubt, of reaching some pig's food inside. The roof of the building collapsed, and the animals ate the meal kept in the shed. After this exploit they returned to the circus without doing further damage.—*Yarmouth, (Eng.) Independent*, Nov. 1.

A PRINTER'S DEVIL IN DEED.—A printer's boy, named Elms, London, was charged, at Marlborough street police court, on Thursday, with wilfully setting fire to the premises of his master in Warwick street. After the boy had left his work on Tuesday night, part of the workshop was found to be on fire. When the prisoner was apprehended he said, alluding to his master, "If he had not kept me half an hour after my time I should not have set fire to the place." He was committed for trial.

MR. ERASTUS WIMAN told his guests of the British Nickel and Steel Institute at Niagara Falls that he has, on behalf of the Canadian Copper Company, communicated an offer to the British Government to tender a free supply of nickel from the Sudbury mines of the Company, for the tests contemplated at Shoeburyness. Perhaps the fact that the United States naval authorities carried out their armor-plate tests and secured an appropriation of one million dollars for the purchase of nickel, all in the course of a few days, will stir up "My Lords" of Whitehall to come to a speedy decision.—*Canadian Gazette.*

ARE CHILDREN HAPPY?

THE JOYS AND SORROWS OF CHILD-LIFE BALANCED.

People have a great deal to say about the happiness of childhood, but they are grown up before they say it. For, after all, children have a harder life of it than their elders have. To begin with, there is the constant discipline life gives them in such Scripture measure—the things they want and are forbidden to have; the things they do in ignorance, to be punished for without clearly understanding the offence; the imaginative terrors of darkness and evil spirits and unknown powers, to say nothing of an offended deity, angry with them at the slightest misbehavior. And then there is the school with its hard discipline of having to study Chapter XX. in the big book of learning, which is the long division, when their legs are aching to be at Chapter XLI., which is playing "tag" on the village green. And there is their wonderful misapprehension of their elders and the vague but awful sense of suffering they have at hearing impending calamities spoken of, which they can apprehend as sharply as their elders, but which they see no earthly means of escaping—the possible death of a dear one, a coming scourge of disease, the loss of money, or the end of the world. And there is, oftener, perhaps, than all else—the sharp grief of being misunderstood; of having their thoughtlessness and ignorance taken for wilful disobedience; of feeling their natural, healthy fearlessness taken for pertness and forwardness; of having even their very love thrust aside because it is manifested at an inconvenient moment—at finding themselves, in short, in a great big world, where everything is to be learned, and where the only persons who can teach them are most given to bejuggling and bewildering them.—*The Sun.*

A TEXT "BURNED IN."

I have listened to many eloquent, many striking, many admirable sermons. Of one of them, heard when I was a boy of fourteen, I remember nothing but the manner in which, for all time, it impressed the text itself upon my recollection. That text was: "As the grass growing upon the housetops, which withereth afore it be plucked up, whereof the mower filleth not his hand, neither he that bindeth up the sheaves his bosom." Perhaps a sermon can produce no better effect than to burn into the brain the force, or the imagery, of a particular text. I remember how much I longed, after hearing that sermon, that my life might never be represented by such an image of utter uselessness—the rank, coarse grass upon the thatch, which the mower and the reaper alike despise.—*Canon Farrar in the Forum.*

A HAT.

There was recently published in the Washington *Post* a report of an interview with Senator Blackburn, of Kentucky, in which the Senator recounted an incident in the career of a very eminent hat—a high hat in every sense of the word—that is not without a certain interest quite apart from the truth of the story. We are, indeed, bound to make a definite reservation as to the credibility of the story. If we thought it entirely and in detail true we should lose the admiration that it inspires for Senator Blackburn's artistic skill in story-telling. If we thought it wholly untrue we should still recognize the ingenuity with which it has been "found" and the judgment with which the moment has been chosen for telling it.

The hat in question belonged to the Secretary of State, Mr. Blaine. It was worn by its owner on "a particularly warm day in July" last, when he entered the committee room where Messrs. Blackburn, Allison and Hale were seated. When Mr. Blaine entered, relates Mr. Blackburn, he began, apropos of nothing, to denounce the Tariff bill, which had then been passed by the House and was pending in the Senate. He denounced it as "an infamy and an outrage." He declared it would carry the "party to perdition." He said that if he were in the Senate "he would stamp it under his feet and spit upon it." He snapped his fingers in the face of Senator Allison, and then in the face of Senator Hale, and shouted: "Go on with your driveling idiocy, and see to what destruction it will lead the Republican Party. Pass this bill, and 1892 there will not be a man in all the party so beggared as to accept your nomination for the Presidency." After more of this sort of talk, Mr. Blackburn ventured to tell Mr. Blaine that the Senate committee had provided a bounty for maple sugar. We give the description of the scene that followed in the reported words of Senator Blackburn:

"This was the first he had heard of it, and he seemed hardly able to credit what I told.

"'It isn't true,' he said.

"Allison and Hale confirmed me.

"'I suppose this was done at the solicitation of Morrill and Edmunds?' he inquired.

"Mr. Allison replied in the affirmative.

"'It is a good sample of the breadth of their statesmanship,' said the Secretary.

"And then the climax came. His new beaver was lying on the table in easy reach. With a sudden blow he brought his clenched hand down on it with such force as to mash it flatter than a pancake, and then, seizing the battered chapeau, he hurled it against the wall violently. I never saw such an ebullition, but it only emphasized the deep earnestness which which the Secretary argued against a policy about which his opinion, as then given, now seems prophetic."

That Mr. Blaine utterly despised the tariff bill is very likely. It may be inferred from the zeal with which he has supported its author in Ohio, and with which he urged the people of Pennsylvania to endorse it by the election of Matthew Quay's candidate for Governor. His detestation of the bill is also to be inferred from the way in which he misrepresented it in several of his campaign speeches, and that he took revenge for his public hypocrisy on the subject by private scolding is also quite in accordance with his character. That in his wildest "spell" of temper he should have emphasized his expressions by smashing his own hat, is, of course, surprising, but it is also an extremely felicitous feature of Mr. Blackburn's story. Had Mr. Blaine been made to devote the hat of either of the Republican Senators to destruction, it would have been more logical, but it would not have been so impressive. It would not have agreed so well with the known characteristics of Mr. Blaine's mind, which is always indirect and tortuous. It is now open to Mr. Blaine's friends to deny this story, on the ground that the secretary never willingly lessened the value of anything belonging to him. But who can say that his subtle intellect did not see precisely this source of utility in his battered hat as "he hurled it against the wall violently"?—*N. Y. Times.*

LIGHT-ABSORBING DIAMONDS.

The Journal of the Franklin Institute for October, contains a paper on precious stones by George F. Kunz, who describes some exceedingly interesting and beautiful experiments on phosphorescent diamonds, which he was enabled to make in Paris during the Exposition, through the courtesy of prominent scientific men. A dark room was provided in which was placed a collection of over a hundred and fifty diamonds. In the side of the wall a lens was inserted, and outside of the room a new alternating arc lamp of the Thomson-Houston system was hung. The lens, which was employed to concentrate the light, was covered with a violet-colored glass, so that only ultra-violet rays fell on the gems, of which but three of the entire number proved to be phosphorescent. All the others assumed a beautiful violet tint. The two stones whose phosphorescence was most marked were perfectly transparent white stones, one having a bluish tinge. Mr. Kunz says: The phosphoresence exhibited by these stones was extremely beautiful; it remained visible when a metallic cap was put over the lens—gradually losing its intensity, however—for 15 minutes after the exposure." All the other stones were invisible in the dark. The experiment was also made with pure white light, and though less beautiful, the fact of phosphorence was not less obvious. As a whole the test, in Mr. Kunz's opinion, full demonstrated the fact that some diamonds possess the power of absorbing light, and emitting it in the dark; and they possess it in different degrees of intensity. These experiments invite the attention of scientists to a most attractive field of inquiry; and it will be curious, indeed, if the searching rays of the electric light shall not reveal new treasures of science in that mystic field.—*Manufacturing Jeweller.*

GENERAL BOOTH'S SCHEME.

General Booth has received the following letter from Cardinal Manning:—"Archbishop's house, Westminster, S.W., October 30th, 1890. Dear General Booth,—The gift of your book and your letter has just reached me, and I lose no time in thanking you for it. I have already sufficient knowledge of its contents to say at once how fully it commands my sympathy. Your comments on modern political economy, poor law administration, Government statistics and official enquiries are to the letter what I have said in private and public for years. This is both superficial and unreal. You have gone down into the depths. Every living soul cost the most precious blood, and we ought to save it, even the worthless and worst. After the Trafalgar square miseries I wrote a 'Pleading for the Worthless,' which probably you never saw. It would show you how completely my heart is in your book. No doubt you remember that the poor laws of Queen Elizabeth compelled parishes to provide work for the able-bodied unemployed, and to lay in stores of raw material for work. The modern political economists denounce the giving of work, even in winter, and to honest and true men out of work, as alms and as demoralizing. I hold that every man has a right to bread or to work. These modern economists say society must adjust the demand and supply of labor until all are employed. I have asked, How many years are required for this absorption, and how many weeks or days will starve honest men and their children? To this I have never got an answer. Believe me, yours very faithfully, (Signed) HENRY E., Card. Archbishop."

SEVEN THOUSAND CHURCHES.

INGERSOLL'S PROPHECY.

A Brooklyn paper reports a meeting of the Methodist Church Extension Society, at which the Rev. Dr. McCabe gave a brief resumé of the work accomplished by the society in the twenty-five years of its existence. "We have," said he, "built seven thousand churches at a cost of $4,000,000, and now we are putting up churches at the rate of four a day, while the church at large is building ten a day. A little over ten years ago that brilliant infidel, Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll, prophesied that within a decade two theatres would be built to one church. When the time expired I wrote him as follows:—

> DEAR COLONEL,—The time is up and the Methodist Church is building "ten churches a day." The work we are doing at our mission reservations in Canada, British Columbia and in the far West is something enormous, and in its prosecution the Extension Society has been and is an important factor. At the annual meeting of the Society, which is being held in New York, church extension projects of great magnitude are being considered, and the coming year already gives good promise of leading any of its predecessors in results. The loan fund of the society is in a flourishing condition, as will be seen when I say that it contains $700,000. Let us keep up the good work and plant a house of God wherever there is need of one, be the community Christian or heathen."

PERSONAL.

But three members survive the Thirtieth U. S. Congress, which sat from 1847 to 1849. These are Hannibal Hamlin and J. W. Bradbury, both of Maine, and G. W. Jones, of Iowa.

Mr. Chauncey Depew learned, while in Europe, that Prince Bismarck did his best to bring on a war between Germany and the United States at the time of the Samoan troubles, but the Emperor William overruled him.

The Empress Frederick has purchased Kronberg Castle, at Kronberg, in Hesse, Nassau, celebrated as having once been the residence of Martin Luther. She intends to convert it into a charitable institution in memory of her husband.

Field Marshal Von Moltke lives in a plain, square house of two stories, near Schweidnitz, in Silesia. The entrance is guarded by two great guns from Mount Valerian that were presented to the Count by the late Emperor William.

QUEBEC FINANCES.

SOME SOLID FACTS FOR TAXPAYERS.

(*To the Editor of the Witness.*)

SIR,—A few plain figures culled from Budget speeches of the Hon. Jos. Shehyn, Provincial Treasurer. A comparison between the ordinary receipts and expenditures of the present and preceding Government:

	Ordinary receipts.	Ord'ry Exp'ditres.
1885-6-7	$ 8,841,276	$ 9,258,138
1888-9-90	10,902,656	10,790,723

shows that under the Mercier administration the annual increased revenue has been $687,000 and the increased annual expenditure during three years has been $510,000.

The floating debt on the 30th June, 1887, was $3,796,466. To pay this floating debt a loan was negotiated in 1888 of $3,500,000. The floating debt at this date is $6,762,033.

The funded debt in 1887 was $18,117,000. In 1889 it was increased by the loan of $3,500,000, making a total of $21,570,000. Add to this the floating debt of 1890 and the debt of the Province of Quebec to-day amounts to $28,332,000, so that the four years' financive administration of the Mercier Government shows an annual increased indebtedness of $1,690,000, notwithstanding the increased revenue of $687,000 per annum.

The receipts for 1890 were $3,689,000. The estimate of expenditure for 1890 was as follows:—

Interest on public debt	$1,176,085.32
Administrative service	2,249,589 91
Construction of public buildings	912,183.00
Railway subsidies	540,000.00
	$4,877,828.34

The estimated revenue for the same year was:—

Federal subsidy	$1,261,872
Interest	400,000
Administration of justice, Crown lands, etc.	1,866,800
	$3 528,672

This shows a deficiency on the year of $1,349,156. There is only one result of financing of this kind. If a merchant carried on his business after this system he would soon be insolvent. Insolvency or increased taxation must follow if the present financial policy is persisted in. In face of this state of things it is clearly the duty of the Government to discontinue the subsidies to railways, and to abandon the idea of building the bridge at Quebec, and discontinue building iron bridges over the country for old and wealthy municipalities, which are perfectly able to pay for their own local improvements.

It has been the practice of most of the administrations in the Province, to make political capital by performing work at the public expense which really belongs to each municipality to execute.

This is a demoralizing policy. It destroys completely the progressive spirit of the rural districts. The county member is popular only to the extent of his capacity for procuring Government aid for county projects. The most insignificant local works, such as bridges, new routes, even the cutting down of hills on the roads to decent grade, are all delayed for Government assistance.

Reading between the lines of the treasurer's speech, one can realize the fact that this demand for railway subsidies, iron bridges, colonization roads and institutions of all kinds at the expense of the Provincial Treasury; is exceeding the money supply. The longer this policy is continued the more difficult it will be for any Government to resort to taxation of the rural districts. Repudiation or increased taxation, is the ultimate result. The towns and cities bear the whole burden at present. The country must be called upon to contribute its fair quota of the state's expenses if the present rate of expenditure is to be continued.

When the rural districts has to contribute to the state's finances, reckless expenditure will be checked and economy will be the order of the day at Quebec. The present Government is only following in the footsteps of its predecessors. It is a great pity that Mr. Mercier, amongst other promised reforms, does not include in the list a policy of retrenchment. G. W. STEPHENS.

DOG IN LIFE SYRIA.

A LADY'S TRIBUTE TO CANINE GALLANTRY.

Mrs. Burton gives some curious facts about dog life in Syria and other Eastern countries. Dogs exist there by hundreds and thousands, without owners or care, and are a kind of community by themselves. Each one belongs to a particular quarter of the city, and is not allowed to live elsewhere. She treated them kindly and fed them, while the inhabitants beat and stoned them, and in gratitude they undertook to escort her and defend her from harm. When she went out to walk a dog always met her, as if appointed by the whole community, accompanied her to the border of his boundary, and passed her over to one belonging to that quarter, who did the same thing in his turn. Each dog wagged his tail as if bidding good-by when his work was done. She says also she has often in the quiet night heard a dog come barking from the foot of the mountains. Meeting the dogs on the border of the village, there would be quiet for a few minutes, then a general barking in concert; then one dog would start for the middle of the village, with a similar result there: then a single dog again for the further side of the village, followed by a general barking there. "Whatever the canine news is," she says, "in about twenty minutes it is passed round to all the dogs in Damascus.

A GREAT FUR YEAR.

GOOD PRICES SHOULD BE THE ORDER OF THE DAY.

Trappers and dealers should get good high prices for their furs this season, for, according to authorities on fashions, fur trimmed and lined garments for both ladies and gentlemen are to be all the rage this year. The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:

The powers who arrange such matters are said to have decided that this is to be a great fur year. The heavy cloths of last winter and all the woollen fabrics that were so fashionable, and indeed so pretty, are to give way to fur. Moreover, fur is to be worn with variety. In quartering the skins of animals false heraldry is not only to be allowed but to be encouraged. One kind of fur is to be worn with another. Such at least is the fashion at Vienna. Sealskin sleeves to an astrachan jacket—it seems to be flying in the face of nature. But they are doing it already—in Vienna. Here, however, there has been up to this a little difficulty. Ladies' tailors can do a great deal, but they can't control the weather. If correspondents write from the Isle of Wight to say that the trees are breaking into bud, how can the ladies break out in furs?

THE DANGER OF THE NIGHT SCHOOLS

In a letter addressed to *Le Manitoba*, of St. Boniface, the Rev. Abbé Dugas, now working in this province in the interest of colonization, says:—"The great question of the day in the Province of Quebec is the night schools. These schools, inaugurated by the Mercier Government, are spreading everywhere with astonishing rapidity. Is it a blessing? Is it an evil? Time will tell; but it is a terrible power which is being organized under the care of the state. This organization inspires many with serious fears, while others see in it an admirable institution. The matter certainly deserves consideration on the part of those whose duty it is to watch over society. In our century, when everything tends to laicization, when it is sought, at any cost, to deprive the Church of the direction of nations, one is justified in fearing all enterprises having a tendency towards that abyss. It will become very easy, later on, to make of those agglomerations of men, gratuitously educated by the state, political clubs where passions will receive more attention than sciences. In short, for my part, I am far from being enthusiastic over this movement, and if I ventured to write upon the question, many reasons would come under my pen to say *cave amice*."

TYPEWRITING AND THE EYESIGHT

Almost every typewriter sooner or later has trouble with her eyes. The typewriting machine is supposed to save the eyes, but the effect is quite the contrary. The eyes are all the time in motion while writing, and the rapid jerking of the eye from one point to another on the little keyboard soon tires the muscles and makes the eyes and sometimes the whole head ache. Then a great many girls have the habit of turning up the carriage to see what has been written and leaning back in the chair while reading it. This, too, is bad, for the reason that it requires a rapid adjustment of the eye to the different distances, and so tires the whole organ. The only way to save the eyes when using a typewriting machine is to acquire such facility that it is not necessary to look at the keyboard, and the eyes will be saved the thousands of little jerks to and fro which do so much harm.—*English Paper.*

MR. GLADSTONE'S FINGER NAILS.

A London manicure says Mr. Gladstone's nails are particularly good, of a fine color and size and nicely kept. Handsome nails nearly always go with a well-shaped hand. Mr. Gladstone's hands are rather large and the fingers are large in proportion. The skin is very soft, and the lines, although numerous, are not remarkable. Among the best-shaped hands of public men is that of Sir Frederic Leighton. He has a large, well-shaped, and firm hand, and the nails are in proportion, large and rounded and well trimmed. Mr. Spurgeon, on the other hand, has flat, straight nails with a large and flabby hand. He doesn't patronize a manicure.

PECULIAR ESTIMATES.

(*To the Editor of the Witness.*)

SIR,—I would earnestly bespeak your attention to three items relating to this city which appear in the last supplementary estimates brought down by the Provincial Treasurer, and which—to say the least—are peculiar, and call for explanation. The first item is one of $2,000 for the St. Jean Baptiste School. Now, if this is an ordinary common school then the law provides for the establishment and maintenance of such schools, and I cannot understand why it should be singled out to get this very large amount when there are so many poor communities outside of the City of Quebec that need the money very much more, indeed. The next item is also one of $2,000 for a Church of England School. There is no such school in this city, nor is there any about to be established that I have heard of. But a very fine building has just been erected on the Anglican Cathedral grounds for a Sunday-school and for other strictly denominational work, and why the money of the taxpayers, either Protestant or Catholic, should go to propagate religious views in which they do not believe and to assist the largest, most influential and probably richest Protestant congregation in Quebec to build a Sunday-school, I am utterly at a loss to say. The last item which requires explanation is also an amount of $2,000 for the Church of Scotland school. Now there is no such Church and there is no such school in this city, and, what is more, there are very few churches in connection with the Church of Scotland in the Dominion and no schools that I am aware of. St. Andrew's Church, of this city, thought they would like to get a Sunday-school building, especially as there was a suitable one immediately opposite, belonging to the Province, for which, I understand, they offered fifteen thousand dollars and were led to believe that they would get the refusal of it, when it was to be sold. The Government, however, sold the whole block to the Christian Brothers for school purposes, and in consequence the St. Andrew's congregation were greatly disappointed. Probably, this $2,000 goes to them to build their Sunday-school as a sort of *solatium* for their disappointment. There are several other Protestant churches in this city, as well as throughout the Province, which would like to have nice Sunday-school buildings; but I don't think they will apply to the Government for assistance. I am personally aware that the weakest, and perhaps the poorest of them, built a Sunday-school without outside aid. Moreover, I do not think that I much overstate the situation when I say that nine-tenths of the two favored congregations above mentioned are strong opponents of any Liberal Government. But then they have on their boards of churchwardens, the Hon. D. A. Ross and Mr. R. Turner!

If this kind of denominational favoritism at the expense of the general body of taxpayers is to be tolerated, it will unquestionably throw wide open the door to hundreds of similar applications, which are fully as legitimate as the three just specified. QUEBECKER.

Quebec, 5th Dec., 1890.

CANON LIDDON'S FIRST PRAYER.

HIS NURSE, WHO HAS LONG BEEN A MONTREAL RESIDENT, TELLS HOW SHE TAUGHT IT TO HIM—A KINDLY RECOGNITION.

Mrs. William Perry, senior, now eighty years of age, residing in our city, had the distinguished duty of being, in her young days, nurse to the late Canon Liddon, in London. She lived, previous to her marriage, in his family. She taught him, she says, the first prayer he ever learned, which runs as follows:

Ere on our bed our limbs we lay
God grant us grace our prayers to say.
O God, preserve our mother dear
In health and strength for many a year;
And, oh, preserve our father, too,
And may we pay him reverence due;
And still, O Lord, to us impart
An innocent and grateful heart,
That after our last sleep we may
Awake to thy eternal day.
Amen.

Mrs. Perry and her husband, Mr. William Perry, senior, the noted fire-engine builder of the Paris exhibition of 1853, are still living, she being in her eightieth year, while her large family are very well-known in the community. In 1888, her son William was in England, and carried a note of introduction from his mother to Canon Liddon. The great divine was then absent, and on Mr. Perry's return to Montreal he found the following letter awaiting him:—

> CHRIST CHURCH, OXFORD, Feb. 24, 1888.
>
> DEAR SIR,—I am sorry to have missed you when you were so good as call at my house in London. I must beg you to remember me very kindly to your mother, and to thank her very kindly for the note which she has written to me. It is very interesting to me to hear of her. She will, I trust, have the full happiness of God's presence and blessing in her old age.
>
> Believe me, dear sir,
> Yours faithfully
> H. P. LIDDON.

The letter, it need hardly be said, is very highly prized by Mrs. Perry and her family.

KINGSFORD'S "HISTORY OF CANADA."

The fourth volume of the "History of Canada," by Wm. Kingsford, LL.D., F.R.S., has just been issued by the publishers, Messrs. Russell & Hutchinson, of Toronto, and Trubner & Co., of London, England. In this volume Dr. Kingsford has completed the task he originally set himself, of writing a history of Canada from the earliest date of the French rule down to the conquest by Great Britain. It was the author's intention to comprise the whole in three volumes, but as the work proceeded it became clear that this would be impossible, if the work was to be done with the thoroughness which characterized the first two volumes. A fourth volume has therefore been added. The present volume covers the period from 1756 to 1763, the most momentous years in the history of our country, and perhaps also of the continent, when it is considered that during it the men and the events of the American war of Independence were taking character and form. The story of the advance upon Quebec, the scaling of the heights, the battle of the Plains of Abraham, and the surrender of Quebec, have often been told, but Canadians, and even the English speaking world, never seem to tire of the romantic story. This volume will be eagerly read by those who have studied the previous ones. Students of Canadian History and Canadians in general, will be glad to know that it is Dr. Kingsford's intention to continue the "History of Canada" during British rule to the date of the union of the two old provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, that is to February, 1841. The fourth and previous volumes of this history can be obtained from Mr. E. Picken, Beaver Hall Hill, or from other booksellers.

THE GRENADIERS IN BERMUDA.

Captain Gordon Gilmour is transferred from the 3rd Battalion, at Chelsea, to the 2nd battalion in Bermuda, on promotion. Lieut. McMahon is posted to the 3rd Battalion on restoration to the establishment. The six imprisoned guardsmen have not yet been released, but will be on Monday next. Three of the men will at once embark to rejoin the 2nd Battalion in Bermuda, and two of the others, having been passed into the Army Reserve while in prison, will be allowed to return to civil life. The sixth man was ordered to be dismissed from the army with ignominy at the termination of his imprisonment, and will consequently be now discharged.

The following communication was received by the last mail:—"The 2nd Grenadiers are fully maintaining their character, and their uniform good conduct has made for them friends everywhere. It would be impossible to speak too highly of their officers; their devotion to duty is beyond all praise, and, under Colonel Eaton's able command, the 2nd Battalion Grenadiers is just now about as happy and comfortable a military home as it would be possible to imagine. It shows what a good and painstaking commanding officer can do to promote the welfare of a regiment. I speak from experience of British regiments, and I say unhesitatingly that the 2nd Battalion Grenadier Guards, whatever their faults may have been, have been a credit to the British army since they settled down here. In saying this, I have the whole community with me."—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

IN MEMORIAM: DUCK LAKE, 1885.

Three handsome mural tablets, designed to perpetuate the memory of those of the Mounted Police and Volunteers who fell at the Duck Lake fight in 1885 have just been finished by the marble establishment of Mr. Forsyth, Bleury street. The order was received from Mr. Stephen Brewster, secretary-treasurer of the Prince Albert Memorial Fund. The tablets are very beautiful and are somewhat alike in design. On the top of each tablet appears the coat-of-arms of the Mounted Police beautifully engraved. The tablets are to be placed in the churches and principal buildings in Prince Albert. The following is the inscription on each of the tablets. The letters are in gold, red and blue:

> "To the memory of N. W. M. Police and Volunteers who were killed in action at Duck Lake, March 26th, 1885: N. W. M. Police: Constable G. K. Garrett, Constable C. P. Arnold, Constable T. G. Gibson. Volunteers: Captain John Morton, Corporal W. Napier, Private C. Elliott, Private Daniel McPhail, Private Daniel McKenzie, Private James Baker, Private Joseph Anderson, Private Alexander Fisher, Private Robert Middleton.

LITERARY NOTES.

Harvard College is in need of $100,000 or $150,000 for its library, and the alumni and undergraduates are trying to raise such a sum of money.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

JULES VERNES, whose stories of adventure are dear to the hearts of boys the world over, has now written the "True Story of his Own Boyhood," for *The Youth's Companion.* In it he tells how he became an author.

LITERARY REVIEW.

MACKAY OF UGANDA.

Missionary biographies are often disappointing, but this is not the case with the memoir of *A. M. Mackay, Pioneer Missionary of the Church Missionary Society to Uganda*, prepared by his sister, with portrait and map, of which an "author's edition" is published by A. C. Armstrong & Son, New York. It is of thrilling interest from beginning to end. Alexander Mackay grew up in a Free Church manse in Aberdeenshire, reading the New Testament at three, Milton and Gibbon at seven, at ten attracting the attention of Sir Roderick Murchison by his wonderful skill in map-drawing and type-setting, and from eleven to thirteen forsaking literature and devoting all his spare time to machinery, photography and ship-building. When he was sixteen his mother died and from that time the Bible became his greatest treasure. After the Aberdeen Grammar School came the Free Church Training College in Edinburgh and then the Edinburgh University for three years. After this, three years were devoted to engineering, and the future missionary might be seen every afternoon in a blue smock hard at work in the Miller & Herbert engineering works at Leith. On Sunday, in the afternoon, he conducted children's services and in the evening devoted himself to Dr. Guthrie's ragged schools. 1874-75 he spent in Berlin, for the study of the language, working as draughtsman in engineering works, and all the time striving to bring men to Christ. While in Berlin his sister wrote him, telling him of an address by Dr. Burns, asking for medical missionaries for Madagascar, and Mackay, who was then 25, decided to go, if possible, as a missionary engineer. The way, however, was not open in Madagascar, and early in 1876, he offered himself to the Church Missionary Society, for the Victoria Nyanza. How he prepared himself for his work is thus told.

> Many weary days Mackay toiled through the streets of London before he succeeded in getting an engineer to manufacture a boiler according to his own design,—on the principle of *welded rings*, yet each light enough to be carried up country by two men. At length he went to Edinburgh to spend his last days among his friends, but they saw little of him. There was no such word as *holiday* in his vocabulary. His mission was to him a *whole-souled passion*, and every hour was turned to practical account in picking up useful arts, three hours learning astronomy and the use of the sextant at Little Fort and three hours in the printing-office of Messrs. Blackwood & Sons, would fill up one day, while the next would be spent at Mr. Ross the photographer's and in the Medical Dispensary learning to vaccinate and use the stethoscope, while another period would be spent in learning the details of iron puddling and coal mining.

He sailed for Africa in 1876 with a party of five, saying in his farewell remarks at the C. M. S. meeting:

> I want to remind the committee that within six months they will probably hear that one of us is dead. One of us at least, it may be I, will surely fall before that. What I want to say is this, when that news comes do not be cast down; but send some one else immediately to take the vacant place.

In three years Mackay was the only representative of the band of five, but his life was spared for fourteen years and the future of Africa only can reveal the results of his faithful toil. His missionary life is well known; he died of fever last February, and the C. M. S. were quite surprised by the burst of sympathy and admiration evoked by the news, as they had not at all realized the position he had gained in the public mind. Many of the great English papers devoted leading articles to his career, with the feeling of the "irreparable loss to the cause of African civilization involved in his death." (W. Drysdale & Co.)

HOLIDAY BOOKS.

Freedom Triumphant (Harper Bros.) is a new volume of the series which Charles Carleton Coffin has been writing for a number of years, giving a popular history of the United States, with numerous full-page and other illustrations. This, the seventh volume, and the fourth in the history of the War of the Rebellion, treats of the period between September, 1864, and the close of the War, and concludes with the following amusingly cheerful view of the future.

> Reunited in indissoluble bonds, chastened, purified, redeemed, slavery vanquished, freedom triumphant, leader and teacher of all the nations, at peace with ourselves and all the world, the nation in a new and larger life, its flag the emblem of the world's best hope, moves on to its mighty destiny.

(W. Foster Brown & Co., $3.)

The bound volume of *Harper's Young People* for 1890 will, like its predecessors, prove a wonderful treasure to its young possessors. It has a colored frontispiece, six serial stories, and pictures on almost every page, with an exhaustless store of general reading, poetry, puzzles, etc. Nine hundred pages of such matter ought to please the most insatiable boy reader.

(W. Foster Brown & Co., $3 50)

The Good Things of Life (Seventh Series,) (Fred. A. Stokes Co.) is a volume with sixty-two full-page pictures, illustrating humorous incidents in that class of New York society in which the men are empty-headed and the women heartless. Some of the jokes are, however, very good, and the pictures are beautifully printed. (W. Foster Brown & Co., $2.00.)

Little Ones' Annual contains stories and poems with four hundred and five illustrations by the best American artists. It is edited by Oliver Optic and published by Estes & Lauriat. It is a delightful book for children who are rather too young for "St. Nicholas" and "Wide Awake." There is nothing goody-goody about it. Illuminated board covers. (W. Foster Brown, $1.50.)

BLACKIE'S JUVENILES.

Among the Christmas stories for boys published by Messrs. Blackie & Son, of Glasgow, is a new volume by the favorite writer, G. A. Henty. It is entitled *By England's Aid or the Freeing of the Netherlands.* The history follows the time illustrated in "By Pike and Dike" but the plot is entirely distinct. It tells of an English lad taken to Holland as a page and captured by a Spanish ship and afterwards by the Corsairs. There are ten full page illustrations and four maps.——Dr. Gordon Stables, whose interest in natural history and domestic pets is well known—has also written a book for boys entitled *Twixt School and College*, the hero of which has a very exciting time with pigeons, starlings, guinea-pigs, fowls, white mice, etc. It is a story of the early trials and successes of a Scottish lad who, by dint of energy and self-denial, puts himself through college and becomes a minister, and Dr. Stables says that almost every character, including that of each of the numerous pet animals, is sketched from life. It is a wholesome book for boys.——Among books for younger children—*A Rash Promise or Meg's Secret*—is by Cecilia Selby Lowndes, and contains a lesson for little girls who specially love to feel themselves important.—— *The Light Princess and other Fairy Stories*, by George Macdonald, contains three tales first published in 1867, "The Light Princess," "The Giant's Heart," and "The Golden Key," which will now be welcomed by the children of those who first appreciated them. All these books are illustrated, and are for sale by the J. E. Bryant Company, Toronto.

FROUDE ON DISRAELI.

It is impossible in a short notice to do any kind of justice to such a book as *The Earl of Beaconsfield*, by J. A. Froude (Harper Bros.) It belongs to a series entitled "The Prime Ministers of Queen Victoria," edited by Stuart J. Reid. Mr. Froude says that perhaps no public man in England ever rose so high and acquired power so great, so little of whose work survived him. Not one of the great measures which Lord Beaconsfield insisted on did he carry or attempt to carry. The concessions which he prided himself on having extorted are evaded or ignored, and the Imperial spirit which he imagined he awakened sleeps in indifference. Of all the great achievements there remain only to the nation the Suez Canal shares and the possession of Cyprus, and to his Queen the gaudy title of Empress of India.

> But though Lord Beaconsfield was not all that he might have been, he will be honorably and affectionately remembered. If he was ambitious, his ambition was a noble one. It was for fame, and not for fortune. Disraeli's worst enemy never suspected him of avarice or dishonor. As a statesman there was none like him before, and will be none hereafter. His career was the result of a combination of a peculiar character with peculiar circumstances, which is not likely to recur. The aim with which he started in life was to distinguish himself above all his contemporaries, and wild as such an ambition must have appeared, he at least won the stake for which he played so bravely.

(W. Foster Brown & Co., $1.00.)

The second of the "Heroes of the Nations" series is *Gustavus Adolphus and The Struggle of Protestantism for Existence*, by C. R. L. Fletcher, M.A., late Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford. (Putnam's Sons.) It treats of a very interesting and important period of European history. Speaking of Gustavus, Mr. Fletcher says:—

> If I were asked to find a parallel to him among those who have controlled the destinies of the world, I should pitch upon Saint Louis, King of France—in whom also were combined the three greatest qualities of a ruler of men, justice, courage and devotion. Saint Louis being born out of due time, lacked the fourth great quality which was so rarely displayed in Gustavus, a quality or virtue which is indeed in itself but a daughter of justice—tolerance. The true glory of the King of Sweden was, that he was the champion of Protestantism. Protestantism has always led to freedom and freedom to toleration. And toleration has been the great—the only really great achievement of the modern world.

(W. Foster Brown, $1.50.)

MINERALS AND MINING.

THE PRODUCTION OF GOLD, IRON, COPPER, SALT, GLASS AND GLASSWARE.

(*From Our Own Correspondent.*)

OTTAWA, Dec. 10.—In the notice previously given in these column of the statistics of mineral and mining for the Dominion, no details of any mineral was given except coal. Copper was produced by four operators, and three others operated, but did not produce, making a total of seven, employing 1,074 men, exclusive of British Columbia. There were 6,809,752 lbs. of ore marketed during the year, valued on the ground at $885,424. This is an increase of a million and a quarter pounds over the year previous. The exports were $168,457, and the imports $443,000. The entry of a new producing district, Kootenay, B.C., into the field is a feature of the season. Little or nothing was done in Nova Scotia, though a valuable vein of copper, silver and gold was discovered last summer at the Coxheath mine property in Cape Breton.

The production of gold shows an increase of 11,108 ounces and $196,549, the quantity produced being 72,328 ounces, valued at $1,295,159. British Columbia produced $588,923, Nova Scotia $510,029, and North-West Territory including Yukon District, $195,000. The number of men employed was 2,887. The total known and estimated yield of gold in Canada, from 1858 to 1889, inclusive, amounts to over $54,000,000. Our gold exports amounted to $609,250.

The gypsum mines in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Ontario employed 233 men and produced 213,273 tons, valued at $205,108, nearly all of which was exported. The production was about the same as the year previous.

The total amount of iron ore produced throughout Canada during the year was 84,181 tons, valued at $151,649, whereas the value the previous year was $152,068 for a lesser quantity, viz., 78,587 tons. Nova Scotia produced 54,161 tons, which is less than in 1884, and 3,000 tons more than in 1880. Nova Scotia is returned as exporting only $100 worth; Ontario, $10,407; Quebec, $2,700; and British Columbia, $26,887, or a total export of $39,887.

A table gives the manufactures of iron and steel during the calendar year 1889 amounting in value to $5,788,300. The value of the fuel consumed was $412,048, and the number of men employed 1,857. These returns were obtained from all the chief operators in the Dominion, two firms, however, failing to reply. Of iron and steel goods manufactured in Canada the exports amounted to $144,909 against $184,214 the year before. Imports of articles made wholly or in part of iron reached $1,339,000 on which a duty of $392,392 was collected. The imports of steel amounted to $765,000, and of articles of iron and steel to $2,876,409. The total imports of iron and steel of all kinds was $9,650,653, an increase of more than a million and a half dollars over the previous year. The duty on this was $1,908,966.

The production of glass and glassware, $375,000 the year before, fell to $150,000, and the imports increased from $1,219,000 to $1,257,000.

The figures of the production of salt are very significant. It fell from 59,070 tons the year before to 32,832 tons last year. There were 13 operators, employing 210 hands. The exports amounted only to $2,390. The imports of duty-paying salt reached $49,700, and of free salt (for the fisheries) to $256,332.

The report states that the details of the nickel mining were given to the Department in confidence and cannot be published though the output is included in the estimated value of mineral products not returned.

MONTREAL CATTLE EXPORTERS.

NO DANGER IF CANADIAN AUTHORITIES ENFORCE EXISTING REGULATIONS.

TORONTO, Dec. 11.—A cablegram to the *Globe* from London says:—In view of the statements cabled here regarding the action of the cattle exporters of Montreal it is advisable to explain clearly the position of affairs in regard to the trade. First, there is no ground to fear that any action will be taken to change the regulations before the departmental committee now sitting has heard the shippers' case. As a matter of fact, the Liverpool shipowners will be examined this week, and though it is regrettable that no legal representative will be present on their behalf, as stated on Friday, there is every reason to believe the committee will inquire into all sides of the question. No action will be taken, however, as a result, till the report is prepared, submitted and approved by the board. Minister Chaplin's recent action in

THE CASE OF THE "LINDA"

is quite within the powers conferred by the existing law. The vessel was probably overloaded, as Mr. Chaplin stated, and, while she might have got through with ordinary weather, the results were disastrous when she met the full force of the recent hurricane. The cattle suffered awfully. The hatches were battened down for 52 hours. The condition of many of the survivors suggested pleuro, but no contagious disease was found on examination. The most important question is if the "Linda" was overladen, why was she passed by the Montreal authorities? The proposal to send a veterinary surgeon here is quite useless. The best safeguard for Canadian interests is to have parts of carcases of suspected animals sent to the Board of Agriculture, London, as, though this involves great delay, these officials are of the highest authority and their good faith is undoubted. The law is not strained against Canada, but is rigidly enforced, as is bound to be the case. There is no real danger to Canada if the Canadian authorities really apply fully all the existing regulations on their side of the Atlantic. Should the report of the Committee of Inquiry propose changes inimical to Canada, then the time for action will have come.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Shoe Brush Cone.

