

MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS

COMMERCIAL REVIEW AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

FORTY-EIGHTH YEAR.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1893.

{ MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS.
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SUMMARY.

Gen. Moore, the new commander of the British regular forces in Canada, and his A.D.C., Capt. Colborne, have arrived.

Three Italian warships will sail for New York on June 22 to make a friendly demonstration. The new battle ship 'Re Umberto' will sail for New York in July.

Nine deaths from a choleraic disease occurred at Calais, department of Gard, Southern France, on June 11, and there are also traces of cholera appearing elsewhere in Europe.

Ferdinand DeLesseppe, his son Charles, Marius Fontaine, Henri Cottu and Gustave Eiffel have been released on the ground that there were irregularities in the procedure of the prosecution.

A large petard was exploded last week on the Plaza Oriental, Madrid, which is directly in front of the left wing of the palace. All the buildings in the neighborhood were shaken by the shock.

The Australian steamer 'Mlowera,' the pioneer of the Canadian-Australian line, arrived in Vancouver harbor on June 9, and left on June 14, thus commencing the trade between Canada and the Antipodean colonies.

In London, Eng., an earthen jug, ornamented with mythological relief figures and malacca, formerly the property of Shakespeare and by him bequeathed to his sister Joan, was sold at auction recently for \$182.

A despatch from Rome to the London 'Chronicle' says that the Pope, in his allocution to the Consistory, has referred to the American school question in a manner that shows that he is not in sympathy with Archbishop Ireland's views.

The Norwegian Government has yielded to the demand made upon it by the Storting, and has agreed to transfer its money transactions from the Norwegian bank, and to stop the militia and the troops field drill.

The Chippewas at Leech lake, Minn., reservation, have become troublesome. Dr. James Walker, the resident physician at Leech lake, and a companion, went out hunting on Monday morning, and the former, by accident in shooting at a fawn, shot and so seriously wounded a popular young Indian that he died in a few hours. This so angered the Indians on the reserve, a little over 400 in number, that they gave the hunters chase and captured Dr. Walker. United States regulars have been despatched to the scene from St. Paul.

The trial of Lizzie Borden at New Bedford, Mass., for the murder of her father and stepmother causes much interest in that section. The evidence given is circumstantial, and the murder is a mysterious affair, if the law has not really brought the murder home to the prisoner.



THE 'NINA.'

VERDICT AT THE EDY INQUEST.

Clarenceville, Que., June 17.—At a late hour last evening the jury in the Edy case came to the conclusion that Mr. and Mrs. Edy and Miss Edy had met their deaths at the hand of some unknown person. The jury were out some time, and the verdict they returned was the one which it was confidently expected they would bring in. Unless some fresh and more reliable clue than any of the many so-called clues is discovered, the probabilities are that the tragedy will go down into history unsolved. The detectives are still at work on the case, but the threads which they take up are found broken after they have been traced a very short distance.

CANADA BEATS THE WORLD.

Chicago, June 17.—The cheese tests, which began several weeks ago in the dairy building, were completed to-day by John H. Hodgson, of New York, and A. F. McLaren, of Windsor, Ont. The awards will not be made for some time, but it is unofficially stated that Canada will be given about thirty first prizes, New York following. The famous eleven Canadian cheeses was tested to-day, and found to be very good.

THE CARAVELS.

SPANISH SHIPS IN CANADIAN WATERS.

A GLANCE BACK AT THE HISTORY OF COLUMBUS AND HIS MIGHTY DEEDS.

The long-looked-for caravels sailed into Montreal harbor this morning and were received by the Mayor and aldermen, who accorded the officers a very warm reception. They were driven over the city, and were entertained sumptuously at the city's expense, enjoying themselves very much. The caravels were visited by thousands.

These vessels come as a new edition of a venerable history, the original of which has long since become extinct. Every schoolboy knows of Columbus and his ships. His mind was brought to bear upon the 'Santa Maria,' the 'Nina' and the 'Pinta' at an early age, and the subject found root there. This subject was for many generations past part of the schoolboy's education, and the schoolboys of the future, until history ceases, will be taught to repeat the names of these famous vessels.

Up to the present time the schoolboy has had to take his knowledge from his master or book, but now he has also the objects themselves, or, at least, what are supposed to be perfect copies, by which to draw his attention to the events connected with the early history of this great continent. Millions of schoolboys will gaze upon the ships and read their names and examine the hulls, rigging and general equipment. These ships will, indeed, afford a great object lesson, and will accomplish a good deal of the value of which will a thousand times repay the cost of the enterprise.

The mind will dwell upon Columbus, the son of a wool-comber, who spent part of his early life in Pavia University, who at the age of fourteen became a sailor and coasted upon the unknown shores of Africa, wishing that he had a ship of his own that he might explore further. Columbus was only a subordinate, however, and had to be content under the commands of his master. Columbus seems to have had a yearning for exploration, for he was on more than one of these expeditions. When not at sea he employed himself in making charts and selling books. Genoa being his chief field of work. But little is known of the early life of the discoverer. His son, Ferdinand, says in an Italian publication of 1571 that the fatiguing career of his father and his infirmities prevented the admiral from writing his own life. For the first few years after his death there were various references to the new discoveries, but not a single attempt to commemorate, by even a brief sketch, the life of the discoverer.

Columbus, it is supposed, was some years in Portugal at a time when the air was filled with tales of discovery and he himself was full of schemes. He read the ancient and questioned mariners returned from voyages on the great ocean, and even made a voyage to the Faroe Islands. His theory of 'land to the west' he nursed for years and finally he presented his schemes in Genoa and Venice, and tried also to interest the King of Portugal, all with no success. Columbus's wife died, and with his little boy, Diego, he tramped from city to city of Western Europe, presenting his scheme everywhere, until he became weary and heartbroken. One day he presented himself at the Franciscan convent of Santa Maria de la Rabida and asked for bread for himself and boy, so the story goes, and there after being refreshed he unfolded his scheme to the prior. The prior took kindly to it and put Columbus on the path which finally led to his securing the patronage of Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain.

A GREAT DAY FOR COLUMBUS. It was a glorious day for Columbus, when after years of reverses and disappointment he was summoned to the court of the conquerors of the Moors. They listened to his scheme and favored it, but when it came to matters of detail, and Columbus demanded that his reward be one-tenth of all income from the territories to be discovered, they and his friends became frightened and even disgusted, and for the moment negotiations were stopped. Columbus mounted his mule and started for France, but he had not gone far on his journey when he was called back, for Isabella had become sufficiently impressed by the new theory to accede to his demands. An agreement embodying the terms set out by Columbus was signed by Ferdinand and Isabella. On April 17, 1492, Palos was ordered to furnish two armed caravels, and Columbus was empowered to fit out a third. On May 12, Columbus left the court and hastened towards Palos. The town, however, rebelled against fitting out the ships, for the people felt that those of their number that sailed through the Sea of Darkness would never return. What might have been the result it is hard to say had not two men, brothers of the name of Pinzon, come to the relief of Columbus and offered their vessels. The 'Pinto' was impressed and her owners and crew were very much terrified.

On Friday, August 3, 1492, Columbus sailed to the westward with his three vessels. Of the fleet the 'Santa Maria' was the only one which had a deck, while the other two were open caravels. The latter were commanded by the two Pinzons. Columbus sailed in the 'Santa Maria.' On October 12, at two o'clock in the morning, after an uneventful voyage, a mariner on the 'Pinto' discovered land, and a new world was disclosed to the people of the East. All this will be brought to the mind of the student and he will gaze upon the 'Santa Maria,' 'Nina' and 'Pinto' of to-day with mingled wonder and admiration.

JUST LIKE THE OLD ONES. These vessels are supposed to be exact copies of the originals, but that

they are so there is no proof. They may be similar, and like the vessels of the times of Columbus. The ferry-boats which run from Montreal to the Island and Longueuil are in general appearance alike, but they differ in dimensions and detail, and so it may be that the new 'Santa Maria' is like the old one just as the 'Longueuil' is like the 'Hochelaga' or the 'Cultivateur.' All that is known of the ships of Columbus is taken from old prints. There was no description made of the ships at the time beyond the mere mention that they were caravels and their tonnage.

Columbus's time.' In face of all this it would be presumption to say that these vessels are true copies of the vessels of Columbus. They are, no doubt, good representations of the vessels of his time, and at least will give the on-looker a good idea of the character of the times and a just appreciation of the courage of the great discoverer, who would sail in his day of superstition, through unknown waters in such frail craft.

THE 'SANTA MARIA.'

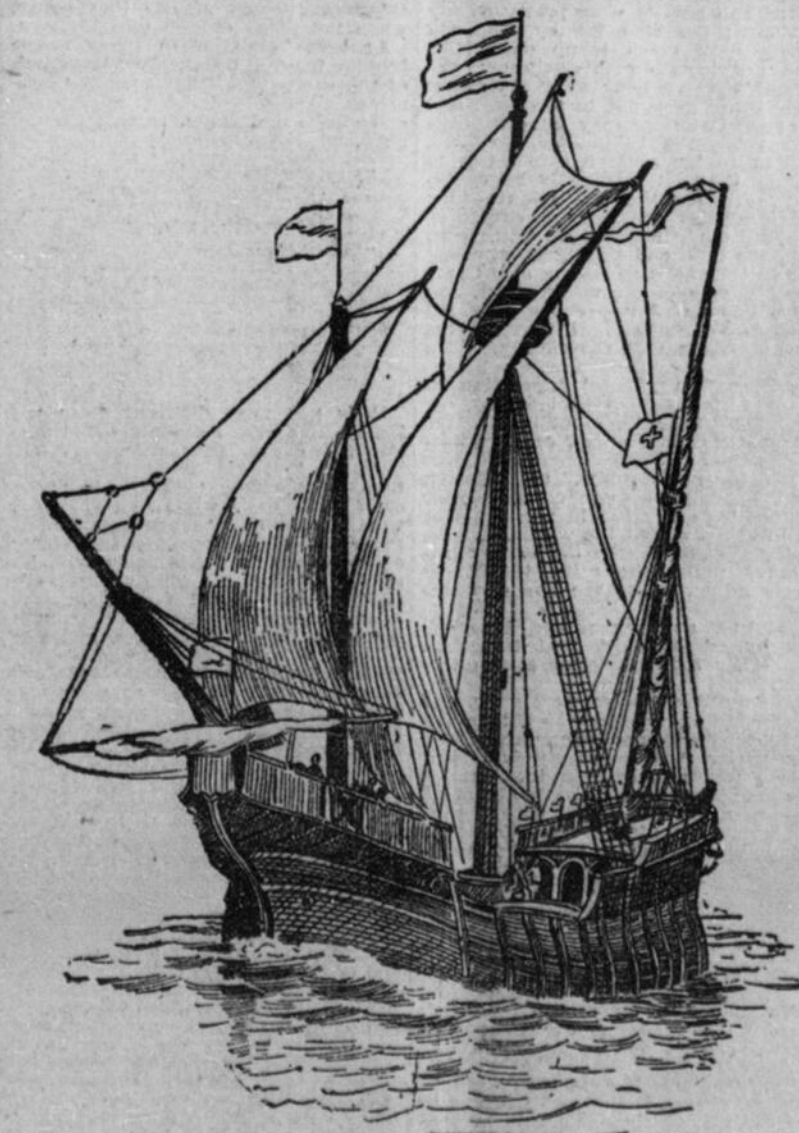
The present 'Santa Maria' was built



CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS.

three feet over all, fifty-one feet keel, twenty feet beam, and ten and a half feet draught of water. She carried the 'The ships constituting the fleet of Columbus,' says one authority, 'seem to have been light and swift vessels of the class called caravels. One had a deck amidships, with high fore-castle and poop, and two were without this deck, though high and covered at the ends.' Capt. G. V. Fox has given what he supposes were the dimensions of the

at Cadiz, Spain, and launched July 20, 1492. Her length is a few inches over 75 feet and her beam 25 feet. The hull is short, narrow and very high as compared with modern vessels. The extremities bulge considerably in order to support the enormous weight of the upper works, which at the bow project considerably over the body of the ship. The stern is flat. The poop covers nearly all the after part of the ship and comes nearly as far forward as the



THE 'SANTA MARIA.'

larger one, a heavier craft and duller sailer than the others. He calculates for a hundred tons—makes her sixty-kind of gun termed lombards, and a crew of fifty men. This description differs considerably from the 'Santa Maria' now in the St. Lawrence as regards dimensions. A prominent authority says, 'In the variety of changes in methods of measurement it is not easy to find the equivalent in tonnage of the present day for the ships of

mainmast; under it are placed the tiller and relieving tackles. On her poop and extending across her deck is a cabin which is supposed to be like that occupied by Columbus; the door is placed on the starboard side. In this room are many curiosities. There is an old bedstead, four hundred years old, and all around the compartment are weapons of the middle ages. Columbus's candlestick and inkstand stand upon the table, a fac-simile of a chart

drawn by Columbus, and marine instruments. Hanging on the wall of the cabin is the banner carried ashore by Columbus at San Salvador.