I won't miss it. A bottle of Wolff's ACME Blacking and a sponge to keep my shoes washed clean, save a deal of labor and shoe leather.

Change a Pine Table to Walnut.
A Poplar Kitchen Press to Antique Oak.
A Cane Rocker to Mahogany.
See what can be done with a bottle of
PIK-RON TRY IT.
Sold everywhere.
OLMSTED & CO., General Agents for Canada, 100 King St. W., Toronto, Ont.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Companion Calendar
For 1891.

MONDAY
Monday for Health,
Tuesday for Wealth,
Wednesday the Best Day of All;
Thursday for Losses,
Friday for Crosses,
Saturday no Luck at All,
Sunday the Day that is Blest
With Heavenly Peace and Rest.

This Unique and Beautiful Calendar, called "THE BOOK OF DAYS," has Fourteen Pages finely printed in Colors, the design being selected from nearly Two Thousand received in the Prize Competition. It will be mailed on receipt of Ten Cents, or sent Free to each New Subscriber who sends $1.75 for a year's subscription and mentions this paper. THE COMPANION will also be sent from the time that the subscription is received to Jan., 1891, Free, and for a full year from that date, including the Five Double Holiday Numbers and all the Illustrated Weekly Supplements.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, Boston, Mass.
Comes Every Week.—Finely Illustrated.—450,000 Subscribers.

Never Scratches. NEEDHAM'S POLISHING PASTE Works Quickly
For Cleaning and Brilliantly Polishing Brass, Copper, Tin, Britannia Metal, Platinoid, and all Metals of Delicate Finish, &c., &c.
TRADE P MARK
Imparts a Dazzling, Mirror-like Surface to Metal Dish Covers, Tea and Coffee Pots, Brass Window Frames, Facia and Door Plates, &c., &c.
Inventors & Sole Makers, J. PICKERING & SONS, Sheffield, England.
Obtainable Retail of STOREKEEPERS Everywhere.
Represented in Canada by T. E. CLATWORTHY, 34 CHURCH STREET, TORONTO, ONT.

SICK HEADACHE
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, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.
SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

BURDOCK
Regulates the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, unlocks the Secretions, Purifies the Blood and removes all Impurities from a Pimple to the worst Scrofulous Sore.
BLOOD
CURES
DYSPEPSIA. BILIOUSNESS. CONSTIPATION. HEADACHE. SALT RHEUM. SCROFULA. HEART BURN. SOUR STOMACH. DIZZINESS. DROPSY. RHEUMATISM. SKIN DISEASES.
BITTERS

THE CARPET WAREHOUSE.
ESTABLISHED 1859.
Leading for 30 Years and Still in the Front.
OUR NEW FALL LINES ARE VERY ATTRACTIVE.
CARPETS, OILCLOTHS, LINOLEUMS, RUGS, MATS, SQUARES,
CURTAINS, PORTIERES, POLES, SHADES, COVERS, UPHOLSTERINGS,
CARPET SWEEPERS.
MAIL ORDERS A SPECIAL FEATURE.
Write us for samples. Will send them wherever possible. Better still, enclose us the sum desired to be spent and trust us to fill the order. We are then put on our mettle to please, and our reputation is at stake. Will satisfy you or return the money.
JAMES BAYLIS & SON,
1837 Notre Dame street

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*
Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets by Grocers, labelled thus:—
JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

NATURE'S REMEDIES!
Nature is full of remedies for the diseases of man and animals; but man has sought out many inventions which, being based on wrong principles, either do not cure, or curing one disease leave behind another equally bad. But by going directly to Nature a different result is obtained. A healing balsam of wonderful efficacy is obtained from the bark of wild cherry together with certain gum resins of a fragrant character, such as exude from the white pine and fir. This combination of Nature's choicest remedies for Coughs, Colds, and all Throat and Lung Complaints, is known as Dr. Wilson's Pulmonary Cherry Balsam, and has worked marvellous cures. In fact, it has never been known to fail when tried under circumstances at all favorable. Do not then neglect your slight cough until it becomes a churchyard cough; but try this medicine and be cured.
When the liver becomes deranged, it is accompanied with shooting pains in the head or a dull pain in the back of the head, the bowels are costive, the stomach dyspeptic, and the urine high colored. Treatment Take Dr. Wilson's Anti-bilious and Purifying Pills.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal. No. 27. In the Superior Court. George Seymour Brush, of the City and District of Montreal, manufacturer, plaintiff, vs The Nashua Iron and Steel Company, a body politic corporate duly incorporated and having its head office and principal place of business in Nashua, in the State of New Hampshire, one of the United States of America, defendant. The defendants are ordered to appear within one month. Montreal, 20th November, 1890. By the Court. E. DESMARAIS, Deputy Prothonotary. Atwater & Mackie, Attorneys for plaintiff.

"CHAMBERS' JOURNAL."

We have a number of sets of *Chambers Journal*, comprising the first nine months of 1889, bound in boards. This makes a book of six hundred and twenty double-column pages, beautifully printed on good paper, and containing most interesting matter. Every article is complete except one continued story which opens in the last monthly number. The monthly numbers of this magazine sell at the book-stores in Canada for twenty cents each, making the cost of the nine numbers $1.80. We offer them on these favorable conditions: We will send them post free to the first two hundred subscribers or workers who send us two new subscriptions to the *Weekly Witness* at one dollar each, one of them, at the least, being a new one, and ask for *Chambers' Journal.* We believe this to be an excellent opportunity for two hundred subscribers to get a selection of choice reading matter for nothing but doing two hundred kind turns to the *Witness*, and to one or more hundred who are induced to become subscribers to it.
JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Montreal.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY
OF PURELY VEGETABLE INGREDIENTS AND WITHOUT MERCURY, USED BY THE ENGLISH PEOPLE FOR OVER 120 YEARS, IS
Cockle's COMPOUND ANTIBILIOUS Pills
These Pills consist of a careful and peculiar admixture of the best and mildest vegetable aperients and the pure extract of Flowers of Chamomile. They will be found a most efficacious remedy for derangement of the digestive organs, and for obstructions and torpid action of the liver and bowels which produce indigestion and the several varieties of bilious and liver complaints. Sold by all Chemists.
WHOLESALE AGENTS:
EVANS AND SONS, LIMITED, MONTREAL.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR THE BEST COUGH MEDICINE. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

The International Lessons are dealt with by able writers. | The Blackboard Lessons will be found very suggestive.
NOTES FOR BIBLE STUDY
The Best Publication Extant for BIBLE STUDENTS.
Only 35c. per year.
Its pages on the Y. P. S. C. E. Weekly Study are full and fresh. | An invaluable help in preparing for Preaching, or Week Evening Service.
As a help in Daily Reading of the Scripture it is admirable. | A 32 page monthly, replete with information for all Bible Students.
SEND FOR SAMPLE COPY.
A. G. WATSON, Manager, Toronto Willard Tract Depository, Toronto, Canada.

DICK'S UNIVERSAL MEDICINES —FOR— HORSES & CATTLE
DICK'S TRADE MARK
DICK'S BLOOD PURIFIER is no sham made up to sell only, but is prepared from the best material. One package of Dick's Blood Purifier we confidently believe contains more real medicinal strength and virtue than ten times its weight of any other Powder in the market. It tones up the system, imparts new life and vigor, and is adapted for the cure of worms, loss of appetite, roughness of the hair or coat, stoppage of water and bowels, all coughs and colds, inflammation of the lungs and bowels, recent founders, swelling of the glands of the throat, horse distemper, hide bound, scurvy, loss of cud, horn distemper, black tongue, etc., and also will blacken the heaves, and in recent cases effect a cure. In fact there is no case of distemper among Horses and Cattle where Dick's Blood Purifier is not called for, and by its timely administration will save the lives of many valuable animals.
DICK'S BLISTER, for Spavins, Ringbones, Curbs, Swellings, etc.
DICK'S OINTMENT, for Cuts, Burns, Bruises, Saddle Galls, Sores, Flesh Wounds, Scratches, etc.
AND
DICK'S LINIMENT, for Swellings, Sprains, Contusions, Frost Bites, Cracked Heels, Chapped Hands, etc., but above all for Rheumatism.
PRICE LIST.
DICK'S BLOOD PURIFIER [illegible]
DICK'S BLISTER [illegible]
DICK'S OINTMENT [illegible]
DICK'S LINIMENT [illegible]
Try DICK'S MEDICINES and be convinced of their merit. For Sale by Druggists and Dealers. Ask for them and take no other.
DICK & CO. MONTREAL.
P.O. Box 482.

ARMSTRONG'S STEEL CUTTER GEARS
Two sizes made suiting any ordinary Buggy or other straight bottom box, and SAME BOX CAN BE USED WINTER AND SUMMER, change being conveniently made. Portland, Corning and Jump Seat Cutters furnished on these gears, complete to the trade. Ask your carriage makers for them. Send for descriptive circulars, mailed freely on application.
J. B. ARMSTRONG MFG. CO. (Ltd.), Guelph, Canada.

TRIAL SUBSCRIPTION.
THE WEEKLY WITNESS the remainder of the year, to a new subscriber, only 15c. This is a good opportunity for our friends desiring to see the WITNESS in new homes.

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, 20c per line per insertion, including cuts and large type. One-third off when set in our usual small advertising type. Contract Rates—1 year, $7.50 per line; 6 months, $4.00 per line; 3 months, $2.25 per line. "Farms to Rent," "Farms for Sale," can be inserted for 1c a word per insertion. Money to accompany order.

DAILY WITNESS.—10c per line first insertion, and 5c per line each subsequent insertion. CUTS or LARGE TYPE, double rates. Contracts on favorable terms. "Employment Wanted," "Situations Vacant," etc., 10c per insertion, up to 20 words. Money must accompany order.

Births and Deaths, 25c per insertion; Marriages, 50c. (These must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender). Inserted without charge for subscribers. All obituaries with poetry, 50c a line, agate measure. Money to accompany notices.

Contracts payable quarterly in advance.

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

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

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

RENEW.

Subscribers whose term of subscription will expire on December 31st, should find our usual notice and envelope in this week's issue. The date on which each subscription terminates will be found printed after the name on the address tag. Let each subscriber consult the address tag, and forward his renewal in the envelope sent for that purpose, and secure the weekly visits during 1891 of the *Witness*, laden with news for each member of the household.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

Boys and girls will have leisure during the Christmas Holidays to spend some time in working for the *Witness*. We expect they will employ it energetically, and that the results will be satisfactory to themselves and profitable to the *Witness*.

SUBSCRIBERS to the *Weekly Witness* in Newfoundland are informed that, owing to the change in postal rates, they will be obliged to add fifty-two cents to their annual subscription for postage. The subscription and postage will amount to $1.52.

The Witness.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 17, 1890.

A NEW ERA COMING.

The time is now evidently near when the United States will burst the national shell in which she has, perhaps with advantage, encased herself during her nonage. Had her commerce been free her material growth would have been one of intoxicating and perhaps destructive rapidity. It would have drawn to her shores a foreign population much too great for her to digest and puritanize. In fact, she has had more than she could do in that line as it is. Had her interests been world-wide her young people would have been brought up with a much wider horizon, but perhaps concentration of energy on the opening up of her own wastes was worth more to her than broad views and an intelligent and active share in the spread of civilization elsewhere. Her Christianity alone has acknowledged no Chinese wall. Her only cosmic interests have been her noble missionary enterprises. But these days of nursery limitations are near their end and vast will be the results to the world of her debut upon the general stage of events. Mr. Blaine is spoken of as one of the most far-seeing of Americans. If he were, he would be unfit for the practical politics in which he has wallowed. Shrewd, however, he undoubtedly is, and when Mr. Blaine sees something in the heavens it may be assumed that it is within range of the naked eyesight of the nation at large, in fact, that it is within the range of practical politics. Mr. Blaine seems to see that a change of front is necessary if he is to remain a leader, and he had the astuteness to break with his party before its recent defeat. It is Mr. Blaine who said: "It is not an ambitious destiny for so great a country as "ours to manufacture only what we can "consume, or produce only what we can "eat." Yet for a whole generation the school of which Mr. Blaine was one of the prophets has been training the nation to live by sucking its own paws, like a hibernating bear, and to look on all outside interests as inimical to national life.

Once the shell is broken American enterprise will vie with that of Britain on every shore and American claims will become prominent in all the territorial arrangements and partitions which remain to be made. Being already by far the largest and heartiest of the English peoples, and, taking her people as a whole, the richest, her fingers will soon be the largest in every pie. Being then on a cheap manufacturing basis the world's markets will be hers, and her need for hands to do her work will rapidly change the tone of feeling towards immigrants, who will be, perhaps, less tempted to seek her shores by fictitious wages, but will be much more readily absorbed and more rapidly assimilated. The changes which the next decade is likely to bring about on the world's surface are likely to be as much greater than any which have gone before as those of the decade now drawing to a close have been greater than those of preceding eras.

THE TREATY MAKING POWERS.

Several times during the last few years the expediency and, indeed, necessity of Canada's obtaining from the Mother Country the power of making her own treaties with foreign nations has been brought up in the Canadian House of Commons. Liberal statesmen foresaw the necessity of such powers and offered resolutions during the last Parliament urging the Government to take action in obtaining them. The Conservative Government regarded these resolutions with apparent dislike, evidently seeing in them veiled hostility to the British connection. It is curious to find that, in view of Canada's action in regard to the McKinley tariff passed by the United States Congress, the Colonial Department of the Imperial Government has invited the Agents-General of the various self-governing colonies at London to lay the views of their respective governments before the committee which has been appointed to examine the matter and report upon it. The Agents General state that they are not in a position to make any representations without first consulting their Governments, but they collectively recommend two important reforms in the existing state of things. The first of these is that the commercial treaties of the Mother Country shall not be binding upon the various colonies until, or unless, the colonies have first given their consent. The second is that the provisions of the Belgian and German treaties, by which the colonies are debarred from having closer commercial connection with the United Kingdom than with foreign countries, be not renewed in future treaties. It is not suggested that commercial union shall be brought about between the colonies and the mother country, but it is held that there should be nothing in the way of closer commercial relations between England and her colonies should such a policy be at any future time decided upon. Already, in all treaties recently made by the Imperial Government, especially those with the United States, the consent of the Canadian Parliament in regard to those provisions of the treaty which affect Canada has been provided for in special clauses. The question whether the colonies shall have the full power of making separate treaties and of being freed from the treaties made by the Imperial Government, has become an urgent one, not only with regard to Canada, but with regard to South Africa, where German commercial aggression is much feared. A writer in the London *Times*, who seems to possess full official information, evidently thinks that it would be best for both the mother country and the colonies to be free in this respect.

POOR IRELAND.

Mr. Parnell, it is but too apparent, has the support of a large proportion of the Irish people. The fact that his supporters appear in the greatest numbers upon the streets and that they shout loudest at public meetings is but poor evidence of this, but the conduct of the priests indicates that the majority of their flocks sympathize with Mr. Parnell; otherwise it would not be necessary for them to enter into the political campaign openly, as they are now doing. Mr. Parnell's popularity at this time may be a mere burst of feeling on the part of an emotional and mercurial people, and it may pass, but even this is by no means certain. The support of the clergy cannot be regarded as at all indicative of the final triumph of the anti-Parnellites, as time and again the people have supported projects of the National League when these were condemned by the higher clergy, whose lead the parish priests are bound to follow. Mr Parnell proved himself to be an extremely able man in the days when he was creating the Parliamentary Home Rule party, and fighting, to all appearance, disinterestedly, in the cause of Ireland. Now that he is fighting for his own dishonored land, and attempting to destroy the party of Home Rule, he gives evidence of unscrupulous daring and cunning. By his own deliberate misdoings Mr. Parnell put himself in such a position that an exposure would render it impossible for him to continue leader of a party in alliance with the Liberal party of Great Britain. The exposure came, as exposures in such cases almost inevitably do come, and it became apparent to the veriest tyro in British politics that either Mr. Parnell had to retire from public life or Home Rule could not be gained at the next general election. This Mr. Parnell sees as clearly as anyone, but instead of submitting to his punishment, and rather than see any one else but himself reap where he has helped to sow, he deliberately proceeds to tear up the work of the past, to rend asunder the Irish Home Rule party, and to destroy the alliance between the Irish people and the Liberal party of Great Britain, by inflaming their passions, and appealing to their prejudices, and not content with all this, he has betrayed the confidence, and vilified the actions of the great statesman who has dedicated his last years to Ireland. If after he has thus revealed himself to them the Irish people prefer a personal dictator, cunning and self-seeking, dishonored and dishonorable, to those who are working disinterestedly for them, they will give warrant to those who have opposed Home Rule on the score that they were not fit for self-government and convince many of their friends who have hitherto rejected that belief.

TORONTO AND MUNICIPAL REFORM.

The municipal government of Toronto has almost broken down and the position of the city is a very bad one. Its water supply is a precarious one; the break down of an engine might cause a water famine. There is a deficit of two millions in the city treasury, and the people have not unnaturally lost all confidence in their representatives. The cause of this state of affairs is not deeply hidden. The executive power of the city is vested in committees composed of aldermen who are responsible not to the city but to certain sections of it, the wards. These aldermen are required to spend a very great deal of time in discussing the smallest details of road making, pipe laying and sewer building, and they have to remember the interests of their particular constituents in connection with the driving of every nail and the laying of every brick. This sort of work no self-respecting man of wide ability will do, and therefore the men who are elected to the Council to fulfil these functions are those best qualified to do so, but who have no ability for true government. Toronto is now in a good position to indulge in the reform of her municipal affairs, and the more radical this reform is the better. The first thing to do is to put a stop to any interference on the part of the aldermen with the true functions of the paid heads of the departments. It is the business of the representatives of the people to decide what is to be done, that of the expert employees of the people to carry out the work by the best methods; the Council should decide on the necessity of a sewer, it is the function of the City Engineer to build the sewer. It is also necessary that responsibility should in every case be direct; the aldermen should be responsible to the voters whom they represent, the heads of departments to the Council, the employees to their chiefs. The assumption of executive functions by men elected only to sit in Council to pass by-laws and resolutions, is the vice of our Canadian system of civic government. It has reached its climax, alike of unconstitutionality and absurdity in Montreal, where a consequential chairman of committee has assumed to override the functions of a sacred court of justice.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY SYSTEM.

India has sixteen thousand miles of railway, of which one thousand miles are owned by native independent states, five thousand miles are owned and worked by the Indian Government, six thousand miles are owned by the Government but are leased to operating companies, and about four thousand miles are owned and operated by subsidized companies. The Government roads are not self-supporting, the deficit for last year being over eight million dollars, of which three and a half millions, however, took the form of subsidies, and one million eight hundred thousand was the loss in operating roads built primarily for military purposes. It is expected that a saving of two millions has been effected during this year. The average cost per mile of the lines, has been about fifty thousand dollars per mile, and as only about a thousand miles of track is doubled, notwithstanding cheap labor and cheap iron and steel, it is at least a third dearer than the average cost of American railways. The passenger traffic is enormous, the passenger train mileage for 1889 was twenty million six hundred thousand miles, and one hundred and ten millions six hundred thousand passengers were carried. The average passenger train load is two hundred and twenty-eight, while it is only forty-three in the United States. Although therefore the lowest passenger rate in the world—six-tenths of a cent per mile—is charged, the receipts from this source are enormous, amounting to considerably more per train mile than they do on this continent. The average receipts per passenger mile is fifty-six cents, and on one railway the cost of passenger transport is one-sixth of a cent per passenger mile. The expenses of all the roads are small, the total cost of operating amounting to but half the gross receipts. One peculiar feature of the traffic is that while the average passenger journey in the United States is twenty-four miles, in India it is forty-three miles, and while the average freight haul in the United States is one hundred and eleven miles, in India it is one hundred and sixty-five miles. This is probably due to the fact that in India short journeys by rail are not encouraged by the system of management which is not favorable to numerous trains. Although the mileage and traffic is only one tenth of that of the United States no less than two hundred and thirty-eight thousand persons are employed on the railways, which is one third of the number employed upon American railways.

THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

The President of the United States and the President of the Farmers' Alliance appear to entertain very different opinions as to the position of the farmers of that country. Mr. Harrison, in his message, drew the attention of Congress and the country to Uncle Jerry Rusk and his Department of Agriculture, and timidly brought forward a few of his figures to prove that agriculturists were prosperous. The President of the Farmers' Alliance has no department of theoretical agriculture behind him; he has only the farmers and their experience, but he emphatically declares that there is a depression in agriculture which almost amounts to retrogression, and makes it apparent that the farmers intend to find out why they should become poor while others grow rich. As the President of the Farmers' Alliance has at his back thirty-four representatives elect to the Fifty-second Congress, five senators, and the control of six states casting forty-one votes in the Electoral College, he seems to be the practical arbiter in settling the next Presidential contest. If the managers of the Alliance are able to organize after victory as ably as they did in order to secure it there can be little doubt that this will be the position of affairs in 1892. The Alliance will, however, hardly be in a position to be independent in 1892 unless the Democratic party proves unworthy of the trust the people have this year placed in its hands. If Mr. Cleveland is its candidate for the presidency,—and who but the man who taught his country to understand the error of its ways should be the candidate of the triumphant party,—he must also be the candidate of the Farmers' Alliance, for it was he who pointed out to the farmers the cause of their distress and the way to remove it. The Alliance can, both in the south and in the west, do grand work for the farmers and the nation by bringing together the farmers of the west and south who, now that slavery is gone, have many interests in common. It should also be the means of ousting the machine politicians who have control in the Western States, and it ought to be able to educate the farmers politically, as no organization but their own could hope to do. It is inevitable that in a country such as the United States, where such an economic heresy as protection has been taught for years, there should be a quick growth of such noxious weeds as "sub-treasury schemes" and other methods for making men rich by act of Congress. At the worst not one of the wildest of these schemes is as dangerous as that which was embodied in the McKinley tariff bill, because, if for no other reason, it is not likely to be embodied in legislation. There is in the American farmer, in the mass, an element of sturdy common sense, a power of grasping the meaning of facts as they are, and of applying it to the conduct of public affairs which has, time and again, resulted in the overthrow of the practical politicians, and when the Alliance, now a power in the land, sets to work this element will make itself felt. What the farmers of the United States need is simply the right to buy on the same terms as they sell.

OUR OPPRESSORS.

The heel of the tyrant is on the people of Montreal and of the Province of Quebec. The people cravenly submit to have their constitutional rights taken from them by an autocratic ruler. Mr. Mercier, when asked for simple justice, says what he will do and what he will not, as though rights existed only in his will. The power to limit the number of liquor shops is possessed by all the other municipalities in the Province, and is, therefore, obviously the right of the cities of Montreal and Quebec. Montreal has formally asked for this power more than once, and the demand has been distinctly refused because it would hinder the Government from taxing the tempted wage-earners of the city to the extent of its pleasure. Money must be had wherewith to buy constituencies, and to bed down partisans, and how is it to be got out of the people of the Province, who will not stand direct taxation, if the people of Montreal are not tempted at every corner to waste their money, so that each publican may pay some of it to Government—a very expensive way of collecting taxes as far as the people are concerned, but then the people will not submit to direct taxation. Mr. Mercier says that Montreal asked for the withdrawal of this right, which is not true. What the people of Montreal asked was that the function of granting licenses be transferred to certain officers, not that the power of limiting the number be withdrawn.

The right to prosecute those who break the laws is a fundamental one. The right of citizens to band together to see the laws enforced needs no argument in its defence. It is axiomatic and in harmony with the whole history at least of the English people. The determination of a Government to refuse that right, whatever reasons they may urge for it, can only be because they do not want to see the law enforced except against those from whom they can expect no support.

Can any further inroads be made upon our rights? Yes, there can, and this is what our rulers, the liquor men, have been plotting. Like the people who are struggling for deliverance from them, they, also, have had the audacity to frame their bill of rights; and a very clever document it is. It contains a number of propositions that make the reader wonder at their simplicity. It is "against our wishes that the licenses should be increased." Of course, it is. "We deem "early closing of a nature to seriously injure "our business." Of course, you do, good friends. The fine of $200 is too high and the revoking of licenses too severe. Well, that is innocent. So you mean to break the law and do not want to be whipped too hard. All this simplicity is put in to cover another proviso which has no simplicity about it, innocent as it looks on the surface. "It is our desire,"—the formula of a monarch,—"that the members of the [Provincial] police only should have the right to see the law enforced, as experience teaches us, &c." We are in a position to tell what the good Bonifaces mean by this. Having taken the right of prosecution from the citizens it is no longer a question as to what they may do in the matter, but it is a great grievance to them that cases against them may still be taken by city and special constables before the Recorder's Court, and they are not as solid with these officials as they would seem to be with the representatives of Government. In other words, they want all charges, brought by whomsoever, controlled and managed by the Club de Chasse et de Peche du Chenail du Moine. What is this hunting and fishing club, and what has that to do with it? The Club de Chasse et de Peche du Chenail du Moine is a social organization, consisting, to all intents and purposes, of the liquor trade, and in it Mr. Phaneuf, the Chief of the Provincial Police, and Mr. Pelland, one of the Government prosecutors, are greatly exalted, and its club room is at the office of the Chief of the Provincial Police, Mr. Phaneuf. This Mr. Pelland, one of the attorneys for the Government, was advocate for the liquor men's delegation before the Government at Quebec. There are, of course, wheels within wheels, and not every member of the Fish and Game Club escapes prosecution, but many of them are open law breakers and are never interfered with, while other people who are no greater sinners are strictly kept to the letter of the law. Judge Dugas has more than once had occasion to rebuke this department for the slovenly manner in which cases have been brought before him. It is clear that our sovereign lords, the liquor men, want to be allowed to break the law and want to have the management of charges against them in their own hands. So they wish to take away from the Municipal Court of Montreal its right to act in the premises.

"SWEETHEARTS AND WIVES" INQUIRING FOR NEWS OF THE "SERPENT" AT DEVONPORT.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND BAIT QUESTION.

One of the factors in the problem of the settlement of the French shore question is whether the French fishermen are dependent upon Newfoundland for bait for the cod fisheries. It is plain that if Newfoundland controls the bait supply its Government can prevent the success of French fishing operations. It will be remembered that the late Government of Newfoundland passed an act prohibiting the sale of bait to foreigners and that this act was sanctioned by the Imperial Government. There is no doubt that the prohibition greatly injured the French fisheries, but it also impoverished the shore fishermen of Newfoundland, who caught and sold the bait. The late Government of Newfoundland, though petitioned by the fishermen to repeal the Act or to modify it, refused to do so; its supporters being mostly of the merchant class, in whose interest the competition of the French cod fisheries was prevented. A reform of the franchise, which was widened to the basis, practically, of manhood suffrage, placed political power, for the first time in the history of the Island, in the hands of the fishermen and working people, and Mr. Whiteway, the leader of the Opposition, appealed to the lower classes in the recent general elections, on the ground that the Bait Act should be repealed, or at least so modified as to enable fishermen to resume selling bait to foreigners. Mr. Whiteway and his followers were returned to power by a large majority as a result of the popularity of their policy. They did not, however, repeal the Act but established a license system by which foreign vessels, including those of the United States and Canada, would, on the payment of certain fees, be allowed to purchase bait. This act has been declared illegal and all the money paid in by American and Canadian fishermen in the purchase of licenses, according to this judgment, has to be returned. In the meantime, French fishermen claimed to have discovered that periwinkles and other kinds of shell fish, which they could easily obtain, made capital bait and made them independent of the Newfoundland bait supply. The Newfoundland Government became alarmed and appointed a commission to investigate the matter, which, after experimenting for three weeks, have reported that periwinkles, as well as other kinds of small shell fish, are too scarce to be obtained in sufficient quantities, and besides do not make alluring bait. The conclusion is that the French were trying to bluff the Newfoundland Government, and that the French Government will be as anxious as ever to secure for its fishermen the right of purchasing bait.

MR. MERCIER'S BILL in amendment of the Factory Act is a very moderate one, but it is a step in the right direction. It does not change the age at which children can be legally employed in factories regarded as healthful, that being fixed at twelve years for boys and fourteen years for girls, as in the old act. The bill, however, creates two new legal classes of factories, and in the cases of these the age is raised. The first class includes all tobacco and cigar factories and the age of boys who may be employed in these, is raised from twelve years to fourteen, and of girls from fourteen to fifteen years. The second class includes factories, the list of which is to be made and approved by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, in which the work is considered unhealthy and dangerous, and the age of the employees in this class is raised from twelve to sixteen years in the case of young men, and from fourteen to eighteen years in that of young women. The public would like to know what factories will be placed on this list as more injurious and dangerous than tobacco and cigar factories, and will expect Mr. Mercier to declare them when he explains his bill. The clause for ensuring the observance of the provisions of the Act does not seem to make any change, as under the old Act the inspector had the power of demanding the certificates of age. The bill provides against children working before six in the morning or after nine o'clock in the evening. It is a pity that there is no provision in this bill for the appointment of women as inspectors or joint inspectors in factories where girls are employed. A good woman, who could win the confidence of female employees, would be invaluable as a suggestor of needed reform as well as an efficient assistant in the enforcement of the law. By Mr. Mercier's bill the inspector is empowered to dictate as to the dimensions and form of fire-escapes; this is right enough if there are laws governing these matters for his guidance.

IT IS SOMEWHAT UNSATISFACTORY to learn that after twelve years of British rule, Cyprus is worse off to-day than it was as a satrapy of the Porte. That is to say, there has not been any increase in the value of the crops; the value of real property has decreased and the volume of taxation is greater to-day than it was under Turkish rule. On the face of it, this is a very bad showing, but it is probable that the Cypriotes are better governed, that life is more comfortable, and is freer under British occupation than under Turkish rule. It is probable, too, that other kinds of labor than agricultural are better remunerated, and that this accounts in part for the decline in the exports of farming produce. The trouble seems to be that Cyprus is now doubly taxed, once to pay the indemnity promised by the British to the Turks, amounting to about five hundred thousand dollars, and again to defray the expenses of government, which amount to half a million dollars annually. The Cypriotes have sent a delegation to England to lay their grievances before the Imperial Government and it is probable that some steps will be taken to lighten the burdens of the much disappointed people who believed they would grow more prosperous rather than less so under the British flag. Mr. Lang, an English resident of Cyprus, proposes that the system of tithing crops be done away with, at a cost to the revenue of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars annually, the results of which he thinks would be an increase in the area under tillage and to finally bring about heavy exports of grain to Great Britain, which would, under an export tax, yield a larger revenue than that which it is proposed to sacrifice. To tax the export of grain is not an economical method of raising revenue, and it is to be hoped that some other means of lessening the taxation without reducing the revenue will be found.

AS NONE OF OUR LEGISLATORS is ever imagined to act independently the Government is assumed by its opponents to have been at the bottom of the introduction of Mr. Rochon's bill for the abolition of the Legislative Council. Mr. Mercier has, however, the continuous task of riding two horses. His Liberal followers are demanding of him the fulfilment of his promises, made when in Opposition, to abolish the Legislative Council, while the ecclesiastical wing of his party cling to that chamber as needed for the execution by *auto da fe* of measures which it is not desirable to debate in the Lower House. Mr. Mercier, therefore, while protesting as strongly as ever his conviction that the Council should be abolished, says the country is not ready for this, or in other words, that he does not consider it politic to take this action just now. He, however, foreshadows a plan for bribing the obstructionist branch of the Legislature to wipe itself out. Such a plan would immediately relieve the Province of the sessional expenses of that house, though it would relieve it only prospectively of the principal cost, namely, the indemnity of the members, which would have to be more than made good to those now in that House for the term of their lives. Mr. Rochon accepted this assurance and withdrew his bill. The debate was a very wholesome one and proved the Council to be a thoroughly useless but far from harmless institution. Member after member could recite its bad acts but not one could apparently recal one good thing it had done. One member asserted that not a single public measure had originated in the upper house of the Legislature. Even the Opposition, who were inclined to support it, could only remember the evil it had done in favor of their opponents.

ONE OF THE CHANGES in the duties on American imports contained in the McKinley tariff, which was condemned by the great majority of Republicans and Democrats alike, was the increase in the duties on tin plates from one cent per pound to two cents and two-tenths per pound. There is in the United States one struggling tin plate manufactory of a one-horse character, and it was to foster this affair and to assist in the establishment of two other manufactories, which were projected during the time the McKinley tariff was being concocted, that the increase was made. Since the passage of the McKinley bill, and the recent election, it has been announced that the proposed new tin plate manufactories will not be established. Yet the only Canadian journal, a weekly, which is enthusiastic in the cause of protection to-day and which is chiefly employed at present in raising funds for the next general election, declares that Canadians should have tin plate factories and to that end the Government should place protective duties upon tin plates after the fashion of the McKinley bill. The same sapient organ also suggests that Canadian agriculturists might compensate themselves for the anticipated loss of the American egg, poultry, grain and horse markets by going extensively into the fruit and vegetable canning business for export. With a heavy duty on tin plates and expensive tin cans, Canada would, in competition with free countries, be very likely to be able to do a magnificent business for export. So, at least, thinks this manufacturer's organ, which is, of course, very solicitous about the welfare of the farmers.

THAT MR. ERASTUS WIMAN is destined to be in the Canadian Parliament seems to be the opinion of both friends and foes, in view of the fact that both continually publish rumors regarding movements to elect him in various constituencies. Mr. Wiman is a Canadian by birth, and has, during recent years, taken such a prominent part in the discussions of the greatest political issues of the day in Canada, and has exercised so much influence, that it would seem only right that he should be placed in a position of corresponding responsibility. On the other hand Mr. Wiman is a resident of the United States, with his interests largely in that country, and, apart from other questions with regard to him which might easily be raised, there are obvious objections against such a one becoming a leader of any Canadian party while questions about the relations between the United States and Canada are before the people. It is not improbable if he ran for a Manitoba constituency that he would not only be returned but that he would lead a strong delegation from that province and from the North-West Territories in favor of, at least, unrestricted reciprocity.

WITH REGARD to Mr. Stephens' proposed law to make voting compulsory, a correspondent remarks that there is a class of people who do not vote, not because of neglect, but because it is against a Christian's duty according to God's Word. He proceeds at considerable length to show the ground on which these views are held, which is, broadly speaking, that the Scriptures do not contemplate the Christian as a ruler. He is taught how to be a loyal subject, but not to take part in Government. According to this, if a ruler or a member of Parliament became a Christian it would be his duty to resign and make way for some worldly person. Without going into this theory, which is obviously revolutionary, and which seems to contemplate only a state of things in which Christians are a small minority, it is right to remark that Mr. Stephens' proposal contemplates no hardship to those who conscientiously do not vote. These are by his measure simply disfranchised until they change their minds on this subject, and pay to be reinstated in the rights of citizenship. The aim of the bill is to spoil the business of vote buyers and vote sellers.

THE PRIDE OF THE UNITED STATES over its pretended discovery of the usefulness of nickel steel for armor is absurd, in view of the fact that it was an English engineer who suggested the mixture of metals to an English firm of manufacturers, who made the plates. That the addition of a small quantity of nickel to steel has a remarkable effect in increasing the density, and therefore the strength of that alloy, is not a new discovery. Of late a great deal of attention has been devoted to alloys of iron, and nickel and aluminum steel are among the best results which a great many years of careful experimenting has produced. It did not need the testing shots of the American experimentalists to teach the world this, however. The most interesting feature of this new use for nickel, to Canadians at least, is that it will give added value to the vast nickel deposits of Canada. The boom in nickel, which the Americans are indulging in, will make it a comparatively easy matter to get capital for the development of Canadian nickel mines.

GENERAL BOOTH counts that there are about three millions of people in Darkest England who are worse off than the London cab horse, inasmuch as the latter is helped up when he is down, and while he lives has food, shelter and work. One Englishman in every ten is far from reaching the gaol standard of the necessaries of life. These men, he says, do not ask for charity but for work. Daily, 20,000 men in London seek vainly for the opportunity to earn a crust. He fully faces the immensity of the problem which he is trying to solve. With us, fortunately, the number of the unemployed, even in winter, is not very great, but it is of the greatest importance that, few or many, they should not be allowed to drift into crime. Christians need to wake up to their responsibility not only in the matter of providing work but in that of breaking every yoke, especially that of strong drink, and letting the oppressed go free.

WHY DOES NOT PROTECTION PROTECT? The coal mines of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway combine are to be shut down, because the Company has a stock on hand sufficient to meet a quiet demand for some time to come, and the wretchedly paid miners are left without work or money during the most severe season of the year. Yet in order that these miners may be "protected" from the pauper miners of Nova Scotia, the import of coal into the United States is made an offence punishable with a fine. So far as protection or no protection can affect the miners, it is probable that under ordinary conditions they would be better off without it. If the coal-owners were forced by outside competition to sell their coal at the cost of production and handling, the amount of coal used would probably increase sufficiently to give work to all hands, and a good deal of firewood would grow into merchantable timber.

THERE ARE STILL A FEW PEOPLE who oppose missions to the heathen on the ground that they are better off without the Gospel; it would be a pity to increase their responsibility. We can generously hope that they live up to their lights better than we do, and this will save us from exerting a more practical generosity. Christian liquor goes freely to the heathen. Cotton handkerchiefs, printed with gay patterns of bottles and wine-glasses, are manufactured in Glasgow and shipped to Africa with the purpose of enlightening the native mind with regard to the joys of life, but we should not corrupt the simple savage by preaching! What are white man's rum, white man's opium, white man's lawlessness doing in heathen countries? This is not enquired into by those who tell us with their eyes turned up that "the heathen have their "own codes of morals, and they will not "interfere," at least not to make them better.

THE MERCHANTS OF QUEBEC are not very sure whether the decline of that port is due to a wicked conspiracy on the part of the shipowners and agents, the railway companies and the public generally of the Dominion, whom they accuse of favoring Montreal, or whether it is owing to the tyranny of the Ship Laborers' Society of their own city. When they address the Dominion Parliament or the companies in regard to the question they blame the first named; when they petition the Local Legislature, they blame the Ship Laborers' Society. The Quebec Board of Trade have presented a petition to the Legislature, complaining of the harm wrought by the Ship Laborers' Society, and praying that its charter be cancelled. The Ship Laborers' Society have presented a counter petition, denying the charges against them, and declaring that the decline of the port is owing entirely to lack of enterprise on the part of the Quebec merchants. The Quebec merchants have shown a lack of enterprise at any rate in their subjection to the Society. Montreal seems to possess a great attraction for Quebec merchants, for many former residents of that place have done much by their enterprise to assist in the progress of Montreal.