The caravel is armed with four small cannonades on the upper deck, and four breech-loading guns on the gunwale. The 'Santa Maria' has a bowsprit and three masts, and is rigged with square and triangular sails. Elevated at the stern of the vessel is the large iron lantern, the ancient insignia of an admiral, and a custom handed down to us, as in the mizenmast, or on the after-mast of the flagship, there is always a light beaming from sunset to daylight.

THE VOYAGE.

On August 2 the caravel made sail and passed down the river on her way to Palos; but the wind failing, she had to be taken in tow by a steamer. At 6 a.m. on the 3rd, the caravel weighed, and was towed down the river, accompanied by the ships which had come with her from Cadiz; on the previous evening the larger foreign vessels from Cadiz had accompanied the Spanish squadron of heavy ships, and had anchored off the bar at Huelva. The countries represented were Great Britain, United States, France, Italy, Argentine Republic, Portugal and Mexico. As the caravel approached all ships dressed with flags; the Spanish vessels were stationed on the left and the foreign vessels on the right as the caravel came out over the bar. She was towed between the lines of ships, every ship firing a salute of twenty-one guns and cheering as she passed. All the ships followed the 'Santa Maria' round for about two miles, when she again headed in for the bar, and another royal salute was fired by every vessel present. On the evening of August 4 a state banquet was given at Huelva by order of the Queen Regent; the Minister of Marine presided, and covers were laid for 350. Officers from all the foreign ships were present. A large monument has been erected at Palos, a garden and a promenade have been laid out at the Convent of La Rabida, near the town, and at Cadiz a promenade garden has also been opened in commemoration of the event. These were inaugurated in October last by the Queen Regent.

Soon after the queen's visit the 'Santa Maria' started for Havana and thence

THE GERMAN ELECTIONS

RETURNS FROM THE CITIES INDICATE BIG GAINS FOR THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATS.

Berlin, June 15.—Election day brought tropical heat to all parts of the Empire. Apparently the election has been a notably quiet one. In Berlin there has been complete absence of all excitement. The wealthier classes seem to be apathetic as to the outcome of the election. The authorities, fearing disorder among the voters of lower classes, had troops, and the reserve police kept in their barracks, so as to



THE 'PINTA.'

be ready to suppress any outbreak. At two o'clock this morning returns from seventy districts indicate that thirty-six have been carried by opponents of the Army Bill, fifteen have been carried for parties favoring the bill, and nineteen are in doubt, with the chances in many of them in favor of the Government. Although the Social Democrat gains are undoubtedly enormous, they will not prove so large probably as the reports so far have indicated. The



MEETING THE CARAVELS NEAR THE CITY.

for New York, where she had the place of honor at the great naval review during the month of May last. The trip across the ocean made by the 'Santa Maria' was a very fast one, and averaged about 100 miles a day. Sometimes she went as fast as 5 1-2 knots per hour, but this was with a fair, fresh breeze. When the wind came out ahead she could not be depended upon to do much; when she had to go from one tack to another to work up to windward she could do it in ten points, five on one side of the wind and five on the other, which is certainly very good, although being so over-light, she could not hold up against very much of a sea. Besides the following officers the 'Santa Maria' has a crew of sixty men: Commander Victor Concas, Executive Officer Gutierrez, and Lieuts. Magas and Verdejo.

THE 'PINTA.'

The 'Pinta' is much smaller but similar to the 'Santa Maria.' The deck slopes quickly forward and aft from the mainmast. From the foremast forward there is an extra deck to the bow, with a cabin beneath. The double deck aft, providing a cabin for the captain, is longer than that forward, and it runs up high, narrowing until at the top it is scarce a yard wide where it is topped by the lantern. The cabins are plain and not specially interesting except for their low ceilings. The yard hanging near to the mainmast is stout and serviceable. All the masts are bound about with tarred ropes. The top itself is a crown, but there is room in it for the watch, who reach it by ratlines as abundant as are found on the largest merchant ships of to-day. The officers of the 'Pinta' are: Commander Rodrigo Garcia de Quesada and Lieut. Emiliano Enriquez Lano.

THE 'NINA.'

The 'Nina' is the smallest of the fleet and is different from the others in many respects. The foremast slopes forward and the mizenmast rakes slightly aft, but instead of the square and triangular sail carried by her companions, the 'Nina' is propelled by three lateen sails roped on prodigiously long yards, that are now hauled close, reaching above the tops of the masts above and far over the rail of the vessel below. The 'Nina's' officers are Commander Juan Viazuan y Veguan and Lieut. Pedro Vazquez.



ANSWERING THE SALUTES FROM THE 'SANTA MARIA.'

overcrowding. The crowds poured cheering into the streets, where they were quickly dispersed by mounted police. Roughly speaking, the Socialists' vote shows a great increase everywhere. The Radical vote has diminished heavily, chiefly, it would seem, because the better class of the Radical party voted for the anti-Semitic candidates. Not ten percent of the votes cast in Berlin were in favor of the Army Bill. Seldom has the city spoken in such emphatic tones. The provincial returns appear to be equally emphatic in the same direction. The great success of the Social Democrats has caused a profound sensation.

London, June 13.—The Berlin correspondent of the 'Daily News' says: 'There cannot be the slightest doubt that the Army Bill will be passed with a good majority.' The 'Standard's' Berlin correspondent expresses the same opinion somewhat less emphatically.

THE CIRCUIT RIDER.

A TALE OF THE HEROIC AGE.

BY EDWARD EGLESTON,

Author of 'The Hoosier School-Master,' 'Rocky,' etc.

CHAPTER I.—THE CORN-SHUCKING.

Subtraction is the hardest "ciphering" in the book. Fifty or sixty years off the date at the head of your letter is easy enough to the "organ of number," but a severe strain on the imagination. It is hard to go back to the good old days your grandmother talks about—that golden age when people were not roasted alive in a sleeping coach, but gently tipped over a toppling cliff by a drunken stage driver.

Grand old times were those in which boys politely took off their hats to preacher or schoolmaster, soiling their fresh young hearts afterwards by making mouths at the back of his great coat. Blessed days, in which parsons were stiff, white stocks, and walked with starched dignity, and yet were not too good to drink peach-brandy and cherry-bounce with folks; when Congressmen were so honorable that they scorned bribes, and were only kept from killing one another by the exertions of the sergeant-at-arms. It was in those old times of the beginning of the reign of Madison that the people of the Hissawatchee settlement in Southern Ohio, prepared to attend "the corn-shuckin'" down at Cap'n Lumsden's.

There is a peculiar freshness about



CAPTAIN LUMSDEN.

the entertainment that opens the gayeties of the season. The shucking at Lumsden's had the advantage of being set off by a dim background of other shuckings, and quiltings, and wood-choppings, and apple-peelings that were to follow, to say nothing of the frolics pure and simple—parties alloyed with no utilitarian purposes.

Lumsden's corn lay ready for husking, in a whitey-brown ridge five or six feet high. The Captain was not insensible to considerations of economy. He knew quite well that it would be cheaper in the long run to have it husked by his own farm hands; the expense of an entertainment in whiskey and other needful provisions, and the wasteful handling of the corn, not to mention the obligation to send a hand to other huskings, more than counterbalanced the gratuitous labor. But who can resist the public sentiment that requires a man to be a gentleman according to the standard of his neighbors? Captain Lumsden had the reputation of doing many things which were oppressive and unjust, but to have "shucked" his own corn would have been to forfeit his respectability entirely. It would have placed him on the Pariah level of the contemptible Connecticut Yankee who had bought a place further up the creek, and who dared to husk his own corn, practise certain forbidden economies, and even take pay for such trifles as butter and eggs and the surplus veal of a calf which he had killed. The propriety of "ducking" this Yankee had been a matter of serious debate. A man "as tight as the bark on a beech tree," and a Yankee besides, was next door to a horse-thief.

So there was a corn-shucking at Cap'n Lumsden's. The women folks "turned" the festive occasion into further use by stretching a quilt on the frames, and having the ladies of the party spend the afternoon in quilting and gossiping—the younger women blushing inwardly, and sometimes outwardly, with hope and fear, as the names of certain young men were mentioned. Who could tell what disclosures the evening frolic might produce? For though "circumstances alter cases," they have no power to change human nature; and the natural history of the delightful creature we call a young woman was essentially the same in the Hissawatchee Bottom sixty odd years ago that it is on Murray or Beacon Street Hill in these modern times. Difference enough of manner and costume—linsey-woolsey, with a rare calico now and then for Sundays; the dropping of "kerchiefs" by polite young girls—but these things are only outward. The dainty girl that turns away from my story with disgust, because "the people are so rough," little suspects how entirely of the cuticle is her refinement—how, after all, there is a touch of nature that makes Polly Ann and Sary Jane cousins-german to Jennie, and Hattie, and Blanche, and Mabel.

It was just dark—the rising full moon was blazing like a bon-fire among the trees on Campbell's Hill, across the creek—when the shucking party gathered rapidly around the Captain's ridge of corn. The first comers waited for the others, and spent the time looking at the heap, and speculating as to how many bushels it would "shuck out." Captain Lumsden, an active, eager man, under the medium size, welcomed his neighbors cordially, but with certain reserves. That is to say, he spoke

with hospitable warmth to each new comer, but brought his voice up at the last like a whip-cracker; there was a something in what Dr. Rush would call the "vanish" of his enunciation, which reminded the person addressed that Captain Lumsden though he knew how to treat a man with politeness, as became an old Virginia gentleman, was not a man whose supremacy was to be questioned for a moment. He reached out his hand, with a "Howdy, Bill?" "Howdy, Jemsa? how's your mother gittin', eh?" and "Hello, Bob, I thought you had the shakes—got out at last, did you?" Under this superficial familiarity a certain reserve of conscious superiority and flinty self-will never failed to make itself appreciated.

Let us understand ourselves. When we speak of Captain Lumsden as an old Virginia gentleman, we speak from his own standpoint. In his native state his hereditary rank was low—his father was an "upstart," who, besides lacking any claims to "good blood," had made money by doubtful means. But such is the advantage of emigration, that among outlandish barbarians the fact of having been born in "Ole Virginia" was credential enough. Was not the Old Dominion the mother of presidents, and of gentlemen? And so Captain Lumsden was accustomed to tap his pantaloons with his raw-hide riding-whip, while he alluded to his relationships to "the old families," the Carys, the Archers, the Lees, the Peytons, and the far-famed William and Evelyn Bird; and he was especially fond of mentioning his relationship to that family whose aristocratic surname is spelled "Enticraft roughly," while it is mysteriously and inexplicably pronounced "Darby" and to the "Tollivars," whose name is spelt "Tallifers." Nothing smacks more of hereditary nobility than a divorce betwixt spelling and pronouncing. In all the Captain's strutting talk there was this shade of truth, that he was related to the old families through his wife. For Captain Lumsden would have scorned a prima facie lie. But, in his fertile mind, the truth was ever germinal—little acorns of fact grew to great oaks of fable.

How quickly a crowd gathers! While I have been introducing you to Lumsden, the Captain has been shaking hands in his way, giving a cordial grip, and then suddenly relaxing, and withdrawing his hand as if afraid of compromising dignity, and all the while calling out, "Ho, Tom! Howdy, Stevens? Hello, Johnson! is that you? Did you come after all, eh?"

When once the company was about complete the next step was to divide the heap. To do this judges were selected, to wit: Mr. Butterfield, a slow-speaking man who was believed to know a great deal because he said little and looked at things carefully; and Jake Sniger, who also had a reputation of knowing a great deal, because he talked glibly and was good at off-hand guessing. Butterfield looked at the corn, first on one side, and then on the other, and then he shook his head in uncertainty, and walked around to the other end of the pile, squinted one eye, took sight along the top of the ridge, measured its base, walked from one end to the other with long strides as if pacing the distance, and again took bearings with one eye shut, while the young lads stared at him with awe. Jake Sniger strode away from the corn and took a panoramic view of it, as one who scorned to examine anything minutely. He pointed to the left and remarked to his admirers that he "low'd they was a heap sight more corn in the left hand end of the pile, but it was the long, yaller gourd-seed, and powerful easy to shuck, while t'other end wuz the leetle flint, hominy corn, and had a right smart sprinklin' of nubbins." He "low'd whoever got ahold of them air nubbins would get sucked in. It was neck-and-neck twixt this ere and that air, and fer his own part, he thought the thing mout be nigh about even, and had orter be divided in the middle of the pile." Strange to say, Butterfield, after all his sighting, and pacing and measuring, arrived at the same difficult and complex conclusion, which remarkable coincidence served to confirm the popular confidence in the infallibility of the two judges.

So the ridge of corn was measured and divided exactly in the middle. A fence rail, leaning against either side, marked the boundary between the territories of the two parties. The next thing to be done was to select the captains. Lumsden, as a prudent man, desiring an election to the legislature, declined to appoint them, laughing his chuckling kind of a laugh, and saying, "Choose for yourselves, boys; choose for yourselves."

Bill McConkey was on the ground, and there was no better husker. He wanted to be captain on one side, but somebody in the crowd objected that there was no one present who could "hold a taller dip to Bill's shuckin'."

"What's Mort Goodwin?" demanded Bill; he's the one they say kin lick ine, I'd like to lay him out wunst."