NEARLY EVERY STATE in the American Union has its own divorce law, and the laws vary in their effect from that of South Carolina which, like Canada, does not allow of divorce except by legislation, to that of Rhode Island, where divorce is easily procurable on almost any plea, or that of Illinois, which has a regular divorce mill to which all that comes is grist. In the State of New York, where there is a strong opinion against the system, divorce can be procured for but one cause, and divorced persons are not permitted to marry again. During the recent session of the Legislature of that State, a bill was passed empowering the governor to receive a commission and prepare a report which would pave the way for an interstate conference on the divorce question, with a view to framing a system acceptable to all the States. At present, really terrible complications are produced by the lack of uniformity in the divorce laws, and the step which has been taken by the State of New York is the first practical effort which has been made to remedy a gigantic evil.

KING HUMBERT'S ATTITUDE toward the Roman Catholic Church, as revealed in his speech before the Italian Parliament, is one of great dignity. Conscious of the great strength of the monarchy as revealed in the recent elections, he is inclined to conciliation and even to generosity in dealing with the Church as a religious body, but as a temporal power he will not allow it to encroach in the slightest upon domain of the sovereign. The greatest triumph of Signor Crispi and the present Italian policy in the late general elections was, however, over the Irredentists, who are opposed to the Triple Alliance, because they want to foment a quarrel between Austria and Italy, by which they can gain the Adriatic Provinces which, though Italian, are now under Austrian rule. Italy is more likely, as Signor Crispi knows, to secure the lost districts by diplomacy inside of the Alliance than by hostility outside of it.

THERE IS A BAREFACEDNESS about the corruption and extravagance of the Mercier Government that goes even beyond that of Sir John Macdonald. He wants to have the religious denominations in his pay, and evidently thinks they can be bought cheap. A letter from a "Quebecker," in this paper asks questions concerning certain items in the last supplementary estimates, by which certain congregations in that city are, with the show of strict impartiality which characterizes such operations, to be granted by Mr. Mercier's Government two thousand dollars each for Sunday-school purposes. It is said that the majority of these congregations are opposed to Mr. Mercier in politics, but it would appear that he is not in despair of winning them by kindness, more especially as the Hon. D. A. Ross, his colleague in the Cabinet, is an officer of one of the two churches.

THE SUDDEN DEATH OF MR. BOEHM is a great loss to English art. Mr. Boehm was a Hungarian by birth, but has for so long a time been a resident of England and identified with English art that he had ceased to be regarded as a foreigner. He, more than any living artist, has been employed on what may be called national work, having been the sculptor of most of the great public statues erected in recent times in England. Most of the members of the Royal family, as well as the statesmen of the last half of the nineteenth century in England, living and dead, as well as many soldiers, philanthropists, and literary men, have had portraits executed by him. Some of the best public statues of historical English men have been the work of his hands.

THE ELECTION IN NAPIERVILLE, last week, resulted in the return of Mr. Paradis, who was supported by Mr. Chapleau, but who, it is claimed by the Liberals, is an Independent. Mr. Paradis, however, opposes the majority of the members of the Government upon the questions of unrestricted reciprocity and in regard to the Dominion Franchise Act, which he condemns. Mr. Monet, the opposing candidate, was a Liberal, and it may be taken for granted, therefore, that the victory was a Conservative one. This is the second election in this Province of the Dominion House of Commons within the year, and in both Conservatives have been elected in the place of Liberals. Mr. Mercier's undoubted influence in the Province does not seem to be of any use to Mr. Laurier.

THE QUEBEC LEGISLATURE seems to be following France of the Revolution faster in the direction of religious laxity than in that of political progress. The Legislature is closed on Sunday, in accordance with the law of God, but its members, as an official body, have no regard for the proper observance of the day as they have had an excursion of a semi-public character which occupied the whole of what should be a day of worship and rest. Is the Roman Catholic church satisfied with such an example set by its adherents, who are a majority of a body which the people are likely to follow? Few, if any, of the Protestants, we are glad to know, took part in this desecration of the Lord's Day.

THERE SEEMS to be little reason to hope that France will part with the Islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon. The French Government has refused to entertain any propositions in regard to St. Pierre. There is, it appears, no nation but the British strong enough to cede territory without fear of an appearance of weakness. It is not unlikely that the British possession of Gambia, which spoils Senegambia for the French, will be given to France, in compensation for the relinquishment of the latter of all fish and treaty rights on the Newfoundland coast. It may be, however, that before this conclusion is reached the *modus vivendi* will have to be continued over another year.

THE EXPLOSION which partially wrecked the Government supply steamer "Newfield" and caused the death of one and the injury of six of her crew, could only have been caused by gross carelessness, either in the construction of her magazine, the manner in which the powder was stored in it, or on the part of some member of the crew. In one respect, at least, every vessel in commission for the Dominion of Canada should be perfect, and that is in regard to discipline. There must be an investigation into this explosion, and it should be a searching one.

THE EMBATTLED FARMERS of the Alliance in Kansas, who now directly control the Legislature of that State, have decided to elect their own candidate to the United States Senate, and, therefore, Mr. Ingalls, the partisan, the tail-twister, the virulent scoffer at all things good in public life, will cease to be a legislator. The only man who took a prominent part in the Republican political orgy of the last two years and survived is Mr. Reed, of Maine, and he has changed greatly since the political tidal wave swept the country.

CANADA PRIZE COMPETITION ENQUIRIES.

DEAR SIR,—I would be pleased if you would give me some idea of how to find the number of words in the Canada Prize Competition. Does every little word such as, and, if, it, the, etc., etc., count, or do you count by space measurement? I intend to compete for another prize, as I am very proud of my county prize received for first competition.

H. C. POPHAM.

East Selkirk, Manitoba.

The number of words in an article is the usual measurement of length, but the writers do not actually count each word. The usual method is to find the average number of words on a page of manuscript and then multiply by the number of pages. Practical writers can tell the number of words in a long manuscript with great accuracy by this method, but in a prize competition, with a word limit, it would be a dangerous one to beginners, whose manuscripts, as a rule, do not run regular. We would advise them to count every word in their stories, and to place the number at the foot of the last page. Of course, the judges cannot count every word in every story submitted to them, but they are gentlemen of experience and judgment, and can tell pretty well at a glance if a story exceeds the limit. Several very excellent stories were thrown out of the competition last year because of this.

QUEEN VICTORIA SCHOOL,
Grand ave., Toronto.

GENTLEMEN,—One of my pupils has come here from the North-West to attend school. He asks if you will accept a composition from him on a subject relating to his home, as he is very little acquainted with the locality in which he is now temporarily residing.

Yours respectfully,
R. W. HICKS.

Under such circumstances, the story from the North-West would be accepted from the boy now living in Toronto, but a full explanation from the teacher should accompany the story.

DEAR SIRS,—I highly appreciate your efforts to develop in our youth, good literary taste and ability.

F. BURROWS,
School Inspector for Lennox and Addington.
Napanee, Ont.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to announce the receipt of your magnificent portrait of the Queen, won by our school in the Canada Prize Competition. We are all very much pleased with it, and you have our sincere thanks for your enterprise, which has been of such service in advancing the interest in composition, literature and history in our schools. Wishing you continued success in your competitions, in which we shall always be glad to take part,—I remain, yours sincerely,

J. A. REEDER,
Teacher Tecumseh School, or S.S. No. 2, Zone.
Thamesville, Ont.

GENTLEMEN,—I congratulate you upon the success of your good work and your continuance of which cannot but prove an immense stimulus to the study of our home history and of composition,—the latter the backbone of language and grammar. Yours sincerely,

ARTHUR BROWN,
Public Schools Inspector.
Morrisburg, Ont.

GENTLEMEN,—I write to acknowledge the receipt of the *Northern Messenger* as the school prize in our section; also a Competition Medal. Please accept my sincere thanks for the same. All the boys and girls who wrote from our school received their medals safely, and are very pleased with them. We think them very pretty. We all feel very grateful to the *Witness* for taking such an interest in us school children. I think the *Northern Messenger* a very interesting paper and enjoy reading it very much. Father and mother unite with me in again thanking you.

DAISY RYDER.
London, Ont.

THE LETTER BOX.

At this period of the year letters begin to pour into the *Witness* Office in very large numbers. Many of these contain enquiries, sometimes they contain complaints, and sometimes suggestions; more often they contain recommendations and evidences of benefit received from the *Witness*. All are welcome. Probably those with suggestions as to things which they would like the *Witness* to contain or which it could do without, are the most welcome and best considered. But with so many it is impossible to answer them by post. Therefore, again this year we will publish some of these letters, to make clear some points in which our subscribers are generally interested. A question regarding the *Northern Messenger* which often comes up, is answered to some extent by this letter:—

AUBURN, Dekalb Co., Indiana, U.S.,
November 4, 1890.

GENTLEMEN,—Enclosed please find postal order for 30 cents. Send on the *Northern Messenger* for another year. We have no children at home and although we are elderly people we find much in its pages that is substantial, desirable reading for old people. I have taken it for many years. It is an excellent paper.

J. BRINKERHOFF.

Our friend strikes an interesting point here which recalls an incident which happened in Oshawa, Ont. An elderly Presbyterian minister, more than twenty years ago, was visiting the venerable Dr. Thornton, pastor of the Presbyterian congregation at that town, and who died a few years after the time. Amongst the books he met in the house was a volume of Robinson Crusoe, which he read with the greatest interest until very late at night. In the morning he said, with the broadest Scotch accent: "I've been reading a new book that I never saw before; it is Robinson Crusoe. It is a very interesting book. Is it true, Mr. Thornton; is it true?" And yet Robinson Crusoe is considered a child's book. The fact is that old books containing actions which appeal to the nobler impulses of mankind are suitable to children as well as to men. Thus it is that the Bible is read with such interest by children, and Bible stories are so popular. The *Messenger*, edited with this thought in view, is read with equal interest, and we hope with equal profit, by young and old.

VANCOUVER, B.C.

DEAR SIR,—Once more I send for my dear old friend, the *Weekly Witness*. I cannot tell how I missed its newsy, cheery words. You see we have changed our dwelling-place from Orwell, P.E.I., to this place, and as this will be our future home you will address the paper to Mrs. Norman McLeod, Vancouver, B. C. Yours, etc., lover of the *Witness*.

MRS. NORMAN McLEOD.

BAKER CITY, Oregon, U.S.

DEAR SIR,—Please find enclosed one dollar as subscription for the *Montreal Weekly Witness* for one year. My time is up to-day, but I hope I will not miss any papers, as I am reading the "story." To be without the *Witness* is like losing an old friend, as I have read it ever since I could read. ROBERT McDONALD.

These letters show not only the high esteem in which the *Witness* is held by these correspondents, but their anxiety not to lose any numbers of it. This can be assured by early remittances. A month before the expiration of the subscription is none too soon.

EL DORADO, Dec. 12th, 1890.

SIR,—For how much can an old subscriber get the universal edition of Shakespeare in large type, along with the *Weekly Witness*, should she fail to get a new subscriber?

MAGGIE MOORE.
El Dorado, Ontario.

Seventy-five cents.

A LIBRARY EVERYWHERE.

SOMETHING FOR WORKERS AND CANVASSERS TO PONDER OVER.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR FORMING LENDING LIBRARIES IN CONNECTION WITH SCHOOLS OR MECHANICS' INSTITUTES OR OTHER CENTRAL ORGANIZATIONS.

Like, probably, most other great English speaking cities, Montreal owes much to the town of Paisley where the weavers many years ago were noted for their intelligence through the lending and reading of newspapers and books and the discussions of all important subjects in public debate. Among other things Canada owes to it the *Witness*. Every town in Canada might in turn become a centre of blessing to the world by possessing itself of light whose very nature is to diffuse itself. The *Witness* is anxious to contribut to this end in more ways than one and now offers a scheme by which every family in Canada may become a member of a lending library. In doing so we count on aid from those school inspectors and teachers who have assisted us so nobly in our endeavor, which many of them have informed us has been successful, to promote the study of Canadian history and of the art of composition.

We base our proposition on the assumption that every day school should have a lending library. Many of the best and most progressive schools have such libraries. We want each one to be so provided. We think it is not too much to assume also, that every family would be benefited as well as interested by reading the *Witness* every week.

We now suggest how both of those desirable objects may be accomplished. Let some influential person in each school section or in each neighborhood in which a library is desirable, either on his own responsibility or with the sanction of a committee who will work with him, organize a systematic canvass for subscriptions to the *Witness*. On every subscription of three dollars to the *Daily Witness* forwarded to us he will be credited with seventy-five cents on behalf of the library for which he is working; on every subscription of a dollar to the *Weekly Witness* forwarded to us he will be credited with twenty-five cents for this purpose; and for every subscription of thirty cents to the *Northern Messenger* he will be credited with five cents. When the full amount that can be obtained in the neighborhood is reached, and we are notified of the fact, we will send him a list of books from which he or others with him may select to the amount of the commission to his credit the nucleus of a lending library which will be open to every subscriber in this library club or to every family represented in the school. In addition, we engage to purchase at the lowest price, for which we have special facilities, any other books not on our catalogue that may be chosen, if procurable, and send them in place of the others. A library so formed may be added to by gifts from individuals and by other volumes obtained in the same manner as above indicated by a still further addition to the list. By this means the choicest books in the English language may be placed in the hands of the residents of every section of the country at a cost of nothing to those who interest themselves in it.

See how this plan works. Say that fifty subscriptions are sent in for the *Weekly Witness*. That would ensure twelve and a half dollars' worth of books, as a starter, which can be added to as time goes on. This would mean, say, twenty-five standard works to be read by these fifty families during the year. Thus, by the unselfish system of co-operation, for one dollar each man receives the *Weekly Witness* for a year, which is ridiculously cheap at the price, and the reading of twenty-five works, while these will remain in the possession of the library association until worn out.

The great essential for this work is one, two or three generous, patriotic, energetic men or women, who are earnest and enthusiastic in the formation of such a library, particularly for the young, whose taste for reading may be correctly formed. They should not have much difficulty in gathering to their assistance others like them, and the work once well begun is more than half completed.

To stimulate the ardor of the promoters of those libraries to think of large things, we will give a bonus of $1.25 when twenty-five dollars shall have been sent in on any library list and $1.75 in addition when the list swells to fifty dollars, $2 further when it grows to seventy-five dollars, and $2.25 more when it grows to one hundred dollars. Thus, for a list of one hundred names and one hundred lollars we will give books to the value of 32.25 at wholesale prices, or to very nearly fty dollars at retail prices. But we have a rther incentive to large lists.

or the largest list received before or on the last day of March, 1891, we will give to the school or library association in books as may be chosen or in cash ! ! ! !	$100.00
r the second largest list we will give ! ! ! ! ! ! !	50.00
r the third largest list we will give	25.00
" fourth " " " "	15.00
" fifth " " " "	10.00

E WEEKLY WITNESS ENLARGED.

Last year the *Weekly Witness* was enlarged out the extent of one page. Onward, is ll the motto, and henceforward and during e coming year it will be eight columns week larger than ever. This enlargement equal to a page and one column a ek, an addition of some fifteen percent, nost equivalent to an additional two nths' papers in a year. This is a free gift the subscribers in place of an exquisite picre which we had proposed to make a preat of to every subscriber. We anticipate at in return we will receive from interested bscribers a very large increase in our subription lists, the result of their cordial remmendation and active advocacy of the *itness*.

SPECIAL PREMIUMS.

For the benefit of those friends who do not re to work in the Library Competition and ll are anxious to engage in the canvass to rease its circulation, we give below the t of clubbing rates and special book and her premiums, so that every worker may ve an opportunity of benefiting himself rectly as well as the *Witness* and *Northern essenger* and his neighbor.

CASH COMMISSIONS.

These will be mailed on receipt of a request that effect; containing a one cent stamp.

CLUBBING RATES.

wo subscriptions to the *Daily Witness* in one envelope ! ! !	$5.00
or each additional subscription added to this club sent at the same time ! ! ! ! ! !	2.50
ne subscription each to the *Daily* and *Weekly Witness* in one envelope	3.75
hree subscriptions to the *Weekly Witness* in one envelope ! ! !	2.40
our subscriptions to the *Weekly Witness* in one envelope ! ! !	3.00
en subscriptions to the *Weekly Witness* in one envelope ! ! !	7.00
ach additional subscription over ten sent on behalf of this club ! !	.70
aily *Witness* and *Messenger* ! !	3.20
eekly *Witness* " " ! !	1.25
Northern Messenger.	
ub of 10 copies to one address !	2.25
" 20 " " " !	4.40
" 50 " " " !	10.50
" 100 " " " !	20.00

BOOK PREMIUMS.

...ALL'S STANDARD DICTIONARY, new ...o, revised, extended and improved up ...; 100,000 references, comprising many ...ands of new words which modern litera- science and art have called into exis- and common usage: with pronuncia- etymologies, definitions, appendices of names, illustrations, familiar proverbs quotations and geographical names. It printed on good paper and well bound, ...e of 816 pages, and wonderful value price. It will be sent postage free to ...d subscriber who sends his renewal ... new subscriptions to the Weekly at $1.00 each; or who sends us two ...ions to the *Daily Witness* at $3.00 ...ve subscriptions to the *Messenger* at ...ts will count as one for the Weekly. It will be sent by mail for $1.00 ...n to the subscription to any of our

...'s COMPLETE CONCORDANCE to the ...New Testaments and the Apocrypha, William Youngman. The publish- for this work that it is "The best ...pletest edition in the world of Complete Concordance to the Bible: ...a concordance to the Apocrypha, ...al lists of the proper names in the New Testaments with their meaning ...ations in the original languages, a ...ce to the proper names, a summary ...tents of all the chapters of the New ...nt; more references and more supple- matter of great value than in any ...gular concordance."

This most valuable volume will be sent on the same conditions as Nuttall's Dictionary.

SONGS OF THE GREAT DOMINION, selected and edited by William Douw Lighthall, M.A. This is a most beautiful book, well suited to gift purposes. It is the best collection of Canadian songs extant. It is obtaining a large sale in England, and deserves to be very largely circulated in Canada. It contains a wealth of Canadian poetry which is quite a revelation to most readers. This book will be sent free to any old subscriber who sends his own and three more subscriptions to the *Weekly Witness* at $1.00 each, or two subscriptions to the *Daily Witness* at $3.00 each; five subscriptions to the *Northern Messenger* at 30 cents each to count as one to the *Weekly Witness*.

NUGENT'S FRENCH-ENGLISH AND ENGLISH-FRENCH DICTIONARY.—This is a small but valuable standard French and English Dictionary. This book will be sent for one old and one new subscription to the *Weekly Witness* at $1.00 each; or for one new subscription to the *Daily Witness* at $3.00, or for ten subscriptions to the *Northern Messenger* at 30 cents each.

SHAKESPEARE.—The Universal Edition of Shakespeare, large type, from the earliest editions of Shakespeare. This is a volume of 1,124 clearly printed pages. This book will be sent on the same conditions as Nugent's French Dictionary.

ALBION RECITERS, Temperance, Humorous and Sunday-School. These books will meet a long-felt want. The selections are, as a rule, high-class and appropriate. They are the best books of the kind that we remember to have seen, and should be in great demand. Either one will be sent to any old subscriber to the *Weekly Witness* who sends with his renewal a new subscription to the *Weekly Witness* at $1.00, or the three for a new subscription to the *Daily Witness* at $3.00; or one will be sent for five new subscriptions to the *Northern Messenger* at 30 cents each.

CHAMBERS' JOURNAL.—The first nine months of *Chambers' Journal* for 1889, bound in covers making a volume of 620 double column pages, beautifully printed on heavy paper. A most interesting budget of interesting and valuable matter. This volume will be sent on the same terms as Nugent's French Dictionary.

OTHER PREMIUMS.

ANEROID BAROMETER, for telling the prospective changes in the weather. Every farmer should have one. Sent for fifteen new subscriptions to the *Weekly Witness* at one dollar each; one subscription to the *Daily Witness* to count as two to the *Weekly*; and five subscriptions to the *Northern Messenger* to count as one to the *Weekly Witness*.

DAIRY THERMOMETER, seven inches, which will give the proper temperature for scalding, for cheese, for churning and for freezing, in addition to the graduated scale. For one new subscription to the *Weekly Witness* and one renewal with $2.

BLACK WOOD THERMOMETER, eight inches, on same terms as Dairy Thermometer.

BOXWOOD THERMOMETER, eight inches, sent for two new subscriptions to the *Weekly Witness* at $1 each, or one new subscriber to the *Daily Witness* at $3.

MINIMUM THERMOMETER, Boxwood, eight inches, which will register the lowest temperature during the night; sent for three subscriptions to the *Weekly Witness* at $1 each, or one each to the *Daily* at $3, and *Weekly Witness* at $1; five to the *Northern Messenger* at 30c, to count as one to the *Weekly Witness*.

CASE OF DRAWING INSTRUMENTS sent on the same terms as the Minimum Thermometer.

RUBBER EYE GLASSES, colored, to protect the eyes from the glare of the sun and snow; sent for two new subscriptions to the *Weekly Witness*, at $1 each.

NICKEL SPECTACLES, best quality glass. Instructions how to choose the proper numbers will be sent to each winner. A pair of these spectacles for four subscriptions to the *Weekly Witness* at $1 each.

EYE-GLASSES, nickel, best quality glass, no easier or better fitting eye-glass made. Sent on the same conditions as spectacles.

HAND-READER OR MAGNIFIER, two and a quarter inches in diameter; silver plated rim and ebony handle. Sent on same terms as spectacles.

SCHOLARS' MAGNIFIERS, in folding handle, sent for one new subscription to the *Weekly Witness* and one renewal at $1 each. These are useful for the study of botany or for examining grain or cloths.

LIST OF PANSY BOOKS.

The English edition of the Pansy Library, with about 400 pages in each book, very handsomely bound in cloth, large clear type. Any subscriber who sends with his own renewal subscription, that of a new subscriber, making $2.00 in all, will receive any one of these books that he may choose, and the new subscriber also will receive one. Anyone sending five new subscriptions to the *Northern Messenger* at 30c each will receive one of these books:—1. Four Girls at Chautauqua. 2. Little Fishers and their Nets. 3. Three People. 4. Echoing and Re-Echoing. 5. Christie's Christmas. 6. Divers Women. 7. Spun from Fact. 8. The Chautauqua Girls at Home. 9. The Pocket Measure. 10. Julia Reid. 11. Wise and Otherwise. 12. The King's Daughter. 13. Links in Rebeca's Life. 14. Interrupted. 15. The Master Hand. 16. An Endless Chain. 17. Esther Reid. 18. Esther Reid Yet Speaking. 19. The Man of the House. 20. Ruth Erskine's Crosses. 21. Household Puzzles. 22. Those Boys. 23. Modern Prophets. 24. The Randolphs. 25. Mrs. Solomon Smith Looking On. 26. From Different Standpoints. 27. A New Graft on the Family Tree. 28. Profiles. 29. Sydney Martin's Christmas. 30. Tip Lewis. The last three have just been added to this edition.

PANSY BOOKS IN PAPER COVERS.

Any subscriber to the *Messenger* who sends in with his renewal subscription one new one, each at thirty cents, will receive one of the Pansy Stories; for five cents extra the new subscriber will also receive one of these books. Each story is in an illuminated paper cover and illustrated. The names of the stories published in this form are as follows: 1. The King's Daughter. 2. Wise and Otherwise. 3. Four Girls at Chautauqua. 4. The Chautauqua Girls At Home. 5. Three People. 6. An Endless Chain. 7. Esther Reid. 8. Esther Reid Yet Speaking. 9. Ruth Erskine's Crosses. 10. Mrs. Solomon Smith Looking On. 11. Chrissie's Endeavor. 12. Links in Rebecca's Life. The last three have been added within a few weeks.

PICTURES.

Good pictures are always in demand. We offer no new picture this year, but again advertise those of last year, orders for which are continually dropping in. They are:

"A Scottish Raid," by Rosa Bonheur.
"The Horse Fair," by Rosa Bonheur.
"The Angelus," by Millet.
"Christ Before Pilate," by Munkacsy.

One old and one new subscription to the *Weekly Witness*, at $1.00 each, will entitle each subscriber to any one of these pictures as he may choose. Any subscriber remitting $1.15 with his renewal subscription will have his choice of these pictures.

THE PAPERS IN NEWFOUNLAND.

Newfoundland and Canada at the present are foreign countries, according to the postal union regulations, which theoretically controls the foreign postage rates between the different countries affected by it. Under these regulations the postage on the copies of the *Weekly Witness* going to Newfoundland is two cents a copy, it being a shade heavier than the single rate weight. The postal authorities of the two countries, however, tacitly accept the paper at one rate, being one cent an issue or fifty-two cents a year. We, therefore, require to add fifty cents to the price of the *Weekly Witness* going to Newfoundland either singly or in clubs; that is, if a single subscription is sent the price will be $1.50; if a club of four $1.25 for each, and if a club of ten $1.20 for each.

Twenty six cents must be added for postage to the price of each copy of the *Northern Messenger*, whether singly or in clubs.

We hope that this exorbitant rate of newspaper postage between colonies so near together and so closely allied in interests will soon be done away with. As long as newspapers are sent to the United States free, and to Great Britain at one cent a pound, there seems to be no reasonable excuse for the continuance of the present monstrous imposition of postage on newspapers between the two colonies, and it should be made as light as possible. We request our many subscribers in Newfoundland as well as those in Canada to use what influence they can to have it reduced to the lowest reasonable amount.

NOTES.

On account of the heavy Customs duties we are prohibited from sending any of the books or special premiums to the United States, but hope our friends in the United States will take advantage of the clubbing rates and picture premiums.

To start a club, it is not necessary to send in the whole number at once. All lists marked COMPETING will be placed to the credit of the sender.

Cash must be sent with each list, by registered letter, P.O. money order or Express money order.

Never send remittances and names in different envelopes.

We will send sample copies to any whose names and addresses you may send us; but they must be on a separate sheet from any other communication. Blank forms and sample copies supplied free on application.

Write the subscriber's name, Post Office and Province or State very plainly, so as to avoid mistakes.

Give the name of premium earned.

Address all communications

JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
Witness Office, Montreal.

NEW BOOK PREMIUMS.

R. M. BALLANTYNE'S STORIES—Ten books, strongly bound in cloth. Any one of these will be sent for three subscriptions to the *Weekly Witness*, two of which may be renewals, at one dollar each; or for one new subscription to the *Daily Witness*, at three dollars. Five new subscriptions to the *Messenger* at thirty cents each, will count as one to the *Weekly Witness*. The titles of these books, which are just the ones for boys, are: "Blue Lights; or Hot Work in the Soudan. A Tale of Soldier Life." "The Fugitives, or The Tyrant Queen of Madagascar," "Red Rooney, or the Last of the Crew"—a picture of the domestic life and manners of the Eskimos. "The Rover of the Andes; a Tale of Adventure in South America." "The Battery and the Boiler, or The Electrical Adventures of a Telegraph Cable-Layer." "The Giant of the North, or Pokings Around the Pole." "The Settler and the Savage; a Tale of Peace and War in South Africa." "Rivers of Ice: a Tale Illustrative of Alpine Adventure and Glacier Action." "Black Ivory; a Tale of Adventure among the Slavers of East Africa." "The Lonely Island, or the Refuge of the Mutineers."

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HAVERGAL DEVOTIONAL BOOKS.—These form a series of seven beautiful little books by Frances Ridley Havergal, which sell for twenty-five cents each. We will send any two for one new subscription to the *Weekly Witness* at one dollar, with five cents extra. The titles are "Kept for the Master's Use," "My King; or daily thoughts for the King's Children"; "Royal Commandments, or Morning Thoughts for the King's Children"; "Royal Bounty, or Evening Thoughts for the King's Guests"; "The Royal Invitation, or Daily Thoughts on Coming to Christ"; "Loyal Responses, or Daily Melodies for the King's Minstrels"; "Starlight Through the Shadows, and Other Gleams from the King's Word."

THE ELSIE BOOKS.—This is a series of high class books for girls, and suitable for Sunday-school prizes, as well as for general reading. These are bound in the same style and about the same size as the bound Pansy books. The charm to many girls of the "Elsie" books, as well as those by "Pansy," is that they do not stop where the heroine is married, but they carry her, in volume after volume, through all the scenes of her life. A young lady writes of these books:—"Once read 'Elsie Dunsmere,' and you are sure to want 'Elsie at Roselands,' and 'Elsie's Girlhood.' Finish these and the others must all follow." The testimony from one library in Montreal is that "the Elsie books are never in." These are sent on the same conditions as the bound Pansy books, that is one for a new subscription to the *Weekly Witness* at $1. The titles are:—1. Elsie Dunsmere; 2. Elsie's Holidays at Roselands; 3. Elsie's Girlhood; 4. Elsie's Womanhood; 5. Elsie's Motherhood; 6. Elsie's Children; 7. Elsie's Widowhood; 8. Grandmother Elsie; 9. Elsie's New Relations; 10. Elsie at Nantucket; 11. The Two Elsies; 12. Elsie's Kith and Kin; 13. Elsie's Friends at Woodburn; 14. Christmas at Grandma Elsie's.

CHOICE BIOGRAPHIES.—This is a series of biographies of noted missionaries and other men, attractively bound and copiously illustrated. The titles are: 1. JAMES CALVERT, or from Dark to Dawn in Fiji. 2. JOHN WYCLIFFE, and MARTIN LUTHER, the Morning Star of the Reformation and the Reformer. 3. JOHN WILLIAMS, the Martyr Missionary of Polynesia. 4. H. M. STANLEY, the African Explorer. 5. JOHN BRIGHT, the Man of the People. 6. RICHARD TANGYE, the Growth of a Great Industry. 7. JOHN GRIFFITH, founder of the Han-kow Mission. 8. ROBERT MORRISON, the Pioneer of Chinese Missions. 9. DAVID LIVINGSTON, His Labors and His Legacy. 10. WILLIAM CAREY, the Father and Founder of Modern Missions. 11. THOMAS J. COMBER, Pioneer Missionary to the Congo. 12. SAMUEL CROWTHER, the Slave Boy, who became a Bishop. 13. ROBERT MOFFATT, the Missionary Hero of Kurhman. 14. JAMES CHALMERS, Missionary and explorer of Raratonga. 15, BISHOP PATTESON, the Martyr of Melanesia. 16. LADY MISSIONARIES in Foreign Lands. Any one of these books will be sent for one new subscription to the *Weekly Witness* and five cents, or for six new subscriptions to the *Northern Messenger*. These are new 50 cent books.

MCNEILL'S SERMONS, in paper covers, two volumes, "Bread to the Full," and "A Good Day's Gleaning." One of these books will be sent for one new subscription to the *Weekly Witness* at $1.

SEA STORIES, by W. H. G. Kingston, "The Three Midshipmen" and "Peter the Whaler" in paper covers. These two books will be sent for one new subscription to the *Weekly Witness* at $1, or for three new subscriptions to the *Northern Messenger* at 30 cents each.

OLGA IVANOWSKI.

HOW THE SUSPECTED GIRL IS SUPPOSED TO HAVE GAINED ACCESS TO THE IMPERIAL PALACE.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—The discovery that the niece of the Russian Privy Councillor, Illinsky, is a Nihilist, has placed that dignitary in a most embarrassing position, especially as it is suspected that the young woman is the person who succeeded in causing appeals to the Czar for constitutional reforms to be placed on tables in the private apartments of the Imperial Palace. It is suspected that Olga Ivanowski, the lady in question, made use of certain facilities, gained by her free access to her uncle's offices to carry out the designs of her fellow conspirators. The Councillor, though himself above suspicion, has retired from the active pursuit of his official functions. He will probably resign. He is a rector of the Holy Synod, and has enjoyed, to a high degree, the confidence of the Czar.

LISBON STUDENTS' BATTALION.

LISBON, Dec. 9.—At a meeting yesterday of students of the Lisbon, Oporto and Coimbra Universities, it was decided to form a battalion for service in Africa. The students will ask the Government to furnish them with arms and employ for their equipment the national fund of $500,000 that has been raised since the quarrel with England. The Governor of Manicoland, the scene of the recent conflict between the British South African Company's police and the Portuguese, telegraphs to the Government here that he is now in a position to repel invasion by the company's troops. Reinforcements have arrived at the mouth of the Punjive river, where Portuguese warships are expected in a short time.

KILLING A VICIOUS ELEPHANT.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 10.—Old Chief, the big, vicious elephant that has been quadruply bound with log chains for several years in the Zoological garden, broke his chains last night and began a general work of destruction. An attempt was make to kill him. The first shot brought him to his haunches and the other shots were fired into him without apparent effect. At ten o'clock the killing was given up, to be resumed this morning.

RUSSIAN INTOLERANCE.

PERSECUTION OF THE JEWS—CARDINAL MANNING'S VIEWS.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—Cardinal Manning has written a letter expressing regret that a cold will prevent his attending the meeting at the Mansion House to consider the persecution of the Jews in Russia. The Cardinal says he exonerates the Czar and Czarina from any share in the harsh treatment to which the Jews have been subjected. He justifies an appeal by England to the Czar for an enquiry into the persecutions, and combats the policy of non-intervention as having originated in the question, "Am I my brother's keeper?" "The narratives," the Cardinal says, "may be highly colored, but we show no disrespect, believing that what reaches our ears may not have reached the highly exalted. Not sympathy only but civilization has the privilege of respectful remonstrance. I am well aware of the counter allegations of guarded responsible adversaries, but how can men who are only allowed to breathe the air, not own the soil; compelled to eat only food doubly taxed, to be slain in war, but never to command, love the land which disowns them? If such as theirs were the sufferings of a nation in Central Africa we would be justified in intervention. How much more in behalf of a race whose past, present and future demand from us exceptional reverence. A race, with a sacred history of nearly 4,000 years, at present dispersed throughout all lands, but with an imperishable personal identity. They are greatly afflicted, without home or fatherland, but are visibly reserved for a future of signal mercy, if we know the mind of our Master who prayed for them in his last hour. We owe them both the justice of the old law and the charity of the new."

POWDER MAGAZINE EXPLOSION.

DISASTER ON THE GOVERNMENT STEAMER "NEWFIELD."

HALIFAX, Dec. 9.—When the Government steamer "Newfield" was off the Yarmouth coast to-day her powder magazine exploded with a tremendous report Part of her deck was blown up and her side badly damaged. When the officers had recovered from their momentary shock they found that one of the crew, Thomas McRae, lamp trimmer, had been instantly killed, and five or six others badly injured. The ship was not making much water, but medical aid for the wounded men was of the first necessity, so Captain Guilford steamed into Yarmouth, only a few miles distant, and landed the wounded men at the Marine Hospital stationed on Bunker's Island. The men were sitting in the forecastle. The powder was stowed in the stem of the vessel. Her deck was thrown up, a big hole stove in her side and the forecastle blown into matchwood. The ship was en route for Briar Island to place a new boiler at the fog whistle station. The officials of the Marine Department did not know that there was any powder in the vessel's magazine. The "Newfield" is employed in supplying lighthouses and the Gulf and coast cable service.

MASSACRE OF CHRISTIANS.

CHINESE CONVERTS ROBBED AND MURDERED—MISSION BUILDINGS DESTROYED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 9.—Advices from Chung King, China, state that the troubles at Ta Chuh Sien arose from the massacre of Chinese Christians at Loong Tuv Tsin by members of the Loo Hug Sos Society during a celebration in honor of the Society's patron deity. After the celebration had lasted several days the brotherhood consulted their gods as to whether it would be safe to plunder the Christians. The reply being in the affirmative, the brotherhood made a raid on a number of well-to-do Christian families and carried off a lot of booty. A few days later they made a fresh attack and massacred over twenty persons, nineteen bodies being counted on the streets and several more are known to have been cut in pieces and thrown into the river. The mission buildings and many others were burned and the corpses thrown into the flames. On the following day the brotherhood proceeded to another market town and made an assault on the Christians there. The latter fled but one of them was killed.

GREAT RAILWAY PROJECT.

PROPOSAL TO BRIDGE THE ST. LAWRENCE AND GIVE THE C.P.R. A SHORT LINE TO NEW YORK.

MIDDLETOWN, N.Y., Dec. 11.—The project for a new line of railway between Jersey City and the St. Lawrence and a connection with the Canada railway system at Ogdensburg is attracting considerable interest along the west side of the Hudson river. It would appear that the nucleus of the undertaking was formed last spring by the organization of the New York, Schenectady & Ogdensburg Railway Company. It is reported that this Company has recently obtained control of the old charters of the New York & Albany Railway Company and the New York, Albany & Schenectady Railway Company, enterprises that have remained for some years in abeyance. The purpose is to consolidate all these interests in a corporation to be known as the New York and Canadian Pacific Railway Company, with a capital stock of $15,000,000. The consolidated company will undertake the work of constructing the new road from Jersey City via Schenectady and through the Adirondack region to Ogdensburg.

STARTLING EAGLE STORY.

REPORTED ADVENTURE OF A TEXAN CHILD.

ITALY, Texas, Dec. 8.—Yesterday a large bird was noticed circling around the town and suddenly it descended with great rapidity into the yard of Charles Waller, seized Waller's four-year-old boy in its talons and ascended slowly. Grasping his gun, the child's father mounted his horse and went in pursuit. The bird made direct for the creek bottom, two miles from the town, but after carrying the child half way it slowly descended, lighting near a ravine. The father dismounted and crept up the ravine within a few yards of the bird, which was standing on the child's breast, and shot it in the head. The child was unhurt but the talons of the bird were still in the child's clothing. The bird measured three feet from tip to tip of the wings.

A KINGSTON VETERAN.

KINGSTON, Ont., Dec. 10.—Augustus Thibodo, who died suddenly last evening, aged 90, was a leading character in 1837. He was at that time leader of the Kingston Radicals and was imprisoned several times, and was compatrict of William Lyon Mackenzie. In 1845 he led the Baldwin reformers, and from him Mr. Baldwin and Sir Francis Hincks sought advice. He ran for Parliament in 1844, but was defeated. He saved the life of Sir Francis Hincks from a mob at Sydenham village. He was given a Government position during the Baldwin administration, but was reduced by Sir John Macdonald, and in 1876 he retired. His son-in-law, the Rev. Thomas Barry, is army chaplain at Fort Sully, South Dakota.

DOMINION ALLIANCE.

TORONTO, Dec. 11.—The Ontario Branch of the Dominion Alliance opened its annual meeting here this morning. Mr. W. H. Howland presided. Dr. McLaren presented the report of the Executive Committee, which predicted that 1891 would see the liquor traffic outlawed in a large part of the Province. It also recommended that a plan of action should be formulated in view of the approaching Dominion general elections. Ontario was said to be still behind the other Provinces, touching improvements in the liquor laws. By the Provincial law treating should be abolished, and the sale of liquor to minors.

REMISSION OF CHAMBLY'S DEBT.

QUEBEC, Dec. 11.—Dr. Martel, Ex-M. P. P., Messrs. P. Brais, Mayor of Longueuil and most of the mayors of Chambly County asked the Government to-day for a remission of the $33,000 due by Longueuil and Chambly to the municipal loan fund. This remission was asked because the money had been spent on macadamizing roads a month ago made free by the removal of toll gates. As its policy is to abolish toll gates the Government complied.

ELOPEMENT NEAR OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, Dec. 11.—At Carp yesterday a divinity student named Wayne, from Michigan, eloped with the 21 year-old daughter of a farmer named Sawyer, who was attending the Langford inquest. The couple were married at Pinchers' Corners.

DUEL BETWEEN FATHER AND SON.

GAINESVILLE, Tex., Dec. 11.—A fatal duel took place Tuesday night in Paines Valley, Indiana Territory, between Senator San Paul, of the Chickasaw Legislature, and his son, Joe Paul, in which Joe received a bullet wound in the back and one in the breast, and the father received a dangerous wound in the thigh, made by a pistol ball fired by the son. The young man died last evening, but the father will recover.

AWFUL WESTERN TRAGEDY.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Dec. 11.—Mr. C. Joplin shot and killed five persons to-day, and then committed suicide by shooting. Those he killed were John Miller, his wife, his grown daughter, Lou Miller; Dr. Stewart, a prominent physician, and a man whose name is not known. The only clue to the cause of the killing lies in a report that Dr. Stewart intimated that Joplin was the cause of Miss Miller's trouble.

UNITED STATES ART GALLERY.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 11.—Mr. Horace Kelley, who died here a week ago leaving an estate of $750,000, donates by his will $500,000 for a national gallery of arts to be established in this city.

PRESBYTERIAN HERETICS.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 12.—After a long and sensational trial the Pittsburg Reformed Presbytery yesterday suspended five ministers of that denomination for heresy by a vote of 25 to 4.

"BUFFALO" BILL'S DARING PLAN.

RIDING, IN A DRESS SUIT, AT THE HEAD OF NINE FOLLOWERS, TO CAPTURE SITTING BULL.

CHICAGO, Dec 12.—Lieut. Chadwick, one of the officers sent with "Buffalo Bill" to arrest Sitting Bull is in the city. "Colonel Cody's plan for the arrest of that wily old Indian," said the lieutenant, "was one of the most daring things I ever heard of, and it is probably a fortunate thing that the Government courier overtook Cody with despatches countermanding his orders. Think of Cody arrayed in a dress suit, silk stockings and patent leathers, riding with nine followers into the very heart of the Sioux camp. His plan was to draw on Old Bull and take him out of the camp. If the bucks gave chase Cody was going to protect his body behind that of Sitting Bull and threaten the Indians with the death of their chieftain if they fired at him. All would have been massacred had the plan been pursued. It was thought that this and the plan to disarm the Indians would have solved the Indian matter, but we are now agreed that had it been done a bloody war would have been precipitated. Colonel Cody is now very ill from the long ride he had in the garments of the ball-room."

DIED AT SEA.

HOW THE QUARTERMASTER'S WIFE WAITED FOR HIM WHO CAME NOT.

In connection with the arrival at Woolwich a few days since of a number of time-expired soldiers and invalids from India, a sad story is told The wife of a quartermaster-sergeant and her little boy, aged two and half years, went down to the dockyard station to meet her husband, who, the last time she heard from him, was in the best of health and spirits. Wife and child were jubilant at the prospect of meeting a husband who had been three years absent, and a father who had never seen his child. The woman, after anxiously scanning the face of each non-commissioned officer and not finding her husband, asked a sergeant where he was, and she learned that he had been taken ill and died at sea, and that his dead body had been left at Portsmouth, where the ship first touched. The poor woman was taken home in a cab, where she fell in a swoon. The table was spread with dainties intended for the returning husband.—*Trowbridge (Eng.) Chronicle.*

BLOODSHED ABOUT A LEADER.

CHICAGO, Dec. 12.—A special from Pine Ridge Agency says a conflict occurred between the peace and war faction of "Two Strikes" band. Each side claimed the leadership and each tried to secure it by force. The result is from 25 to 50 dead Indians. Late reinforcements have come in from Standing Rock and other agencies. The depredations of the Indians have been extended to the foot of the Black Hills. It is useless to talk of peace. There has been no attempt on the part of the hostiles to move out of their intrenchments since the peace council was held. None of the promises have been kept.

CHICAGO, Dec. 12.—Capt. Conrad, in a report read by Con. Miles, says the 1,700 Indians at the Yankton Sioux Agency are receiving rations enough for barely two days out of seven and are starving. Crops have failed owing to the drought, and though the Indians are willing to work there is no employment obtainable for such a number during the winter. Capt Conrad adds: It is a standing complaint that these Indians have $1,750 owing them for railway right of way locked up in the United States Treasury, and that some of them are still unpaid for services rendered the Government as far back as 1862.

MOTHER AND DAUGHTER FROZEN.

ELIZABETH, N.J., Dec. 9.—Mrs. Thos. De Freze left her home, one mile from Rahway, Saturday afternoon, to go to the latter place to do some shopping. Yesterday she was found lying unconscious in the woods, her feet and hands so badly frozen that they will have to be amputated. Her five-year-old daughter was found frozen to death a few feet from where the mother lay. It is supposed they lost their way, and wandered around until benumbed with cold. Mrs. De Freze is unconscious, and it is feared she has lost her reason. Her husband, a farmer, is nearly crazy with grief.

ROBBING AMERICAN INDIANS.

DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 9.—The Indians of Fond du Lac reservation have made a complaint to Washington that five million feet of pine cut in the winter of 1888-89, the removal of which was prohibited by the Government, has been floated into the different booms without the Indians having received a penny for it. They say also that six logging camps have been located on the reservation against the will of the Indians. The Indians will hold a general council and ask for a special commission from Washington to investigate the depredations.

UNITED STATES PROTESTANTS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The census office reported that the United Presbyterian Church in this country has 94,402 members, the Advent Christian Church 25,816 members, the Christian Church, 13,004, the Seventh Day Baptist, 9,017, and the Salvation Army, 8,662. The Salvation Army has 329 organizations in this country, 40 church edifices, 287 halls, with a total seating capacity of 102,261, and the church property is valued at $37,350.

FIENDISH FEROCITY.

PARIS, Dec. 12.—Madame Lacassin, wife of a workman who had recently been released from gaol, refused to maintain marital relations with her husband. Her refusal enraged Lacassin. who upon meeting her on the street to-day again requested her to live with him. She refused, whereupon Lacassin drew a revolver and fired four shots into her body. The woman fell to the sidewalk, and her husband, drawing a knife, attacked her with fiendish ferocity, horribly mutilating her. He then attempted to kill himself.

ITALY RESTRAINED.

PARIS, Dec. 11.—The *Gaulois* says Signor Crispi, the Italian Prime Minister, on Dec. 1st, sent identical notes to the Governments of England and France, notifying them that Italy intended at an early date to send a military force to occupy Tripoli. Italy, however, has since abandoned the plan in consequence of a reply received from Lord Salisbury discountenancing the project, and upon advice of a similar character from Germany.

NEW SWISS PRESIDENT.

BERNE, Dec. 11.—A united meeting of the States Council and the National Council was held to-day to elect a president and vice-president of the republic for 1891. Dr. Welti, at present vice-president, was elected president, and M. Hauser vice-president. General Frei, formerly minister at Washington, has been elected a member of the Federal Council.

DOMINION ALLIANCE ACTIVITY.

TORONTO, Dec. 12.—At the Dominion Alliance meeting yesterday, Mr. W. H. Howland presided, being relieved at times by Senator Vidal. A clause in the report of the Executive Committee endorses the candidature of Mr. Lownsborough, Liberal nominee in South Victoria. A spirited account of the campaign, carried on so far under the new Provincial local option law was given by Mr. F. S. Spence, who answered many questions from members as to the mode of procedure. The Committee on electoral action urged that every effort be made to elect prohibitionists to municipal councils to the Ontario Legislature and to the House of Commons. Mr. Howland was re-elected president.

CALMED THE WAVES WITH OIL.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 12.—The steamer "Miranda," St. John's, Nfld., reports having encountered a very severe gale. She had a cargo of about two hundred tons of copper, besides a quantity of pickled fish. She became completely submerged, and it was feared she would roll over. About thirty gallons of oil was poured on the sea, some being used in bags and some poured down the closets. Immediately the great seas calmed, although outside the oil circle they still raged. Monster waves rushed down as if to engulf the ship, but when they struck the oil they rolled harmlessly away. Everything movable on the deck was washed away. There were about thirty passengers on board.

GOODWIN'S ARREST ORDERED.

CARP, Ont., Dec. 11.—Dr. Mark, of Ottawa, has issued a warrant for the arrest of George Goodwin, suspected of the murder of Richard Langford, of Carp, and has placed it in the hands of a constable. He also sent a message to the yeomanry of Carleton, to be delivered at the funeral, calling on them to aid in arresting the culprit in the Queen's name. Goodwin is well known around Ottawa, and was generally regarded as a harmless young man. He was, some time ago, left a legacy, which he soon squandered. He has been a frequent companion of Deputy License Inspector George St. George, of Ottawa, and, it is stated, has done private detective work for him.

SOUTH VICTORIA NOMINATIONS.

LINDSAY, Ont., Dec. 11.—At the nomination for South Victoria Mr. Charles Fairbairn, of Bobcaygeon, was nominated Conservative candidate, and Mr. Wm. Lownsborough, of Mariposa, Reform candidate.

HOBBIES AND HEALTH.

Most men have a hobby; all men should. It clears up the brain in a wonderful way, taking the tired attention into other channels, rubbing off the cobwebs and infusing a fresh interest into life. At 70 years of age Alison, reviewing his days, and feeling as strong as at 25, attributed his happy condition to a variety of occupation. "Either the law or the literature singly," he said, "would, I am persuaded, have ruined my health or terminated my life, but the two together saved both." Microscope or telescope, botany or literature—the hobby world is a wide one, and offers all kinds of entertainment to the man with time and intelligence.—*Exchange.*

NOVEMBER IN ENGLAND.

SOME CURIOUS PHASES OF RAILWAY TRAVEL.

(*Special Correspondence of the Witness.*)

LEDBURY, Nov. 24.—It is difficult to realize that we are in the last week of November. The yellow leaves still linger on the trees, the air is soft and moist, and the shortening day seems a perfect fraud. Even the proverbial "last rose of summer" is to be found in many a garden. Two beautiful white ones were brought in by my hostess in Hereford two days ago, full and perfect, though dripping with moisture. And ripe strawberries have been gathered and sent to market even within the past week. That experienced person, the "oldest inhabitant," has never seen anything like it. He declares it to be "the most wonderful November we have ever had." But it is slipping away, and even before its close may lose its character! Since I wrote last I have had some fresh glimpses of South Wales. I went down from Brecon to Neath by a railway that was new to me; one of the many roughly parallel lines, of which quite a number run down toward the sea coast from the hilly interior. Bradshaw's map suggests no reason for the peculiar development of the railway system of South Wales. So many lines seem to run needlessly in the same direction. But a trip on one or two of these lines shows the traveller that the hills are ranged in somewhat parallel lines, and that the intervening valleys traversed by the railways are rich with the minerals which have made the district so famous. Hence, in some of these lines, coal and iron are everything and passengers are quite a secondary consideration. Not often have I had such a dilatory journey behind a locomotive as that which I had from Brecon to Neath. For the first part of the journey all went well; for we were on the Midland main line to Swansea, but at a certain junction we were handed over to the tender mercies of the local railway company. This must be a wicked body of men, their mercies are so cruel. I want quite calmly to find appropriate adjectives to describe the carriages, of which I entered the best I could find. It was old, to begin with. Had railways existed in Father Noah's time, this carriage might have been built before the deluge. If not Noachic, it was certainly archaic. Narrow, low roofed, dark, dirty, hard and wet-floored, it was all these; and to a degree beyond anything (I should hope) which the country can elsewhere show. Then our

RATE OF SLOWNESS

(not of speed) was abnormal. I have been on a railway where the engine driver would stop to chat with a friend across the hedge, but on this line stoppages were the rule and motion the exception. An hour-and-a half was allowed in the time-table for the last eighteen miles of the journey, but, though we started on time, we arrived forty minutes late. The tabulated stations were the fewest of our stopping places. Here and there a miserable little colliery would have a few trucks on the siding which our engine must lay hold of and strap at its back. At last I verily believe the poor locomotive could do no more; was loco-motive no longer; but with its linked tail of coal trucks and passenger carriages so long drawn out behind it was fain to come to a dead stop for half an hour to take breath and recruit. I passed a few melancholy hours in Neath, hours of idleness mostly, for it was early-closing day, and most of the business men had gone off from the soddened, muddy town to their snug suburban homes in the beautiful Vale of Neath (whose charms I cannot now attempt to sing). In sheer vacuity I, in the evening, found my way to a concert in the Gwyn Hall; a large and handsome structure which was largely the gift of a late local worthy, whose statue stands outside. It was only a children's concert, given by pupils of the British schools of the town; but the great hall was crowded by an enthusiastic audience of all grades, from the newly elected mayor down to the self-elected bootblack at the railway station. An eager, anticipative, enthusiastic audience, to be sure! What is going on on the platform is not specially interesting, but the audience is interesting to me, and the platform seems to have immense interest for them. I find out why; for amidst the great babel of

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conversation going on around me I can soon gather that every one of the two hundred boys who are singing is known to four or five hundred of the audience. Ah, there's Owen Rees, and there's David Morgan, the butcher's little Tommy. "Yes, indeed, and do you know, sir, that's my own little son that is coming on now, leading the donkey." Said donkey, filled out by two unseen urchins, was the cause of shrieks of genuine unsophisticated laughter. Most of the children sang their little pieces in English, although it was English with a foreign accent, but the climax of excitement was reached when an old national melody was given with the national words. Then the chorus of two hundred on the platform was found insufficient, and probably two thousand in the audience took up the "Galenad" in the chorus. It was a pretty thing, and its graceful melody is still haunting me. Afterwards I paid a second visit to Swansea; not seeing either swans or sea, only more or less a sea of mud, and, as it seemed to me, of general dirt, griminess and misery. Yet, personally, no kindlier welcome and no better treatment could be given to a guest than was accorded to me in the comfortable, happy, Christian home which was opened to me. But I was in evil case, having a "bad cold." The good variety of "cold" has never been described; but everybody knows the "bad" cold, and how it warps and distorts and miscolors one's view of things. I am vainly casting about for some good thing to say of Swansea:—Happy thought! The poor drunken reprobate, carried to his grave at last, found one word of commendation. "Vell, he vas

A GOOD SCHMOKER,"

said a Dutch acquaintance as he turned from the grave. Shall I say the very same thing of Swansea? It smokes well; that is, if quantity rather than quality be allowed. To stand on the high ground and look down on the town is to look into a smoking, seething cauldron. Great "works" of iron and steel, of copper and tin are in operation night and day. The valley railways roll down their stores of coal and of ore to the works, to be put into merchantable form. And through the smoke and the steam you may dimly see a small forest of masts and funnels rising above the vessels that are waiting to carry the very substance of the Welsh hills even to the ends of the earth. Verily, Swansea is not only a good smoker, but it is the cause of a good deal of the smoke that is met with all about the world. And now I had to say "Good-bye" to the Principality for, probably, a long time. Some of my preconceived ideas of the country and the people have been modified, others confirmed. One thing is very clear to me,—the excitement about

DISESTABLISHMENT

is intense and it is growing. I mixed with Churchmen and with Nonconformists; and, of course, found varying opinions. A great deal of suppressed anger was in many of the utterances I heard. And there was difference as to fact in more than one point. For instance, as to the proportion of Episcopalians in Wales, some churchmen claiming as much as one-third of the population, and some Nonconformists only allowing them to have one seventh. The truth, no doubt, lies about midway between the statements. Even this appears to settle the question; and I really found very little difference of opinion as to a coming change. The English Church in Wales will be dis-established: But when? Some heavy work has to be previously attempted. And yet every year's delay is strengthening the Church and making the task of opponents more difficult.

I had a lovely morning for my last look at Wales; and the look was upon one of the loveliest routes of travel. I went north by Glyn Neath to Hirwain, then eastward by Aberdare and the end of the Rhymney Valley, and so on to the great Crumlin Viaduct. This, before the day of Forth bridges, was considered a wonderful piece of engineering; it is now simply a fine extended bridge of simple lines stretching across a valley of sweet, romantic beauty—a place worthy of much more than a passing notice. But I pass on through Pontypod, cross the main railway line, and so up the fine valley of the Usk. Past Raglan, with the flagstaff of its stately castle just visible over the trees; past Monmouth, with its memories of the Fifth Henry. Then on by Wye banks through the castle-crags of Symond's Yat, and so to Ross, of which, perhaps, more anon.

V. V.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

CARL LUMHOLTZ, the celebrated explorer, tells of his extraordinary adventures in the wilds of Australia, in several articles which he has written for *The Youth's Companion*.

THE COMING OF SANTA CLAUS.

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A CANADIAN DROWNED IN TEXAS.

A letter was received last week from the postmaster of Aransas City, Texas, enclosing a portion of the *Weekly Witness* with an address label attached, requesting that the name mentioned on the label be traced as it was evidently from a friend of Robert Campbell, who was drowned in Mexican Bay on the 11th of November, and by writing the postmaster he would be pleased to give the friends of the deceased all the information required. It appears Mr. Campbell's relative after reading the *Weekly Witness* had mailed it to him in Texas, and this simple fact was the means of making known a death which otherwise might never have been learned by those most deeply interested. A letter of thanks to the postmaster of Aransas City and to the *Witness* has been received from the friends of Mr. Campbell.

PARISH CHURCH BURNED.

CAPE ST IGNACE, Que., Dec. 14.—At midday, fire was discovered in the parish church here and had taken so much headway that it was almost impossible to go into the building. It was with great difficulty that the Rev. H. A. Dionne, the vicar, succeeded in saving the sacrament. Nothing else was saved. The church, which was one of the finest of the diocese of Quebec, was completely destroyed. It was built in 1881 and completely finished in 1887. Another building, also belonging to the fabrique and used as a public hall, council hall and court house, was also destroyed. The loss is about $125,000, insurance $55,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

ATTRIBUTED TO NIHILISTS.

ATROCIOUS MURDER OF A RUSSIAN LADY.

MOSCOW, Dec. 13.—Madame Kartzoff, a member of the most aristocratic circle in Russia, was found dead in her residence in this city to-day. All the evidence points to a murder, and it is believed the crime was committed by Nihilists. Madame Kartzoff was immensely wealthy, but nothing was stolen from her residence.

PARIS, Dec. 13.—Madame Kartzoff was an aunt of the Russian consul-general in Paris, toward whom the Nihilists have long entertained hostile feelings. The head of the murdered woman was nearly severed from the body. Her mouth was stuffed with a stocking and her hands were tied behind her back. Everything in the room was in perfect order. The smell of burning bedclothes, which had been set afire by the assassins, first alarmed the household.

PERSONAL.

The Rev. Dr. Monro Gibson, of St. John's Wood, London, has been selected for the moderatorship of the English Presbyterian synod during the coming year. He was born in Scotland in 1838, but had hardly finished his school days before he came, with his father, also a Presbyterian clergyman, to Canada, and in due course graduated from Toronto University. His first work was that of assisting Dr. Ormiston at Hamilton, but after his ordination in 1864 he was appointed first colleague and then successor to the Rev. Dr. Taylor, of Montreal, and in addition was a lecturer in the Montreal College. Ten years after he became minister of the Second Presbyterian church in Chicago, and later on was called to the pastorate of the largest Presbyterian church of London, where he has since labored.

The Paris *Notice* announces the formation of a bank under the auspices of the Vatican, with a capital of 100,000,000 francs, of which the Jesuits will subscribe one half. The new concern will be called "Le Credit."

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SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON.

THE KINGDOM DIVIDED.

JANUARY 4.—1 Kings 12 : 1-17.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"Pride goeth before destruction, and a haughty spirit before a fall."—Prov. 16 : 18.

Time.—B.C. 975, immediately after the death of Solomon.

Place.—The coronation assembly was held at Shechem, between Mounts Ebal and Gerizim, then the metropolis of the tribe of Ephraim.

Parallel account.—2 Chron. 10.

EXPLANATORY.

The new king, Rehoboam.—Ver. 1. After Solomon's death his natural successor was his son Rehoboam. Doubtless Solomon had other children; but none appear in history except Rehoboam and two daughters, whose marriage is mentioned in 1 Kings 4 : 11, 15.

His name means "enlarger of the people," and was probably given him through bright visions and hopes of his future career. But, in strange irony, his life was the contradiction of his name. His age is given in 1 Kings 14 : 21 as 41 at the time of his coronation; but most commentators argue (1) that this is a probable error of an early copyist for 21, an error easily made, since the two numbers in the Hebrew alphabet-numerals are so nearly alike. (2) Twenty-one agrees with the description in 2 Chron. 13 : 7 that he was young and tender-hearted. (3) His companions are called "lads." (4) This age harmonizes better with his actions. His mother was Naamah, an Ammonitess (1 Kings 14 : 21). She was an idolator. His training. "When it is said," writes Rawlinson, "that Rehoboam grew through boyhood to manhood in the atmosphere of an Eastern harem, enough is said to account for all that followed. In a harem, princes, waited on by obsequious eunuchs, and petted by their mother and her female slaves, pass their time in softness and idleness, without any tuition worth the name. He had no special instruction, no business to employ himself in, a heathen religion, a heathen mother, and bad companions.

(5) **His character.** It has been said that "Solomon had a thousand wives, but only one son, and he was a fool." Even the wisest man cannot bequeath his wisdom to his children. Rehoboam was to Solomon like the shields of brass which he substituted for his father's shields of gold (1 Kings 14 : 26, 27). He was wrong-headed, and worse still he was wrong-hearted, the real source of nearly all his disasters. He was inexperienced, untrained, yet filled with overweening conceit; he was wanting in self reliance, and was wanting in reliance upon God. Who was to blame? Both his father and mother were to blame for his character. One naturally feels that Solomon in his earnest warnings and entreaties to young men, in the Proverbs, so often repeating, "My son," had his own son in mind. "It may well be," says Rawlinson, "that the keen proofs and reproaches addressed to the 'foolish son' are barbed by a personal sentiment of regret and disapproval." On the other hand, Rehoboam himself was chiefly to blame. Every element of his surroundings might have been a means to better things,—steps of a stairway that reached to heaven.

Young people, thank God for restraints, and burdens, and the necessity of work, for good parents and their government, for Christian training, for not always having your own way.

The kingdom he inherited.—(1) Extent. The extent of territory occupied by the twelve tribes at the death of Solomon was about the size of the kingdom of Holland, or of Massachusetts and Connecticut together, or two-thirds as large as Ancient Greece. But there were many tributary nations occupying a wider extent than this.

Population. The population, estimated from the reported number of men as fit for soldiers, must have been not far from 6,000,000, equal to the population of England 150 years ago, and of the United States in 1[illegible]. Wealth and luxury were very great, so that "silver and gold at Jerusalem were as plenteous as stones" (2 Chron. 1 : 15). Commerce was widely extended to all parts of the known world. The kingdom was highly organized under both David and Solomon, both for government, for commerce, for labor, and for religion and education. This was the golden age of their literature. "In a merely literary point of view, the Psalms of David and the writings of Solomon possess extraordinary merits; and we cannot doubt that two literary kings, whose reigns embraced eighty years, or nearly three generations, would exercise a very great influence, and have their example very largely followed among their people. *Prof Blakie.*

Dangers. (1) There was danger from the surrounding subject nations who had been overawed by Solomon's power, and wisdom, and ability. (2) There was danger from luxury and wealth. (3) There was a decline in religious life and degeneracy in morals through the heathen immoralities and worship permitted by Solomon. (4) His exactions for the support of his pomp had become very oppressive, and were alienating the people. (5) There was danger from tribal jealousy, especially of Ephraim, who as leader in former years now chafed under the supremacy of Judah.

His coronation day.—Vers. 1-5. The place. 1. "And Rehoboam went to Shechem," "the place between the shoulder-blades" between Mounts Ebal and Gerizim, in Ephraim. "It is one of the most striking and beautiful spots in Palestine, and the more so as its perennial supply of water clothes it with perpetual verdure." —*Pulpit Com.* (1) It is, perhaps, most probable that Rehoboam designated Shechem as the place for his inauguration in a conciliatory spirit, hoping thereby to gratify the Ephraimites, and secure their support and favor.—*Rawlinson.* The object. "To make him king." (1) The assembly was not for the purpose of revolt, but (2) doubtless with the intention of exacting certain conditions from the new king before they accepted him. (3) The kingdom was not an absolute monarchy, and the northern tribes had a somewhat distinct existence from Judah.

Their grievances. 2. "And it came to pass, when Jeroboam the son of Nebat." Jeroboam was a young Ephraimite of the town of Zereda, who had shown so much energy and ability that Solomon had made him chief of the forced labor from the tribes of Ephraim and Manasseh. The prophet Abijah had foretold that he should be Solomon's successor over ten tribes; and it is very probable that, in view of the dissatisfaction of the people, he made some attempt to take possession before Solomon's death, so that, his plot being discovered, he had to escape to Egypt, where Shishak was the Pharaoh (1 Kings 11 : 26-40). "Who was yet in Egypt heard of it." Of the proposed assembly at Shechem. "And Jeroboam dwelt in Egypt." That had been his home; and according to the Septuagint, he had married the sister of the queen. "And Jeroboam ....came and spake." He, having been in charge of the forced labor, knew better than most the full extent of the dissatisfaction and the intensity of the grievances of the people; and, being a leader and a man of great natural ability, he would be the best spokesman for the people. His remembrance of what the prophet had foretold him may have encouraged him to come to the front. Very possibly "the crafty and unscrupulous Jeroboam fomented the popular ill-will."

4. "Thy father made our yoke grievous." There was probably direct taxation always, especially repugnant to the oriental mind; but the most grievous form of this taxation was the levy of forced labor. An example of the way this was done is given in 1 Kings, 5 : 13, 14.—P. Forced labor has been amongst the causes leading to insurrection in many ages and countries. It alienated the people of Rome from the last Tarquin; it helped to bring about the French Revolution; and it was for many years one of the principal grievances of the Russian serfs. Solomon found the people free, and left them enslaved; he found them unburdened, he left them oppressed; he found them simple, he left them luxurious; he found them inclined to be faithful to one God, he left them indifferent to the abominations of heathendom.—*Farrar, Solomon and his Times.*

The question to be decided.—"Make thou . . . his heavy yoke . . . lighter, and we will serve thee." This was a right and proper request. The great works were finished, the temple completed; and there was no longer the same need of lavish expense. Without doubt, they overlooked the many blessings, the great wealth, the peace from surrounding enemies which Solomon's reign had brought them. It is usual for people to complain the most when they have the most. But they had a right to seek the reform of whatever was wrong. This is still the right and duty of all, for it is the only road to civil perfection.

5. "And he said unto them, Depart yet for three days." This seemed reasonable on the face of it. And yet this was one of the questions which a right heart would have decided instantly. It was only because there was a contest between his conscience and his desires that delay was needed. Thus men often seek to delude themselves with the belief that they are prudent and wise when they delay their decision whether they will give themselves to God, and believe on Christ, or forsake some evil way, although the real question has been before them for years.

Turning Points in Life. This was the turning point in the life of King Rehoboam. On his decision hung his destiny as king and the welfare of the nation.

The advice given by the elderly Counsellors. Vers. 6, 7. "Rehoboam consulted with the old men." They were the men of wisdom and ability whom the wise Solomon had chosen for his advisers (see Prov. 11 : 14; 15 : 22). They were of ripe age, no doubt; and they were old in the sense of having had a long experience in the government and all the affairs of the kingdom. "That stood before Solomon." They were in immediate attendance on the king. All his officers had to stand in the king's presence.

7. "If thou wilt be a servant unto this people this day," etc. That is to say, "if thou wilt for once submit to be led by the people." "This day . . . forever." Thus acts, in themselves brief, entail lasting consequences; and opportunities allowed to slip by unimproved may be lost forever. There are neglects, arising, it may be, from thoughtlessness and inconsideration, which can never be repaired.—*Prof. W. H. Green.* "Answer them." Grant them their request. "Good words.' Kind words. A soft answer that turns wrath (Prov. 15 : 1).

V. The advice given by the young and inexperienced. —Vers. 8-11. 8. "But he forsook the counsel of the old men." Because the advice did not suit him. It was contrary to his pride and to his selfish, despotic feelings. "What he desired apparently was not wise guidance, but to be confirmed in his own opinions."—*Green.* And consulted with the young men. "That were grown up with him." Those who, by the fact of their having led the same kind of life as himself, were doubtless quite as inexperienced in state affairs.—*Kitto.* They and he thought only of themselves, their own pleasures and honors, and not of their duties nor of the rights of others. Selfishness made them blind, and inexperience made them rash. "Which stood before him." Whom he had chosen as his counsellors. The surest mark of a fool is that he chooses other fools for advisers.

9. "And he said unto them." He put to them the same question he put to more experienced advisers, but with an apparent scorn for the people who dared to make such a request, so that his new advisers knew the opinion of their master, and catered to it. "That we may answer." It is noteworthy that Rehoboam includes the young counsellors with himself, and says "we" when he speaks to them; but he employs the singular number "I" in verse 6, when addressing the older men.—*Cam. Bible.* This shows with whom he identified himself.

10. "Thus shalt thou speak......thus shalt thou say." This iteration is expressive of determination and resentment. We may read between the lines, "I would make short work with them, and teach them a lesson they will not forget."—*Spence.* "My little finger shall be thicker than my father's loins." This should be rendered, not as it is in the Authorized Version, "My little finger shall be," but, as in the Revised Version, "is thicker than my father's loins." This is not a threat of still heavier impositions, but a boast of his superior strength and firmness. It is correctly paraphrased by the Jewish Targum, "My weakness is stronger than my father's might."—*Green.*

A WHIP.

11. "I will add to your yoke." Make it as much heavier as the body was than the little finger. The answer was wholly contrary to the true idea of a ruler; the language of a tyrant, not of a true king. "My father hath chastised you with whips." It is probable that the expression is not entirely figurative. It is quite possible that the levies of Amorites, Hittites (chap. 9 : 20, 21), etc., had been kept at their toils by the lash.—*Spence.* "But I will chastise you with scorpions." (The very words have stings.—*Hall*) He would lash them with scorpions, which should infix their venomous stings with every blow.—*Professor Green.* Whips are referred to which stung and pained like a scorpion's bite. Gesenius understands by "scorpions" here "whips having leaden balls at the ends of their lashes with hooks projecting from them." They were called scorpions by the Romans, as we use the phrase "cat-o'-nine-tails," and were used for criminals alone. Of course, Rehoboam's counsellors used the word figuratively, to express the heavier burdens and harsher treatment he would inflict upon the people.

SCORPION.

The folly of this advice. (1) It was the advice of the inexperienced. (2) It was the advice of pride and selfishness. "All wicked men are necessarily foolish." (3) It would bring injury to the people, and (4) lead to his own ruin.

The king's decision.—Vers. 12-15. 13, 14. "And the king answered the people roughly." He was harsh and cruel in what he said, and rough and insolent in the manner of saying it. "Forsook the old men's counsel, . . . spake to them after the counsel of the young men." He made a fatal omission in seeking advice. There is no mention of his praying to God, like his father, for wisdom, nor of going to the temple for guidance, nor seeking the help of God's prophets. He trampled every pearl of wisdom under his feet, and revelled in the mire of his own folly. We talk sometimes of men who dance on the edge of a volcano, and we have read of Nero fiddling while Rome was burning; but it may be questioned whether history affords a more pitiable instance of folly and infatuation than this.—*Pulpit Com.*

Such is the folly of every one who chooses to do wrong, who yields to temptation, who rejects the service of Christ and enters upon the service of the world. They throw away heaven, and sell their birthright of glory for a mess of pottage. And this folly is committed oftenest through the influence of bad companions.

15. "For the cause was from the Lord." Rev. Ver., "It was a thing brought about of the Lord"; literally, a turn of affairs from the Lord. God does not so control as to interfere with the freedom of the human will. He controls and uses the results of men's will. "Ahijah the Shilonite." A prophet of Shiloh, a town of Ephraim, between Bethel and Shechem. For the prophecy here referred to, see 1 Kings 11 : 30-39.

The Harvest of his Folly.—Vers. 16, 17. 16. "When all Israel saw that the king hearkened not." Josephus says, "They were struck by his words as by an iron rod, and grieved as though the words of the king had been actually put into execution." "The people answered" (Hebrew, brought back word to; probably after some consultations amongst themselves), saying, "What portion have we in David?" The name is put for his house or family. We have nothing more to do with this royal family, and renounce our allegiance. "To your tents, O Israel." That is, disperse to your homes. This cry—the *Marseillaise* of Israel—probably had its origin at a time when the people dwelt in tents; viz., in the march through the desert (see Josh. 22 : 4. Num. 1 : 52; 9 : 18; 16 : 26). It does not imply that tents were their ordinary habitations at this period. If an offer of hospitality is familiarly expressed by saying, "My latchstring is always out," it need not be inferred that the speaker lives in a log cabin. "Now see to thine own house, David." Attend to the affairs of Judah, your tribe, and confine yourself to them, for you have nothing more to do with us. Get along without us, if you can. With the house of David, Israel flung aside the great promise (2 Sam. 7 : 10-16; 23 : 5) which depended on that house.—*Lange.*

The result was the disruption of the kingdom. Henceforward the history runs in two channels.

The effect of the disruption in the providence of God. On the one hand, they lost the power, the glory, the influence which unity in one strong nation would give them. They could not do so much good; they could not spread so widely the true religion; they lost peace and harmony. They lost the education and benefit of the assembly of the whole nation together at the festivals. But, on the other hand, as they were unfit for the greater blessing, it led to larger freedom, to wider scope of thought and action, and to fuller life from the action of diverse elements. Thus there were two experiments, two lines of training, and increased hope that one at least would be true.—*Condensed from Peloubet's Select Notes.*

MR. CRAFTS AND THE SABBATH QUESTION.

THE CHURCHES SHOULD TAKE IT UP OFFICIALLY.

The Rev. Wilbur F. Crafts, writing in *The Christian Statesman*, with regard to the "American Sabbath Union," speaks specially of the fact that its membership includes a number of officially appointed representatives from nine leading denominations. He thinks this is the true way of working. Every reform movement should have the official sanction of the whole church as far as possible. He says:—

"I believe in the Y.M.C.A., but I believe also that future ages will deem its establishment some years ago as an outside organization, a proof that the churches were not, at that time, doing their duty to young men."

"The Evangelical Alliance is a union of evangelical Christians, not of evangelical churches. Its fight against Romanism and for the public schools, and its agitation for the canvass of the cities is the work of an outside organization that does not officially represent the churches, but only their most radical members voluntarily associated.

"In the foreign field the churches officially manage both the benevolences and the reforms. At home a few zealous Christians as individuals manage both.

"The 'People's Municipal League' of New York city, led by a 'committee of clergymen' is a sign that the lawless will not be able to fool all the churches all the time by crying out against mixing religion with politics, and urging ministers to 'preach the Gospel.' Yes, let us preach the Gospel of Matthew, the Gospel of God's reckoning in both worlds with evil doers.

"A minister's little daughter who had been naughty, as he took her in hand, exclaimed earnestly: 'Don't whip me, don't whip me; take me and pray with me.' The liquor dealers also want the parsons to stick to their praying. 'Don't whip me—pray for me.' The minister in the story did both. Let ministers in 'tending' to the larger offenders do likewise."

Mr. Crafts asserts that most of the great evils which exist in defiance of law "could be put to swift flight in any city east of the Rocky Mountains and in some west of them, if the churches would unite officially in a Law and Order League."

His views on the subject are summarized by the following remarkable words:

"The churches will not really be "militant" until it is a united, organized force to attack the vices and crimes of society. As the Revision reminds us the churches are to be 'one flock' if not one fold, so it calls us to be one army if not one fort."

In the same article Mr. Crafts gives notice of a motion which he will make at the anniversary meeting of the American Sabbath Union to be held at Philadelphia in December. He wishes to have the constitution of the Union amended in several respects, and particularly that its list of officers should include "a British secretary, chiefly for British America; a German secretary, chiefly for work among foreigners in the United States; a Spanish secretary, chiefly for work in the Spanish Americas."

The great importance of this proposal is apparent. The German element in many American cities is not only very large, but with regard to the Sabbath question, particularly influential, being distinctly ranged on the side of Sunday picnics. The value of "Sabbath reform" work among them can hardly be over-estimated. With regard to the Spanish work Mr. Crafts says: "We are debtors to the Spanish Americas to give them our manly Christian Sabbath, instead of their childish Sunday." The British secretary would be assisted by provincial secretaries. We presume that steps are being taken to secure some representation of Canada at the coming convention.

THE CRISIS IN JAPAN.

NOT CHRISTIANITY BUT CHRIST.

One of our Canadian missionaries in Japan, Mr. A. W. Beall, writes as follows to the *Presbyterian Review*:—

"A crisis is threatening the Japanese church. I confess that this is only my third year in Japan, and consequently my remarks may be open to question; yet as I feel intensely on the subject, I must declare my mind on the position of Christianity in Japan to-day. And that word Christianity is, I think, the cause of so much of the danger threatening the church here. This may sound strange. I feel that Christianity as a system of religion, as a code of ethics, has been unduly magnified, while Christ, as a living, personal Saviour from sin, has not received that pre-eminence in all things which is his due. This has resulted in a great measure from the willingness to answer ultimate questions first, to the neglect of the weightier matters of man's sinful condition and of Christ as a real Saviour from real sin. Christ, not Christianity, is the crying need in this land. In my own individual work I might have been led a wild goose chase many a time, had I attempted to discuss the questions proposed. I have simply brought the questioners back face to face with the demand for absolute perfection and purity. This effectually shuts the mouth, compelling them to acknowledge themselves sinners. And until a man recognizes that he is a lost sinner, the consolations of the Gospel have no meaning to him—not until he realizes his helplessness with the term "salvation" have any meaning, will Christ become a precious "Saviour."

Among prominent Japanese Christians, there is a clearly defined tendency towards a scientifico-intellectual Christianity, rationalism, unitarianism, call it what you will. Here is what a well-known Japanese pastor gave utterance to: "The preaching of the Cross, the simple Gospel, may do very well in Western countries, but the Japanese must be approached from a scientific standpoint; they require a scientific Gospel." I submit that it is the "simple Gospel," and the "simple Gospel" alone, the preaching of "Christ crucified," which is primarily needed in this land, preached, too, by hearts which have attempted to fathom Isaiah liii. and Gethsemane, and which are filled with the intense tenderness and the sympathy which Christ had for the "masses," the neglected masses. It is the same to-day as two thousand years ago. "The common people heard him gladly"; but this is because there is something genuine, real in the Gospel for them.