"He ain't yer." "That air's him a comin' through the cornstalks, I low," said Jake Sniger, as a tall, well-built young man came hurriedly through the stripped cornstalks, put two hands on the eight-rail fence, and cleared it at a bound.

"That's him! that's his jump," said "Little Kike," a nephew of Captain Lumsden. "Couldn't many fellers do that eight-rail fence so clean?"

"Hello, Mort!" they all cried at once, as he came up taking off his wide-brimmed straw hat and wiping his forehead. "We thought you wuzn't comin'." Here, you and Conkey choose up."

"Let somebody else," said Morton, who was shy, and ready to give up such a distinction to others. "Backs out!" said Conkey, sneering.

"Not a bit of it," said Mort. "You don't appreciate kindness; where's your stick?"

By tossing a stick from one to the other, and then passing the hand of one above that of the other, it

was soon decided that Bill McConkey should have the first choice of men and Morton Goodwin the first choice of corn. The shuckers were thus all divided into two parts. Captain Lumsden, as host, declining to be upon either side. Goodwin choose the end of the corn which had, as the boys declared, "a desprate sight of nubbins." Then, at a signal, all hands went to work.

The corn had to be husked and thrown into a crib, a mere pen of fence rails.

"Now, boys, crib your corn," said Captain Lumsden, as he started the whiskey bottle on its encouraging travels along the line of shuckers. "Hurrah, boys," shouted McConkey. "Pull away, my sweats! work like dogs in a meat pot; beat 'em all to thunder, or bust a biler, by jimminy! Peel 'em off! Thunder and blazes! Hurrah!"

This loud hallooing may have cheered his own men, but it certainly stimulated those on the other side. Morton was more prudent; he husked with all his might, and called down the lines in an undertone, "Let them holler, boys, never mind Bill; all the breath he spends in noise, we'll spend in gittin' the corn peeled. Here, you, don't you shove that corn back in the shucks! No cheats allowed on this side!"

Goodwin had taken his place in the middle of his own men where he could overlook them and husk, without intermission, himself; knowing that his own dexterity was worth almost as much as the work of two men. When one or two of the boys on his side began to run over to see how the others were getting along he ordered them back with great firmness. "Let them alone," he said, "you are only losing time; work hard at first, everybody will work hard at the last."

For nearly an hour the huskers



MORT GOODWIN.

had been stripping husks with unremitting eagerness; the heap of unshucked corn had grown smaller, the crib was nearly full of the white and yellow ears, and a great billow of light husks had arisen behind the eager workers.

"Why don't you drink?" asked Jake Sniger, who sat next to Morton.

"Want's to keep his breath sweet for Patty Lumsden," said Ben North, with a chuckle.

Morton did not knock Ben over, and Ben never knew how near he came to getting a whipping.

It was now the last heavy pull of the shuckers. McConkey had drunk rather freely, and his "Pull away, sweats," became louder than ever. Morton found it necessary to run up and down his line once or twice, and hearten his men by telling them that they were "sure to beat if they only stuck to it well."

The two parties were pretty evenly matched; the side led by Goodwin would have given it up once if it had not been for his cheers; the others were so near to victory that they began to shout in advance, and that cheer, before they were through lost them the battle—for Goodwin, calling to his men, fell to work in a way that set them wild by contagion, and for the last minute they made almost superhuman exertions, sending a perfect hail of white corn into the crib, and licking up the last ear in time to rush with a shout into the territory of the other party, and seize on one or two dozen ears, all that was left, to show that Morton had clearly gained the victory. Then there was a general wiping of foreheads, and a general expression of good feeling. But Bill McConkey vowed that he "knewed what the other side did with their corn," pointing to the husk pile.

"I'll bet you six bits," said Morton "I can find more corn in your shucks than you kin in mine." But Bill did not accept the wager.

After husking the corn that remained under the rails, the whole party adjourned to the house, washing their hands and faces in the woodshed, as they passed into the old hybrid building, half log-cabin, the other half block-house fortification.

The quilting frames were gone, and a substantial supper was set in the apartment which was commonly used for parlor and sitting room, and which was now pressed into service for a dining room. The ladies stood around against the wall with a self-conscious air of modesty, debating, no doubt, the effect of their linsey-woolsey dresses. For what is the use of carding and spinning, winding and weaving, cutting and sewing to get a new linen dress, if you cannot have it admired.

CHAPTER II.—THE PROLOG.

The supper was soon dispatched; the huskers eating with awkward embarrassment, as frontiersmen always do in company—even in the company of each other. To eat with decency and composure is the final triumph of civilization, and the shuckers of Hissawatchee Bottom got through with the disagreeable performance as hurriedly as possible, the more so that their exciting strife had given them vigorous relish for Mrs. Lumsden's "chicken fixins," and batter cakes, and "punkin'-pies." The quilting had taken their supper an hour before, the table not affording room for both parties. When supper was over the "things" were quickly put away, the table folded up and removed to the kitchen—and the company were then ready to enjoy themselves. There was much gawky timidity on the part of the young men, and not a

little shy dropping of the eyes on the part of the young women; but the most courageous presently got some of the rude, country plays a-going. The pawns were sold over the head of the blindfold Mort Goodwin, who, as the wit of the company, devised all manner of penalties for the owners. Susan Tomkins had to stand up in the corner and say:

"Here I stand all ragged and dirty, Kiss me quick, or I'll run like a turkey."

These lines were supposed to rhyme. When Aleck Tilley essayed



ROMELY S'MANTHY.

to comply with her request, she tried to run like a turkey, but was stopped in time.

The good taste of people who enjoy society novels, will decide at once that these boisterous, unrefined sports are not a promising beginning. It is easy enough to imagine heroism, generosity and courage in people who dance on velvet carpets; but the great heroes, the world's demigods, grew in just such rough social states as that of Ohio in the early part of this century. There is nothing more important for an over-refined generation than to understand that it has not a monopoly of the great qualities of humanity, and that it must not only tolerate rude folk, but sometimes admire in them traits that have grown scarce as refinement has increased. So that I may not shrink from telling that one kissing-play took the place of another until the excitement and merriment reached a pitch which would be thought not consonant with propriety by the society that loves round dances with rouses, and "the German" untranslated—though, for that matter, there are people old-fashioned enough to think that refined devilry is not much better than rude freedom, after all.

Goodwin entered with the hearty animal spirits of his time of life into the boisterous sport; but there was one drawback to his pleasure—Patty Lumsden would not play. He was glad, indeed, that she did not; he could not bear to see her kissed by his companions. But then, did Patty like the part he was taking in the rustic revel? He only rejoiced that his position as the blindfold Justice, meting out punishment to the owner of each forfeit, saved him, to some extent, the necessity of going through the ordeal of kissing. True, it was quite possible that the severest prescription he should make, might fall on his own head, if the pawn happened to be his; but he was saved by his good luck and the penetration which enabled him to guess, from the suppressed chuckle of the seller, when the pawn offered was his own.

At last, "forfeits" in every shape became too dull for the growing mirth of the company. They ranged themselves around the room on benches and chairs and began to sing the old song:

"Oats, peas, beans and barley grow—
Oats, peas, beans and barley grow—
You nor I, but the farmers, know
Where oats, peas, beans and barley grow."

"Thus the farmer sows his seed,
Thus he stands and takes his ease,
Stamps his foot, and claps his hands,
And whirls around and views his lands."

"Sure as grass grows in the field,
Down on this carpet you must kneel,
Salute your true love, kiss her sweet,
And rise again upon your feet."

It is not very different from the little children's play—an old rustic sport, I doubt not, that has existed in England from immemorial time. McConkey took the handkerchief first, and, while the company were singing he pretended to be looking around and puzzling himself to decide whom he would favor with his affection. But the girls nudged one another and looked significantly at Gemima Huddelstone. Of course, everybody knew that Bill would take Gemima. That was fore-ordained. Everybody knew it except Bill and Gemima! Bill fancied that he was standing in entire indecision, and Gemima, radiant penny—turned her large, red-cheeked face away from Bill, and studied meditatively a knot in a floor board. But her averted gaze only made her expectancy the more visible, and the significant titter of the company deepened the hue and widened the area of red in her cheeks. Attempts to seem unconsciously generally result disastrously. But the tittering, the nudging and looking toward Gemima did not prevent the singing from moving on; and now the singers have reached the line which proscribes the kneeling.

Bill shakes off his feigned indecision and with a sudden effort recovers from his vacant and wandering stare, wheels about, spreads the "handkercher" at the feet of the backwoods Hebe and diffidently kneels upon the outer edge, while she, in compliance with the order of the play, and with reluctance only apparent, also drops upon her knees on the handkerchief, and, with downcast eyes, receives upon her red cheek a kiss so hearty and unreserved that it awakens laughter and applause. Bill now arises with the air of a man who has done his whole duty under difficult circumstances. Gemima lifts the handkerchief, and, while the song repeats itself, selects some gentleman before whom she kneels, bestowing a kiss in the same fashion, leaving him the handkerchief to spread before some new divinity.

This alternation had gone on for some time. Poor, sanguine, homely Samantha Britton had looked smilingly and expectantly at each successive gentleman who bore the handkerchief; but in vain. "S'manthy" could never understand why her seductive smiles were so unavailing. Presently, Betty Harsha was chosen by somebody—Betty had a pretty round face and pink cheeks, and was sure to be chosen, sooner or later. Everybody knew whom she would choose. Morton Goodwin was the desire of her heart. She dressed to win him. She fixed her eyes on him in church; she put herself adroitly in his way; she compelled him to escort her home against his will; and now that she held the handkerchief everybody looked at Goodwin. Morton, for his part, was too young to be insensible to the charms of the little round, impulsive face, the twinkling eyes, the red, pouting lips, and he was not adverse to having the pretty girl, in her new, bright, linsey frock single him out for her admiration. But just at this moment he wished she might choose someone else. For Patty Lumsden, now that all her guests were interested in the play, was relieved from her cares as hostess, and was watching the progress of the exciting amusement. She stood behind Gemima Huddelstone and never was there finer contrast than between the large, healthful, high-colored Gemima, a typical country belle, and the slight, intelligent, fair-skinned Patty, whose black hair and eyes made her complexion seem whiter, and whose resolute lips and proud carriage heightened the refinement of her face. "Patty," the folks said, "favors her mother, a woman of considerable pride and much refinement, who, by her unwillingness to accept the rude customs of the neighborhood, had about as bad a reputation as one can have in a frontier community. She was regarded as excessively 'stuck up.' This stigma of aristocracy was very pleasing to the Captain. His family was part of himself, and he liked to believe them better than anybody's else. But he heartily wished that Patty would sacrifice her dignity at this juncture to further his political aspirations."

Seeing the vision of Patty standing there in her bright new calico—an extraordinary bit of finery in those days—Goodwin wished that Betty would attack somebody else for once. But Betty Harsha bore down on the perplexed Morton, and in her eagerness, did not wait for the appropriate

line to come—she did not give the farmer time to "stomp" his foot, and clap his hands, much less to whirl around and view his lands—but plumped down upon the handkerchief before Morton, who took his own time to kneel. But draw it out as he would, he presently found himself, after having been kissed by Betty, standing foolishly, handkerchief in hand, while the verses intended for Betty were not yet finished. Betty's precipitancy, and her inevitable gravitation toward Morton, had set all the players laughing, and the laugh seemed to Goodwin to be partly at himself. For, indeed, he was perplexed. To choose any other woman for his "true love" even in play, with Patty standing by, was more than he could do; to offer to kneel before her was more than he dared do. He hesitated a moment; he feared to offend Patty; he must select some one. Just at that instant he caught sight of the eager face of S'manthy Britton stretched up to him as it had been to the others, with an anxious smile. Morton saw a way out. Patty could not be jealous of S'manthy. He spread the handkerchief before the delighted girl, and a moment later she held in her hand the right to choose a partner.



LITTLE GABE'S DISCOMFITURE.

"Oats, peas, beans and barley grow—
Oats, peas, beans and barley grow—
You nor I, but the farmers, know
Where oats, peas, beans and barley grow."

"Thus the farmer sows his seed,
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It is not very different from the little children's play—an old rustic sport, I doubt not, that has existed in England from immemorial time. McConkey took the handkerchief first, and, while the company were singing he pretended to be looking around and puzzling himself to decide whom he would favor with his affection. But the girls nudged one another and looked significantly at Gemima Huddelstone. Of course, everybody knew that Bill would take Gemima. That was fore-ordained. Everybody knew it except Bill and Gemima! Bill fancied that he was standing in entire indecision, and Gemima, radiant penny—turned her large, red-cheeked face away from Bill, and studied meditatively a knot in a floor board. But her averted gaze only made her expectancy the more visible, and the significant titter of the company deepened the hue and widened the area of red in her cheeks. Attempts to seem unconsciously generally result disastrously. But the tittering, the nudging and looking toward Gemima did not prevent the singing from moving on; and now the singers have reached the line which proscribes the kneeling.

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wore a ring with a large jewel, avouched by Little Gabe to be a diamond—a jewel that was at least transparent.