Professor Henry Drummond recently paid a flying visit to Japan. On leaving he asked the Japanese Christians, in whose company he was, whether they had any messages for the home churches. They answered, "For nine poor missionaries send us one good one; and give us no more doctrines." The first, undoubtedly, means a request for more intellectual, scientific men. I may say we have enough in this land now. The second request, many will be inclined to sympathize with. I venture to say that if such were founded on Christ and were "abiding in him," doctrines would present but little difficulty. And here let me repeat some words of President Patton which appeared in your paper some time ago. "When men says that they insist that the Bible be taught without doctrine, I reply that the doctrines of the Bible are often more important than much of the Bible itself. There are men who stand in our pulpits and preach on the patience of Job and the moral courage of Daniel, but who are silent respecting the tremendous fact of sin, and the dogmatic significance of atoning blood;" and "The bleeding Christ is the central fact of Scripture." I believe that in the emphatic presentation of these vital points, with the loving earnestness, tones and manner of Christ himself, lies the remedy, and the only remedy, for the rationalism now infecting the Japanese church.

On the Sunday afternoon Professor Drummond was in Japan, he addressed a monster meeting in Tokyo, from which all foreigners were strictly excluded. His address on "Love" is being translated into Japanese. A good number of copies in English have been distributed. To me, personally, the address was a revelation. To one who loves the Lord Jesus Christ, who has been born again, there is scarcely anything so helpful; but I am convinced of this that to put it into the hands of those who have not been born again, at least in non-Christian lands, is a mistake. There is such a thing as unbalanced truth, pressing one truth to an extreme, to the neglect of equally essential truth; and the 'greatest thing in the world' must be founded upon repentance from sin and trust in our Lord Jesus Christ."

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

THE RIGHT REV. DR. STANTON, Anglican Bishop of Northern Queensland, Australia, is a particularly muscular Christian. During the late strike he helped non-union men to load a sugar ship, hands being scarce, while earlier in his episcopate he horrified one sheep-fold of his scattered flock by walking from the wharf to the hotel, carrying one end of his trunk while a black woman carried the other.

THE ARAB ANTI RUM CONGRESS in Khartoum was not a myth, as some exchanges have it, but an actual reality, according to "Bishop Taylor's Magazine," and was held at the same time that the Anti Slavery Congress met in Brussels. While the Christians in Brussels were resolving to "search all vessels and dhows suspected of having slaves on board, and to confiscate the vessels and return the slaves," the Arabs were adopting a resolution "to surround the entire coast of Africa with a cordon of armed dhows and confiscate every European vessel containing liquors, and sell the crews into slavery."—*Christian Weekly.*

MRS. E. S. BURLINGAME, former president of the Rhode Island Woman's Christian Temperance Union, has resigned to become field agent of the Free Baptist Woman's Missionary Society. The work of which Mrs. Burlingame takes especial charge is a new departure, and is called the Department of Practical Christian Living. The underlying thought which led to its formation, is that the Christian church has not done its full duty in grappling with the liquor traffic and other great evils, and that it is time for an onward movement in that direction. In addition to the work ordinarily done by missionary societies the aim is to arouse among the women of the church a desire to do more practical work in our own land against the great evils that exist here.

JEWS AND THE NEW TESTAMENT.—The German religious papers relate two remarkable conversions through reading the New Testament. A young Israelite from the Crimea, well up in the traditions of Judaism, made the acquaintance of some Christian families. Literary tastes suggested the idea of writing a story in which representatives of both religions should figure. In order to understand Christianity he read the New Testament, with the result that he was convinced that Jesus was the Messiah of whom Moses and the prophets wrote. Another case was of a Berlin painter, a Hebrew by race. He was led to read the New Testament in search of subjects for pictures. In his studies he was struck by the beauty of the moral character of Jesus, and afterwards was constrained to see in Him the Son of God and the Saviour of the world. He has recently been baptized.

MISS MOTTRAM, whose approaching departure for Ceylon we announced, is leaving England to be the wife of the Rev. Frank Durbin, minister of Cinnamon gardens, Baptist church, Colombo. "Trained in a kindergarten college at Clifton," says the *South London Press*, "she very early showed talent as a speaker, and is now known as an exceedingly able lecturer on temperance; and as a preacher, she has often occupied her father's pulpit to the satisfaction of the congregation. Miss Mottram has done good work in connection with mission efforts in South London. She seems to have a good deal of the earnestness of her relative, the wonderful woman whom George Eliot has sketched with such transcendent power under the pseudonym 'Dinah Morris.' Miss Mottram is related on her father's side to the 'Evans' family, of whom 'George Eliot' was born."—*Christian World.*

SALVATION ARMY.—Rev. Dr. Llewellyn Bevan lends his beautiful Congregational chapel in Collins street, Melbourne, for Army Holiness meetings every Friday evening. He also lent it for the anniversary of the prison-gate and rescue work, at which nearly £700 was raised. At the close an enthusiastic prayer-meeting was held, and nine penitents knelt in front of the platform. Dr. Bevan remarked that he was delighted to let his chapel for such a purpose, and would like to see a similar meeting every night. Commissioner Booth Tucker's scheme, for extension in India, includes building, within the next two years, fifty substantial barracks to seat 20,000 people, together with central halls and headquarters in Madras, Colombo, and Ahmedabad; training 350 more native officers, besides sending out fifty more from England; then there are the prison-gate and rescue work, the homes of rest for sick officers, and the necessity of helping the poorest corps.

WRITING IN "WORLD WIDE MISSIONS," Bishop Thoburn criticises very fairly Sir Edwin Arnold's highly colored lectures on the ancient religions of India. The Bishop warns his readers in the West against the picture painted by Sir Edwin Arnold. He points out that whilst Sir Edwin indulges in a great deal of fine talk about there being more happy marriages and more pure domestic relations in India than in any other part of the world, polygamy exists there in its worst form, and if Mormonism were transplanted to that country it would never cause a remark. He says that there is no equivalent for the English word "home" in any of the languages of India. The Christian home is the peculiar product of Christianity, and while it dates back from Eden, it has never taken root amongst a people who have not taken light of the Christian Gospel. Bishop Thoburn concludes by saying: "The lowest type of Christianity is far superior to the highest ideal known to any non-Christian nation."

A QUAINT COMMENTATOR, quoted in an editorial in the *Andover Review*, said, after reading Paul's words to the Philippians, "I have told you often, and now tell you weeping." "Ah, Paul, that makes it a new truth! You have not said just that before." The new emotion makes the old truth new. One wonders if, after all, a part of the secret of a fresh and powerful ministry, prolonged through many years, is not in this fact. A minister can hardly bring new things to his congregation for successive Sundays and for many years, but he can present old truths from fresh points of view and with new emotions. A deeper experience of spiritual realities in the preacher's soul, by which he is charged with fresh and strong emotions, is worth quite as much to the freshness and strength of his preaching as the adoption of a new theory or even the discovery of a new truth.—*Exchange.*

HOME DEPARTMENT.

A RECIPE FOR THANKFULNESS—FUN FOR THE HOLIDAYS—NEAR-SIGHTED SPECTACLES—SETTLING THE QUESTION—A MORE PRACTICAL ATTITUDE.

[For the *Home.*

A RECIPE FOR THANKFULNESS.

Be careful for nothing!
In winds of prosperity,
Blasts of adversity,
In health or in sickness, in pleasure or pain;
For to-day or to-morrow,
In joy or in sorrow,
For meat or for raiment, in loss or in gain,—
Be careful for nothing!
Do this; and content with thanksgiving attain!

Be prayerful for all things!
In least as in greatest,
Of things that thou meetest,
In doubt or perplexity, conflict or peace;
When temptation assaileth,
When evil prevaileth,
In weakness or strength, in all life till it cease,—
Be prayerful for all things!
Do this; and thanksgiving shall never decrease!

Be thankful for all things!
For birds and for flowers,
For sunshine and showers,
For every new day of fresh mercy and love;
For the grace he extends us,
The love which defends us,
For every good gift of the Father above,—
Be thankful for all things!
Do all; and this way of thanksgiving approve!

OLIVE MELTON.

Montreal, Dec. 3, 1890.

HOLIDAY FUN.

"How shall I entertain without dancing?" "How can I amuse people who do not play cards?" are questions with which the approaching holiday season floods all our mails. A few answers have been given, and this week, for the sake of our numerous questioners, we make room for a few more. For children's parties, says an authority, few entertainments give more pleasure than a "Jack Horner Pie."

First, decide how many boys and how many girls there will be, then buy a corresponding number of small toys or gifts of any kind. Wrap them neatly in white tissue paper, and tie with colored cord, and to each attach a very narrow ribbon ten inches long, letting white ribbon indicate which are for the boys and a color indicate for girls. Place them in a tin cakepan. For a party of twelve a pan twelve inches in diameter and two and a half inches deep will answer, if the toys or favors are small. Over this stretch two thicknesses of tissue paper and tie it down against the sides of the pan, first drawing the ribbons up through it so they will lie on top. Use a steel crochet hook for this. Crimp two sheets of paper, by drawing it through the hands lengthwise until it is finely crimped, then open it slightly. Cut three pieces three and a half inches wide, crosswise of the crimp, then paste one edge on the top edge of the pan, and over the top covering of paper, then draw it down over the side of the pan, and paste the other edge on the bottom. Then cover the bottom with thick white paper. Cut the rest of the crimped paper in strips about two inches wide when opened, and lengthwise of the crimp, and fringe it by clipping closely, leaving a small edge for joining. Paste this fringe around the top edge of the pan to make a full frill. When finished it resembles a large iced cake. It can be placed on the refreshment table or brought in and "served" while the children are still at their games. Let each child take hold of a ribbon end, and, at a given signal, all pull at once. To add to the significance of the name some older person may sing or repeat the little Jack Horner melody, with the understanding that the word pull shall be the signal ("pulled out a plum.") The hostess cannot realize, until she shall have seen for herself, how delighted the children will be, and how they will wonder at so many "plums" coming from so small a "pie." The favors can be five or ten cent toys, or more expensive things, as the hostess' purse and inclination determine. Many older people, says the writer, find quite as much amusement in them, and in these days, when at every luncheon and dinner party there are favors furnished for each guest, this makes a novel and amusing way to distribute them.

A PEANUT PARTY.

A peanut party, according to the *Oak and Ivy Leaf*, is one of the latest of musical pastimes. The programme which greets our eye is printed on a narrow, single sheet of thick white paper, the ends of which are punctured and tied together with the white ribbon, into the loops a peanut being firmly thrust. The "Programme previously prepared" reads thus (the parenthetical explanations being naturally left to the "guess" of the audience, should not be printed):

Promptness, Punctuality, Precision.

1. Piano Piece Played Per Prominent Person. (Piano Solo.)
2. Piece Puckered Per Professional Puckerer. (Whistling Solo.)
3. Piece Proclaimed Per Proper Person, (Recitation.)
4. Painless Palatal Performance Prudently Presented. (Mouth Organs.)
5. Paper "Peanuts" Per Prosaic Penman. (Essay on Peanuts.)
6. Picked Piece Per Professional Pickers. (Various stringed instruments.)
7. Piano Piece Played Per Popular Person.
8. Piece Puffed Per Prohi Puffer. (Speech on Prohibition.)
9. Proper Provisions Passed. (Peanuts.)
10. Promiscuous Pleasant Pastimes.

AN ORANGE PARTY.

Some years ago, says Hezekiah Butterworth, in a late number of the *Youth's Companion*, I was asked to arrange an entertainment for a social gathering of young people.

"Give us something novel," said the hostess. "We are tired of old things."

"How would an orange party do?" I asked.

"A party where the young ladies are expected to wear orange dresses, and the young men orange neckties?"

"Yes, and more than that, the refreshments are to consist of oranges of all kinds, and served in many different ways. The cake is to be—"

"Orange cake."

"Yes, and the lemonade—"

"Orangeade."

"Yes, and the ice-creams—"

"Orange."

"And the invitations are to be—"

"Written on orange paper."

"And the shades of the gas-lights—"

"I see it all, and like the idea."

"But I would make the party educational, by having a short lecture on the different varieties of the orange as they are served. Then I would have music on the banjo, if it is possible to get it, by a minstrel from the South. Real log-cabin music, such as is played under the orange and grape-fruit trees."

The party was successful. I sent South for Spanish moss, orange blossoms, and several new varieties of Florida oranges, and secured some fine navel oranges from California. We had an abundance of grape fruit, and, if I failed as a lecturer, the negro did not fail to make himself delightful with his banjo and songs.

We had read a poem to the Orange Tree, and all sang "Way Down Upon the Swanee River," and "My Old Kentucky Home," and "The Mocking Bird" to the banjo, after which we had Spanish music on the guitar.

THE APPLE PARTY.

The orange party over, a young lady came to him with a very practical suggestion.

"That party," said she, "was a very delightful affair, but our class cannot have an orange party; it would cost too much, and require too much preparation. Why could not we have an apple party?"

"Where everything would be green?" I asked.

"No—green, yellow and red. We do not propose to have green apples, or to invite green people."

"Apple pies and apple sass?"

"Yes, and everything that is made of apples in New England, and all kinds of apples, and a lecturer. And I would have that most palatable of all old-time New England luxuries—apple-dumplings with potato-crusts. The great dinners of New England in colonial times all began with succotash in memory of Forefathers' Day, and ended with apple-dumplings with potato crusts."

I saw success in the plan.

"And," added my friend, "we will have a bass viol, and the old New England hymns and songs, and we will all dress in the costumes of colonial days."

This party, too, was a great success.

THE PALM PARTY.

There was frost in the air, and the gentians bloomed in the frost. The days shortened in the fireless sun. Shop windows grew bright at early eve, and we felt that the Christmas stars were brightening in the arches of dusky blue above. What should we have for Christmas, was the next problem.

"Let us repeat the orange party," said a friend.

"It would not be in harmony with the time," said I.

"Then add palms."

"But we do not live in the South."

"Every conservatory bears palms now. Hire them! And for music, sing the palm songs; the hymns founded on 'Blessed is He that cometh in the name of the Lord.' Have Faure's 'Palm Branches' for a solo, and

'Once was heard the song of children
By the Saviour while on earth'

for a carol, and one of the many 'Hosannas' for a chorus."

"Delightful."

And the palm party also was successful.

A unique entertainment is

A COBWEB PARTY

suggested in *Wide Awake.*

To present this entertainment successfully requires some little expenditure of time on the part of the hostess, but she may easily find willing aids. Let her first request a dozen or more of her friends to prepare some simple, inexpensive articles of fancy work, or a small gift, which may be purchased at a small country store, and let this be wrapped up carefully in a paper parcel or box. The only other requisite of the game is a supply of rather strong cord in long pieces. Several balls of twine may doubtless be found at the village store. Tie one of the prize packages firmly to one end of the cord, and, having secured a room which need not be opened until the entertainment begins, conceal the parcel in some easily-found nook, perhaps behind a picture or under the table, or underneath the chair seat, taking care to fasten it well in its place of hiding. Now, as your ball of cord slowly unrolls, wind it about chair legs, door knobs, to the chandelier, the tops of picture frames, to curtain cornices and lambrequins, anywhere at all, but let it extend to all parts of the room, and when the line is of good length fasten the end to the door knob for convenience, until the others are arranged. If you have several colors of cord so much the better. Treat each package, whether full or empty, in the same way. A half-dozen ladies will arrange the cords together, and when you have prepared as many cords as you have invited guests, twining and intertwining them in every possible and impossible way, the room will look like a labyrinth of strong cobwebs. Very great care must be taken to secure the cord to the package and to tie or otherwise safely confine it in its hiding place, otherwise your labor and the pleasure of your guests will be lost.

When a number of cords, 25 or 30, we will say, have been arranged, they may be kept together in a variety of ways until needed. The room may suggest the best arrangement for each hostess. If each is, in turn, wound around a reel or large spool, or if all be wound together on one ball, they may be easily unrolled. When the door is opened for the guests, to each in turn is given the end of a cord, and he is directed to follow the line, winding as he goes, until he reaches the end. When twenty or thirty people are thus engaged in disentangling and uncrossing so many cords the room presents a lively appearance. Each is intent on finding his own prize, and all sorts of amusing mishaps occur. When a package is found, all the seekers are allowed to pause in their task to inspect it and congratulate the finder. A player who has finished his own cobweb is at liberty to pick up any other which may have been dropped inadvertently. Rules are flexible and may be greatly varied to suit the occasion and the age of the participants. Anyone may intimate to the hostess to whom the cord leading to her prize shall be given. When the room has been arranged, the disentangling may occupy two, or even three hours.

NEAR-SIGHTED SPECTACLES.

Thank you, 'Saloma,' for your account of the convention. It was cheering; I hope you will go again. After the Dominion Convention a writer to the "Home," made such a gloomy picture of conventions and convention-goers that I quivered with indignation and was sorely tempted to reply. I had attended the convention and enjoyed every bit of it, especially the devotional hour, so the dash of cold water rather roused than quenched my ardor, and I had only pity for the one who had been examining things far beyond her, with near-sighted spectacles. I quite agree with you that their speeches would sound better, and be more effective if they would tear down the paper partition between them and their audience. This would necessarily involve the leaving out of all waste matter, for we well know that only that which weighs on the mind finds utterance when we stand before an audience. A little scoring out would not hurt most papers and would leave more time for discussing the subject. It is true, they might not be so beautiful, but I am sure there is not one among our noble band of women who would not willingly sacrifice beauty if they thereby gained greater power for good over the lives of others.

"It is not beauty, it is truth we seek," and, as Carlyle said, if we have anything to say we can afford to let the words shift for themselves.

Besides, they ask us to do what they confess themselves unable to do. This reminds me of an old Scotch woman, who was being questioned by the minister on the previous Sunday sermon. "Hech, mon," she replied, "if ye couldna haud it till ye got to the poopit hoo was I tae kep it tae the end o' the week."

However, I did not write to the "Home" to find fault, but to ask for the stranger a more cordial welcome from the members of our W. C. T. U. In spite of all that has been said and sung strangers are still held at arm's length in most of our villages and towns. So uncommon is the warm grasp, and words of welcome that a friend, who has been in many places, writes of her present location: "How little people know what even a good hand clasp does for a stranger. I have shaken hands with people in ——, which left my heart singing." A word of welcome, or an invitation given at once, will be more appreciated and longer remembered than the most thoughtful acts a few weeks later. "I was a stranger and ye took me in" still rings down through the centuries and calls upon us to claim the "inasmuch."

AUNT JESSIE.

A PRAYER.

Oh head! that bore the cruel thorns for me;
What may I do for Thee?

Dear pierced hands, give me some work, I pray,
For Thy sake, every day.

Feet that have trod my path of bitter woe,
Let mine now willing go

Where'er Thou wilt—till in Thy pierced side
When life is past, I hide.

MERNIE STEDFAST.

Montreal.

MAN'S CHIEF END.

EDITOR HOME,—With what epic grandeur the answer to the first question of the Shorter Catechism breaks forth, "Man's chief end is to glorify God and to enjoy him forever," believing which, what manner of beings should we be! Why should we hesitate when such questions as "Is there any harm in dancing, in chewing or in smoking?" are brought before us. When the matter of wearing corsets is considered, I, with "Jewel," have worn corsets, and am laying them aside, but want something for the present that will bring the weight of my clothing on my shoulders. I think those braces "Practical" was so kind last spring as to give us directions through the Home where they could be procured, would just suit me. I would be very thankful, "Practical," if you will repeat the address, as it might be a benefit to more than "Jewel" and me. I have heard our minister remark that "Man is the most selfish creature God has made," so here I am with another request, for, I must confess, I would withhold from writing if I was not so anxious for help. I think a "Tag Social" would be good, and if Y. P. S. C. E. has no objection I would ask her to send me the list of questions and answers used at the social. Address Box 394, Norwood, Ont. Will return postage, etc.

TRUSTFUL.

"A MORE PRACTICAL ATTITUDE."

EDITOR HOME,—Instead of filling space every week with letters on the subject of smoking and tobacco, which can carry very little conviction to a man of liberal views, why do you not assume a more practical attitude on the question by advocating a tobacco license tax, similar to that existing in Great Britain? The revenue resulting from such a tax would in a good measure compensate for the deficit caused by a reduction in the water rate. Yours faithfully, C.

Montreal.

Do you really believe that "A man of liberal views" prefers to make a bad thing legal by licensing it rather than take the trouble to protest against it? Is it not a weak, a cowardly thing to do, to say to the promoters of any evil, "You are doing incalculable mischief among us, but as long as you pay us well for the privilege you may go on in peace"? Would your man of liberal views really prefer to have all his family educated to smoke, provided that by so doing he could reduce his water rate? On the score of economy alone it is a little puzzling to see where the gain would be. In the average family of smokers would not that yearly tobacco bill pay the water rate and leave a fair balance besides, for, say Christmas shopping? EDITOR HOME.

"A SIMPLE MATTER."

DEAR EDITOR HOME,—I would like if "Manitoba" would kindly explain if he tithes the flour, pork, beef, butter and eggs, used in his family. I believe that all the fruits of our land should be tithed, what we consume, as well as what is sold. Hoping for light, I remain, yours truly, an old subscriber.

JAMES RENNIE.

Rockburn, December 6, 1890.

IF SHE HAD ONLY ASKED.

DEAR EDITOR HOME,—The "Home," has been, if possible, more interesting of late. "Jim's Wife" was very good, indeed. Poor thing, what an amount of trouble it would have saved, if she only had had the courage to ask her husband for the money she required. I can forgive Jim, if it was only thoughtlessness on his part.

TWILIGHT.

THE POOR MAN'S PLUM PUDDING.

DEAR HOME CIRCLE,—I have often thought I would enter the Circle by writing a few lines just to thank the many friends who have been giving so much good advice, and for the many good recipes and ideas about home making, and if you will accept of the enclosed recipe it may be useful at this season.

Potatoes and red carrots boiled and mashed through a colander, 1 lb. of each; also 1 lb. each of chopped suet, flour, raisins and currants; ½ lb. brown sugar and ½ lb. molasses, with candied peel and spice to suit. Mix all well together and put into well greased dishes or bowls, and cook from eight to ten hours. My p'an is to put one at a time in the steamer whenever I have a pot on till I have them all cooked, and then set them away in the cellar, and when I want one just heat it and serve with sauce. They will keep for two months.

With many thanks and best wishes for the success of the *Witness*,

AUNT FAN.

HOW MARK GUY PEARSE BECAME A PREACHER.

AS TOLD BY HIMSELF.

It is an old story now, how I was ordained a preacher. It was no bishop or presbytery that consecrated me, but a saintly Cornish woman whom we children called Old Rosie, and who was indeed my right reverend mother in God. As far as I recollect it was always sunshine when we visited Old Rosie, although of course it must have rained sometimes. She had a single room in a tiny little cottage squeezed behind the rest. A narrow strip led to the door, and there was no room for any window in front except the one above the door peering out from under the heavy thatch. There was no garden, but the flowers made up for that by climbing up the wall, roses and sweet jessamine, and ivy overhead. There is no one to answer if we knock, so we push our fingers through the door and lift the wooden latch. My father, who goes with us almost every Sunday afternoon, has to stoop his head in climbing the narrow stair, and of course the little lad of six and his sisters stoop their heads too; there are four of the girls and one of me. Rosie welcomes us all with her beaming smile. She is sitting up in bed, as she has done for eleven long years. She is a hundred and five years old, and her hair is snowy white, yet there is not a wrinkle on her brow, and her cheeks have the rosy brightness from which she gets the familiar name. All her relations are gone, and she has only two or three shillings a week from the parish. We might call her poor and lonely and bed-ridden, yet she is brimful of happiness. The Bible is constantly at her hand, and she is generally thanking God for all her mercies.

She has lived in the light and love of the Saviour since she was eleven years old, and she has gone so long and so far in the good way that now it is just as if she were sitting outside the golden gates, crowned with a radiant beauty and clothed with white raiment waiting until her Lord shall bid her enter. At dear old Rosie's bed we used to have a little service, first a chapter read from the Bible, then a hymn—"Rock of Ages" was her favorite, sung to "Rousseau's Dream." When the prayer was over Old Rosie would lay her thin hand on the little lad's curly head and say, as she turned her face upward: "O Lord, bless the little lad! Bless him and make him a preacher—Lord, make him a preacher." I didn't like that prayer of hers, and I used to say to myself, I will never be a preacher: I will be a doctor, and gallop about the country visiting people. But one Sunday, after the service and her little prayer, she said "Good-bye" to us all. "You won't see me any more; so it must be good-bye for a long time now until we meet at Home." We wondered what she meant. Two days after, she was carried home by God's angels from her lonely room. My little heart was like to break at the thought of never seeing her again, and I went out by myself to the garden and prayed, "Please, God, I don't care so much after all if I become a preacher, if it will make dear Rosie happier."

ALFRED RUSSELL WALLACE, the scientific man who is not partial towards Christianity, pays this beautiful tribute to missionary work: "Just opposite my abode in Rurukan, in Celebes, was the schoolhouse. The schoolmaster was a native, educated by the missionary at Tomohon. School was held every morning for about three hours, and twice a week in the evening there was catechising and preaching. They always wound up with singing, and it was very pleasing to hear many of our old psalm tunes in these remote mountains. Singing is one of the real blessings which missionaries introduce among savage nations, whose native chants are almost always monotonous and melancholy. The missionaries have much to be proud of in this country. They have assisted the government in changing a savage into a civilized community in a wonderfully short space of time. Forty years ago the country was a wilderness, the people naked savages, garnishing their rude houses with human heads. Now it is a garden, worthy of its sweet native name of 'Minahasa.'"

[For the *Witness.*

INTEMPERANCE.

REV. JAMES COOKE SEYMOUR.

This deadly thing; a snake,
It coils itself to take
Its fatal aim—and strikes its fangs deep in the gore
Of human hearts—and ever waits for victims more.

A plague of direst kind!
All others left behind!
It spreads and slays and casts abroad its virus free,
On young and old, o'er every land, from sea to sea.

Its war—none ever worse,
Or brought a direr curse;
No sharpest sword in bloody battle's fiercest strife
Did deadlier work, or quenched more light of human life.

A cannibal in deeds!
On human flesh it feeds!
It eats up all—there's nothing left of all the man
When it gets through—the hellish work that drink began.

Volcanic mountain dread!
It lifts a hideous head,
And belches forth its fiery streams of liquid death,
Nor ceases it—nor will, to take a moment's breath.

On earth, of all the ills
The cup of sorrow fills,
This self-made curse—by far the foremost of them all
That crushes man—and girdles this terrestrial ball.

O God, thine arm awake!
The sleepy nations shake,
Let righteous wrath flame forth, these dreadful shackles spurn
This frightful thing, right soon, with quenchless fury burn.

A WORD TO TEACHERS.

Every instructor of youth is, in a very real sense, a minister of God; a levite, if not a priest. Consider what it is to have thirty or forty plastic young minds absolutely at your mercy five hours a day, five days in the week, forty weeks in the year. The lessons you set the children to learn from books are the least part of their education. They read you much more attentively than they read their books. Remember the strong impressions for good or evil that you took from your own teachers in your childhood, and from the tone which they gave to your intercourse with your school-mates; for the teacher's influence may largely control that intercourse and decide its character. The best home training can hardly withstand the corrupting power of a school where no watch is kept upon the morals of the children, while a teacher full of the sense of moral responsibility may do much to elevate the most neglected child of vice and poverty. Do as you were done by, or as you now wish you had been done by, in your childhood, and hold your trust, first of all, as a sacred gift of God for which you must render a strict account when duty and life are over. There is no pious cant in saying that a teacher ought always to enter the school-room with a very prayerful heart.

TOBACCO.

The amount of tobacco annually consumed in the United States is estimated by an apparently competent authority at 310,000,000 pounds. Seventy million pounds are utilized in the production of domestic cigars; 222,000,000 pounds of chewing and smoking tobacco are consumed; 8,000,000 pounds are used in the manufacture of snuff; 6,000,000 pounds are required in the production of cigarettes; and 4,000,000 pounds of cigars are imported. This would make an average annual consumption of five pounds for every person in the country. But as not more than one-fifth of our population use tobacco, it follows that those who do, consume, on an average, twenty-five pounds each per annum. Opinions differ as to whether this article should be designated a luxury or a necessity. In speaking of the cost of the tobacco habit, an exchange says:

If the tobacco users of the United States would abstain for a period of two years from the chewing, smoking, and snuff-taking habit, and place the money they would spend for tobacco in that period in a common fund, there would be enough money in the fund to almost wipe out the entire national debt, and five years' abstaining would give the head of each family in the United States enough money to invest in an eighty acre homestead farm in the far western States and Territories; or it would give us a navy of fifty first class war vessels, fully equipped, and create a fund that would man and maintain them and the Navy Department for a period of at least twenty-five years. It can thus be seen what is the magnitude of the tobacco trade of the United States.—*The Price Current.*

MR. CHINIQUY.

A TRIBUTE TO THE OLD MAN ELOQUENT.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

SIR,—Having seen in the Montreal press on Saturday that Father Chiniquy—the Canadian apostle of temperance—was to preach last Sunday in Russell Hall I remembered that I had read some time previous in some French papers that this converted priest was dead! I found the hall full of eager listeners, some of whom, I am sure, had come to inquire about some friends or relatives concerning whose salvation they had reason to entertain doubt. Such ones must likely have been seen by an excommunicated priest who had come back from the nether world. Father Chiniquy is now in his eighty-second year. Yet, as he stands before a captivated audience self-poised, as the entrancing orator usually is, his erect form, smooth brow, sonorous voice and clear eye do not suggest that he has passed the unusual limit of four-score years. There is no sign of exhaustion apparent from his arduous and almost unexampled labors. Marvellous, indeed, must have been his temperance, and his intelligent care of his body which could bring him to eighty-two years with such a fund of health. Much more is this wonderful since he has suffered much, has dwelt and wrought his work in the midst of alarms, often has faced death in the presence of howling mobs and has repeatedly shed his blood for his cause of truth. Lofty and unperturbed must be the spirit which could write upon its enshrining body such cheer and hope, such freshness and vivacity, though taxed with conflicts so fierce and assaults so savage. He wears the badge of greatness as a reformer. The great gold medal surmounted by a cross, which flashes on his breast, was the gift of his admiring and grateful fellow countrymen to the Father Mathew of Canada.

He spoke last Sunday evening on the Bible. He has a voice of great strength, but not loud, resounding, but musical, varied as are the emotions of the heart, answering to the feeling, the thought and the will which speak through it. His gesticulation is vivacious without nervousness, dramatic in feeling, didactic in teaching, expressive always. He is at once argumentative and picturesque, solemn and reverential, and then again merry and spontaneously witty, when the spirit of laughter ripples up through the even cadences of his tones. As are few men, in temperament, by practice and chiefly because truth to him is great and glorious, Father Chiniquy is an orator.

He is also a man of wide Christian experience, imbued with the spirit, beauty and might of the Gospel. None that heard him that evening unfold the glorious treasures of his theme would doubt it. How short and profitable the hour spent with such a venerable veteran! His intimation that he would continue to speak next Sunday on the same subject sounded sweet to the ears of his enthusiastic listeners who all felt sure by this time that although such a one was risen from the dead he was not the proper party to apply to in order to get information concerning departed ones about whose salvation great doubts are reasonably entertained.

J. L. COSTILLE.

YOU MAY BUILD YOUR CHURCHES, you may set them in your great Christian lands in all their national majesty, but the essence and power of the Christian life lies in the touch of soul upon soul. Everything else is but machinery. You may get rid of the machinery, but the power may go on. Get rid of the power, and the machinery all tumbles to pieces.—*Philips Brooks.*

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

CLINCH IT.

BY PROF. AMOS R. WELLS.

There's a famous French maxim that tells us that it is the "first step that costs." It is a pity that the proverb does not finish the thought and add, "It is the last step that pays." Now, it is amazing to note how much time, energy and money is lost to this world just for the lack of the last step, the last few minutes, the last finishing touches.

Here is Master Takeiteasy, the student. The facts of his lessons are pressed into his mind just hard enough so that they stick till the recitation is over, or possibly till the morrow's review; and then they fall off like the leaves of autumn. He studies his lesson until he has gone over the required ground, and then turns directly to some other work. And Master Takeiteasy might have been playing leap-frog as profitably as studying because his work cannot be permanent in its results without review. Study for an hour. Review that study for ten minutes. Review that review for five minutes, and you will have gained something. The luckless student who studies without immediate and persistent review, is like the man who made all the payments on his life insurance policy but the last, and so lost the whole. It is passing strange that students will day after day spend their time taking these first steps, costly and tedious, without a moment's thought of the last steps which make the goal their own. I beseech you, the next time a lesson is on the coals, remember the man at the furnace, and do not press the lever for a casting—a casting of the book aside, you understand!—until you have carried the process beyond the possibility of loss.

Then how many books we read, straightway to forget, thus all but wasting the time we spent upon them! We have not given to our reading the last payment, the hour or two of thought, of review, possibly of extracts and note-taking, which would have transformed the work of many hours into permanent results. So it is with many studies. Suppose, boys and girls, that you have gained, with pains, a smattering of Latin. The first steps have been difficult, the work tedious, and Oh, how many cry halt on Latin just as Latin scholarship is within their grasp, with all its inestimable advantages and pleasures! It is very much as if a small boy should see a fine apple on a distant limb. He climbs the tree painfully. The trunk is awkward. The limbs are roughly barked, and sway unsteadily; nevertheless, the apple is at last within reach of his hand. But the memory of the toilsome ascent is too much for him. No fruit can be worth anything that is so hard to get. So the small boy drops disgusted to the ground without the apple. You say you believe that this is a slander on the small boy? It is a slander. It is an illustration of the way some big boys of my acquaintance,—and girls too—have climbed the tree of science after the apple of knowledge.

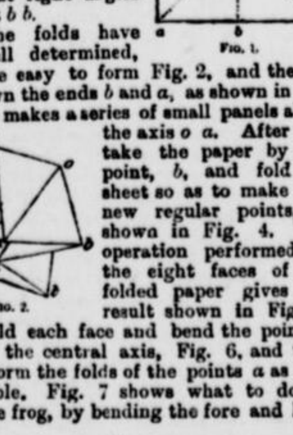
You can apply the principle in a hundred directions. I must speak of one more before I stop. Here is a young man who has an interest in religious matters. That is, he reads the controversial articles in *The Forum* or *North American Review*, he hears a sermon Sunday, possibly belongs to a Sunday-school class in a sort of feeble manner, and listens respectfully while others talk and pray at prayer-meeting. He calls himself a Christian, and yet—and yet—

Have you ever seen carpenters drive nails where a great strain is to come, and do you know how they sometimes put the matter beyond doubt? They clinch the nails. I think that it would be a tremendously good thing for almost everybody's religion, to clinch the hearing of preacher and Sunday-school teacher by earnest study of one's own Bible and earnest praying in one's own closet, to clinch the prayer meeting by adding one's own little mite of endeavor, to clinch the articles in *The Forum* or *The North American Review* by a vast deal of vigorous, practical, all-alive Christianity, Christianity not on paper, or daubed with printer's ink, but written in warm scarlet on the grateful heart-tablets of our brothers and sisters who need us.

Another year of school work is ahead of us, boys and girls, and young men and women! Let us resolve in it to live completer lives; to begin fewer things if need be, but to finish more and better things; to be more patient and determined; that the Master may say of our work, some happy day to come, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant!"—*Golden Rule.*

PAPER FROGS.

Among the articles sent to the Paris Exhibition by the schools of Japan were many interesting models made of folded paper. One of the most ingenious is the paper frog, of which *La Nature* gives the following description with the accompanying diagram:



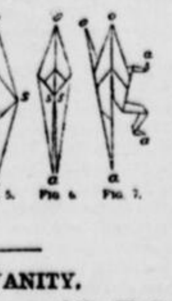


FIG. 1.

First cut a sheet of paper so as to make a perfect square (Fig. 1). Fold the paper so as to form the diagonals *a a*; turn in the other direction, and form the creases at right angles shown at *b b*. After the folds have been well determined, it will be easy to form Fig. 2, and then to turn down the ends *b* and *a*, as shown in Fig. 3. This makes a series of small panels about the axis *o a*. After this take the paper by the point, *b*, and fold the sheet so as to make two new regular points, as shown in Fig. 4. This operation performed on the eight faces of the folded paper gives the result shown in Fig. 5. Again fold each face and bend the points *s* towards the central axis, Fig. 6, and take care to form the folds of the points *a* as well as possible. Fig. 7 shows what to do to finish the frog, by bending the fore and hind legs.

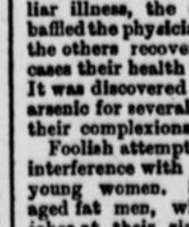


FIG. 2.

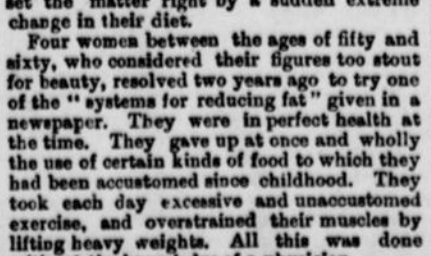


FIG. 3. FIG. 4. FIG. 5. FIG. 6. FIG. 7.

—*Youth's Companion.*

FOOLISH VANITY.

In a girls' school in one of the Western States there was lately an outbreak of a peculiar illness, the symptoms of which at first baffled the physicians. One of the pupils died, the others recovered slowly, but in several cases their health was permanently injured. It was discovered that they had been taking arsenic for several weeks in order to improve their complexions.

Foolish attempts to gain beauty by ignorant interference with nature are not confined to young women. Stout matrons and middle-aged fat men, whose vanity is wounded by jokes at their size, frequently undertake to set the matter right by a sudden extreme change in their diet.

Four women between the ages of fifty and sixty, who considered their figures too stout for beauty, resolved two years ago to try one of the "systems for reducing fat" given in a newspaper. They were in perfect health at the time. They gave up at once and wholly the use of certain kinds of food to which they had been accustomed since childhood. They took each day excessive and unaccustomed exercise, and overstrained their muscles by lifting heavy weights. All this was done without the knowledge of a physician.

The result was unexpectedly successful. During the first fortnight they lost flesh rapidly. The decrease in weight was accompanied with a sense of prostration and pains in the limbs, but these things mattered little to them compared with their joy in the more narrow waists and delicacy of feature. They persevered with the experiment.

One is now a victim of nervous prostration; a second contracted typhoid fever, and after a struggle of weeks for life died; the two others have suffered with rheumatic gout. In each case the physician stated that the weakening of the tissues by the sudden and complete change of diet had rendered the patient unable to resist disease.

Do not tamper with that most wonderful and complex of all machines, your body. When you attempt to change its workings, unless under the direction of a skilful physician, you lay your ignorant hand upon the main-spring of life.—*Youth's Companion.*

MAGNANIMOUS.

The big, good-natured policeman who keeps people from being run over at the crossing of the cable roads, at the corner of Wood and Smithfield streets, Pittsburg, writes a correspondent of *The Companion*, witnesses interesting scenes as well as narrow escapes. He recalls with special pleasure a recent encounter between two dogs.

A big Newfoundland was going peaceably along when a cross-grained cur began snapping at him and snarling savagely. This started one or two other dogs, who joined in the attack. The big dog took no notice until compelled to do so in self-defence. Then he turned and sent the crowd of persecutors flying in all directions; all except the ringleader, who fell sprawling in the middle of the street and was beginning to get the drubbing he deserved, when things took a very unexpected turn.

A cable car came dashing down the hill, with clanging bell, right upon the dogs. Nobody is expected to warn dogs of danger, and so the car was almost upon them when the policeman cried, "Get out!"

The big dog saw the danger and sprang aside, but his late assailant was on his back and too much in dread of his punishment to see anything else. There he lay, and in a second more would be crushed.

The Newfoundland saw the situation and, after he had partly turned away, sprang back in front of the car, seized the cur in his teeth, and snatched him, still whining and begging for mercy, out of the very jaws of death. He laid him in the gutter; and then, as though further retaliation had entirely escaped his mind, he gave a good natured wag or two of his tail and started on up the street, unconscious that for less heroic deeds than his men wear medals of honor. He was only a dog, but he taught a lesson to all who stood by.—*Youth's Companion.*

PUZZLES NO. 50.

ALPHABETICAL CITIES.

A is a city in Kansas.
B is a city in Louisiana.
C is a city in Wyoming.
D is a city in Maine.
E is a city in Alabama.
F is a city in Kentucky.
G is a city in Massachusetts.
H is a city in Connecticut.
I is a city in Indiana.
J is a city in Wisconsin.
K is a city in New Hampshire.
L is a city in Michigan.
M is a city in Tennessee.
N is a city in Delaware.
O is a city in California.
P is a city in New Jersey.
Q is a city in Illinois.
R is a city in Vermont.
S is a city in Oregon.
T is a city in Florida.
U is a city in New York
V is a city in Mississippi.
W is a city in Rhode Island.
X is a city in Ohio.
Y is a city in Pennsylvania.
Z is a city in Minnesota.

ENIGMA.

My first is in noise, but not in sound.
My second is in soil, but not in ground.
My third is in sell, but not in buy.
My fourth is in wheat, but not in rye.
My fifth is in boy, but not in girl.
My sixth is in sword, but not in foil.
My seventh is in rat, but not in mouse.
My eighth is in hat, but not in spouse.
My whole is a soldier bold
Who went and died where slaves were sold.

ANAGRAMMATICAL SPELLING-LESSON.

In each of these examples, the problem is to arrange the grouped letters so that they will form a word agreeing with the accompanying definition.

1. Tullipanil. Very small.
2. Tenntoopml. All-powerful.
3. Missuupcoor. Confused.
4. Smeetuteoup. Turbulent.
5. Xigorecphral. The author of a dictionary.
6. Taecootniline. A group of stars.

SQUARE WORD.

1. A kind of bridge. 2. Bold or hopeful. 3. A continent. 4. An interrogative pronoun.

EASY WORD SQUARES.

I. 1. Part of a book. 2. A girl's name. 3. Part of a prayer. 4. Useful in summer.
II. 1. Weapons of defence. 2. Part of a plant. 3. Fashion. 4. Part of a plant.
III. 1. To blink. 2. A metal. 3. Part of the face. 4. The joint covered by the patella.

NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

I am composed of 19 letters,
My 10, 4, 13 is void of moisture.
My 1, 2, 6, 18, 19 to enliven,
My 14, 15, 16, 7 is a contest,
My 11, 9, 17, 15 is the name of a planet,
My 5, 12, 8, 3 was the mother of twin gods,
My whole is the name of a living author.

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES NO 49.

Diamond.—

L
BIT
LIGHT
THE
T

Pi.—

I know what's right, not only so,
But also practice what I know.

Concealed Proverb.—It never rains but it pours.

Numerical Enigma.—Procrastination is the thief of time.

Charade.—Man-hat-tan.

CORRECT ANSWERS RECEIVED.

The following correct answers to puzzles have been received from Laura Potter, 5; Ethel Scott, 1; Edward Fetherstonhaugh, 1; Willis Robinson, 5; George Brodie, 5; Wilfred Cole, 2; Alec. McCormick, 3; C. H. Dremen, 4.

EDITOR PUZZLES.

SHUTTING THE DOOR.

One of the wonderful things about our Lord Jesus Christ's words is that the meaning of them deepens and widens just as our hearts and lives deepen and widen. Not long ago a young Christian fell into great distress about not being able to pray earnestly; he went often upon his knees; he used full petitions, he knocked loudly at heaven's door, and then went away empty and unsatisfied.

"Have you followed the Master's rules?" asked an old preacher, to whom he told his trouble. The young man thought he had. "You entered into your closet?" Yes. "How about shutting the door? Did you shut out all your business worries? all your plans for pleasure? all your self esteem? Was all your earth silent before God when you sought him in that little closet temple?"

The young Christian felt with a thrill that the speaker had found out the secret of his discomfort in prayer.

Dear young readers, I need hardly remind you that your first daily duty is to "enter into thy closet:" but when there, let your first petition be, "Now heavenly Father, help me to shut the door." And having shut it, watch and guard it, for just as sure as you enter that closet, your great enemy begins by clamor or by wiles, by force or by craft, to break down the door and put to rout all your devotional thoughts and feelings.—*Selected.*

WILL YOU FATTEN PIGS OR PUBLICANS?—Dr Wade relates an interesting incident which occurred in connection with a mission held at Fordham. Two years ago he took the pledges of a man and his wife, who were then in a pitiable condition owing to their drinking habits. They had a cottage, but every article of furniture in it had been sold, and their lives had very little joy or brightness in them. This year, when he visited them again, he found that a complete transformation had taken place. The woman showed him with pride her neat cottage, and a family Bible, the first present her husband had given her, whilst the yard was occupied by two "teetotal pigs." It is one of "Dr." Wade's illustrations, and one which has often proved effective, to ask his audience whether they would rather fatten pigs or publicans, pointing out the advantages of the former over the latter course.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

ARMY AND NAVY ADVENTURES by the Admirals of the United States Navy, and by the Generals of the United States Army, will be among the remarkable features of *The Youth's Companion* for 1891. Among the contributors are Admirals Porter, Luce, Gillis and Kimberly; among the generals are Howard, Brooke, Brisbin and Gibbon.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Stop that CHRONIC COUGH NOW!

For if you do not it may become consumptive. For *Consumption, Scrofula, General Debility and Wasting Diseases,* there is nothing like

SCOTT'S EMULSION

Of Pure Cod Liver Oil and HYPOPHOSPHITES Of Lime and Soda.

It is almost as palatable as milk. Far better than other so-called Emulsions. A wonderful flesh producer.

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is put up in a salmon color wrapper. Be sure and get the genuine. Sold by all Dealers at 50c. and $1.00.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.

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

AGRICULTURAL.

(Conducted by W. F. Clarke, of "Lindenbank," Guelph.)

THE BEST PLOUGH TO PURCHASE.

J.J.D., Peterboro', Ont.—I have received 320 acres of Manitoba land from a friend, and am anxious to go out in the spring to commence breaking, but am at a loss as to the best plough to purchase. I never farmed any. I want to start right. Would you kindly give me some information on this matter as I am told there are several kinds of ploughs for breaking, from the one used by hand to that manufactured by Cockshutt which you can ride on and do breaking and backsetting at the same time. Please let me have an expression as to the relative merits of these and state price, if possible, as I have profited a great deal through some information received from you some time ago bearing on another matter. Ans.—You are certainly a fortunate man to have "received 320 acres of Manitoba land from a friend." Such tokens of friendship are rare. If you have never farmed, you will buy experience dearly, should you go into the business with everything to learn. It would pay you to spend, at least, one season on a farm near your own land, hiring some breaking up, while you are gaining a small stock of practical knowledge to begin with. I should never think of buying a walking plough for land which can be worked with one on which you can ride. Following a plough all day on foot is about as tiresome work as there is for toilers to do on a farm. By all means have a sulky plough, and take what solid comfort you can "while the days are going by." The Cockshutt Riding Plough is an excellent implement. You cannot, however, both break and backset at one operation. The backsetting is done after the tough prairie sod has had time to decay, so that it will crumble to pieces. The Cockshutt Co. make a "prairie" series of sulky ploughs, furnished with 14 or 16 inch breakers. Three horses are required to work them with ease. I think the price is $90, but I quote from memory, and not from "book." Watson Bros., of Ayr, Ont., make an excellent sulky plough, called the "Buford." I do not know its cost, but think it will be about the same as the Cockshutt. I saw at the Toronto Industrial Exhibition several riding ploughs workable by a single team. One that I liked very much is made at the Grimsby (Ont.) Agricultural Works, price $40. Another good implement is made by the Wilkinson Plough Company, West Toronto Junction, at the same price. A third is made by David Maxwell & Sons, St. Mary's, Ont. I cannot venture an opinion which of these is the best. They are all good. I do not think there is a poor sulky plough in the Canadian market. Our manufacturers did not enter the field until this implement had been thoroughly tested and improved by American makers, who had been supplying the farmers of the newer prairie farms for many years. Consequently, they had the experience of others as capital to begin with. Write to the firms named for catalogues and price lists. The addresses of all are given in the foregoing lines, except that of the Cockshutt Co., which is Brantford, Ont.

SEVEN QUESTIONS.

Inquirer, Guelph, Ont.—Q.—I am a subscriber and reader of your paper and I take very much interest in the Question and Answer Department, and I would like to ask you a few questions, which I hope you will be good enough to answer through the column of your valuable paper. 1. What is the most approved method of fattening cattle? 2. What is the best food used (hay or corn)? 3. What quantities should be given at one time and what intervals? 4. What quantity of turnips would be considered a meal for a fattening beast? 5. Is hay better cut than whole? 6. Could straw be mixed with hay to advantage when both are cut? 7. What is the most approved method of wintering sheep? By answering these few questions you will greatly oblige. Ans.—1. This is a hard question, because opinions vary so much among experienced cattle-feeders. The "most approved method" is that which will fatten the animals most quickly, and at the least expense. What food will do that to the best advantage depends on circumstances, such as the food most readily available, the state of the markets, and the combination of articles of diet most convenient and practicable. 2. Hay alone is not very fattening. The addition of grain of some kind is necessary, and roots, such as turnips, carrots, and beets, are helpful. 3. No exact specification of quantities can be made. Much depends on the size and appetite of the animals. Observation and experience are the best guides. Feed enough to keep them steadily thriving. The usual practice is to feed three times a day. 4. From a peck to a bushel, according to the bulk of the animal, and the quantity of other food given. Cattle have often been fattened on straw and turnips. In these cases, a very liberal allowance of turnips is given. 5. This is a "vexed question" among feeders. Personally, I doubt if good hay is better cut than whole. But if hay is inferior, cutting and mixing with chop or meal of some kind, will ensure its being eaten without waste. If hay is cut, it should be moistened, or still better, steamed before feeding, to soften the sharp points, and prevent their injuring the delicate coats of the stomach. 6. Yes. 7. An open yard; sheds well boarded on three sides; clover hay, pea straw, with a little meal added; a ration of turnips to supplement the clover-hay or the pea-straw. In no case permit sheep to be destitute of shelter sufficient to protect them from rain or snow storms.

GINSENG, &c.

F. C. J., Dee Lake, Ont.—1. Could you describe the plant "ginseng," the great Chinese cure-all. It might be found in Parry Sound, and afford useful employment in gathering to many. 2. Do you recommend manure spread after ploughing, or ploughed under? Give reasons for doing either. 3. Can you give any instructions on onion culture to destroy the maggot? I have for years tried every remedy that has been vaunted as a cure, but still the maggots pursue the even tenor of their way, and like Mark Twain's bones, the onions are not there, though the maggots unfortunately are. My land is light, and I think the maggot likes it better than clay. Ans.—1. There are several varieties of ginseng; some herbs, others shrubs, and some even attaining the size of trees. The kind referred to is probably that commonly known as "Wild Sarsaparilla." It is native in rich woodlands, but has long been introduced into gardens, as a popular medicinal plant. The root and berries infused in alcohol made a favorite tincture, in time past, for those who indulged in the dangerous habit of using such stomachics. The Chinese ginseng is of the same genus. It is slightly stimulant and rather pleasantly aromatic. It has long been, and continues to be, an article in our commerce with China. The "Wild Sarsaparilla" is so abundant, and so easily gathered or cultivated, that it would only be as the culture of pot and medicinal herbs is profitably made a part of market gardening, that it could afford "useful employment." 2. Both are good methods under certain circumstances. For fall wheat the first plan is preferable, especially if the manure is thoroughly rotted, and the supply not over-abundant. For most crops, it is advisable to plough the manure under, particularly if it be coarse and strawy. 3. It is said that the onion maggot may be prevented from devastating the crop by sowing the seed on ground upon which a quantity of straw has been burned. We give this [illegible] best opportunity of doing mischief by growing onions in crowded beds. If they were grown in hills, quite a distance apart, and mixed in with other vegetables, they would be safer. Making the onion bed on a remote part of the farm, far away from the garden, has been found to work well. Perhaps the most effectual way of extirpating them is to gather all the plants that show by their yellow, wilted leaves that the enemy is at work, enclose them in a tight box, and let the plants and worms die together. That arrests the destructive career of this insect, not only for that, but for all subsequent seasons.

BOOK ON FRUIT CULTURE, FODDER CORN, SHEEP, FIELD PEAS.

S., Suffolk Road, P. E. I.—I saw a notice of a book on fruit culture, etc., some time ago in the *Witness*, and sent to Toronto for it, but the bookseller could not get it. I have mislaid the paper containing said notice, and forget the exact name of the book. Would you kindly, in your agricultural query column, give again the name of the book, also price, and where it can be obtained. What are the earliest varieties of fodder corn? How many sheep should be kept in one pen? What is the best mutton sheep? What do you consider the best general purpose sheep? What do you consider such an animal. Would you kindly describe as fully as possible the culture of field peas raised for feeding stock? Ans.—The book in question was probably "Canadian Fruit, Flower and Kitchen Garden." It may be had from the author, D. W. Beadle, St. Catharines, Ont. I think the price is $1, but a postal card of enquiry will oblige. The earliest varieties of fodder corn are the small flint kinds, those which can be depended on to ripen ears in somewhat northern latitudes. The southern or dent varieties yield more fodder to the acre, but our seasons are not long enough to bring them to perfection. It depends on the size of the pen and the breed of sheep, how many should be kept in one pen. An apartment, twenty by forty feet in the clear, will accommodate 75 if so placed that they can all eat at one time at single or wall-racks placed round the entire walls, except before the doors. The Southdown is the best mutton sheep. I do not know that there is "a general purpose sheep;" if there is one, it is probably the breed just named. Field peas may be successfully cultivated in all soils, except the stiffest clays and light sands. A single deep ploughing, followed by the harrow, is sufficient preparation of the land. They are best sown in drills, from two to four bushels per acre being used, and covered in with the harrow. Rolling is beneficial. They may be sown after any farm crop, but should never be grown year after year on the same land. They are often sown as a sod-rotting crop on newly ploughed sward. In that case, they are sown broadcast, and the land is not harrowed until the seed is scattered. It is a rather slovenly, rough and ready style of husbandry, but often answers a good purpose.

A MILCH WETHER.

W. McC., Brackley Beach, P.E.I.—Did you ever know of a wether being brought to milk? We had a case of that kind in Brackley Point,—a motherless lamb cared for by a large wether, and it surprised the butcher to find it was giving lots of milk. Ans.—I have never known of such a case, but, judging by analogy, the circumstance is by no means an improbable one.

THE BRITISH MARKET FOR POULTRY AND EGGS.

Mr. John Saunders, of Kemptville, who was sent by the Canadian Government to learn all he could about the poultry and egg trade in Britain, with a view to extending the Canadian trade in these branches, has just made his first report, in which are some things which will prove interesting to Canadian farmers and poultry dealers. It appears that the custom of the trade in England is that firms deal largely in the products of special countries; thus for example, one firm handles French poultry and eggs, another Spanish, another Dutch, another Irish, and so on. As they have their trade relations established both with the foreign producer and the home consumer it may require time to induce them generally to handle Canadian goods. There was, however, a strong disposition to give Canadian poultry a trial. One firm in Liverpool, Messrs. Nelson & Bros., who have nearly 50 licensed meat stalls in connection with their business in various parts of England, besides a very extensive refrigerator store in Liverpool, offered to take all Canadian goods that may be shipped to them and place them on the market at the usual trade commission of five percent, and they also offered to give to the Canadian shippers, free of charge, the use of their cold storage, which is capable of accommodating the whole Canadian product, for the safe keeping of any goods that might not be sold immediately on arrival, in consequence of dull markets, unfavorable weather or any other circumstance. This firm have not hitherto been in the poultry trade, and consequently have no trade privileges to overcome, and, as will be seen, they possess most extensive opportunities of placing on the market and disposing of Canadian poultry.

The following recommendations are given regarding the preparation and shipment of poultry. Both turkeys and geese must before being killed, be starved 24 hours, or at least until the crop is empty. Turkeys should be bled in the neck, and the head and feathers left on and the entrails undrawn. Geese should be bled in the same manner, but the feathers should be picked off, excepting those of the wings, leaving the down on the body and the entrails in. Geese must not be scalded, but simply rough-plucked. Poultry should be killed the day before delivery to the Canadian purchaser, so that the animal heat must be completely gone. Fowls should be packed in cases, each of which should contain not more than 200 pounds in weight, say eighteen or twenty fowls. Each package should be marked with the number of birds, the weight of the package and whether it contains cocks or hens. It is important that the above directions should be strictly adhered to, as it is in this manner that fowls are now imported into Great Britain. Turkeys can be placed on the British market at any time from Dec. 1 to March 1. And geese hold their value in the English market after the holiday season for a longer time than in the United States market. Canadian poultry will compare favorably with anything in the British market, both as to weight of the birds and quality of flesh, and will only require to be brought to the attention of the consumer to ensure a ready demand. Liverpool would seem to be the best point for distribution, as within a radius of 50 miles of that city, there is a population of four millions of people, sufficient to consume the whole Canadian product without materially affecting the prices in the local markets. The average wholesale prices last month were; geese 6d. (about twelve cents) per pound, turkeys 8d. (about 16 cents) per pound. The freight rate for dead poultry packed in cases from Montreal to Liverpool is 40 shillings per ton measurement of 40 cubic feet.

Canadian eggs can be placed on that market and find ready sale at any season of the year in which they can be delivered in good condition, except perhaps May and June, during which months there is always a very large supply of spring eggs from the European countries. Great Britain last year imported for consumption 98,000,000 dozen of eggs, and the imports are each year rapidly increasing. And the 12,000,000 dozen, the amount of Canada's annual export, would not in any way injuriously effect the price in such a large market.

The eggs should be packed with clean, cut straw, in cases large enough to contain 12 long hundreds, that is 120 dozen. This size of packages necessitates their being handled by two men, and the experience of European shippers shows that there is a much smaller percentage of breakage than if packed in cases that can be handled by one man. These cases have a central divisional board, so that they can be sawn in two when required for the retail trade. The usual commission for selling is five percent, although some houses sell for three percent.

FARM GLEANINGS.

The Low Price of hay is shown in some figures which have been published with regard to its value each year since 1869 in Lanarkshire. In that year it was sold at £4 17s 6d per ton; in 1880, at £4 10s; and in 1890, at £2 10s to £2 15s. These prices are the lowest for a period of 30 years.—*Glasgow Herald.*

The County is still infested to a disagreeable extent by the plague of rats, and this even to a more alarming degree than last year. Great complaints are being heard of their destructive powers in the turnip fields this year, and very stringent means will have to be adopted to cope with the nuisance.

Some of our Farmers, prompted by the earliness with which volunteer crops mature, purpose sowing some wheat, this fall. This has sometimes been done here with good results, but one year a warm spell in mid-winter melted all the snow and soaked the seed so that the next frost killed it. This is the only danger attending the practice, and it is not likely to happen very often. In the eastern part of the Territories and in Manitoba, where continuous rains prevented fall ploughing, a good deal of wheat will be cultivated or harrowed in on the stubble in the spring.—*Edmonton Bulletin.*

Apparently the Continuance of open weather has averted the danger of a short wheat acreage throughout Europe, for reports from most Continental countries are to the effect that sowing operations have been satisfactorily concluded. In the north of France hinderances have been encountered, and in Spain also the weather has not been propitious to the autumn work; but from the rest of the continent the latest reports are moderately favorable. Even where early crops have suffered from drought they appear to have recovered more or less.

"Take-All."—Crop prospects are not universally good. The Murra Warra correspondent of the *Wimmera Star* writes on September 25:—"Here and there as the traveller passes the different paddocks of wheat he cannot but be surprised at the difference there is in their appearance. Some look magnificent, while others look as if the crop is going back into the ground. This is the effect of the take-all. Some of the farmers think that the take-all is a grub feeding at the roots of the wheat plant. Others are of opinion that it is the effect of too much wet lying at the root of the wheat plant. Let the cause be what it may, one thing is certain, that there will be great deficiency at harvest time."—*Australasian.*

I Lay the Higher Value of Silage, says a correspondent, not to its greatest possible digestibility, but to the fact that it contains sufficient moisture to make it juicy food of entirely different taste from dried corn fodder and hay. Further, with corn fodder much of the stalks and even leaves are wasted by the usual process of curing, storing and feeding; with silage the stalks even are all consumed. From the complete consumption of these comes much of the apparent gain or saving of silage over fodder. On many farms, probably not over fifty percent of the feeding value of corn fodder, even when cut and shocked, is realized.

Electric Ploughing.—An installation for the purpose of ploughing the land by electric motors has been set up on property belonging to the Marquis de la Laguna. The power of a water-wheel of some twenty horse power will be employed, and the implement for working the land is expected to work at a distance of three miles from the generating dynamo. So far as the electrical plant is concerned all is right, but a deficiency of mechanical and agricultural knowledge on the part of those entrusted with the work seems likely to make this trial a failure. This is much to be regretted, as the promoters of the experiment have been fortunate in finding a landowner who is disposed to make a trial of such an important application of electricity.—*Industries.*

Seed Peas.—Mr. F. B. Webb, representing Mr. W. H. Grenell, of Pierrepont Manor, N. Y., has made the following offer to the farmers around Renfrew Village to raise peas to be sent to different parts of the States for seed: The Grenell house supplies each farmer with ten bushels of seed free. The farmer is to grow them, giving good attention, and promising to sell the crop to no other house. At the end of the season, the farmer returns the ten bushels of seed, free; and the rest of the crop Mr. Grenell will purchase at from 75c to $1.25 per bushel, according to the kind—(there are four varieties), run through the fanners and delivered by the farmers in Renfrew. Mr. Grenell will then employ hands to hand-pick the entire crop, after which it will be shipped to various points in the States.—*Almonte Gazette.*

Beulah Land.—Among the insane dreams of the present time no small folly appears to have equalled the madcap scheme of organizing a "Beulah Land" at Topobolampo in Mexico. A lot of people went down into that solitude, having been victimized by a set of liars, and the chagrin, disasters and disappointments and home-sickness that ensued were fearful; now two hundred more people are going down from Kansas. They probably belong to the floating moonshiners so numerous on the frontier, and their squall is next to be heard. So it is. No matter how foolish, unreasonable or idiotic a scheme may be there is always enough of the weak minded to fall in and believe every assertion, swallow every lie and go right in and suffer for their ignorance.—*Woonsocket Patriot.*

Noble Game.—A correspondent, writing to *Forest and Stream*, says—"The black bear, as one of the grandest game animals on this continent, is entitled to proper protection as such. Besides he, and all other fur-bearing animals as well, ought to be protected at certain seasons of the year for economic reasons. Moreover, the black bear is not a game destroyer, nor can he be to any great extent charged with the destruction of domestic animals, and it is safe to say that where 100 dollars' worth of sheep have been killed or maimed by dogs, not a dime's worth has been destroyed by black bears. Such being the case, I see no good reason why the black bear, an animal conceded by all who have been successful in his capture by fair means, to be, next to the moose, the noblest game found on the American continent east of the Mississippi River, should not be accorded the same protection as deer or any other game animal."

Late Harvesting.—There are some farms in the parishes of Galston, Sorn, Mauchline, and Tarbolton where the corn crop is still exposed in the fields. It will be remembered that about the middle of October there was a short spell of good harvest weather. This most farmers in the above parishes took full advantage of, all available men and horses being employed. On some farms work was with the light of lamps carried on till midnight, and in most cases the fields were cleared before the wet weather of the last five weeks set in. Harvesters' wages were big this year, and the outlay, considering the extra hands that had to be engaged in order to secure the crops, was in some cases nearly double that of ordinary years. As a rule, however, where the above policy was adopted the crop was secured in good order, while those who were not sufficiently far-sighted to adopt this policy are left with their oats still bleaching in the fields.—*Glasgow Herald, Nov. 26th.*

A Scheme for the Employment of ladies as market gardeners—that of Miss Grace Harriman—is so far prospering that the first of the "Ladies' Fruit and Salad Gardens" is to be established at the end of the present year. Over 200 ladies, with the required capital of £100, have come forward eager to avail themselves of the opportunity thus offered to earn a living by congenial, useful, and remunerative work. In the heart of the "prosperous Midlands" is to be situated Miss Harriman's first garden, and the plot selected is in Derbyshire, on the Midland Railway main line, in the parish of Breaston, near two railway stations, and close to an old farmhouse called Sawley Grange. Operations will soon be commenced. Miss Harriman divides her work into the following four sections—(1) breaking up of pasture land, (2) establishment of co-operative dwellings, (3) giving occupation to ladies as market gardeners, (4) selling direct to the customer without the aid of a middleman.

Locusts.—The plague of locusts which has proved so destructive to the crops and pastures of the colony in past seasons is showing indications of proving equally serious during the coming spring. The eggs are known to exist in large numbers, especially in some of the northern districts, and the hatching period is now approaching. It is at this period that the locust is most easily dealt with, being then in a partially fledged condition, and having only rudimentary wings. The locust in this stage is easily disabled, and thus rendered incapable of further mischief. United action is, however, necessary in attacking this pest, and it is therefore the intention of the Minister of Agriculture to appoint an early day on which simultaneous operations may be effectively undertaken throughout the colony. As the locusts deposit their eggs in patches throughout the infested districts the locality of these is easily ascertained, and there are many devices which may be employed in destroying the pest while in this condition. Amongst these may be mentioned covering the infested parts with straw, and then setting fire to it, or beating the ground with branches, and again by drawing a set of tight bush harrows over the ground. A plan of operations, however, will be settled on, and will, together with the date, be duly announced.—*Australasian, October 4th.*

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

The More Changeable the weather, the more necessity is there for having warm quarters for your animals, so as to guard against the evil effects of sudden changes of temperature.

Live Stock Journals of the far West claim that the numbers of cattle on the ranges have been falling off so largely in the last few years that the aggregate totals now are several millions head less than a few years ago.

When Your Cows seem not to thrive on silage, or when they make a poor quality of milk or cream while being fed on it, the reason is either that the silage itself is poor or they have had too much of it and not enough of dry food with it.

Experiments show that when hogs are given a proportion of ashes and bone meat they have larger bone, grow faster, and produce greater weight in proportion to food allowed. Ashes also assist digestion and promote health.

There is but Slight Difference in the cost of a shed built to be comfortable, one that will exclude wind, rain and snow, as against one with wide cracks between the weatherboarding. It will pay to save feed by warm shelter.

The Receipts of Meat Cattle at the Chicago stockyards in October were beyond all precedent. This is not due to the McKinley Bill, but to lack of winter forage in the cattle producing States and Territories west and north of Chicago.

According to Boussingault sheep manure is nearly three times as valuable as ordinary barnyard manure. The exact figures are 300 for sheep to 108 for barnyard manure. This is a powerful argument for keeping sheep on rocky farms.

Recently 219 Head of Sheep were shipped from Addison county, Vermont, for Australia. They sailed from New York via England. The indications are that the Merino sheep breeders of Vermont are to have a more prosperous trade, and that sheep raising is to receive a new impetus through the brisk request for choice animals for export to Australia.

There Never was a Time when so many pigs and shoats were being sacrificed as now, says a contemporary. Why? There probably never were so many of them in the country before; pigs are more susceptible to disease than old hogs; owners in many places have healthy pigs with sickness in the neighborhood, and are afraid to risk feeding them high priced corn on present prospects.

In Training Young Horses teach them one thing at a time, and be sure that they have learned that thoroughly before undertaking something else. To secure the best results there should be a gradual development, and this can be best secured by systematic work from the start. Teach them easy tasks at the start and as they get older and more accustomed to being handled they can be given something more difficult.

The British Columbia Cattle Company, on Wednesday completed the purchase of the half interest of Mr. S. Tingley in the 7,000 acre ranch in the Nicola district, one of the cattle ranges of the Van Volkenburgh Bros. This is one of the finest winter feeding grounds in British Columbia, there never having been a single head lost through severe weather or lack of feed. The whole 7,000 acres is under fence, one, known as the "triangle field," being 5,000 acres in extent.

The Kind and Quality of the food supplied to the stock during the winter have much to do with the richness of the manure. One of the advantages of using bran and oil meal in feeding the stock during the winter is that these foods increase the value of the manure almost enough to cover their cost. It will be quite an item to use a sufficient amount of bedding so as to save all the liquids as well as the solid portions.

A Stock Conference was recently held in Melbourne, Australia, to consider measures for preventing the introduction of diseases by the importation of horses. A resolution was adopted asking the respective colonial governments to provide that all horses imported in future should be subject to a quarantine of fourteen days. The governments of South Australia and Tasmania have agreed to carry out the recommendation; the other colonies have it under consideration.

Unless More Than Usual Care is given where a large number of stock is kept together, the stronger animals will get more than their share of feed and the weaker ones get less. For this reason, in a majority of cases it will be found more economical to divide into lots so that the above difficulty can be avoided, at least to a considerable extent. With all classes of stock kept for growth or breeding what is desired is to feed so that each animal will be kept in a good thrifty condition. More than this is unnecessary; less, a waste.

Speaking of the Neglect of Manitoba farmers in not raising more the hogs, the Brandon *Times* says: "The truth of the matter is that Manitoba farmers should do more mixed farming than they are doing now. Mixed farming would cover the whole ground. More attention to and dependence upon raising stock of every kind and less reliance upon a succession of wheat crops should be the watchword of every farming district. The country cannot stand this continuous wheat drain at any rate, fertile and all as it is, and sooner or later the farmers will have to come to it and devote more of their attention to stock. The sooner that time comes the better for all concerned."

During the Winter there is more feed wasted by feeding out of doors on wet days than at any other time. Unless the stock are very hungry, more so than they ought to be, they will not eat wet fodder—hay or straw—as they should. Generally, they will pick it over, select the best, and pull the balance down and trample it under their feet, while the same feed, if dry and given to them under shelter, would all be eaten up clean. Even if the fodder is dry when it is fed, if exposed to rain it will soon be so wet that stock will not eat it, and while it is best to turn stock out every day when the weather will permit, yet there is no economy in feeding them out of doors in a rain when it can be avoided.

The Object we should have before us in growing a colt, pig, or calf, is to give a good frame with well developed bone and muscle, and this requires a sufficiency of wholesome food and a well-balanced ration—not too much heating, fat-producing food like corn, nor a poor, ill-balanced food like straw; but bran, oats, hay from early-cut grass or clover, and bright corn fodder with roots in winter and an unlimited supply of grass in summer. We have two kinds of food which give us a perfect ration for the growing animal—milk and young grass—and with an abundance of these we can get a perfect development of the frame. Next in the order of value for this purpose I place bran, then oats and oil meal, and by a judicious use of these we can supplement deficiencies in our rough food, if the hay and fodder are of poor quality, as sometimes will be the case.

The Care of Cows' Feet.—An English farm journal gives some useful information on a point that has received little attention, which is, in brief, as follows: Every dairyman that wishes to prevent his cows from losing flesh, condition and milking power should attend carefully to the soundness of their feet; for they, more than other domesticated animals, are liable to that painful and injurious disease foul-in-the feet. The main cause of this disease lies in two facts—first, that cows are cloven footed; second that their habits lead them to wade through mud. When any kind of filth becomes lodged for a time between the hoofs the part becomes inflamed, swells and discharges matter, while a fungoid growth develops at the same time. Steers are not so liable to this disease as cows; for, not being so much accustomed to indoor feeding, they have not the same inclination to come home before the proper time, crowd around the gate and convert the ground into a mire. Other causes for this disease are tubercle and a strain in the foot. Treatment advised when the trouble has come from filth between the hoofs is that the foot should be washed, poulticed with linseed and afterward dressed with sulphate of copper, carbolic acid or butyr of antimony. The foot should be kept clean and the cow kept indoors to rest. When a strain in the foot is the cause there has probably been an excessive growth of the horny part. The toe nails should therefore be cut with a sharp fine-toothed saw, while the front of the sole must be pared as well. When tubercle is the cause the disease is too deeply seated for treatment.

POULTRY PARAGRAPHS.

One Would not Mind "going in" for poultry breeding if such prices could always be obtained for the stock as has been the case at the Crystal Palace show. Recently a dark Brahma cockerel fetched £23, and a light pullet £15. A Minorca cockerel sold for fifteen guineas, and a turbit pigeon for £15.

Bran, Meal and Ground Oats, scalded, make an excellent mess for laying hens on cold days. Feed it in the morning, and at night give wheat, allowing an hour or more for the hens to scratch for it, as the proper mode of feeding grain is to throw it in litter, such as leaves or cut straw, in order that the hens may work and exercise, which keeps them in laying condition.

With Care Ducks will often lay well through the winter, says an exchange. Give them hot food as far as possible, also boiled corn the last thing at night, when it is cold weather. Do not forget the grits; they require it as much as fowls, but it should not be so large as that given to fowls.

The Earliest Recorded use of the fowl was for food and fighting, and the cruel sport is still too common all over the world. Legitimately, the fowl has four well defined uses: as an egg producer, for its flesh, for its feathers, and in exterminating pests, to say nothing of the handsome and showy appearance as door-yard pets of some of the finest breeds.

"If I Were Restricted to one breed of fowls," says a New York *World* correspondent, "I would give the preference to Plymouth Rocks. They are naturally quiet fowls and not difficult to keep within bounds. Besides this they are good mothers and have a fine, pretty appearance and grow large enough for table use. Not quite equal to Leghorns as layers, perhaps, yet if not overfed I find them quite satisfactory in that respect."

One of our Game Dealers tried the experiment last week of importing dressed geese and turkeys from Manitoba, but he will not repeat it. The birds cost 15 cents per lb., which made the net cost laid down about 20 cents per lb. This figure, is, of course, beyond what purchasers are willing to pay, and as the birds have to be sold at a very small advance there is no inducement to the dealer to import from Manitoba. It is expected the farmers throughout the district will have a large number of birds to sell this fall—probably sufficient to supply the demand for Christmas and New Year.—*New Westminster Columbian.*

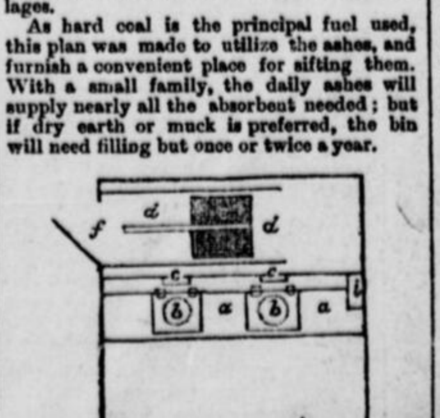
Much Wild Land, especially with streams of water running through it, may be made a source of profit by keeping geese for their feathers and for selling when the proper season comes. With a little care at first goslings soon become hardy and with very little feed will soon come to the age for picking. This for the first time is when they are about ten weeks old. Only a few feathers are plucked at first, and the picking may thereafter be made every six weeks until cold weather suspends operations. The last picking of feathers should be about six weeks before Christmas for those to be killed at that time. They will then be in full feather and pick easily after being killed.

How to Roast a Turkey.—Select a large, fat, tender turkey, and have it nicely dressed, drawn, washed, wiped dry and well singed. Rub it all over, inside and outside, with pepper and salt. Make a stuffing of the following ingredients: One pound of light bread crumbs, half a pound of butter, a heaping teaspoonful of finely minced onion, salt and pepper, one raw egg and enough water to mix rather soft. Stuff the breast first, and sew it up, then stuff the body. Rub the turkey all over with melted butter, and dredge well with sifted flour. Lay it in the pan on its breast, and pour in a quart of cold water. Have the oven well heated but not too hot, as the turkey must cook slowly to be done. Allow a quarter of an hour to each pound. Have some butter in a plate with a larding mop. From time to time baste the turkey with the gravy in the pan, rub over with the larding mop and dredge again with flour. As it browns turn from side to side, and last of all brown the breast. Frequent basting, dredging and turning, will insure perfect cooking. When done it should be a rich, dark brown all over, and when a fork is stuck deep into it no red juice should run. Remove it to a hot dish, and, if the gravy is not quite thick enough, add a teaspoonful of flour creamed smooth with some of the grease skimmed from the gravy. If while cooking the gravy in the pan boils away too much, more water should be added. When the turkey is done there should be about a pint of gravy.

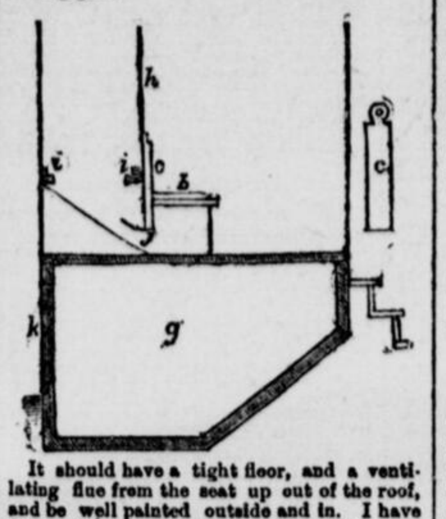
A SELF-SUPPLYING EARTH CLOSET.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* supplies the following plan for a farmer's earth closet, which, he says, reminds him of one built on a similar plan that has been in daily use for the past fifteen years. It works to such satisfaction that nothing would persuade him to go back to the former nuisance that is so generally used on farms and in villages.

As hard coal is the principal fuel used, this plan was made to utilize the ashes, and furnish a convenient place for sifting them. With a small family, the daily ashes will supply nearly all the absorbent needed; but if dry earth or muck is preferred, the bin will need filling but once or twice a year.