Whom would Gabe choose? became at once a question of solemn import to every young woman of the company; for even girls in linsey are not free from that liking for a fop, so often seen in ladies better dressed. In her heart nearly every young woman wished that Gabe would choose herself. But Gabe was one of those men who, having done many things by the magic of effrontery, imagine that anything can be obtained by impudence, if only the impudence be sufficiently transcendent. He knew that Miss Lumsden held herself aloof from the kissing-plays, and he knew equally that she looked favorably on Morton Goodwin; he had already marked out his own line of action. He stood in quiet repose while the first two stanzas were sung. As the third began, he stepped quickly round the chair on which Gemima Huddelstone sat, and stood before Patty Lumsden, while everybody held breath. Patty's cheeks did not grow red, but pale, she turned suddenly and called out toward the kitchen:

"What do you want? I am coming," and then walked quietly out, as if unconscious of Little Gabe's presence or purpose. But poor Little Gabe had already begun to kneel; he had gone too far to recover himself; he dropped upon one knee, and got up immediately, but not in time to escape the general chorus of laughter and jeers. He sneered at the departing figure of Patty, and said, "I knew I could make her run." But he could not conceal his discomfiture.

When at last the party broke up, Morton essayed to have a word with Patty. He found her standing in the deserted kitchen, and his heart beat quick with the thought that she might be waiting for him. The suddy glow of the hickory coals in the wide fire-place made the logs of the kitchen walls bright, and gave a tint to Patty's white face. But just as Morton was about to speak, Captain Lumsden's quick, jerky tread sounded in the entry, and he came in, laughing his aggravating, metallic little laugh, and saying, "Morton, where's your manners? There's nobody to go home with Betty Harsha."

"Dog on Betty Harsha!" muttered Morton, but not loud enough for the Captain to hear. And he escorted Betty home.

(To be Continued.)

THE NIGHTINGALE'S SONG AND MATING.

(London Spectator.)

The cock-birds usually arrive in the valley at the end of the second week in April, and spend at least a week in practising and recalling their song. At such times they are extremely tame, and the writer has often watched from a few yards distant the singers, who show far less nervousness, in practising before a stranger than is often observed in human vocalists. The first long drawn notes are commonly run through without difficulty, but the subsequent trills and changes can no more be acquired without practice and training by the nightingale than by a human singer. The bird stops and repeats the song, sometimes carrying it on with and then breaking down helplessly, a rush which seems to promise success, and then breaking down helplessly. Now and then the complete song is sung so low as to be almost inaudible, and then triumphantly repeated with the utmost powers which the bird can exert. Prowling bird-catchers, with their traps and mealworms, are wont to find their way to Nightingale Valley at this season, and the owner of the farm finds it necessary to give orders for the protection of the nightingales equally with the pheasants nesting in the copest. By the end of May the birds are sitting, and the cocks sing to them throughout the night.

THE ODOR OF SWEET-BRIAR IN A ROOM.

A great many things have a very good scent, but which, when placed in a room, rather overpower one. Some people they affect seriously. The most delightful plant of all, perhaps for a room is the common sweet-briar. Sweet-briar should be much more generously planted than it is. It produces seeds freely; indeed, if gathered in autumn and sown in any hardy pot, it will produce myriads of plants fit for planting in hedgerows, on banks and in any place where we like to enjoy its delicate fragrance in spring.—London "Field."

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria

LITERARY REVIEW.

MRS. YOUNG AND HER WORK.

A work which has been anticipated with much interest is the autobiography of Mrs. Youmans, which is now published by William Briggs, Toronto, under the title 'Campaign Echoes.' The book was written at the request of the Provincial Women's Christian Temperance Union of Ontario, and it is published with an introduction by Miss Willard, endorsed by Lady Henry Somerset, which may be useful in other lands, but will not render the book any more popular in this. Mrs. Youmans was the pioneer of the White Ribbon movement in Canada. She organized most of the early unions and it was as a result of her efforts that the W.C.T.U. was begun in Montreal and the Townships. In this book she tells an interesting story of her early days. She was born five miles from what was known as the village of Hardscrabble, afterwards Cobourg. Her father was an Irishman, her mother was born in the United States, her maternal grandfather was a Frenchman from Paris, and her grandmother a native of Holland, which rendered, as she says, her parentage a wonderful combination of nationalities. Her childhood was spent on a two hundred acre farm of almost unbroken forest, about two miles from Cobourg. Deer roamed through the woods and bears and wolves were not unfrequent visitors. Potash was at first the only thing for which money would be obtained, but later cordwood would be exchanged for dry goods, groceries, and sometimes a little money. Here is a delightful picture of early backwoods life:

The spring of 1881 was a very important era. I had arrived at the mature age of four years and my father pronounced it time for me to go to school. The first part of the preparation was to buy a gaily painted little basket from an Indian woman, for the purpose of carrying my dinner. In this were deposited some nice slices of bread and butter and a hard boiled egg. My blue and white calico dress and a sunbonnet of the same piece completed the outfit. And thus the little school girl was started on her lonely journey of a mile and a half, mostly on foot, with here and there a house. After trudging along till I was pretty well tired I was attracted by a peculiar sound and, looking ahead, saw a flock of geese which had lately become possessed of a brood of goslings; the father of the family, true to his paternal instincts, at once assumed the protection of his family, and with protruding head and open mouth, started at a lively pace in pursuit of the invader. My screams of terror brought to the rescue a dear old lady, whose little hut was close by the roadside. In my heart I have blessed her for it during the last sixty years, for this was the first great fright of my life. She came out armed with a broom, much to the dismay of his gandership and thus I was rescued from the jaws of the devourer. She sent me on my way rejoicing, so after a while my pilgrimage was ended by arriving at the primitive seat of learning. As I look back at it now it seems to have been about fifteen feet square. Around the sides were fastened rough boards, secured by pins in the wall which formed the desks. In front of these were the benches, constructed by slabs with the smooth side upwards, and sticks crosswise at each end for legs. Suspended on these uncomfortable seats sat some ten or twelve little urchins, whose feet were some inches from the floor. But the most important person in the room was the teacher, seated in an old fashioned splint bottomed chair, with a good piece of sheepskin for a cushion. He was a jolly looking, well kept Yankee schoolmaster, who had crossed Lake Ontario with the philanthropic design of teaching the young Canadian idea how to shoot. I did not attempt to sound his literary attainments, but some way formed an opinion that he was a good, kind hearted man, and during the forenoon I took my first school lesson.

When the sun reached the four o'clock mark on the floor school was dismissed and the little Letitia hastened home full of the day's adventures. She went to school through the summer but stayed at home in winter. The next summer a young Roman Catholic Irishman took the school and also opened a Sunday class in which the Church of England Catechism was taught and texts recited, the teacher awarding by lot a prize of a York shilling out of his own pocket.

After we had thoroughly committed to memory the church catechism, the Ten Commandments and the Lord's Prayer, he proposed to take us one Sabbath to Cobourg to be examined by the late Archbishop Bethune, of Toronto, then Parson Bethune, rector of St. Peter's, in Cobourg. I remember how weary I was after my three miles walk, as I stood before the venerable man with his white surplice and clerical aspect. My impression was that he must be the embodiment of all goodness. The rector commended our proficiency, urged us to go on in the study of the Scriptures and the catechism, adding that after a little we would be old enough for confirmation, and be received as members of the church.

This was my first theological training and it was a wonderful combination: Methodist preaching in a private house once a fortnight; a Roman Catholic teaching me the English church catechism, at the same time instructing me to bow at the name of the Virgin Mary, and Parson Bethune preparing us for confirmation and admission to the English Church. The good book tells us that in a multitude of counselors there is safety, and I am not aware that any evil resulted in my case from this variety of tuition.

The next teacher was a liquor-selling hotel-keeper and the next the son of a lumber merchant who taught the children the evil of drink and induced them to sign the pledge. 'Would,' says Mrs. Youmans, that 'every common school teacher from that day to the present had pursued a similar course, I believe Canada would now be free from the curse

of the liquor traffic.' The story of later school days in Professor Van Norman's academy in Cobourg, and in the Burlington Academy in Hamilton, is told at some length. Several years of teaching followed and in 1850 Miss Creighton, at the age of twenty-three, married a widower with eight children and settled in a home four miles from Picton. The neighbors predicted that the young teacher, ignorant of farm life, might lead her husband into bankruptcy, but Mrs. Youmans tells with pride, of her success in making, not only two barrels of 'beautiful soft soap,' but a large quantity of hard soap, which last was a step in advance of more experienced neighbors and seemed to settle the question of qualification for the position. A home school was started for the instruction of the children and so many applications were received for the admission of the children of the neighbors that the little school was soon removed to a school-house a few rods from home, and Mrs. Youmans taught there until other arrangements were made. She further tells us of her interest in sugar-making and gardening and how a suggestion of Elihu Burritt's led her to cultivate the ac-

desolate widow, Mrs. Youmans devoted her life to temperance work until after eighteen years of unremitting toil inflammatory rheumatism in 1888 put an end to her public work. She was a very powerful speaker. Miss Willard writes from Eastnor Castle, England:—

The first autumn after the memorable crusade year (1874) Mrs. Youmans unheralded and uncredited, appeared in Trinity M. E. Church, Cincinnati, at the first anniversary meeting of the W. W. C. T. Union. She modestly stated that she had come to learn but was contentedly invited to address an evening mass meeting, and her powerful voice rang out for the first time over the historic battle-ground of the new and mighty war. Her American sisters were electrified. What a magazine of power was here, and what an explosion it would cause among the Conservatives of the Dominion! From that time on, the name of Mrs. Youmans has been beloved and honored in 'the States' even as it had already been 'in her ain countrie,' and at nearly all the great summer meetings she was wont to be our invited guest, always accompanied by her husband, a dignified and genial gentleman, who was very proud of her. Her cheery greetings and unfailing bonhomie have greatly helped to strengthen the ties between the two sides of the line and her favorite prediction about 'the women trying to gether across Lake Erie the Union Jack and Stars and Stripes with ribbons that are total abstinence badges, while the Yankee eagle soars above and the British lion crouches beneath,' never fails to 'bring down the house.'

I most earnestly hope that this book, which no

sort of Indian file? The latter mode was adopted and I was selected as the first offering to the altar of female suffrage. A sense of responsibility aroused all my energies as I started across the street. On opening the door I found the room occupied by a number of men and dark with tobacco smoke. The sickening fumes struck me full in the face. Just as it had often been said, 'The polling place is not a fit place for women. Nevertheless I ventured inside. The men gazed at me in astonishment and then at each other, as much as to say, "What does the woman mean?"'

Fortunately I espied a little group standing apart, composed of good temperance men. Bowing to them I said, 'You will remember, gentlemen, that I am a citizen this morning.' A smile of complacency passed over every face, pipes and cigars suddenly disappeared, and I was politely escorted into the inner room, the mysteries of the ballot paper explained and a still more secluded spot pointed out where I could designate the men I chose to represent me in the town council.

While alone marking that paper a deep sense of personal responsibility rested down upon me. None but the eye of God was cognizant of the act and I would not have dared be influenced by party principles or by any unworthy motives. This wondrous feat being accomplished, I returned to the outer room and found the windows open and the smoke all cleared away. My mental inference was, such will be the effect of women taking part in public affairs, it will clear up the moral atmosphere most amazingly. My report to my sisters induced them to go without hesitancy and deposit their votes.

An excellent portrait of Mrs. You-

modern amusements, thought and life. Again and again while reading it together, we said 'That is a clever book and splendidly written.' (Cloth, 60 cts. Paper, 40 cts.)

IN PAPER COVERS.

'The Coming American Civil War,' written and compiled by Burton Ames Huntington, Minneapolis, directs attention to the purpose and designs of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States, and points out that in the writer's belief it has already begun the work of killing off American institutions, destroying the glorious Republic and building up an absolute monarchy in its stead—the monarchy of the Pope of Rome. The first part contains a record of the experience and observations of the author the second is devoted to quotations and reprints from newspapers and books. The writer believes that a long and bloody conflict is at hand and that for this conflict one side is making busy preparations while the other side is not only quite indifferent but is unconsciously playing into hostile hands.

'Boys' is the title of an English illustrated monthly which has attained a very large circulation in England. William Bryce, of Toronto, is the Canadian publisher.

RESULTS OF IRISH AGITATION.

(To the Editor of the "Witness.")