Size of building, six by seven feet; of course this can be extended to include any number of closets over the same pit. Fig. 1. shows plan; *a a*, seat; *b b*, hinged covers over openings in seat; *c c*, sliding gates that cover openings at bottom of dust bin, (when these gates are raised, the dust drops into the pit below and under the seat;) *d*, earth bin; *e*, common coal-sifter, sliding on cleats; *f f*, doors. Fig. 2 gives elevation; *g* is pit, built of brick, tongued and grooved planks, or concrete, with tight bottom (if the building can be put on a slope or offset of ground it will be better;) *h*, tight partition; *i i*, cleats for the coal-sifter to rest and slide on; *j*, stout wood or iron hook, fastened to the bottom of the slide gate, to stir up the earth or ashes as it slides up and down, to cause them to work down freely into the pit—if not stirred up in some such way, they will pack and not run down when the gate is raised; *k*, outside door in wall of pit to allow the contents to be shovelled out twice a year or more, as needed; *c* is the sliding-gate.



It should have a tight floor, and a ventilating flue from the seat up out of the roof, and be well painted outside and in. I have found that wood ashes used in this closet work well, and make, when taken out of the pit, a superior fertilizer, but it would not be safe to put them into the dust bin in any large quantity at once.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS.

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

LEGAL.

ONTARIO.

ABUSIVE LANGUAGE.

Cavro, Ont., Q.—Is there a law against and what is the punishment or fine for abusive language to nationality, such as Mandits, Anglais? Ans.—Under sec. 489, sub-sec. 33 of the Municipal Act, Councils may pass by-laws "for preventing vice, drunkenness, profane swearing, obscene, blasphemous or grossly insulting language, and other immorality and indecency." If there is a by-law of your municipality pursuant to the above enactment it may cover the case. See the Town Clerk.

DAMAGE FROM RAILWAY OPERATIONS.

Inquirer, Ont.—If railway surveyors be sent by the company to survey a part of any county in Ontario, *i.e.*, simply to ascertain its lay,—1. Can they cut down or make a road through a man's woods, or destroy any part of his property without giving him any remuneration for the loss sustained? 2. If not, who should value and pay for damaged property? Ans.—1. Not legally. 2. In case of disagreement as to the amount of damage it may be determined by arbitration, and the amount thus fixed would be payable by the railway company.

HALLOWE'EN DAMAGES.

A Subscriber, Ont.—Q.—Is the Council responsible for damages done to property in Council limits on Hallowe'en night? My property was damaged to the amount, at least, of twenty-five dollars. As a ratepayer have I any redress from the Corporation? Ans.—We think not.

AN EXECUTOR IN DEBT.

J. M., Que.—We assume that your bill spoken of represents a claim independent of what you may consider yourself entitled to by way of remuneration for services to the estate connected with the administration thereof, for such remuneration is only fixed and allowed by the Surrogate Court Judge upon the passing of the estate accounts. It is only your expenses out of pocket, and claims in your individual capacity that you are entitled to reimburse and pay yourself out of such funds of the estate as may have come into your hands. And we think that you should, taking into account, of course, your actual disbursements made in the course of the administration and any other claims you may have against the estate, tender the balance, if any, which would still be owing by you in respect of the note without waiting for a summons from the court, and so save yourself costs where otherwise you might be liable for some. It is impossible for us to tell at the outset, and without knowing the amount actually involved, for instance, and generally much more of the facts and circumstances of the case, even approximately what the costs of suit would be, or what disposition would be made of them by the court.

A MINOR'S MARRIAGE.

J.L.T., Pa., U.S.—Q.—A young man of 19 desires to marry. The law of this State requires that he should be 21 years or else obtain consent of parents or guardian. His father refuses to sign the paper of consent to contract. Could a young man legally marry in Canada under such conditions? Could you give brief requirements by law of marriage in Canada? Ans.—In Ontario, the father, if living, of any party under twenty-one years of age (not being a widower or widow), or if the father is dead the guardian or guardians of the person so under age, lawfully appointed, or one of the guardians, if there are more than one; or in case there is no such guardian, then the mother of the minor, if the mother is unmarried,—have authority to give consent to the marriage. And before a license is granted one of the parties to the intended marriage must, in case either (not being a widower or widow) is under the age of twenty-one years, personally make an affidavit stating, among other things, that the consent of the person whose consent to the marriage is required by law has been obtained thereto.

NAMING CHILDREN—THEIR CUSTODY.

An Old Subscriber, Ont.—Q.—1. A child's name is registered at birth, and afterwards changed at baptism, which will stand good in law? 2. At what age can a father claim a child? Ans.—1. The name registered, unless within two years after the registration a certificate signed by the minister who performed the rite of baptism, stating the name as then altered, be delivered to the Registrar-General of Ontario in which case such baptismal name would stand good. 2. Generally speaking the father is entitled to the custody of his child, and may claim it at any age. But it may appear from the circumstances of the particular case that, having regard to the welfare of the child, the father should not have charge of it at all, or at least not for a time. In such a case, as in all cases, the interests of the child are legally to be consulted and respected.

MEDICAL.

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

ITCHING AND SLEEPLESSNESS.

Reader, Ont.—Q.—I am a married woman, aged 52. About 20 years ago I had a severe attack of measles. After my recovery I was troubled for some time with an itching stinging sensation in my head, but it got much better and at times I was perfectly free from it. About two years ago it began again, and has been gradually growing worse. My head is perfectly free from dandruff. I have very poor health and much troubled with sleeplessness. Please prescribe (1) for the itching, and (2) for the sleeplessness. Ans.—1. Apply the following lotion to the part where the irritation is troublesome: Chloral hydrate, two drachms; water, eight ounces. 2. Take half a teaspoonful of Horsford's Acid Phosphates in water three times a day, the last dose a short time before going to bed.

INFLAMMATION OF THE EAR.

F. G. T., Ont.—Q.—I am troubled with what physicians say is inflammation of the ear, caused by the extention of the disease from the throat. I have no pain and am not deaf. Would an inhaler benefit me and would you give me some information about it? Ans.—Would advise you not to use an inhaler. Gargle the throat every morning with strong salt water, and if the ear trouble does not improve consult a specialist.

SWELLING ON THE EAR.

B. C. D., Ont.—Q.—Last summer I noticed a small swelling on the external rim of my ear. It is slowly growing and is now quite hard and noticeable. How shall I treat it? Ans.—Have it removed by a surgeon.

SKIN ERUPTIONS.

Constant Reader, Ont.—Q.—I am a married woman and am troubled with an eruption upon my arms; it begins as a small watery pimple, which is very itchy, especially at night; it dries up, becomes hard and sore and is spreading. Please prescribe a remedy. Ans.—The eruption is due to imperfect digestion of farinaceous and animal foods. The diet should consist chiefly of vegetables and Graham bread. Take one drop of liquor arsenicalis in a wine glass of water with each meal. Apply vaseline to the eruption to allay irritation.

FOR THE HAIR.

W. E. W., Ont.—Q.—I am a boy 17 years of age; about three years ago my hair commenced to get lighter in color and to fall out, it is now of a reddish shade. 1. What will darken the hair without injuring it, and prevent it falling out? 2. What is the best soap to use for the hair? 3. Will coal oil dry the hair?—Ans.—1. There is no remedy that will permanently darken the hair. To prevent its falling, see Prof. Wilson's formula, published in a late issue. 2. Soaps containing tar are the best for the hair. 3. Coal oil is a very good stimulant for the hair. It does not dry it.

MILD FORM OF EPILEPSY.

J. C., Mich.—Q.—Our little girl three years old if she hurts herself slightly, falls down, throws her head back, becomes rigid and purple in the face for a few seconds. After she revives she is pale and lifeless for a while, does not seem in any pain, seems well otherwise; is very thin but tall for her age. 1. Please tell me what is the trouble, 2, and the cure. Ans.—1. Probably a mild form of epilepsy. 2. Attend carefully to the diet, give very little meat, no tea, coffee, cakes, pastry, sugar or pickles. Give freely of vegetables, Graham bread, butter and milk, plenty of exercise in the open air and a tepid or cool bath every morning.

TO SEVERAL CORRESPONDENTS.

A. E., Kingston:—Your friend's case is too serious to prescribe for without a personal examination. You had better obtain the best personal medical advice at once.

Subscriber, Ont:—We have no faith in any of the articles you mention. Give a more detailed description of your case and we will prescribe.

G. G. M., N.B:—Graduates holding English degrees may practice in the British West Indies, without an examination. Those holding Canadian degrees require to pass an examination. It is expected that by February next arrangements will have been completed, admitting Canadian graduates without passing an examination. American graduates are not permitted to practice. For further information address Dr. Morse, Superintendent Medical Office, Kingston, Jamaica.

B. McK.:—Consult a throat specialist at once.

Mother:—There is no specific preparation to counteract the taste for tobacco; those who desire to give up the habit substitute something for the time being. Gentian root appears to be a favorite substitute, a small piece of the root is chewed whenever the craving comes on.

J.:—Rub the parts daily with olive oil.

M., Toronto:—It is not probable that persons waiting upon those suffering from consumption will take the disease, but it is not advisable to sleep in the same room with them. Children should not sleep with parents who have the disease.

VETERINARY.

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

A HORSE'S LEG.

D. C. McD., Ont.—Q.—The case of your horse was one of furuncular inflammation of the leg. If you had when first observed removed the shoe and poulticed the heel from whence the matter was oozing, opening it freely, the extension up the leg and subsequent complications would have been prevented. In the present condition little can be done but to endeavor to heal up the sores. Wash them three times a day with carbolic acid dissolved in thirty times its volume of warm water, and inject a solution of sulphate of zinc, half an ounce to a quart of water, twice a day into the opening. Feed him on roots and mashes of bran. Give gentle, regular exercise twice daily, and give him in his food a tablespoonful of Fowler's solution of arsenic night and morning. Foment the swelling on the side of the breast till it suppurates or disappears.

HOW LONG TO MILK.

John, Que.—Q.—Some cows will milk fairly up to near calving. It is not advisable to milk them longer than within five weeks of the time of calving. The subsequent results will prove more satisfactory if she has that time to recruit. The milk should not be used for domestic purposes till four or six days after calving.

LUMPY JAW.

Roseberry, Man.—Q.—About six months ago I bought a four-year-old steer, that had a lump about the size of a man's fist under its jaw. At the time I got the steer a veterinarian said the lump would not injure it. But it has steadily increased in size, and is now about the size of a four pound loaf. Three months ago it broke, and has been running ever since. The discharge is a thick yellowish matter streaked with blood. Please state if it can be cured, if not, will the flesh of the animal be fit for food? Ans.—The disease is an incurable one. The flesh should not be eaten by human beings. The disease not only invades and destroys the jaw but most other parts of the body are invaded and become dangerous. The animal is also a danger to other animals as the spores of the cryptogam, the *oneces* are apt to be swallowed by them and produce the disease. We would urge you to kill him and bury the carcass.

CHRONIC COUGH.

J. B., Ont.—Q.—I have a mare that has a bad cough, she coughs most in the stable after she has been working, and especially when she is trotting. She commenced to cough in July, she is nine years old and in foal; what would you recommend for her cough?—Ans.—Feed her on soft diet, and give her the following balls night and morning:—Opum P, camphor, aloes, of each a drachm, made into a ball with linseed meal and molasses. Give but little hay, and that well shaken and sprinkled with water.

SWELLING BETWEEN JAWS.

Pomona, Cal.—Q.—I have a saddle mare which I ride to and from work, three miles each way. After putting her in the stable at night, she swells between the jaws near the throat, does not run at nose or sneeze, and is in a healthy condition in every other way; when taken cut in the morning it disappears. She is well fed and groomed. Please state cause and cure. Ans.—Such a case is unusual, would suppose it to be caused by the halter or bridle throat lash. Rub the swelling with iodide of potassium ointment, 1 to 8 of lard, and give her a drachm of iodide of potassium twice daily in her food.

POULTRY AND PETS.

(Conducted by S. J. Andres, Montreal.)

THE STANDARD FOR POULTRY.

Cauthos, N.S.—The pure Plymouth Rock has no rose comb. If you desire to know the points of the Plymouth Rock with the intention of raising them, or of any other breed, I would advise you to send one dollar to "The Ferris Publishing Company, Broadway, Albany, N.Y.," and get a copy of the "American Standard for Poultry." You will learn a great deal from studying it carefully.

LICE ON FOWLS.

This pest is the scourge of the poultry house and the source of more trouble and annoyance than any other hinderance to poultry keeping. The quarters often become literally alive with them before the breeder is aware of their presence. They sap the life-blood from the fowls to such a degree as to make the season unprofitable. Working only in the night they escape notice and have things their own way. Remove all the old nests and burn the straw. Then limewash the nest-boxes thoroughly, remove all roosts and wash carefully with kerosene oil. The quarters should be constantly watched and all cracks and knots on or about the roots washed with kerosene. Having done this, take an old iron pot, into which put some live coals; upon them sprinkle some brimstone, close all windows and doors as tightly as possible; let the brimstone burn for two or three hours, and if possible keep closed over night, then open and ventilate thoroughly and at once follow with hot limewash and carbolic acid, being careful that all the cracks in the sides and ceiling of the house shall be well filled. Tobacco stems or a little Persian powder in the bottom of nest-boxes is good.

ITALIAN PARLIAMENT.

THE MONARCHY AND THE CHURCH.

KING HUMBERT'S SPEECH WELCOMING WITH JOY AND CONFIDENCE THE NEW CHAMBER.

Rome, Dec. 10.—The Italian Parliament was opened to-day. In his speech King Humbert said the recent elections had rendered the state more solid than ever. He hailed with joy and confidence the new Chamber which the country had elected, thus confirming the faith he felt in the country's free institutions. By displaying unity and resolution at home, consciousness of her rights, firmness of conviction and decision of will, Italy was gaining for herself increasing authority and respect abroad, which constituted the best guarantee of peace.

RELATIONS WITH ALL THE POWERS.

"Faithful in her alliances, cordial in her friendships and sincere in her desire to improve her relations with all the powers, Italy," he said, "sees with satisfaction all danger of international complications dissipated. As more tranquilizing anticipations become stronger and more general throughout Europe the loyalty of our intentions is evident to all. In Africa we have now only to fix the limits of our territories and sphere of influence, in which task we deal with friendly governments. Thus your labors will be essentially pacific. Legislation to ameliorate the lot of workingmen will form the principal part of the work of the session—work in which all patriotic men will be able to concur. The work of military reorganization being completed within the limits of national defence, Italy feels sure of herself."

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

The King emphasized the necessity of placing the national finances on a sound basis, and expressed confidence that Parliament would find in administrative retrenchments and the reorganization of the present system of taxation sufficient resources to effect an equilibrium.

LIBERTY OF CONSCIENCE.

In continuance, he said, "Following the tradition of my house during the twelve years of my reign, I have always secured respect for the power of the state, which only those who are enemies of our institutions can fear or threaten. As a jealous guardian of the rights of all I also have guaranteed the rights of the religion of my ancestors, at the same time maintaining the greatest respect for that liberty of conscience which honorably marks our age. But I never permit my sovereign authority to suffer derogation in the name of that religion. The Italian monarchy is founded on plebiscites, as well as traditions, and is for all a pledge of peace and liberty. That monarchy is also strong enough to fear nothing, and is always ready to welcome any reform aiming at the welfare of the people, whose love is the foundation of the throne." (Cheers.)

THE PORTUGUESE IN AFRICA.

MISSIONARIES INCONVENIENCED.

The Rev. Wilberforce Lee, who went last year from the Congregational College here to West Central Africa, writes from Benguella under date Oct. 9th.

I can give no definite news from our Bihe stations. We have received no mail from the interior for seven weeks. The Portuguese have sent up an expedition against the natives of Bihe and we are afraid our stations may be disturbed by the war. At all events, the mail-men are evidently afraid to come down. The expedition has been dispatched in consequence of the expulsion of the Portuguese Captain General and his fifty soldiers, who were stationed in Bihe. The natives say that they do not want soldiers in Bihe, but the Portuguese are determined to build a fort there. We hear that a large number of Boers have been engaged by the Portuguese to help in the war, and they have gone up with their families, teams, implements, &c., intending to build roads as they go, and finally settle in Bihe.

I am sorry to be absent from Mr. Currie and our Canadian station during this unsettled time, but you will know by this time that the mission called on me to take charge of this (Benguella) station for a time.

Our railway from Benguella to Catumbella is not progressing very fast. The station, freight houses, &c., are built. Some cars and engines have arrived, but now operations appear to be at a standstill.

I have received the nine boxes sent to Mr. Currie by our friends in Canada, and am sure that he will be much pleased and grateful when he sees the sensible and generous selection of articles they contain. It may be a long time before I can send the boxes up to Cisamba, because the war completely blocks caravans. We have word to send no goods whatever to Kamondongo, and Mr. Currie would, no doubt, send a similar order if he could send word at all. It would be too bad to have the goods plundered, so I should not send them even if I could get carriers to go, which I cannot.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

How to Choose a College.—Friendly advice to young men on this subject will be contributed to the forthcoming volume of *The Youth's Companion* by President Seth Low, of Columbia, ex-President Andrew D. White, of Cornell, President Merrill E. Gates, of Amherst, and Prof. Goldwin Smith.

READABLE PAR[illegible]PHS.

TOO MUCH TART(E)!—*Grip.*

DURABLE STUFF.

Little Girl—"My shoes is always gettin' worn out. I dess the leather isn't dood leather."

Mamma—"I'm afraid it is not as good as it might be."

Little Girl—"Nex' time we'll ask the man to give me shoes of the same stuff as those teeny weeny ones you got for my dollie. Dollie has worn hers a year."—*Street & Smith's Good News.*

"The Girl with a Taste for Music."—This attractive series of papers to be published in *The Youth's Companion* will interest every girl. The contributors include the famous singers—Madame Albani, Miss Emma Juch, Madame Lillian Nordica, Miss Emma Nevada and Miss Marie Van Zandt.

ONE BETWEEN THE EYES.

A FACT.

Smart Aleck (to newly arrived schoolboy)—"Say, Johnny, don't you know the boys in this country don't wear clothes like them?"

Johnny Bull—"No? I suppose people here know as much about clothes as about good manners."—*Grip.*

Little Barbara has a brother Max, who is her rival as well. The other day she said to her mother:—"Mother, is Max older than I am?" Her mother said he was. "Well," she responded, in a tone of eminent displeasure and disappointment, "well, that boy beats me in everything; and he has beaten me in bornin', too."—*Washington Star.*

At the Skating Pond.—"The entrance is thirty pennies, my boy, and you have given me only fifteen." "Oh, yes, I know, but that is all I have, and I have brought only one of my skates."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

Hallo, old fellow, going to hunt? "Yes, to-day for the first time. The first rabbit that I shoot is for my wife, the second belongs to my daughter, and the third I mean to give to you." "That is very kind of you, but would you mind shooting the third rabbit first."—*Fliegende Blatter.*

A Cincinnati Teamster had an off week last month, and in order not to run too far behind in family expenses, he gave away his brother-in-law, who was a deserter from the regular army, and thereby scooped in $30 in cash. But things sometimes come in very handy.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A Young Lady was spending some weeks at a Scotch country house, and one evening two cousins of the host—one of them the great man of the family—arrived unexpectedly. Shortly before dinner was announced, the butler, an old-fashioned family servant, sought the young lady, and said to her confidentially, "We're puttin' on yesterday's soup, an', for fear there shouldna be eneuch, ye maun decline." "Decline soup?" exclaimed the young lady, much amused. "But, you know, John, that wouldn't be manners." "No," said John coolly; "but they'll think ye ken nae better."

THE RAGGEDY MAN.

JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY.

From a Group of Child Poems, Illustrated by Kemble, in the December Century.

Oh, the Raggedy Man! He works for pa;
An' he's the goodest man ever you saw!
He comes to our house every day,
An' waters the horses an' feeds 'em hay;
An' he opens the shed—an' we all 'ist laugh
When he drives out our little old wobbly calf;
An' nen, ef our hired girl says he can,
He milks the cow fer 'Lizabuth Ann.
Ain't he a awful good Raggedy Man?
Raggedy! Raggedy! Raggedy Man!

W'y, the Raggedy Man—he's ist so good
He splits the kindlin' an' chops the wood;
An' nen he spades in our garden, too,
And does most things 'at boys can't do.
He clumb clean up in our big tree
An' shook an apple down fer me—
An' nother 'n', too, fer 'Lizabuth Ann!
An' other 'n', too, fer the Raggedy Man!
Ain't he a awful kind Raggedy Man!
Raggedy! Raggedy! Raggedy Man!

An' the Raggedy Man he knows most rhymes,
An' tells 'em, ef I be good, sometimes—
Knows 'bout Giunts, an' Griffiuns, an' Elves,
An' the Squidgicum Squees 'at swallers therselves
An' wite by the pump in our pasture-lot,
He showed me the hole 'at the Wunks is got,
'At lives 'way deep in the groun', an' can
Turn into me—er 'Lizabuth Ann!
Ain't he a funny old Raggedy Man!
Raggedy! Raggedy! Raggedy Man!

The Raggedy Man—one time, when he
Was makin' a little bow-n'-orry fer me,
Says, "When you're big like your Pa is,
Air you go' to keep a fine store like his,
An' be a rich merchant, an' wear fine clothes?
Er what air you go' to be, goodness knows?"
An' nen he laughed at 'Lizabuth Ann,
An' I says, "I'm go' to be a Raggedy Man—
I'm ist go' to be a nice Raggedy Man!
Raggedy! Raggedy! Raggedy Man!"

UNCERTAINTIES OF ARITHMETIC.

Schoolmaster—"Yes; but look here, my boy. Suppose I were to lend your father five hundred pounds, let us say,—without interest,—but on condition that he should pay me ten pounds a week. How much would he still owe me in two months?"

New Boy—"Five hundred pounds, sir!"

Schoolmaster—"Tut! tut! My boy, you don't know the first principles of arithmetic!"

New Boy—"You don't know my father, sir!"—*Punch.*

BILLUS WARNED.

Mr. Billus—There's no use laying all the blame on me, Maria, whenever we have a fuss. It takes two to make a quarrel.

Mrs. Billus—I know it; it takes only one to apologize, and I want you to understand I am tired of doing all the apologizing. After this, John Billus, it's going to take two to make up.—*Chicago Tribune.*

"ICH BIN DEIN."

In tempus old a hero lived,
Qui loved puellas deux:
He no pouvait pas quite to say,
Which one amabat mieux.
Dit-il lui-meme un beau matin,
"Non possum both avoir,
Sed si address Amanda Ann,
Then Kate and I have war.

"Amanda habet argent coin
Sed Kate has aureas curls:
Et both sunt very agathai
Et quite formosae girls."
Enfin the youthful anthropos,
Philoun the duo maids,
Resolved proponere ad Kate,
Avant cet evening's shades.

Procedens then to Kate's domo,
Il trouve Amanda there,
Kai quite forgot his late resolves,
Both sunt so goodly fair.
So smiling on the new tapis,
Between puellas twain,
Cupit to tell his love à Kate
Dans un poetique strain.

Mais, glancing ever et anon
At fair Amanda's eyes,
Illae non possunt dicere
Pro which he meant his sighs.
Each virgo heard the demi-vow,
With cheeks as rouge as wine,
And off'ring each a milk-white hand,
Both whispered, "Ich bin dein."

—*N. Y. News Letter.*

UP IN FRACTIONS.

Employer (to the new boy).—"Have you any brothers?"

New Boy.—"Yezzir; one."

Employer.—"One?"

New Boy.—"That is, two half-brothers."—*Harper's Bazar.*

BEN WAS OUT.

A Londoner went for a first visit to Scotland, and on his return boasted abundantly. He had ascended every mountain and seen everything of interest. A Scotchman in the company asked with something of a mysterious brogue, but very quietly, "Did you see Ben Lomond when you were there?" The boaster was taken aback by the question, but he drew himself together and replied: "No I did not. I called on him, but he was out."—*Sunday School Chronicle.*

Mrs. Cumso—"What are you going to give your husband for a Christmas present, Mrs. Gazzam?" Mrs. Gazzam—"Really, I don't know. I thought of giving him an umbrella, but I can't find one that I would like to carry for less than seven dollars."—*Smith, Gray & Co.'s Monthly.*

John Ruskin says that there are no ruins in America. With a view to amending this opinion, we respectfully invite him to come over and take a look at the Republican party.—*Life.*

In Barracks—"The first thing you ought to do, recruit, when you get a bundle of good things from home, is to feel gratitude toward your Sergeant."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

HE CONSENTED UNDER A MISAPPREHENSION.

Mr. Grane (of Chicago).—Say, Elfrida, you've got to break off with that Lord Wishwater.

Miss Grane.—Why! P-P-Papa!!

Mr. Grane.—A feller from Ottawa told me t'-day that I won't be any more of a Duke after you're married than I be now.—*Puck.*

A RHAPSODY IN TWO RHAPS.

I.

I love you! she said.
By the flash of her eye,
By her smile, modest, shy,
By the brow that would flush,
By the cheeks that would blush,
By her hot lips apart,
As close to her heart
She drew him, he knew,
(And was thrilled through and through),
That she meant what she said.

II.

And he? Did he pale
At her forward confession,
Which, void of discretion,
The sweet, lovely maid
In her ardor betrayed?
Did he kiss that fair brow,
And eternally vow
By the heavens above
To deserve that pure love
Till had flown life's last spark?
No, he gave a light bark,
And then wagged his tail!

—*Boston Traveller.*

Latest Discoveries of Science.—One of the most valuable and interesting series of papers ever published will be contributed to *The Youth's Companion* by Prof. Norman Lockyer, of South Kensington Museum; Sir Richard S. Ball, Astronomer Royal of Ireland; Prof. E. S. Holden, of Lick Observatory; Prof. C. A. Young, of Princeton University; Prof. Shaler, of Harvard; and Camille Flammarion, the famous French astronomer.

THE POET AND THE EDITOR.

Poet—"Here are some lines I dashed off in a hurry on the servant girl question, entitled 'The Perplexing Handmaid.'"

Editor—"Handmaid, eh? You write too much handmade poetry. Unless you can give us something with a little headwork in it, solid hunk of [illegible] in each line, we can't give you space."

THE BRAVE [illegible]

WHO WENT DOWN WITH TH[illegible] [illegible]T SAVED THE PASSEN[illegible]

The finding of the bod[illegible] Birse, the driver of the G.T.R. eng[illegible] ran over and was wrecked in the [illegible] chine station, on the 4th inst., ne[illegible] he calling of a coroner's jury to enq[illegible] he cause of the accident. Mr. Birs[illegible] was found with his hand on the leve[illegible] ich it was loosened with difficulty. [illegible] was buried on Wednesday afternoon, [illegible] ery large number of Grand Trun[illegible] d others followed the hearse from [illegible] Point St. Charles. The engine a[illegible] have been raised, and the only dut[illegible] ing unfinished is as to the responsi[illegible] accident. Mr. S. Carsley is forem[illegible] coroner's jury, and Mr. Hugh Gra[illegible] Star, is one of the number of jur[illegible] em to go very thoroughly into th[illegible] The point which puzzles some men i[illegible] driver had not discovered in time to s[illegible] life that

he was on the wrong track[illegible] bravery in sticking to his engine and [illegible] on brakes is highly praised. Why he [illegible] sooner discover his position on the w[illegible] ck seems hard to tell. The conduc[illegible] the train swore that he could hav[illegible] pped his train three times over in the [illegible] stance between the fatal switch and the [illegible] where the train's engine plunged into th[illegible] er, which was over 3,000 feet. The switch[illegible] lowed the second train through the same [illegible] h that the damaged train had taken, acco[illegible] to Conductor Stone's evidence. This [illegible] ould not have done, and, though it had n[illegible] ring upon the cause of the first accident, [illegible] ght have produced a second one.

Quite a number of witnesses h[illegible] been examined, but there has as yet be[illegible] c verdict.

LORD STANLEY'S VIS[illegible]

HE COMES TO OPEN A TRAININ[illegible] OOL FOR NURSES.

Lord Stanley and Lady Stan[illegible] ted the General Hospital on Thursday [illegible] noon and afterwards opened the training school for nurses in Windsor Hall. The [illegible] was brilliant, crowds of ladies being [illegible] to view the nurses in their pink and wh[illegible] ire. Dr. Kirkpatrick and the matron, Miss [illegible] ingstone, showed His Excellency and party [illegible] rough the hospital wards. It was a sight [illegible] see Lady Stanley's motherly greetings of [illegible] ue little child, whom she fairly overwhe[illegible] ed with playful caresses. The little one [illegible] ved and talked and Lady Stanley laughed. If they had been kin closer than cousins by relationship from Adam, the heartiness of Lady Stanley could hardly have been warmer. Of course, the child saw nothing but a motherly, pleasant, laughing lady pleasing him. Love levels all. Miss Clifford and Mr. Walsh accompanied the Viceregal party and on their drive to the Windsor Hall, where the opening of the training school for n[illegible] took place, the President of the Hospital, M[illegible] John Stirling, and Mr. Richard White ac[illegible] anied the party. Mr. Stirling acted as c[illegible] rman of the meeting, and the number of [illegible] dies and gentlemen present was large. Sir Wm. Dawson, Mr. G. W. Stephens, Mr. C. Alexander, Mr. S. H. Ewing, Lady Smith and Lady Dawson were among those who sat around his Excellency on the platform. The [illegible] es were grouped in chairs on either side of the platform. The President asked Bishop Bond to open with prayer, and Dr. McCallum delivered the address to the nurses full of g[illegible] d points. His Excellency Lord Stanley also [illegible] e to the nurses in sensible terms, and [illegible] g other things said:

"The importance of nursing the [illegible] properly was now fully recognized, not [illegible] outside but by the medical profession [illegible], and it was felt that not only in the hospi[illegible], but in the private homes there should be the most efficient nursing which could be obtained, so as to bring to the patient every chance of recovery which mortal skill could give, or, at least, an abatement of the disease. Riches were no exemption from illness. poverty was no bar to it, and there were none who could, with confidence, say that those nearest and dearest to them might not be, within the next twenty-four hours, the subject of accident or disease. Nursing the sick was, therefore, a subject which appealed to all, and when the importance of it was recognized, he hoped the practical spirit of the [illegible] teenth century would enable us to lay hold of that which is best to meet the evil and to deal with it as efficiently as we could by the light afforded us. He thought that no one could have witnessed any amount of sickness or suffering without seeing what great opportunities were afforded for the alleviation of distress, and how an over-anxious nurse in a private home might do as much harm as if there were no nursing at all. One of the primary duties of the nurse was obedience to the commands of the medical man."

Dr. Craik spoke at some length telling how poorly the hospital was provided with funds, and asking increased help from friends of the institution.

MONTREAL NEWS.

MONTREAL has increased in available taxable property this year $11,000,000.

DR. MCCONNELL has left for Berlin to study the Koch remedy for consumption.

COL. RHODES has been gazetted a member of the Quebec Agricultural Council.

A PROVIDENTIAL DISCOVERY of rotten beams in the Montreal Court House on Wednesday, probably saved the city from catastrophe in the future, as the beams supp[illegible] Superior Court room.

THE COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS, at their annual meeting on Saturday, the 13th, reversed their former decision to have wine paid [illegible] the funds for guests at their annual dinner. There will be no wine paid for from the funds.

"JOE BEEF'S" OLD QUARTERS are now visited by sailors and dock laborers to hear temperance and salvation preached to them, instead of filling themselves with liquor. The change has been of great benefit to the port.

THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER has been frozen over at Varennes, and ice is forming so rapidly at Montreal that there seems a certainty that before Christmas people will be crossing opposite the city to the south shore on the ice.

JOSEPH CUSSON, the bogus friar, who was sentenced to be whipped for indecent assault, was up on Wednesday last for the second of the whippings he was sentenced to receive. He fainted at the first lash, and the whipping was postponed.

MONTREAL CATTLE MEN complain that the detention their cattle have been subjected to in English ports lately is really persecution of a petty kind and unworthy the British officials, who have caused them much loss, and found no disease in the cattle, after all.

THE REV. DR. SHAW, who took such an active part against the Equal Rights agitation, has been appointed to the Montreal Protestant Board of School Commissioners in place of the Rev. Mr. Upham, who resigned recently on account of ill health. Mr. Mercier made the appointment.

THE MONTREAL IMPROVEMENTS for 1893 are at a standstill so far as preparation for them by legislation is concerned. It is held that Montreal has done all the improvements that can be permitted from revenue and loans already made, and that any greater expenditure at present would be disastrous.

MONTREAL FARMERS in the vicinity of St. Denis street, leading to Sault au Recollet, are talking of making a grand boulevard from the present street car terminus on St. Denis street to the Back River, and placing thereon an electric railway which would be the centre of the boulevard, destined to be 120 feet wide.

THE RUMOR that the Bank of Montreal's agents in New York were importing gold to the extent of half a million, for emergencies, in New York, has caused inquiry to be made as to the condition of affairs there. It appears that there is great stringency expected in New York, and caution is advised in Montreal.

MR. A. B. STEWART, who was a volunteer in Quebec in the 1837-8 rebellion, who was in Guelph later, and who for many years before his death was well known in Montreal commercial circles, died Thursday in the Montreal General Hospital, from the result of an operation, and was buried on Saturday. The Caledonian and St. Andrew's Societies and the commercial public attended the funeral in large numbers. He was 74 years old.

ONE J. GAGNON, a saloonkeeper, some time ago was made, by deed of a young man named Louis B. Normandeau, owner of all the latter's property. The young man was proven sober when he passed the deed. He was afterwards interdicted. Notwithstanding his sobriety when he passed the deed, the Court revoked and annulled it, holding him to have been too weak in mind to be trusted with making a deed. The young man's curator, who sued Gagnon, thus won the case.

QUEBEC LEGISLATURE.

The debate on the Budget came to an end on the 9th, but the financial critics of the Opposition are not satisfied as yet and every motion to go into Supply produces a speech in which the financial position of the Province is lined with a pencil of charcoal. The Premier and the Ministerialist have one stock retort, that things are not so very bad after all, and that if they are the Conservatives are as much to blame as the Nationalists. The last time the Premier made use of this argument he saw fit to call the Opposition hypocrites, and when the session began Mr. Leblanc rose to a question of privilege and demanded redress. The House then held a secret session, during which Mr. Mercier exhibited the round-robin for an increase in members' allowance, signed by the Opposition as well as the Ministerialists as a justification of his allegation. He, moreover, invited Mr. Leblanc to come outside and have the tail of his coat stepped upon. This is about the most interesting thing which has taken place in the House during the week. The lunatic asylum matter is up, the Government having introduced a motion giving the Lieutenant-Governor authority to purchase lunatic asylums sufficient for the needs of the Province upon the expiration of the present contracts with the Sisters. The members had an excursion to the "Haras National" at Outremont, near Montreal, on Sunday. The Protestant members protested against such use of Sunday, but that's about all the good it did.

THE HIGH SCHOOL BURNING.

The origin of the High School fire has now been set at rest, so far as the culprit is concerned. The Fire Commissioners have received a statement from George McKeracher, one of the boys who threw the match into a quantity of loose paper which had been placed in a cupboard. The boy was asked on Thursday if he wished to make a voluntary statement, and he replied that he had done the deed, giving the names of the other lads who had helped him to do the burning. There was no other course left for the Commissioners but to secure a warrant for his detention. He will be taken care of in the Reformatory until he can be brought before one of the judges. He will be allowed to choose whether he will stand his trial at once before a police judge, or later on at the Court of Queen's Bench. The unfortunate boy is not quite 16 years old, and is small for his age and very delicate looking. The Fire Commissioners have not yet made their official report, but from the reports already made public of this lamentable business there appears to have been some knowledge on the part of teachers and master of the attempts of boys to burn the school. Why such measures as would prevent the burning of the school were not taken may probably appear in Court when the case is tried.

RESPONSIBILITY OF DIRECTORS.

AN IMPORTANT JUDGMENT RESPECTING THE CONSOLIDATED BANK FAILURE.

Judge Pagnuelo rendered judgment on Saturday in the long pending case of McDonald vs. Rankin, which dates as far back as 1882. This was an action taken by plaintiff, as holder, in his own name and in the name of others, of 1,115 shares of the Consolidated Bank, against the defendant, Rankin, holding him responsible, as a director of the Bank, for the loss of these shares, on account of his alleged neglect of duty and maladministration. The Court having dismissed the preliminary pleas of prescription and litigious rights and also the question raised whether the bank itself had not abandoned the right of action which the shareholders might have collectively against the directors for their maladministration, thus depriving the shareholders of their individual action, proceeded to discuss the merits of the case.

Reviewing the several charges of mismanagement and the plea that the directors had acted in good faith and to the best of their ability, but had been deceived by the superior officers of the bank, the learned judge brought down the whole case to the consideration of two points: first, whether the charge of negligence was well founded, and second, whether the bank had declared dividends not justified by the profits, the directors knowingly consenting to this distribution. After going into the details of the administration the Court held that there was gross negligence, which created a presumption that the directors participated in the fault of the manager and knowingly concurred in the declaration of dividends which impaired the capital of the bank, and consequently the defendant must be held personally responsible for the mismanagement. The only question left to decide was the extent of the responsibility, and the Court concluded to allow as damage 60 percent of the losses, which were 88 percent of the paid-up capital, 12 percent having been distributed by the liquidators. On the $111,500 of shares held by the plaintiff this made $58,872, for which amount judgment was rendered in favor of plaintiff, with interest from 15th April, 1882.

CABLE NOTES.

The Bishop of Nancy has had an interview with the Pope in which His Holiness expressed approval of the policy advocated by Cardinal Lavigerie looking to a union of church and state in France.

Public interest to-day in Great Britain centres in the Bassetlaw election to fill a vacancy in Parliament. The district was overwhelmingly Conservative at the former election, but the Liberals expect to show a gain this time, though they can hardly expect to win. The campaign has been a lively one. There were 33 Conservative and 35 Liberal meetings in the district on Saturday.

The Vienna police have dissolved the Democratic Association, one of the objects of which was to agitate in favor of universal suffrage.

The laborers on the railway that is being built from Galway to Clifden, Ireland, have struck for an increase in wages. The road is being built by the Government and the work was started as a part of Mr. Balfour's scheme for the relief of unemployed workmen.

COMMERCIAL.

WITNESS OFFICE, Monday, Dec. 15.

FINANCIAL.

The financial situation in Canada has not changed greatly during the week under review. Any alteration there has been is in the direction of an improvement, although rates are somewhat higher. There appears to be some confidence in the general position, and there have been fewer large failures. There has been less demand for money on the part of speculators. Loans are pretty well placed so far as the street is concerned. There is some call money offering at 6 percent, and as high as 6½ percent is asked for 30 day loans on stock collateral.

The market for sterling exchange has been dull almost to stagnation, and rates are almost purely nominal. Round amounts of 60 day bills between banks are quoted at 107¾, and for demand bills 108¾ to 109. Currency drafts on New York are drawn at ⅛ premium. Counter rates are about ¼ higher all round.

The stock market has been very quiet since last week. There has been no activity whatever in bank stocks, which remain remarkably firm in view of the feeling of want of confidence which existed last week. The most prominent feature of the market has been Canadian Pacific Railway stock, which in consequence of a weak New York market declined some points here and large blocks of stock exchanged hands, the market recovering toward the close of the week. To-day business on the Stock Exchange has been of a purely holiday character. A few job lots of bank and miscellaneous stocks have been traded in. There seems to be some inclination to speculation in cotton stocks at the moment, owing probably to the attempt of a newly formed corporation to buy up the stocks of many of the leading cotton companies of the Dominion. The views of buyers and sellers are, however, so far apart that there seems no chance of any actual business being done.

To-day's sales, which are as follows, will give a fair idea of the stock market at the moment.

Morning sales:—2 Merchants Bank, 142; 10 Montreal Telegraph, 98; 5 Gas, 199½; 25 Canadian Pacific Railway, 71¾; 10 at 72.

Afternoon sales:—8 Bank of Montreal, 221½; 39 do. at 221; 25 Montreal Gas, 200; 50 Canadian Pacific Railway, 71½.

MONTREAL STOCK MARKET.

(*Furnished by MacDougall Bros., Brokers.*)

MONTREAL, Dec. 13.

Bank Stocks.	Buyer p.c.	Seller p.c.	H'ly p'y dividend.	Par value of shares.	Amount paid up.
Montreal	222½	220	5	$200	all
Ontario	115	109	3	100	all
Peoples	100	97	3	50	all
Molsons	165	....	4	50	all
Toronto	222½	219	4	100	all
Merchants	141½	138½	3½	100	all
Eastern Townships	....	....	3½	50	all
Union	96	....	3	50	all
Commerce	124½	123½	3½	50	all
Jacques Cartier	98	....	3	25	all
Hochelaga	....	....	3	100	....
British	....	....	....	£50	....
Commercial Bank	....	....	....	....	....
Quebec	....	....	....	....	....
Ville Marie	....	....	3½	100	....
Intercolonial Coal	....	....	4	40	....
Montreal Telegraph Co.	98	97½	2	40	all
Richelieu & Ontario Nav.	54	50	6	100	all
City Passenger Railway	180	176½	6	400	....
Montreal Gas Co.	200	199	....	40	....
Canada Shipping Co.	....	....	1½	100	....
Canadian Pacific Railway	72	71½	....	£5	....
" L. G. Bonds	....	....	....	100	....
Canada North-West Land	62½	66	....	100	....
Canada Cotton	....	....	....	100	....
Dundas Cotton	....	....	....	100	....
Montreal Cotton	....	....	....	100	....
Canada Cotton Bonds	....	....	....	100	....
Cormont Cotton	....	....	....	....	....
Hochelaga Cotton	....	....	....	....	....
Bank of Montreal x-d	....	....	....	....	....

INCREASED THEIR DIVIDEND.

At the regular meeting of the Canadian Pacific Board held in this city, Dec. 9th, a supplementary dividend of one percent was declared for the half year, to be paid with the guaranteed half yearly payment of one and one half percent, making a total payment of two and one half percent for the half year. It is estimated that the surplus earnings for the year after paying the two supplementary dividends will leave a balance of $925,000 to be added to the dividend reserve account.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

The volume of the wholesale trade has not increased during the week. There has been a falling off in the business done in some lines, and especially in dry goods and hardware. Retailers are doing a fair trade but so far as the wholesale trade generally is concerned business is dull. Of the Manitoba trade the Winnipeg *Commercial* says:—

The winter sorts trade is finished, and the feeling is too quiet throughout the country for retailers to buy freely from samples for spring delivery. Most houses in this branch are now stock taking, and preparing to start with the opening of 1891 into pushing sales of spring goods. It is in connection with staple commodities of every day consumption that the feeling of quietness is made most apparent. Cash returns from the country are anything but encouraging, and while they are so neither city wholesalers nor country retailers care to push matters in the way of sales, but keep holding things close by the head, waiting for money to move more freely, and, until it does move, there can be no improvement.

DRY GOODS.—There are more complaints in this branch of trade than in any other. The largest failures which have taken place recently have been in this department and it is feared that many retail merchants will follow the wholesale ones who recently assigned into bankruptcy. The city trade shows some improvement and there have been sorting up orders from city merchants, but the country business has been poor. Farmers are holding on to their crops in the hope of getting higher prices, apparently, as they are not purchasing much at present and are not paying their bills it is complained. Country merchants are behind in their remittances and there is every inclination to pursue a cautious course until things look better.

IRON AND HARDWARE.—The market for pig iron is almost stagnant, in sympathy with English markets, which are reported weak, the local market is nominally easier, but there is nothing doing, so that prices are almost purely nominal. Glasgow warrants are quoted at 36s 8d, or about 8d lower than last week, and No. 3 Middlesborough at 43s. Manufactured iron is quiet but steady. Canadian bar is quoted at $2.25. Tin plates are in demand, and prices are firm. A carload of Cokes is reported to have sold at $4.50, and smaller lots at $4.55. Canada Plates are firm at $3 to $3.10. Copper has sold at 15½c. Tin is weaker in sympathy with the decline in England. Metals are cabled:—Tin, spot, £93, futures, £92 10s; G. M. B. copper, spot, £54 12s 6d, futures, £55 5s; soft Spanish lead, £12 15s. We quote as follows:—Coltness, $23.50; Calder, $23; Langloan, $23; Summerlee, $23 to $23.50; Gartsherrie, $23; Dalmellington, $22; Eglinton, $21.50; Carnbroe, $21.50. Bar per 100 lbs.; Canadian, $2.25; Ord. Crown, $2.50; Swedes, $3.75 to $4; Lowmoor, $5.25; Hoops and Bands, $3; Block tin, $24 to $25; Copper, per lb., —; Ingot, 15½c; Sheets, 14c to 19c; Canada plates, good brands, $2.80 to $3. Tin plate—Coke, $4.50 to $4.55; Charcoal, $4.55 to $5.05. Lead, per 100 lbs., Pig, $3.75; Sheets, $4.75. Shot, $6; Lead Pipe, $5.25; Zinc, sheets, $6 to $6.25; Spelter, $6; Remelted, $1; Russian sheet iron, per lb., 10c to 10½c; ingot tin, 24½c to 25c; copper, 16c.

NAILS are unchanged, there being but little demand at present. We quote: 10d to 60d; Hot cut $2.50; steel cut, $2.60; Horse-shoes, $3.65 for round lots and $3.75 for smaller quantities.

LEATHER.—Business is dull as regards all descriptions, the present being a between-season's period with this branch of trade. Prices are, if anything, a shade easier, but we make no change in quotations: Spanish sole, B.A., No. 1, 22c to 23c; Spanish sole, B.A., No. 2, 19c to 20c; sole, ordinary No. 1, 20c to 21c; sole, ordinary No. 2, 18c to 19c; China sole No. 1, 18c; China sole No. 2, 16½c; Slaughter sole, No. 1, 22c to 25c; English oak sole, 40c to 44c; Rough, light, 18c to 20c; harness, ordinary, 20c to 25c; harness, extra finish, 25c to 28c; Upper, waxed light, 26c to 28c; Upper, waxed, medium and heavy, 24c to 27c; Upper, grained long, 27c to 30c; Upper, Scotch grained, 28c to 32c; Buff, 10c to 13c; Pebbled Cow, 10c; Glazed Cow, 10c to 12c; Splits, medium, 20c to 24c; Splits, junior, 14c to 16c; Splits, calf, 32c to 35c; Calfskins, light, 40c to 45c; do. heavy, 45c to 50c; do. French, $1.05 to $1.35; Kipskins, English, 60c to 70c; Patent, cow, 15c to 16c; Kid, French, $10 to $20.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Manufacturers report that a fair number of orders are being received from travellers who, it is said, are sending in good reports also as to the feeling in the country. Remittances are fair.

HIDES AND SKINS.—The market for green butchers' hides is reported easier this week, dealers paying 5c for No. 1 and selling at 6c. We quote: Green butchers', No. 1, 5c to 6c; No. 2, 4c to 5c; No. 3, 3c to 4c; calfskins, 7c per lb.; lambskins, 85c to 90c each.

WOOL is rather easier in sympathy with the decline in England. Greasy Cape, 15c to 17c; Australian 17½c to 21c; North-West, 15c to 16c; B. A. scoured 35c to 42c; Australian, scoured, 41c.

PETROLEUM is easier at 15c for car-lots and 15½c for part cars; and 23c to 25c for American in car-lots.

COAL is dull and unchanged. We quote as follows:—Anthracite, $6.00 for stove, $6.00 for chestnut, $5.75 for egg and $5.50 for furnace per 2,000 lbs. We quote to-day:—Scotch grate, $5.50 per ton; Scotch steam, $5.50 per gross ton; Lower ports grate, $5.50 per net ton, and Lower ports steam, $3.75 to $4 per 2,240 lbs.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—Business is fairly active. Opium and quinine are unaltered. Bleaching powder is firm at the advance recently noted: Bleaching powder, $2.90; blue vitriol, $5.50 to $6.50; brimstone, $2 to $2.50; caustic soda 60°, $2.75 to $3; do. 70°, $3 to $3.25; soda ash, $1.75 to $2.25; soda bicarb, $2.10 to $2.25; sal soda, $1 to $1.25; sal soda concentrated, $1.75 to $2; acid carbolic cryst medi, 55c to 60c; aloes, Cape, 15c to 16c; alum, 60c to $1.85; borax, xtls, 9c to 11c; brom. potass, 55c to 60c; camphor, Eng. Ref., 75c; do., Am. Ref., 70c; critic acid, 60c to 65c; copperas, per 100 lbs., 80c to 90c; cream tartar, 30c to 35c; Epsom salts $1.50 to $1.75; glycerine, 22½c to 25c; gum Arabic, per lb., 55c to $1.25; Trag., 55c to $1; morphia, $2.20 to $2.25; opium, $4.50 to $4.75; oxalic acid, 11c to 15c; phosphorus, 75c to 80c; potash bichromate, 9c to 11c; potass iodide, $3.90 to $4; quinine, 60c to 70c; strychnine, $1.10 to $1.25; tartaric acid, 50c to 55c; tin crystal, 25c to 30c; archil, con., 27c to 29c; cutch, 8½c; ex. logwood, 10c to 15c; chips, $1.90 to $2.25; indigo, Bengal, $1.50 to $1.75; do., Madras, 70c to $1; gambier, 7c to 8c; madder, 11c to 13c; sumac, $65 to $75.

GRAIN AND FLOUR.

GRAIN.—Business is stagnant and prices are nominal. The following are the quotations for to-day:—No. 2 Manitoba hard, $1 to $1.03, as to quality; No. 1 Manitoba hard and other grades nominal. Oats are steady at 46c to 47c for 32 lbs. Peas, 73c to 74c per 66 lbs in store. Barley, feeding, 50c to 52c; malting, 65c to 70c. Rye, 60c per bushel. Corn, 72c to 73c, duty paid.

FLOUR.—No sales were reported on 'Change to-day. We quote:—

Patent Spring	$5.50	to	$5.75
Patent Winter	5.10	to	5.40
Straight Roller	4.60	to	4.85
Extra	4.35	to	4.50
Superfine	3.90	to	4.20
Fine	3.00	to	3.80
City Strong Bakers	5.25	to	5.50
Strong Bakers	5.25	to	5.50
Extra (bags)	2.00	to	2.20
Superfine (bags)	1.80	to	2.00

GENERAL PRODUCE.

EGGS.—There is a good demand, and both limed and fresh are in good demand, and bring round prices. We quote limed at 22c to 23c, and 25c to 27c for fresh.

HOG PRODUCTS.—We quote:—Canada Short Cut, $16.50 to $17; Western Short Cut, $16.50; Clear Mess, $16.50; City Hams, 12½c to 13½c; Western Lard, 9c to 9½c; Canadian Lard, 8½c to 8¾c; bacon, 10c to 11½c.

DRESSED HOGS.—Receipts are increasing, and the demand is not as good as it should be, so that there is a tendency towards inside prices. Very few heavy hogs are coming in this year, and they are at a premium. We quote at $5.75 to $6.00 in jobbing lots.

GAME AND DRESSED POULTRY.—There is a good demand at steady prices, and so far there has been no accumulations. We quote as follows to-day: Turkeys, 9c to 10c; ducks, 9c to 9½c; geese and chickens, 6c to 8c; partridges, 55c to 60c; venison, 9c to 10c per lb. for saddles.

FRUIT.—Apples seem to be firm on the other side. Business has been dull locally during the week. We quote to-day:—Apples, in car lots, $4.00 to $4.25; in jobbing lots, $4.00 to $4.50; Florida oranges, $4.00 to $4.50 per box; Valencia oranges, $5.50 per case; grapes, $6 to $7; Messina lemons, $3.50 to $4.50; Malaga lemons, $4 to $5; pears, $5 to $10 per barrel; cranberries, $11 to $13 per brl.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

CHEESE.—There has been very little if any movement of cheese during the week. There is, holders say, a good consumptive demand and a moderate stock, and the wind up will be an early and a pretty one. We quote as follows to-day: Finest Septembers and Octobers, 9½c to 9¾c; good to fine, 9c to 9½c; August, 8½c to 8¾c.

BUTTER.—There is almost a stronger feeling in butter, and the demand for choice butter, both creamery and dairy is a good one. We quote as follows to-day: Fall Creamery, 20c to 22c; Fall Townships, 19c to 20c; Western, 14c to 15c; medium do., 11c to 12c.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES—DEC. 12.

There was a fair attendance of farmers at the markets to-day, although the numbers were not so large as might be expected in such favorable circumstances—the weather and the sleighing being almost all that could be desired, and with an eager crowd of buyers, prices have an upward tendency all round. The market gardeners were present in large numbers with ample supplies to meet any ordinary demand, but as is customary after winter sets in, prices are slightly higher. Grain was not very plentiful and prices have an upward tendency; potatoes were more plentifully offered by the farmers than for some weeks past, but the demand has improved considerably of late and prices are running up, good "Murphies" now bring one cent per pound weight. Dressed hogs are plentiful, but prices are unchanged; beef quarters were very plentiful to-day and in some cases the quality was better than last week, but there is no material change in the prices; very few mutton carcases are offered and prices are from 6c to 8c per lb. There was a very active demand for turkeys to-day and prices were higher all round, especially for fresh killed birds, which in some cases brought fancy rates. There are no changes in the prices of butter and eggs, choice print butter and fresh laid eggs continue to bring pretty high figures. The fruit market is fairly active at former rates, but much larger quantities of oranges are expected next week, when it is probable there will be a further reduction in the price. The supply of hay is fair and prices are without change.

The following are to-day's prices:—

GRAIN.—Oats sell at from $1.05 to $1.20; peas, 90c to $1.00 per bushel; buckwheat, 50c to 55c do.; beans, $1.75 to $2.25 do.

DRESSED HOGS, BEEF QUARTERS, POULTRY, &C.—Dressed hogs, 6½c to 7c per lb; beef quarters, 5c to 6c per lb. for hindquarters and 3c to 4c do. for forequarters; turkeys, 9c to 14c per lb.; geese, 6½c to 8c, do.; fowls, 7c to 9c, do.; ducks, 9c to 12c, do.

ROOTS AND VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, 60c to 90c per bag; Quebec turnips, 50c do.; carrots, 30c to 35c the bushel; beets, 30c to 35c; cabbages, 25c to 40c per dozen; celery, 25c to 50c do.; onions, 50c to 70c per bushel; parsnips, 50c to 60c do.; artichokes, 75c do.

DAIRY PRODUCE.—Tub butter, from 15c to 20c per lb.; prints, 15c to 40c; packed eggs, 18c to 22c per dozen; fresh, 30c to 60c.

FRUIT.—Lemons, $3 to $3.50 per box; oranges, $5 the case; apples, $2.25 to $5.00 per barrel; pears, $6.00 to $8.00 per barrel; cranberries, $12.00 do.; Almeria grapes, $6 to $7 per barrel of 50 lbs.

HAY AND STRAW.—Hay, $7 to $9.00 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs.; pressed hay, 45c to 60c per 100 lbs.; straw, $4.00 to $6.50 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs. each.

VIGER COW MARKET—DEC. 12.

There were about 25 milch cows offered on this market to-day, but the demand was not quite so active as on the recent markets and the milkmen were not caring to pay recent high prices. The sales up to eleven o'clock were as follows: One good large cow sold for $49, two pretty good cows for $90, and another for $44, and still another at nearly $40, two common cows sold for $75 and a small cow for $30.

LIVE STOCK MARKET—DEC. 11.

There were about 600 head of butchers' cattle, 550 sheep and lambs and 25 calves offered at the East End Abattoir to-day. There were no Christmas cattle on the market, and the only good beeves offered to-day were six good two-and-a-half-year-old steers which were sold at $61 each, or a little over 4½c per lb., none of the others bringing over 4c, and very few more than 3½c per lb. Common dry cows and rough oxen sold at about 3c per lb. and a few oxen in pretty good condition were sold at about 3½c per lb. Lean stock were very dull of sale and prices ranged from 1½c to 2½c per lb. Calves are very high priced for any that are moderately good, and there were no choice veals on the market to-day. Mutton critters are in good demand as the butchers are buying up stock to kill for their winter's supply. Mr. George Bridgman bought 95 good lambs from Mr. J. Houll, of Avonmore, at $4 each, he also bought 160 others in mixed lots at from $3.60 to $4.65 each. Fat hogs are in good supply at about 4½c per lb.

LIVE STOCK MARKET—DEC. 15.

There were about 550 head of butchers' cattle, 60 mutton critters and a few small calves offered at the East End Abattoir to-day. There were a score of Christmas beeves on this market to-day, which met with a rather slow sale at about 5½c per lb., most of the butchers preferring to wait for larger supplies before making their Christmas purchases. There was a fair demand for large fat cows and pretty good beeves at from 4c to 4½c per lb., rough steers and moderately fat oxen sold at about 3½c, and common dry cows at about 3c per lb., with some of the leaner beasts down to about 2c per lb. Mr. George Nicholson bought six of the best beeves on the market to-day at nearly 5½c per lb., they averaged 1,188 lbs each. The good veals were bought up before reaching the market. Very few sheep were brought to this market to-day, but the butchers have been buying large flocks at the yards to slaughter and store up for their winter supplies. Prices of mixed lots are from $4 to $4.75 each. Fat hogs continue to sell at about 4½c per lb.

MONTREAL HORSE MARKET—DEC. 13.

WEST END MARKET.

(*Report of the Montreal Horse Exchange, Point St. Charles.*)

The receipts of horses via the G.T.R. for the week ending December 13th were 58; left over from previous week, 49; total for week, 107; shipped during week, 32; left for city, 24; sales for week, 13; on hand for sale, 38. The horse trade at these stables during the week has been a little better than that of last, a number of American buyers having been in and taken away a number of horses. There are on hand for sale 38 very fine horses both double and single.

WEST END CATTLE MARKET.

The receipts of live stock at the yards of the Montreal Stock Yards Company, Point St. Charles, for the week ending Dec. 13th were:—

	Cattle..	Sheep..	Hogs...	Calves.
Receipts of live stock at the Montreal Stock Yards, Point St. Charles, for the week	753	1,471	329	69
Left over from previous week	70	159	....	....
Total for week	823	1,630	329	69
On hand	8	150	71	——

The large supply of inferior stock continues, for which prices remain unchanged; no trouble in disposing of good cattle, but few of this class offered. There were large receipts of sheep; prices a shade lower. No improvement in the hog market, though receipts were not too large, and a better trade might have been expected.

We quote the following as being fair values:—

Cattle, butchers'	good	4c	to	4½c
" "	medium	3½c	to	3¾c
" "	culls	3c	to	3½c
Sheep		3½c	to	4c
Hogs		$4.50	to	$4.60
Calves		$5.00	to	$12.00

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

EDINBURGH, Dec. 3.—There was a small supply of sheep at yesterday's market, which met a fair selling trade at prices rather in sellers' favor. Half-bred sheep sold at 44s to 50s; crosses, 40s to 49s; Cheviots, 36s to 45s; blackfaces, 32s to 43s; Cheviots, ewes, 24s to 38s; half-bred ewes, 36s to 48s. Fat cattle were shown in about the same numbers as last week, but of good quality, which met a fair trade at prices similar to last Tuesday. The best bullocks made from £19 to £23; smaller kinds, £12 to £18 10s. Extreme top price of beef, 8s 3d; prime, 7s 9d; middling, 7s 6d to 7s 9d; inferior, down to 7s per imperial stone.

NEWCASTLE, Dec. 3.—Yesterday's prices: Prime heifers, 7s 9d to 8s. Small pigs, 5s 9d to 6s; large fat do., 4s 6d to 4s 9d per stone. Mutton trade dull at lower rates. Cattle shown, 2,127; sheep, 7,120; pigs, 1,364.

SALFORD, Dec. 3.—Smaller supply of both cattle and sheep yesterday. Prime stall-fed beasts in good demand at 7½d; others slow at like rates. Choice sheep in good demand at late rates. Better trade for calves at late rates. Cattle, 5½d to 7½d; sheep, 7d to 9½d; calves, 6d to 7½d per lb. Cattle, 2,941; sheep, 6,518; calves, 141.

BUTTER.

CORK, Dec. 2.—Firsts, 118s; seconds, 92s; thirds, 77s; fourths, 65s. Mild-cured firkins—Superfine, 126s; fine, 110s; mild, 86s. In market—353 firkins, 4 keg. 83 mild.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

CHEESE has met with an improved demand, especially finest, on which a fair business has been done at 50s to 51s per cwt. for choice September colored or white, July-August make has also been in better request at 40s to 47s, according to flavor. Low to medium, from 15s to 35s, have continued dull. The market closes firm for finest fall makes.

BUTTER is without alteration. There is literally no stock of finest American or Canadian, the value of which is 95s to 96s per cwt. Low ish to medium butter is offered at 40s to 75s. We quote Irish Butter, Cork firsts, 118s per cwt.; seconds, 90s; and thirds, 76s.—*Hodgson Brothers' Circular, 28th November, 1890.*

AMERICAN CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—Beeves—Receipts, 118 carloads, or 2,109 head, including 26 carloads for exportation, 49 carloads to be sold, and 43 carloads consigned direct to local slaughterers. Really prime offerings had a fair demand at former prices, but common to medium cattle ruled dull at a decline of strong 10c per 100 lbs. Very poor to prime native steers sold at $3 to $5.25 per 100 lbs.; bulls and dry cows at $1.45 to $3.50. Dressed beef steady at 6½c to 7½c per lb. for poorest to best native sides. Latest private cable advices from London and Liverpool quote American steers firm at 11c to 12½c per lb., dressed weight, sinking the offal, and American refrigerated beef steady at scant 8½c per lb.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—Receipts, including 7 carloads direct to slaughterers, were 14 carloads, or 21,938 head. Both sheep and lambs ruled firm at an advance of ⅛c per lb. Poor to fair sheep sold at $3 to $4.75 per 100 lbs., common to fair prime lambs at $5.75 to $6.40. Dressed mutton firm at 7c to 9c per lb.; dressed lambs steady at 8½c to 10c.

CHICAGO, Dec. 12.—Cattle—Receipts, 9,000 head; shipments, 3,000; markets showed no change for improvement; prime and Christmas steers, $5 to $5.50; common to choice, $3 to $4.90; Texans, $2.40 to $3.20; native butchers, $1.50 to $3; stockers, $2 to $3.25. Hogs—Receipts, 37,000 head; shipments, 11,000; market closed about same as yesterday; light mixed and packers, $3.40 to $3.70; prime heavy and butchers' weights, $3.75 to $3.85; light, $3.50 to $3.65.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 15, 1.15 p.m.—Closing—Wheat, 86½c cash; 87½c Jan.; 93½c May.

DULUTH, Dec. 15, 1.15 p.m.—Closing—Wheat, No. 1 hard, 92c cash; 92½c Dec.; $1.02 May.

TOLEDO, Dec. 15, 1.15 p.m.—Closing—Wheat, 97½c cash; $1.02 May.

LONDON, Dec. 15, 4.00 p.m.—Consols, 96 13-16 for money; 96 15-16 for account.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 15, 11.30 a.m.—Spring wheat, 7s 7d; red winter, 7s 4½d; No. 1 Cal., 7s 6½d. Corn, 5s 5½d. Peas, 5s 6d. Pork, 53s 9d. Lard, 31s. Bacon, 30s 6d. Tallow, 25s 6d. Cheese, 50s.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 15, 1.20 p.m.—Closing—Wheat, 91½c cash; 95c Dec.; 97c Jan.; 99½c May; 89½c July; 88½c Aug. Corn, 47½c to 49½c cash; 49½c Jan.; 50c May; 51c July.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15, 2.15 p.m.—Closing—Wheat, $1.03½ Dec.; $1.04½ January; $1.06½ February; $1.07 March; $1.06½ May; $1.00 July; 98½ Aug. $1.06½ for Dec. of 1891. Corn, 61c Dec.; 60c Jan.; 59½c Feb.; 59½c March; 59½c May. Oats, 48½c Dec.; 49½c Jan.; 49½c May.

OTTAWA MARKETS.

OTTAWA, Dec. 13.—The markets were not very largely attended by farmers this morning when the improved sleighing is taken into consideration. The cheapest article to be seen to-day was poultry and very large quantities of it were bought. The average twelve pound turkey could be had for $1 and several which weighed fifteen pounds each sold for $1.25. Geese, each, 50c to 56c; ducks per pair, 60c; fowl per pair, 45c chickens per pair, 35c. Beef, per cwt., $3.75 to $4.50 pork, per cwt., $5 to $6.25; mutton, per lb., 7c; veal, per lb., 8c; butter in pails was worth 17c; fresh prints went at 12c. Positively no eggs could be had except in some adjacent shops where 25c a dozen was asked for a risky article. Potatoes sold at 60c per bag, and carrots 40c. Turnips at 30c. Cabbage, 40c a dozen. Oats, 43c a bushel. The hay market was good and the regular price was $8.50 a ton. Straw sold at $6. Average double loads of mixed firewood brought $3 each.

TORONTO MARKET.

TORONTO, Ont., Dec. 15.—Wheat, fall No. 2, 93c; No. 2 Manitoba hard, $1; No. 2 red winter, 95c; spring, No. 2, 93c to 95c; barley, No. 1, 60c; No. 2, 55c; No. 3 extra, [illegible]; No. 3, 46c to 48c. Flour, extra, $4.05 to 65c; oats, 43c to 45c; Patent, $4.10; straight roller, $4.[illegible]; [illegible] $3.10 to $3.60. Sales: No. 3 hard Manitoba wheat, at equal to 90c here. Oats sold at 43½c, and outside, 41c. Peas, outside, 61c.

HAMILTON MARKETS.

HAMILTON, Ont., Dec. 15.—White wheat, per bushel, 90c to 92c; red, 90c to 92c; spring 90c to 95c; peas, 58c to 60c; barley, 50c to 55c; oats, 40c to 42c; corn, 65c to 70c; clover seed, $5.00 to $5.25; timothy seed, $1.50 to $2; milch cows, $30 to $45; strong bakers flour, $5.00 to $5.50; potatoes, $5.00 to $5.50 per barrel; apples, $1.00 to $1.50; dried apples, 6c; dressed hogs, $5.25 to $5.75; fowls, per pair, 45c; beef, per lb., 60c to 65c; butter, in rolls, 18c to 20c; do., 24c to 25c.

GUELPH MARKETS.

GUELPH, Ont., Dec. 15.—Flour, roller, $2.90 to $3.00; fall wheat, 90c to 92c; spring, 90c to 93c; barley, 45c to 50c; oats, 40c to 41c; peas, 56c to 60c; hay, $6.00 to $7.00; eggs, 20c to 22c; butter, 16c to 18c; potatoes, per bush., 70c to 80c; dressed hogs, $5.00 to $5.40; beef, per cwt., $3.50 to $5.00; turnips, per bush., 25c.

INGERSOLL MARKETS.

INGERSOLL, Ont., Dec. 15.—White wheat, 92c to 96c per bush.; spring wheat, 93c to 95c per bush.; spring wheat, 93c to 95c; barley, 40c to 50c per bush.; peas, 57c to 60c per bush.; oats, 37c to 40c per bush.; beans, $1.25 per bush.; bran, $12 to $14 per ton; shorts, $16 to $18; potatoes, 60c to 75c per bag; onions, $1 to $1.25 per bag. Beeves, live weight, $3.50 to $4.50; cows, $3 to $3.25 per cwt.; dressed hogs, $5 to $5.50; hay, $7 to $8 per ton; hides, 3c to 4c; sheepskins, 60c to $1.00; cwt.; oatmeal, $2.75 to $3 per cwt.; cornmeal, $2 per cwt.; cheese, 12c to 13c per lb.; butter, rolls, 18c to 20c per lb.; eggs, 20c to 22c; lard, 10c to 12c; pork, 5c to 7c per lb.; lard, 10c to 12c per lb.; cheese market closed for season.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

LORD CHIEF-JUSTICE COLERIDGE.—*The Youth's Companion* announces as an important accession to its list of contributors, the Lord Chief-Justice of England, Lord Coleridge, who will write on "Success at the Bar." Sir Morell Mackenzie, physician to the late Emperor of Germany, contributes a similar paper on "Success in the Medical Profession."

Notices of births, marriages and deaths invariably must be endorsed with the name and address of the sender or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Verses and extended obituary notices are charged for at regular rates.

BIRTHS

BLAIKLOCK.—On Sunday, 7th December, at 183 Mance street, the wife of G. N. E. Blaiklock, of a son.

BRIENS.—In this city, on the 5th inst., at 83 Conway street, Point St. Charles, the wife of Alex. Briens, of a son.

CLARKE.—At 745 Sherbrooke street, on the 7th inst. Mrs. Esmonde Clarke, of a daughter.

CORNELL.—At Hickory Grove farm, Pointe aux Tremble, on Tuesday, the 25th Nov., the wife of W. A. Cornell, of a daughter.

DUCLOS.—On the 8th inst., at 31 Prince Arthur street Montreal, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Duclos.

McGREGOR.—In this city on the 4th inst., the wife of D. T. McGregor, of a son.

PENNINGTON.—At 223A Montcalm street, Nov. 29th, 1890, the wife of Virgil Pennington, jr., of a son.

POTTER.—At 311 St. Antoine street on the 29th of November, 1890, the wife of T. J. Potter, of a son.

LLOYD.—At 33 St. Etienne street, Dec. 9th., the wife of John Lloyd of a daughter.

TUCKER.—At 31½ Balmoral street, December 7, the wife of John W. Tucker, B.A., of a daughter.

WORKMAN.—At 170 St. Hubert street, December 4th, 1890, the wife of Charles A. Workman, of a son.

MARRIED.

ARDLEY—PHILLIPS.—On December 10th, at the Church of St. James the Apostle, by the Rev. Canon Ellegood, Walter H. Ardley, of London, Eng., to Tamar J. Phillips, eldest daughter of Hy. Phillips, Esq., of Dorchester, Eng. No cards.

CROSS—BAGG.—On the 25th Nov., at Point St. Charles, by the Rev. J. Kerr, John Cross, to Ellen Hounslow, widow of the late Thos. Bagg. All of this city.

KING—GALT.—In this city, on Dec. 4th inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. James Henderson, Mr. Charles Wesley King, to Harriet Baby, third daughter of Mr. William Galt.

LAWSON—MOORE.—On Dec. 4th, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. R. P. Bowles, M.A., B.D., Charles Albert Lawson to Margaret Cowie, widow of the late Robt. Moore.

MOSELEY—HERIBEL.—In St. Hyacinthe, on Monday, December 8th, by the Rev. E. Seylaz, Harry O. Moseley, of Montreal, to Ida Pauline, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Isidore Heribel, of St. Hyacinthe.

DIED.

ABBOTT.—At Montreal, on the 12th instant, Mrs. Frances Mary Smyth, widow of the late Reverend William Abbott, in his lifetime incumbent of St. Andrews, P.Q., aged 83 years.

BATES.—At Hawkesbury, Ont., Nov. 7th, 1890, James Bates, aged 90 years, a native of County Tyrone, Ireland.

BIRSE.—Drowned at Lachine, on the 4th inst., Joseph Birse, locomotive engineer, aged 51 years and 6 months.

BRUNINI.—In this city, on December 8th, 1890, Ernest Richard, beloved son of E. Brunini, aged 7 years, 10 months and 8 days.

CAMPBELL.—Drowned, in Mexican Bay, Aransas City, Texas, Nov. 19, Robert Campbell, aged 54 years, son of the late Hill Campbell, of Roxborough County, Stormont, Ont.

CARTER.—On the 11th inst., at Kingstown, Ireland, in the 100th year of his age, the Rev. Dr. Carter, father of Mrs. Edward Rawlings.

CROSSEN.—On the 9th inst., at the residence of Robert Cowans, 1025 Dorchester street, James Crossen, of Cobourg.

DARCY.—On the 12th inst., at the City Hall, James Darcy, for 45 years messenger to the Corporation, aged 84 years.

DELF.—In this city, on the 11th inst., Sarah Anna Delf, aged 67 years.

DONOHUE.—Died this morning, 10th December, James Donohue, of the County Tipperary, Ireland, aged 66 years.

FINLAYSON.—Suddenly, at Crookston, Minnesota, Alexander, eldest son of the late Alexander Finlayson, formerly of South Georgetown, Chateauguay.

GILMAN.—Suddenly, at Boston Highlands, Mass., on Thursday evening, Dec. 4, Sarah Ray Gilman, of Melbourne, P.Q., aged 53 years.

HINCHLEY.—On the 7th inst., at 124 St. Antoine street, rear, Joseph Hinchley, aged 40 years, late of Birmingham, Eng.

JAMES.—At 121 South Park street, Halifax, N.S., on Wednesday, the 19th Nov., 1890, Margaret, wife of N. C. James and daughter of the Rev. K. McKenzie, of Baddeck, in the 31st year of her age.

LAURIE.—At Quebec, on Dec 7, 1890, at the age of ten months and ten days, John Pitt, youngest son of Chas. A. Laurie.

MACKENZIE.—At Baddeck, C.B., on Dec. 1st, 1890, John McNab MacKenzie, second son of Rev. K. MacKenzie, and brother of Mrs. G. Whillans, N. Georgetown, Que.

MACDONALD.—At Gananoque, on the 5th Dec., 1890, Isabella Hall, wife of W. S. Macdonald, in the 75th year of her age.

MACDONALD.—Isabella Hall, wife of W. S. Macdonald, at Gananoque, on the 5th December, 1890, in the 75th year of her age.

MARTIN.—At 213 Canning street, on the 9th instant, Priscilla Ruth (Percy), aged 4 years, 11 months and 7 days, eldest daughter of Geo. H. Martin.

McFARLANE.—At St. Johns, P.Q., Dec. 5th, Frances Sims Knight, widow of the late J. S. McFarlane, in the 90th year of her age.

METCALFE.—At Vankleek Hill, on Dec. 6th, 1890, of tuberculous meningitis, Hazel, aged 5 years, second daughter of A. R. Metcalfe.

METCALFE.—At Vankleek Hill, on Dec. 11th, 1890, Mary McCoil, aged 32 years, wife of A. R. Metcalfe.

MURNEY.—In this city, on the 8th inst., William Henry, aged 2 years, 4 months and 25 days, only son of H. J. Murney.

Goderich, Ont., papers, please copy.

NICHOLSON.—In this city on the 6th inst., Mary Watson, aged 80 years and 9 months, wife of William Nicholson, sr., a native of Penrith, Cumberland, England, late of Cote St. Paul.

Penrith, England, papers please copy

OWLER.—At Cambridge Port, Mass., on Dec. 3rd, William Owler, aged 69 years, formerly of the firm of Owler & Stevenson, printers, or this city.

PYKE.—At St. Margaret's Home, Sherbrooke street, on 10th inst., Martha Eagle, aged 78 years, widow of the late John Pyke, M.D.

STEWART.—In this city, on the 11th inst., Andrew B. Stewart, aged 74 years and three months.

SLADE.—In Halifax, at the residence of Mrs. Thos. Smith, No. 8 Park street, Truro, N.S., on Nov. 6th, 1890, Richard Slade, who many years ago was organist of Brunswick Street Methodist Church, Halifax, aged 83 years.

SHILLINGTON.—At Munster, Ont., John Benjamin (Bennie) Shillington, son of Thos. Shillington, Esq., aged 19 years.

He fell asleep in Jesus, after a short but painful illness, borne with great patience and Christian fortitude

VIVIAN.—Of pneumonia, in this city, on the morning of Dec. 9th, 1890, Louisa Hicks, beloved wife of Samuel Vivian, aged 65 years.

WISHART.—At the Manse, Madoc, on Saturday, Dec. 6th, after four days' illness, Maria Torrance, wife of the Rev. D. Wishart, and daughter of the late Thomas Torrance, Esq., of Cote de Baron, Montreal.

WOLFENDEN.—Suddenly on the 6th inst., William Wolfenden, engine driver, aged 57 years.

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.

A BAD FACE HUMOR

Covering the Face with Disfiguring, Painful Blotches, Cured by Cuticura Remedies.

About seven years ago I had a humor break out upon my face; it started in a small blotch and looked like the sting of a bee, then it spread and looked like a ringworm, and became very painful. I at once went to one of the best doctors in the city and he could do me no good. No less than twelve of the best doctors have had a trial at my face, and all of them failed. I will not give you a list of their names, but will say they were from Boston, New York, and Maine, also from England, France and Canada. I have been a hotel cook and steward for years. In the summer I cook at watering places; that is why I have had an opportunity of being among good doctors. They could not give me any relief, and I had given up all hopes of ever being any better. Last June, I went to Moosehead Lake, Maine, to cook for the season. My face was so bad I did not like to be seen. At the lake I met a gentleman from England. He told me to use your CUTICURA REMEDIES, and they would cure me at once. I did so. The result was, in three weeks the sores on my face were healed up. I still it all the season. My face is all well, and no scars to be seen. I have recommended it to a number, and in every case it has cured them. It would take a great deal of money to put me back where I was one year ago, providing I did not know what your CUTICURA would do. I shall recommend it as long as I live, and shall ever remain,

H. STEVENS, East Jackson, Me.

Cuticura Remedies

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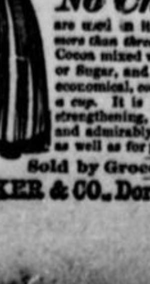

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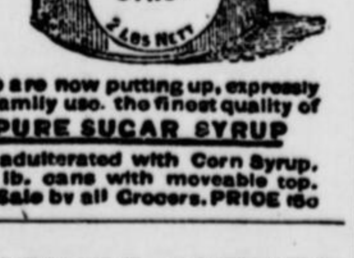

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