Sir,—The following true story will give you one of the terrible results of agitation in Ireland at times when the excitable people are worked up to a fury by the threats and denunciations of altar and demagogue. It was the time of the Ribbonmen, sixty years ago, when the whole of the south, east and west provinces of Ireland were in a continual alarm, caused by the lawless deeds of that party which has always been at the bottom of national disorder and thriftless poverty and crime. Whether they call themselves Ribbonmen or Whiteboys, Fenians or National Leaguers, the spirit is the same—it has always for its foundation hatred of England and subjection to Rome. The Ribbonmen belonged to a secret organization; they wore a small green ribbon as a badge, and were bound by most solemn oaths to obey whatever commands were given them, "even to the death," when they were called by lot. At that time several people, landlords and others, had been killed, when one day Mr. Crofts, who owned a large and prosperous estate, a man beloved by all his tenants for his kind and open hearted generous ways, received a crumpled, ill-spelt letter, telling him that his name was on the list, and begging him to go away for a time. Mr. Crofts, who was my grand-uncle, pooh-poohed it and threw it away, laughingly saying: "Not a word of truth in it—not a man in Ireland would harm me." Some time later in the month of January, the family, consisting of three daughters and one son, Richard, were at dinner, about six o'clock, when the servant came in to say that a man wanted Mr. Crofts. The son jumped up, saying, "Let me go, father; I'll see what he wants." "No, no, my lad," said Mr. Crofts, "sit down." And putting him aside, he went to the door, followed by the whole family, who seemed to have a presentiment of danger. When he reached the door, three men were standing there, and one of them, stepping forward, said, "Are you Mr. Crofts?" "Yes, I am," said he. "Then take that," and he fired straight into his face, killing him instantly. The son rushed forward and seized the man by the neckcloth, which, unfortunately, gave way, and the wretch made good his escape. The eldest daughter also grappled with one of them, and, though a delicate creature, she held him for a while, but they all escaped. The youngest daughter fell in a fit on the floor. She still survives in Cork, an old lady of 90, but all her days were embittered by the stated recurrence of epileptic fits, caused by the dreadful shock she received. And now, Mr. Editor, you ask, "Was no one brought to justice for this foul murder?" No, no one, nor for many another just as bad as this.

On some occasions, when a more than ordinary brutal crime was committed, an effort was made to bring the perpetrator to justice, but seldom with success, as it is a very difficult thing, indeed almost impossible, to secure convictions for crime. The poor, ignorant, priest-ridden people, for the most part, dare not testify, lest their own turn might come next. And, besides all this, they are taught to believe that the Virgin and the saints look down with approval on their war with "the bloody Saxons." W. O'Brien, M.P., said lately, in Wexford, "When our complete programme is accomplished, landlordism will vanish from the country, and the soil of Ireland will be free." Here is a striking commentary on their idea how to regenerate Ireland! But, sir, not in lawless tyranny lies the new birth of a nation, but in the eternal laws of truth and justice, held up for our daily practice in the word of God, which is given us for a lamp unto our feet and a light unto our path.

The Achill Mission and the Irish Society number their converts by thousands, although often more or less hampered by the want of means, and while the followers of the Pope send home much of their hard-earned gains to support that system of error, how surprising it is that most of the English, Scotch and Irish sympathisers with the 'Victims of Home Rule' are generally satisfied to let their feelings evaporate in "Poor things, can nothing be done for them?" Yes, and the best way to do it is to forward handsome contributions to the Irish Society, which is all the time at work amongst them and bringing forth the fruits in changed hearts and lives to the glory of God and the future welfare of Ireland.

S. W. HARRISON.

M. Pasteur states that when bitten by a mad dog, a man who habitually uses intoxicating spirits is more difficult to cure than a temperate man. Statistics clearly demonstrate that the same is true of all other diseases.

LYNCH LAW IN UNITED STATES.

The following resolutions recently passed by the Congregational ministers of Boston and vicinity in Pilgrim Hall, have not been given to the public in full. Considering the epidemic of lynch law now raging, we think the full text worthy of being made public and of receiving the attention of good people all over our land. They were reported by the Rev. Will C. Wood, the Rev. J. W. Wellman, D.D., and the Rev. B. F. Hamilton, D.D., and were voted unanimously by that large and respectable body of the clergy of Boston.

Law in civilized states, whatever may be said as to pioneer settlements, law in established communities where there are fixed legislative, judicial and executive departments, ought to be efficient and sufficient to punish crime and maintain the rights of all, not duly convicted of crime, to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. Lynch law, mob law is barbarous. A state where it is tolerated, is barbarous and not civilized. It might be fairly questioned whether any state which tolerates lynch law should be allowed a seat in national legislative and judicial councils alongside with those who believe in the majesty and supremacy of law.

Lynch law, this barbarous usurper of constitutional law, has recently assumed such activity that no less than 1,000 lynchings have taken place in the past ten years, increasing so that last year some 150 took place, and these in communities where no one denied that the process of law, would have been duly punished. Some of these lynchings were accompanied with fiendish cruelties, perhaps unparalleled during the year '91 any heathen tribe in darkest Africa.

This state of things is a blot upon our civilization, and a menace to the liberty of our citizens in all parts of our land. Miss Ida B. Wells, an intelligent and educated colored lady, the late editor of the "Free Press," of Memphis, has done an eminent service to the whole nation in her address before us and elsewhere on "Lynch Law in America." While not insensible to the late local exhibition of barbarity in her own city, she relates with calmness a story which no one can hear with calmness; but she at once lifts the subject to the plane of statesmanship. Her information given, and her arraignment of lynch law in America as a great and increasing danger, we regard as worthy of the attention of American statesmen, from the President and Supreme Court of the United States down to every magistrate of nation or state.

We should regard it as a service to law and order and American liberty if the newspapers, secular and religious, here and all over the land, would give a couple of columns to her clear and statesmanlike presentation of the subject.

An American illegally incarcerated in a foreign dungeon would receive prompt attention from our Government. The United States laws should be so made and executed that the humblest man anywhere on our soil, claiming that he is deprived of the process of law, when accused of crime, should receive immediately the protection of the arm of the United States Government.

Let lynch law cease to be a blot on our Government, our civilization and our Christianity.—"Boston Traveller."

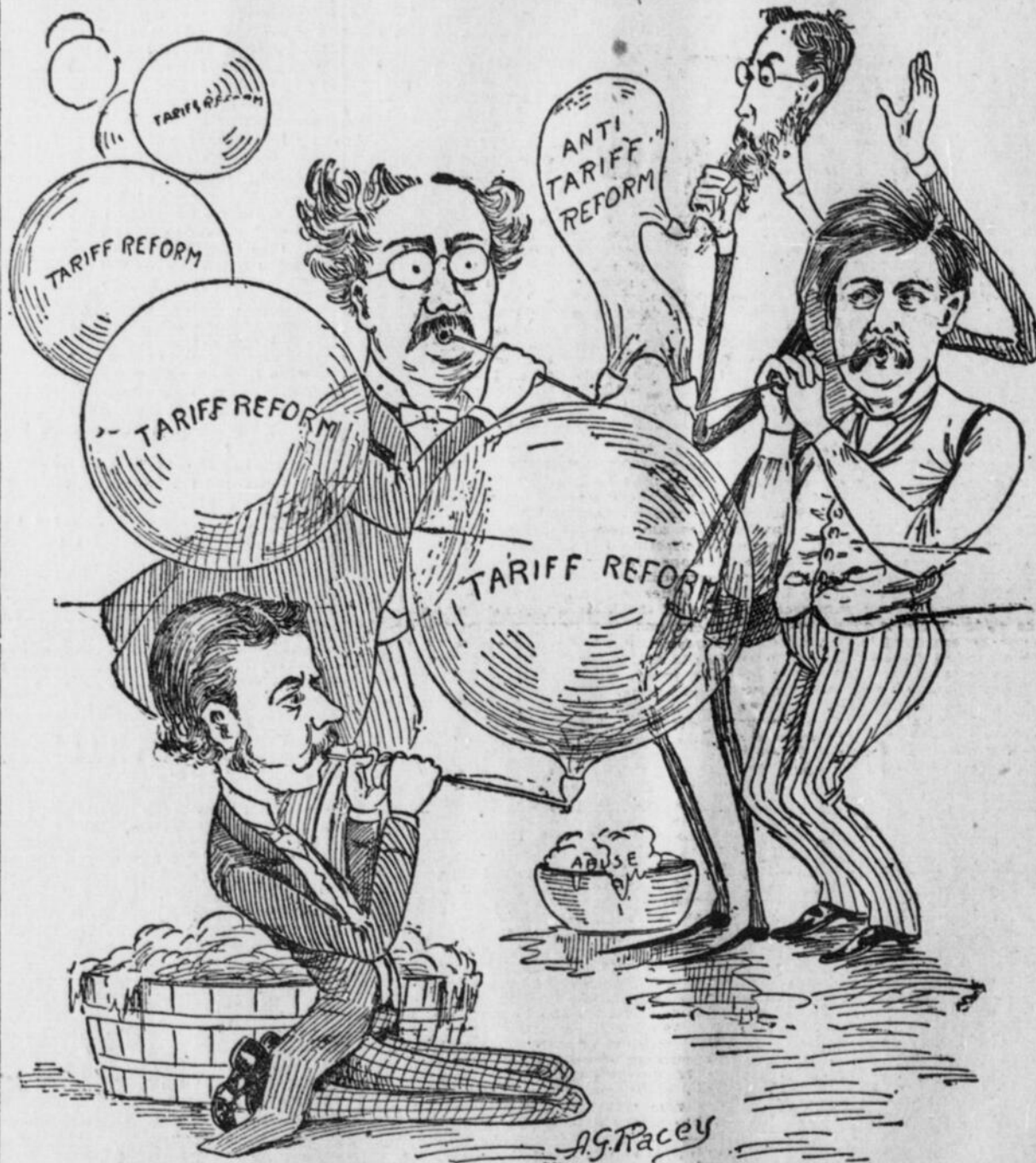
A CONDUCTOR'S LESSON.

A friend of mine travelling toward Racine, Wis., on the Chicago and Northwestern last January, had his mileage book retained by the conductor. After asking him a few questions, the conductor put the book in his pocket and said, "See you later." After about half an hour my friend asked him for the book. The official declined to give it up. My friend then asked permission to copy something he had therein, which was also refused. At the next station the traveller stepped off the train into the telegraph office and sent a message to the Chief of Police at Racine asking for a policeman to arrest a thief on the arrival of the train. The policeman was there, and my friend stepped up, introduced himself and pointed out the conductor as the thief who had his property in his possession. After much persuasion, the conductor was taken up town in the hoodlum wagon to a judge, who took up the case at once. The charge was made, and the conductor admitted having a book taken from the man making the charge. The case was soon concluded, the book returned, and the conductor was fined, having in addition to pay the costs, amounting to seven dollars. As they were both leaving court, the conductor said to my friend, "I will smash your face for this." Whereupon my friend called another policeman, had the conductor rearrested and taken at once before the same judge, and had him bound over to keep the peace, at more costs. The conductor and my friend then passed out peacefully.—"St. Louis Globe-Democrat."

HIGHEST-PRICED PEW RENTS.

The following are the annual revenues derived from pew rents in some of the most important places of worship in England:—St. Peter's, Eaton Square, London, £2,000 a year; Portman Chapel, £1,700; Christ Church, Paddington, £1,750; St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, £1,200; St. George's, Hannover Square, over £1,000; St. Michael's Church, Chester Square, London, £1,500; Emmanuel Church, Streatham, £1,210; Emmanuel Church, Hove, £1,400; Christ Church, Cheltenham, £1,000. Two of the London West End Churches have higher pew rents than any other churches in this country, namely, All Saints', Norfolk Square, W., and St. Paul's, Onslow Square, S. W. In both cases the income of the incumbents is entirely dependent upon the pew rents received. In St. John's Wood Synagogue many of the pews cost the seat-holders from £15 to £15 per individual sitting, while in the Great Portland Street Synagogue the prices are said to range higher still. The country for big pew rents is America. In Dr. Talmage's Tabernacle, where pews are let to the highest bidders, one valued at £18 ran up, under competition, to £150. Another, put up at £20, realized £151. Twenty pounds and upwards were common prices. In other churches of less note the prices range from £7 to £22 per pew.—"Tit-bits."

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria



FOSTER-CAREFUL NOW OR IT'S SURE TO BURST.

quaintance of domestic animals so that she even enjoyed sitting in the poultry yard with her knitting, talking to the hens and listening to their responses. She also took pleasure in cheese and butter making and rejoiced to find her name at the head of the prize list in these subjects. After eighteen years of farm life Mr. Youmans sold his farm and mills and moved to Picton, and Mrs. Youmans engaging in Sunday-school work recognized the dangers besetting the children and started a Band of Hope which through unremitting labor became a great success.

In 1874, Mrs. Youmans visited Chattanooga, and received the impulse which shaped her future life work. At an afternoon temperance meeting held by the ladies an association was organized, with Mrs. Jennie Fowler Willing as president, and Mrs. Emily Huntington Miller as secretary, which afterwards became the National Women's Christian Temperance Union. Mrs. Youmans took much interest in the proceedings and returned home to stir up the women of Picton to petition against the granting of licenses, and in an eloquent impromptu speech before the town council she commenced her career as a temperance orator. Her work in organizing temperance unions has done wonders for Canada, and many consider the time when they listened to one of her addresses as an era in their lives. In joy and in sorrow, as a happy wife and as a

woman can read without being glad and proud that she is a woman, may have a large sale, and that the financial outcome of this enterprise may afford our beloved sister a comfortable maintenance now that she is unable to be self-supporting by any other means. If everyone who has listened to that deep voice, these cogent arguments, that motherly heart beating through every word, would buy one of these books, Mrs. Youmans need never have another anxious thought as to the supply of current needs or the provision for her old age.

Two of Mrs. Youmans' most popular lectures are included in the book and there are many useful hints for temperance workers, while the record of her numerous journeys is full of interest. While holding pronounced views on the subject of the ballot for women the question was kept in the background lest it should block her path. Later on she obtained a vote of which she tells the story as follows:

When in 1885 the Ontario Government gave unmarried women the municipal vote, my duty was quite plain, to vote myself and urge my sisters to do the same. It did seem a dear price to pay for a vote when my husband was taken away; however, I was thankful for even this innovation on the laws of the past. It is a problem I have not yet been able to solve, why a woman having a husband should be disqualified from voting any more than a man who had a wife. An old-fashioned maxim declares, 'It is a poor rule that won't work both ways.' If only widows and spinsters are allowed to vote then surely bachelors and widowers should be the only men eligible to the same privilege. The first Monday in January, 1885, found the W.C.T.U. of Picton assembled to discuss the momentous question of going to the polls. The question to be decided was: Shall we go in a solid body, or go one at a time in a

mans forms the frontispiece of the book and farther on is given a picture taken at Minneapolis, representing Mrs. Lucas, the President of the British W.C.T.U., supported on one side by Miss Willard and on the other by Mrs. Youmans. The book is bound in library style and may be had for a dollar.

RELIGIOUS.

'How to Read Prophets Part III. Jeremiah' by the Rev. Buchanan Blake, B.D., (T. and T. Clarke, Edinburgh), is one volume of a series which gives the Prophecies arranged chronologically in their historical setting with explanations, map and glossary. With these helps much is made plain that would otherwise be obscure. Prose and poetry have been distinguished, all chapter and verse divisions have been removed and historical portions given in connection with each prophecy show under what circumstances it was delivered. It is the aim of this volume, Mr. Blake tells us, 'that all may profit from a teacher so spiritual and possessed of so many affinities to Jesus Christ himself.' (Toronto Pres. News Co., Ltd., \$1.35.)

A very readable volume, bound in gift book style, is entitled 'Afloat for Eternity, or a Pilgrim's Progress for the Times.' (W. Briggs, Toronto.) It is by Jas. B. Kennedy, B.A., and the introduction is by Messrs. Crossley and Hunter, who say:—

It is properly named 'A Pilgrim's Progress for the Times,' as it is up to date on the questions of

NATURAL GAS WELLS.

EXCITING SCENES IN RIDGETOWN, ONT.

(From a Special Correspondent.)

For some time past the people of Ridgetown, Bothwell County, Ont., have been boring for and getting natural gas, and now there are some 25 or 30 wells in this town. On Saturday the McMaster Bros. struck a well which in volume and force far exceeds any previously found. At the request of several of the citizens a match was lighted and applied, when a terrific flame of fire shot up 50 or 60 feet from the end of the pipe where the gas was escaping, and the whole town was illuminated with light far exceeding the moon or electric lights. This was enjoyed by the citizens who gathered until about 2,000 persons were present; then the task of extinguishing the fire began to occupy those interested. The heat was so great it was impossible to get near the mouth of the pipe which was about eight feet from the ground and the plan of disjuncting the pipe at a connection about six feet below the surface of the ground was tried, with the expectation of cutting the connection between the gas and fire, but as soon as the pipe was disjuncted the gas from the mouth of the pipe below reached the flame above like a flash and immediately the whole ground for a rod or so around the gas was like a burning, fiery furnace.

The men who were occupied disjuncting the pipe were thrown to the ground, and before they could escape from the flames were badly burned. One of them, Wm. McMaster, is still laid up under the doctor's care, with face and hands badly burned, but with no internal injury. The others, though scorched on face and hands, are able to be about.

Then the difficulty of extinguishing the flames and the fear of burning the town took possession of their minds, and a force of men began digging up sods and earth, throwing them upon the burning mass, but to no purpose. The fire brigade was called out, water was poured upon the flames until the supply of water was exhausted, and the work of trying to extinguish was abandoned, and the mass of earth and water which had been cast upon the spot was being heaved up by the force of burning gas and becoming mixed up like pulp until a large quantity thrown up seemed by accident to fall back upon the mouth of the pipe, choking back the gas for an instant, and the fire was out and the town out of danger.

The discovery of gas in Ridgetown is likely to be of great benefit to the town, as furnishing all the light and fuel necessary for manufacturing purposes as well as lighting and heating for dwellings. Gas is found at a depth of from 100 to 140 feet.

THE VALUE OF VACCINATION.

DECLARATION BY THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.

The following resolution has been adopted by the Royal College of Surgeons:—We, the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, desire to put on record at the present time our opinion of the value of vaccination as a protection against smallpox. We consider the evidence in favor of its life-saving power to be overwhelming, and we believe, from evidence equally strong, that the dangers incidental to the operation, when properly performed, are infinitesimal. Experience has satisfied us that, even when vaccination fails to afford complete exemption from smallpox,



A RUN FOR LIFE.

it so modifies the severity of the disease as not only to greatly reduce its mortality, but to lessen the frequency of blindness, disfigurement, and other grave injuries. We should, therefore, regard as a national calamity any alteration in the law which now makes vaccination compulsory. We are, moreover, firmly convinced that re-vaccination is an additional safeguard, and should be universally practised. We would add that we believe that the instructions of the Local Government Board for public vaccinators are well designed to secure the greatest efficiency in vaccination, and to avoid the liability to risks from the operation.

PARIS HOLIDAYS.

The Parisian butcher has modest notions on holidays. On Sunday morning one was accosted at his open shop door, just as he had seen some customers out. "Do you never get a holiday," an Englishman asked. "Oh, most certainly we do!" he replied gaily. "If we had no holiday the grass would be sprouting up on our graves by the end of the year. Every Sunday we close at five o'clock sharp, after which we are as free as the birds till next morning. Besides that we have a whole holiday on Good Friday."

PNEUMATIC TUBES.

THEIR EXTENSIVE USE IN LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA AND BERLIN.

Pneumatic tubes for local transmission of telegrams are now used in all the principal cities of Great Britain. At present about fifty miles of such tubes are in operation, requiring an aggregate of 400 horse power, and transmitting a daily average of over 100,000 messages (or 20,000,000 annually), more than half of these in London. The lengths of tubes vary greatly; the average length is 630 yards; the greatest single length in London is 3,392 yards. The tubes are of lead, laid in cast-iron pipes, for protection, and are usually of 1 1/2 inches in diameter; some tubes of 1 1/2 and some of 3 inches inner diameter are used. As a general rule, with the same air pressure and diameter of tube, the speed varies inversely as the length of the tube. In tubes not over a mile long the usual average speed is 25 to 30 miles an hour. The carriers are of gutta-percha, covered with felt, with a buffer at the front end and an elastic band at the back or open end to hold in the messages. An ordinary carrier weighing 3-4 ounces holds a dozen messages.

The marked success of the British pneumatic service led to the adoption of similar systems in Paris, Vienna and Berlin. The pneumatic system of Paris was put into operation in 1856, and has grown steadily, so that to-day in Paris tubes are used almost exclusively for transmission of local telegrams and letters demanding quick delivery. A small stamped envelope, the petit bleu, costing 50 centimes, or 10 cents, is used for the message, which dropped in a special post box, is delivered anywhere in Paris within an hour, often in 25 minutes.

In Vienna the 'tube post' was established in March, 1875. The nine districts of the city are connected with a central station. The 'tube mail' is dropped into special post boxes, collected every half hour, forwarded to the central station and distributed. Pneumatic envelopes cost 15 kreuzers (about six cents), ordinary letters three kreuzers. 'Tube letters' are delivered within one hour after mailing. The Vienna system consists of a main circuit of 5.34 miles, with three branch lines. Total length 7.2 miles.

In Berlin the Prussian postal authorities began in 1862 discussion of measures of relief for the overcrowded local telegraph system, and a pneumatic line was opened in 1865 between the central telegraph station and the Exchange building. The beginning of the present extensive 'tube post' of Berlin dates from 1876, since which time it has been enlarged, until there are now over 82 miles of tube line in the city, with 8 stations.

Tube letters are to-day delivered in Berlin more quickly than telegrams at a cost equivalent to 7 1/2 cents, and 'tube post cards' at 6 1/4 cents. The tubes in Berlin are of wrought iron, and have an inner diameter of 2.55 inches. The system is operated by eight engines, aggregating only 128 horse-power.—'Engineering Magazine.'

PICTURES IN THE EYE.

The constant sketching of the landscape by the art students of the school, it may be said, has never ceased to be a source of surprise to the simple country people, who have never found anything to admire in the Shinnecock Hills themselves or the creeks and bays made by the rising tides. To them the Shinnecock Hills have always been rather unlovely, as they are not fertile, and the sandy roads of a few years ago made travel very hard across them. The proper use for the hills not having been

THE ROYAL COMMISSION.

INVESTIGATION IN THE WESTERN STATES.

WHAT WAS LEARNED IN KANSAS—A LAW THAT WORKS—EVEN ITS ENEMIES ADMIT THIS—DIMINISHED DRUNKENNESS—LESSENED CRIME.

On Wednesday, May 10, a section of the Royal Commission left Toronto to enquire into the working of the liquor laws of Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska and Minnesota. The 'Royal' party consisted of Judge McDonald and the Rev. Dr. McLeod and Mr. Gignault. Mr. Albert Horton acted as stenographer and sec-



A SIX FOOT FLAME.

retary. The respective representatives of the liquor traffic and the prohibition movement were also present at most of the enquiry. Chicago was reached on May 11, and next day the State of Kansas was invaded. The whole investigation was over on Tuesday, May 30, having occupied less than three weeks, including the time spent in travelling. The authority of the Commission to compel the attendance of witnesses and to take evidence under oath could only of course be exercised in Canada. The statements made in other places were not sworn to, and were entirely voluntary. Lack of space prevents our quoting these statements in detail, but we have much pleasure in laying before our readers the facts ascertained about the traffic and the law in these different states, taking this week the state first visited, Kansas.

HOW IT CAME ABOUT.

The state of Kansas has always been a stronghold of temperance sentiment. It was, so far as we know, the first to practically work out the local option idea by enacting, in 1867, a law providing that no license should be issued until petitioned for by a majority of the ratepayers in the district in which it was proposed to have it operate. This partial measure was not, however, satisfactory, and the prohibition sentiment growing still stronger, the reform was finally adopted as a part of the policy of the Republican party. In November, 1881, a constitutional amendment 'forever prohibiting the manufacture and sale of liquor' was adopted by a majority of about 3,000 votes. A law of prohibition, providing for the carrying out of the principles embodied in this amendment, was passed at the following session of the Legislature, and went into operation in May, 1881. It had, therefore, a twelve years' history at the time of the Royal Commission enquiry.

Readers of the daily papers will remember that some weeks ago the city of Topeka had a period of unusual excitement. There was in progress a violent dispute as to which political party really had a majority in the State Legislature. There were, in fact, two separate houses, with separate officers, each calling upon the officials to recognize and vindicate its authority. Soldiers were under arms, excited men from all over the state filled the streets, party feeling was wrought to a pitch of intense excitement. In one instance, one of the parties of claimants for the right to legislate battered down the doors of the Legislative Assembly hall to take possession of it from their opponents. Yet through all this excitement there was no open breach of the peace, in the form of an assault by one citizen upon another. There was an absence of crime, a marvellous stopping short of personal violence that can be explained only by the fact of the absence of the means of intoxication. Had the participants in those stormy scenes been under the influence of liquor, there is little doubt there would have been serious bloodshed. The event showed how much safer it is to be free from facilities for supplying the means of intoxication, and also emphatically demonstrates the fact that the prohibitory law is well enforced in the capital of the state.

The Report of the Royal Commission will contain interesting facts about Kansas. It will contain statements of the opinions of opponents of the law, who do not believe it to be a success. It will contain the opinions of friends of the law, who pronounce it good. If the opinions are dropped out of sight, and the facts only considered, there can be drawn no conclusion from the condition of affairs in Kansas, except this, that prohibition has accomplished, wherever enforced, all, and more than all, that its

most sanguine advocates have expected from it. Where officials and people have conspired to disregard the law and systemize its violation, there the condition of affairs as regards drinking and drunkenness is as bad as if the law on the statute book permitted instead of prohibited the liquor traffic.

It is only fair to add that there is probably no locality in the Dominion of Canada, even where temperance sentiment is weakest, in which officers of the law would or dare truckle to the liquor party, as has been done in the law-breaking Kansas cities above referred to.

THE RESULTS OF THE LAW.

Among the witnesses heard were Governor Llewelling, Chief Justice Horton, ex-Attorney-General Bradford, Hon. Jas. A. Troutman, M. L. A., Rev. D. C. Milner, D. D., president of the State Temperance Alliance, and a large num-

ber of other officials and private citizens in the different cities visited.

Roughly speaking, it may be said that in the interior of the State, in all the rural parts, and a few of the larger cities and towns, the prohibitory law is effective in absolutely suppressing the open sale of liquor, and in reducing surreptitious sales to a minimum. In the cities and large towns on the borders of the State adjoining license territory, and most notably where the administration of civic affairs is in the hands of Democratic officials, liquor is sold freely, and in some few cases, almost as openly as under license.

In Kansas City, Kan., separated from Kansas City, Mo., simply by the river, liquor selling goes on more or less openly. Along with it may be found the tolerated gambling and other immoralities characteristic of Western cities where liquor is plentiful. The same is true of Leavenworth and other border towns. On the other hand, in interior cities, such as Ottawa, Marion, Hutchinson, Topeka, etc., the prohibitory law is, according to the testimony of its friends, and the admissions of its enemies, as thoroughly enforced and as well observed as any other law of the State. The city of Topeka has a population of 40,000. It is an important railway point, it is the State capital, it has a large trade with the surrounding country. But Topeka has no saloons. It has no bar-room. It has no public or private recognized facilities for carrying on the liquor traffic. It is true that there are some clubs where liquor is distributed among the members. This evil does not exist to the same extent as in many license cities. Some law violation is chargeable to druggists. Then there is a miserable class of creatures known as boot-leggers. These are the lowest kind of pedlars of liquor, who keep a small stock about their persons or hidden away in some outposts. After making sure that an applicant is a safe man to be trusted, they then take him to some out of the way place, and for a high price furnish him with liquor. The whole business is, however, carried on so surreptitiously, as carefully guarded, as much under the ban of illegality, as nearly any other kind of law breaking. Prominent Democrats, men whose sentiments are avowedly hostile to prohibition, while declaring that they do not believe in the principle, freely admit that the law is effective in operation. They criticize prohibition not because it does prohibit, but because it does prohibit. The interference with personal liberty is the stock argument of the anti-party.

There is no exaggeration in this statement of the working of the prohibitory law as it is to be seen to-day in a large part of Kansas. The results are to be found in a court record, showing that the population is remarkable for order and absence of crime. The Hon. Mr. Bradford, who had been Attorney-General for many years, laid before the Royal Commission a comprehensive statement showing exactly what had been accomplished on this line. Crimes of violence are rare. Jails in many places are entirely empty. There is no open agitation for repeal of the law.

There is in Kansas a strong organization known as the State Temperance Alliance. Rev. Dr. Milner is its president. He devotes his whole time to the work of travelling, organizing, stirring up the people to law enforcement when necessary, and generally working to make public opinion still stronger, and the carrying out of the law still more complete. He accompanied the Royal Commission in a good deal of its travels, and every one connected with the Commission was impressed with the high respect in which he is held, and the thorough confidence on the part of the public that he enjoys.

ENGLAND.

CLOSING OF THE MAY MEETINGS.

(Special Correspondence of 'Witness.')

London, May 31.—The 'May meetings' are at last drawing to a close, after over six weeks of pretty constant succession, in which there has been hardly a day (except Saturdays) without more than one annual gathering of a religious or charitable society, and on some days five or six such anniversaries. Taken altogether, the past has been a favorable year for charitable work as regards the ingathering of funds, though there are, naturally, exceptions. The great British and Foreign Bible Society seems to have at last surmounted the depression into which it had descended for several years past. It reports a rectified balance, and has, therefore, new courage to undertake the new work which the opening up of the remoter regions of the earth by missionary enterprise is constantly bringing before it. The Religious Tract Society is another old and really catholic institution which does a kindred work in the production of Christian literature for the missionary world at large. In the number of the languages in which its work is done it follows hard after the Bible Society, having now on its list 208 different languages. The figures show that many are running to and fro on the earth, and that knowledge is being increased. They also show, indirectly, the growth of personal mission work in the world, for books will neither write nor distribute themselves. A Gospel book in a new tongue shows the presence of the Christian pioneer and the progress of his work. And the annual statements of the great

MISSIONARY SOCIETIES

bear out these references. New lands entered, new tribes visited, infant missions struggling forward into fresh activities; and, in some most important instances, signs discernible of newly awakened interest in the teachings of Christianity. Especially does this seem to be true of India, where the actual increase of converts is unusually large, and the signs of restless dissatisfaction with the old religious systems absolutely portentous. It must be noted that this is not simply the statement of one mission organization, but that it runs through the reports of all those societies which have to deal with India. And the bulk of the Chinese reports sound the same notes of both new converts and fresh widespread interest in the person and teaching of Jesus Christ. And in both these great Oriental departments of the mission field, stress is laid on the two newest departures of medical missions and women's work among women. Indeed the great cry is for 'Medical Women' to deal with the peculiar social condition of women in the East. And there can be no question of the hold which the idea of combining bodily healing with the gospel ministry to

A MIND DISEASED.

has taken on the public mind in Britain. When I alluded to the multitude of anniversaries in London just now, I might have said a large proportion are of societies which exist simply for works of humanity, and beyond this I may say with certainty that the favorite institutions are those which carry out such works under distinctly Christian auspices and influence. Dr. Barnardo's homes and the late Mr. Spurgeon's orphanages are but ready instances. For now it may be said that almost every missionary society comes under this description. The medical missionary at fixed points in a great Indian or Chinese city, is supplemented by the lady doctor, who has the entree of the Zenana; and now also

men of knowledge and skill is a direct and strong proof of the unselfishness of those who have thus come with the Gospel. It is the old story—the first sneer, whether in a London slum or a Chinese, is that which finds expression in the words, 'You wouldn't do it if you were not well paid for it.' Though I fancy that such words are rarer in London slums than they used to be thirty years ago. There have been too many demonstrations of the unselfishness of Christian workers in London slums for these words to be often heard now; while as regards the foreign mission field, it is at once seen that the 'pay,' good or bad, is the work of Christians—willing to provide it for the sake of the opportunity of extending their faith. And that is a thing

NEW AND FOREIGN

to the ideas of the heathen Chinese and the Brahman. Another noticeable point in the missionary meetings and reports is the increased prominence given to Africa. The old missionary map of Africa showed a literally 'dark' continent, with a few white dots which represented mission stations. The popular map now at missionary meetings represents the modern partition of Africa into spheres of influence and actual possessions of the various European powers. Of course we British are gratified by seeing so much of the map covered by our own modest red, especially when we learn that this color covers the largest populations, and therefore the most fertile or productive regions. But the very idea that Africa is now sufficiently well-known to be mapped out is encouraging to a Christian mind, which is ready to see in it a new example of Julius Caesar's

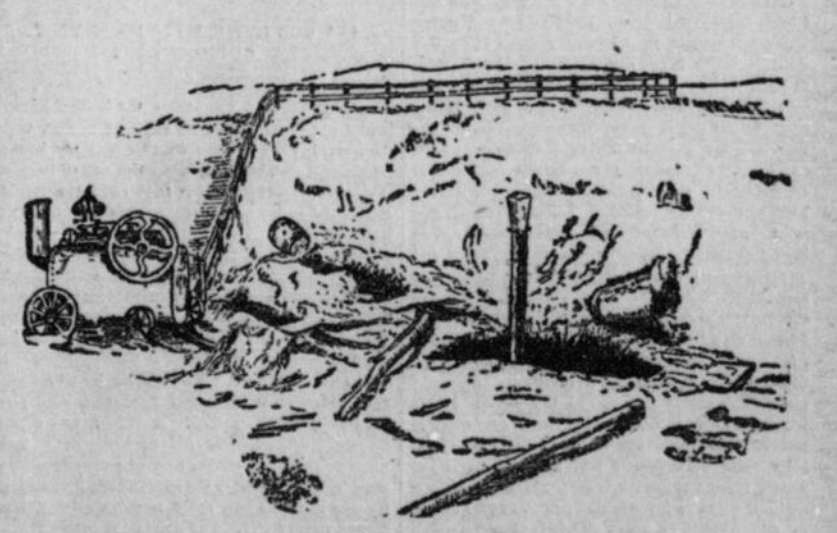
"DIVIDE AND CONQUER."

reading the words in the Gospel sense as a prophecy for the annexing of all Africa to the Kingdom of Christ. But it is especially true of Africa to-day, that 'we see not yet all things put under him'; all we can say is that we think we see the beginning. Not only does the world move, but it distinctly moves Christward. Many other points in the May meetings of 1893 crowd upon my recollections, but I must leave them undealt with, only recording this general impression, that while the missionary spirit of the year is by no means up to the measure of what is required, yet that there is no falling off, but rather distinct advance and real progress. V. V.

IRISH WOMEN IN COLLEGE.

A correspondent of the 'British Weekly' says: Dublin has long been wise enough to take the lead in the training and examining of female medical students, and there are now two resident consulting lady doctors in that city, one of whom, Dr. Fleury, has also a Government appointment. Moreover, an Irish lady, Miss Winifred Dickson, daughter of the Right Hon. T. A. Dickson, has easily taken the lead amongst medical students, all kinds of prizes and honors having been gained by her in the course of her studies; Miss Dickson has also the honor, we understand, of being the first female dispensary officer. Miss Dickson is a charming young lady, gentle and unassuming, whose devoted care of her invalid mother is the best answer to those foolish people who think that a clever woman is an unsexed, useless creature. Such people seem to forget that the training and the capacity to do one thing well is not a hindrance, but a help toward doing other things equally well.

Another Irish lady, also young, full of vivacity and delight in simple pleasures and the ordinary affairs of daily life, has taken more degrees than probably any other woman. Classics, law, moral philosophy, science, in all these varied branches Miss Gray has taken degrees with honors, till I am afraid



MOUTH OF A GAS WELL.

by the itinerating medical missionary, whose carriage and tent traversing the villages on the high road, or whose boat moving from point to point up some grand river, becomes a veritable

TRAVELLING DISPENSARY

that never fails in attraction and never fails to enlist the sympathies of all classes of the native populations. Objectors to this double work of preaching and healing can, indeed, still be found, although it is acknowledged that this was indeed the method which Christ himself followed; but the objection is based on the supposition that the medical missionary sinks the preacher in the doctor. I was much interested in hearing this point dealt with by a speaker at one of the May meetings. He gave his experience in such work in China as being that the medical work enormously multiplied the opportunities for Christian instruction, besides well-disposing the people to receive it. Furthermore, that the great anxiety of the medical missionary and his colleagues was to use these opportunities; and, that many of the most notable instances of spiritual blessing had come out of the opportunities afforded by the medical work. One great point seems to be that this work of gratuitous healing by

to say how many letters she might add to her name, M. A., LL. D., B.Sc., etc. Another lady, Miss Johnson, has been appointed examiner, or assistant examiner in natural science to the Royal University of Ireland, having previously gained the gold medal; while another the daughter of a Wesleyan minister, and engaged in teaching while studying, obtained the coveted scholarship of £100 a year for three years. Miss Robertson is now science mistress at the Holloway College.

ARMY WIFE ALLOWANCE.

A curious point came up for settlement at headquarters at Calcutta the other day. The question was (strange it seems that it should not have been settled long ago) whether native officers and soldiers in the Indian army, lawfully married, according to the native custom to more than one wife, were entitled to free passes for all their wives. After anxiously considering the question from all points of view, Government came to the conclusion that 'one man one wife' should be the rule.—Cape of Good Hope 'Mercury.'

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria

HOME DEPARTMENT.

TRIFLES—WHAT SHE WANTS—HOME LIFE ON THE FARM—DON'T LET MOTHER DO IT—A LEAF FROM GRANDMOTHER'S BOOK—AN EMERGENCY CATECHISM—MADAM WILLARD ON THE WOMAN QUESTION—STRAWBERRIES—SUMMER DRESSES.

(For the Home.)

TRIFLES.

A loving word is a little thing.
Yet for lack of just that word,
A hungry soul starves by your side,
Its heart's cry all unheard.

A word of cheer is a little thing,
But ah! with what comfort fraught
Would it be to that weary worker
Who fears that he toils for naught?

A loving touch of the hand, 'tis true,
Is only a little thing.
But into some sad stranger's life
It would be a great joy bring.

A word of thanks, a little flower,
The letter you may write,
Are, maybe, the merest trifles,
But they help to make life bright.

If deeds called great you may never do,
Oh, do not idly wait!
For the sum of many 'littles'
Makes a total which is great.

NORMA BROCK.

Toronto, June '93.

WHAT SHE WANTS.

Dear Editor Home,—I have been a reader of the 'Witness' over thirty years and like it better than any other paper. I am interested in the question, 'What She Wants?' I want my husband's whole heart, all his affections, and I give him mine. In that case the married state is the happiest. But if either love, children, or money, or property more it makes marriage only a name. Let everything be ours, not mine. Oh may we love God best, then ask him to help us to love each other.

A WIFE.

May 15, 1893.

HOME LIFE ON THE FARM.

Editor Home Department.—I have read with considerable interest the discussions going on of late in the Home, and when a certain phase of farm life has come under debate, I have resolved to trespass on your space briefly in order to ventilate a few of my ideas and experiences regarding another state of affairs which we find existing sometimes in the relations of farm life. 'Myrtle Green' in replying to your 'Eastern Townships' correspondent, cited cases where young brothers enjoy privileges which older sisters do not, but we find that these privileges, even should they be the rule, are falling to hold some of the best blood of our farms on the farm. As a fact we see a mighty exodus from the country to the towns and cities, and from the farm to the schools.

Now, let me inquire briefly into the causes of this state of affairs. I only mention two, one of which I never heard mentioned in regard to this subject before. First, the drudgery and monotony of a farm life—at least some farm lives—coupled with a lack of anything in the home that tends to nourish the aesthetic part of the human nature. Let us deal with this one first. We find some of the reasons for these existing evils outlined in reply to the 'Eastern Townships' Farmer' by some of your correspondents, namely, stinginess upon the part of the head of the household, in fact, we might say the heads of the household, for the men are not to blame altogether for this. But it is a deplorable fact that we too often see self-binders and machinery in profusion outside of the house, while the inside of the home is a literary desert, void of every kind of amusement which fosters a love of home in the youthful heart. We think the influence of woman is greatly needed in this direction.

But this side of the story is often dealt with and I must hasten on to give my second reason, which may not please all your correspondents of the fair sex. It is this: The desire of a fair percentage, at least, of farmers' daughters to marry into any other kind of home rather than a farm home. The reasons are often natural and reasonable, but too often the sun-brown open visage and hard and sinewy hand of the young farmer is refused in deference to the effeminate visage and gloved hand of the ball-room dandy. For what reason, you ask? For the simple reason that the company of the latter and the future life which he holds out promises a little more frivolous excitement, ease and gaiety than that of the farmer. In my opinion no woman need make a galley-slave of herself on a farm or anywhere else and a farm life properly lived contains everything that should develop every woman into an intellectual light and make her a power of good in the world. I have too much faith in Canadian farmers as a class to believe that there are many of them who consider their wives—their better halves—mere expenses; but I believe the majority of them look on their wives as lovable companions and I like to see a man spend as much on his wife as he would spend on her to get her. I also sympathize with woman in her struggle for more power, especially on the temperance question, but in my opinion agricultural Canada would have more happiness and also more enlightenment in her homes to-day if her fair sex would endorse more fully the sentiment which Burns gave rise to when these words flowed from his lips:—

'Oh Scotia, my dear native soil;
For whom my warmest wish to heaven is sent;
Long may thy hardy sons of rustic toil,
Be blest with health and peace and sweet content,
And, oh, may heaven their simple lives prevent,
From luxury's contagion weak and vile;
Then howe'er crowns and coronets be rent,
A virtuous populace may rise the while,
And stand a wall of fire around their much-loved isle.'

FATRIOT.

(For the Home.)

DON'T LET MOTHER DO IT.
Daughter, don't let mother do it,
Do not let her slave and toil,
While you sit, a useless idler,
Feeling your soft hands to soil.
Don't you see the heavy burdens
Daily she is wont to bear,
Bring the lines upon her forehead—
Sprinkle silver in her hair?

Daughter, don't let mother do it!

Do not let her bake and broil;
Through the long bright summer hours,
Share with her the heavy toil.
See, her eye has lost its brightness,
Faded from her cheeks the glow,
And the step that once was buoyant
Now is feeble, weak and slow.

Daughter, don't let mother do it,
She has cared for you so long,
Is it right the weak and feeble
Should be toiling for the strong?
Waken from your listless languor,
Seek her side to cheer and bless,
And your grief will be less bitter
When the gods above her press.

Daughter, don't let mother do it;
You will never, never know
What were home without a mother
Till that mother lieth low—
Low beneath the budding daisies,
Free from earthly care or pain—
To the home so sad without her,
Never to return again.

MRS. M. E. JEHU.

Montreal.

A LEAF FROM GRANDMOTHER'S BOOK.

Dear Editor Home.—The substance of my last letter was that as women are subject to like passions as men the millennium will not dawn should we ever away the sceptre over mankind. Men are not easier excited to a spirit of strife than we. Notice the unkind criticisms on letters of the Home. Notice, too, our belligerent attitude during election times. Let any one speak against the candidate of our choice and there will be trouble on the instant. God gave to men and women a particular sphere and they may not trespass on each other's domain.

And now, dear girls, let me leave a word with you, and don't think me an enemy because I tell you the truth. Get an education by all means, but in doing so be sure you take a leaf from your grandmother's book. She could teach you many things by way of refinement. She did not cry out 'Great Scott' at every little casualty. She imitated

work with a certain dignity that could not be mistaken. A sense of self-respect, but not of self-assertion, must have impressed all who knew her. She accepted the circumstances of her life, but was perfectly aware that she had in herself the ability to have filled a larger place in the world; yet, as she went about her household cares, it seemed as if she understood what good George Herbert meant in those oft-quoted lines,

'A room well swept, as by God's laws,
Makes that and the action fine.'

Only one occasion do I recall when the subject of woman's rights was mentioned between my father and my mother. About the year 1851, my father came home from the adjacent town which he visited almost daily, and to which the rest of the family went but a few times a year. He was in remarkable spirits, and as he paced up and down the sitting-room, according to his wont, while mother busied her swift fingers with the family mending, he said: 'We heard to-day in the city that Neal Dow has carried out his idea beyond what anybody supposed would ever be, and the law has been adopted.' My father was in political life, and was one of the thirteen Free Soil members in the Legislature of Wisconsin who in 1849 voted for a similar law. Pausing in his swift career up and down the room, he said to mother, standing before her, with his arms folded: 'When do you suppose that our poor run-cursed Wisconsin will ever have a law like that?' Whereupon mother, dropping her needle, and looking up into his face with a sudden glow of enthusiasm, replied, 'I think, Josiah, there will be a law just like that all over the nation some day, when women vote.' My father was a great Conservative so far as the woman question was concerned, though progressive on most other subjects. He seemed much shocked, and putting on his look of irony which we understood so well and dreaded not a little, he said, 'Perhaps you will be good enough to tell me how it is to be brought about that women shall vote?' Mother's enthusiasm was damped; she looked no longer into his face, but into the glowing window fire, and said, 'I shall have to answer that

STRAWBERRIES.

Here are a few recipes for serving strawberries in case some of the more particular members of the family should persuade themselves that they were tired of them 'au naturel.'

Strawberry Sponge.—Cover half a box of gelatin with half a cup of cold water, and let soak for thirty minutes; add a pint of boiling water and a cup of sugar; stir until dissolved, and pour in a pint of strawberry juice; set on ice until thick. Beat until stiff, add the frothed whites of four eggs, and mix until smooth; pour in a mould and set to harden. Serve with whipped cream.

Strawberry Parfait.—Whip a quart of cream to a froth; add half a pint of strawberry juice and a cup of sugar; turn carefully into an ice-cream mould, press the lid down tightly, pack in salt and ice, and let freeze three hours.

Frozen Strawberries.—Stem a quart of ripe strawberries; add a pound of sugar and the juice of two lemons to the berries; let stand one hour; mash, pour over a quart of ice-water, stir until well mixed, turn in a freezer, and freeze.

Strawberry Shortcake.—Stem two quarts of ripe strawberries; sweeten, and mash slightly with a large spoon. Rub a tablespoonful of butter in a quart of sifted flour; add half a teaspoonful of salt and two teaspoonsful of baking powder, with sufficient sweet milk to make a soft dough; mix and roll out; bake in a large flat pan in a very hot oven. When done, take from the pan, split in halves and spread each half with butter. Put one half on a large plate, spread half the strawberries over it, then lay the other half of short-cake on top; cover with the remaining strawberries, pour thick cream around, and serve.

Strawberry Meringue.—Cover the bottom of a baking-dish with slices of stale cake dipped in milk. Stem a quart of strawberries, and put over; sprinkle freely with sugar, and set in the stove until a syrup is formed. Take out, and spread with meringue made of the beaten whites of three eggs and three tablespoonsful of powdered sugar. Set back in the oven one minute. Serve very cold with whipped cream.

Strawberries with Whipped Cream.—Stem ripe, fresh strawberries, place a layer in the bottom of a large glass dish; sprinkle with sugar; put another layer of berries and sugar. Whip a pint of thick cream with the whites of two eggs and a teaspoonful of sugar; put over the strawberries, and set on ice for half an hour.

Strawberries for Breakfast.—Stem ripe strawberries, cover with sugar and the juice of half a dozen oranges. Let stand one hour, sprinkle with powdered ice, and serve.

Strawberry Pyramid.—Crush a pint of ripe strawberries, mix with a pint of sugar; beat the whites of four eggs and add. Beat all together until very stiff, and arrange in a pyramid.

Strawberry Bavarian Cream.—Cover half a box of gelatin with a teaspoonful of cold water, and let soak for twenty minutes. Mash a quart of ripe strawberries and press through a sieve; add a cup of sugar to the juice. Stir the gelatin over boiling water until dissolved, strain it into the strawberry juice, set on ice, and stir it until it thickens; add a pint of whipped cream; mix gently. Pour in a mould, and set in a cool place to harden.

Croquette of Strawberries (an elegant dish for a tea or luncheon).—Dissolve a tablespoonful of gelatin in cold water; add half a cup of boiling water. Dip a tin mould in ice-water. Stem a quart of ripe, firm strawberries, dip each one in the gelatin, and press against the sides of the mould; arrange in any fancy style desired. Fill the centre of the mould with charlotte-russe, and set on ice to harden. When ready to serve turn out of the mould carefully on a flat glass dish.

Strawberry Tapioca.—Wash a cup of tapioca and put to soak in cold water over night. In the morning pour over a pint of boiling water, and set on the back of the stove to simmer gently until the tapioca is perfectly clear. Stem a quart of strawberries and stir into the boiling tapioca with a pint of sugar. Take from the fire, turn into a glass dish and set on ice. Serve very cold with sugar and cream.

THE EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL.

The immediate effect of a moderate amount of alcohol is a feeling of increased vigor. Ideas are increased in quickness, but lose in concentration. The system soon demands the stimulant more frequently. Abstinence is followed by suffering. The hand loses its steadiness, the brain its clearness. Insomnia adds to the drain on nervous forces, and the patient instinctively resorts for relief to the poison which is the direct cause of his condition. In time these symptoms become intensified, and evidence of chronic degenerations manifest themselves. Scarcely an organ in the body is exempt. Alcohol in the stomach retards digestion by paralyzing terminal nerves, and by a chemical action on the pepsin of the gastric juice produces changes in the secretions of the liver, and vitiates the processes throughout the whole of the alimentary tract by causing a perverted action of the sympathetic nervous system. Partially-digested food passing from the stomach to the intestines becomes subject to abnormal fermentations. As a result, poisonous products designated by modern chemists as ptomaines and leucomaines, are formed. Elimination is retarded by alcohol; consequently these products are absorbed into the system, and an auto-poisoning results. The lungs and skin undertake to assist in relieving the system of effete material, as shown by the peculiarly disagreeable odor of breath and perspiration, persisting for days after cessation from the use of alcohol. These patients will be found to suffer from chronic catarrh of most of the mucous membranes, notably the stomach, and chronic liver and kidney changes, leading to cirrhosis and Bright's disease. Degeneration and resultant weakening of the walls of blood vessels predispose to rupture (usually in the brain), producing apoplexy.

'North American Review.'

PERSONAL.

Sir Hope Grant's fame as a soldier and as a civilian is so great in England that Lord Wolseley's account of his death-bed scene will be of interest to all readers. When death was very near at hand, one of his aides-de-camp broke down and burst into tears, whereupon the brave soldier said: 'What's the matter, Bobby? Why, death is only going from one room to another.' So died this remarkable soldier, says Lord Wolseley, 'of whom no truly good man was ever an enemy.'

No. 1—WOOL GOWN WITH SHOT VELVET AND GUIPURE LACE

The Good Shepherd by calling the little children lambs, not 'young kids,' as some of you do, and she never invited young men to escort her home. Neither did she, when between the age of twenty and thirty, take part in the foot races at a public picnic, the young men stepping modestly aside as she trotted up to the goal and received a little paper of sweets as a reward. She was too lady-like and modest for such rough masculine sport. She never treated old people with disrespect, nor did she lie in bed until the rest of the family had breakfasted, and cause the trouble of preparing a second meal.

So I say to you get an education by all means, but let it reach upward and backward until you have attained the genuine goodness and sweet simplicity of your dear old grandmother. And when you read my letter evidence your strength of mind by taking kindly the admonition it contains. He who rules his own spirit is more mighty than he who takes a city. The good book says so.

ANNE.

June 11, 1893.
P.S.—Are women's foot races becoming popular or have we the doubtful distinction of taking the lead in this regard?

AN EMERGENCY CATECHISM.

'When my children were little,' said a rather original mother, 'I taught them what we called an "emergency catechism," to which they would all answer, standing in a row and all saying it together, to the great amusement of those who heard them. Here are some of the questions, and the answers you can easily supply for yourself:—

'What would you do if you were lost in a city?'
'What would you do if your clothes caught fire?'
'In case of being in a runaway?'
'In case of floating off in a boat?'
'In case of drowning if anyone tried to save you?'
and a number of other questions of the same nature.' 'Did they ever have cause to apply them?' said one amused listener. 'Only once,' was the answer, 'and that was when a pair of ponies that I was driving ran away. The little dears sat perfectly still, just as they had been told, but it might have been sheer fright, after all.'

MADAM WILLARD ON THE WOMAN QUESTION.

Frances Willard says of her mother:

She never talked about woman's rights in the early years of her children, but we somehow felt and knew that she was a free spirit; as St. Paul says, she was 'freedborn.' She went about her

question in Scripture language, even as Paul did when he said to his jailer, 'You have put us into prison, we being Romans; you will just have to come and take us out.'

WOOL AND LACE DRESSES.

The first model shown here is of grayish green wool, with shot old rose and green velvet and écoré guipure lace. The skirt is bordered with five velvet bands of graduated width, and the same number of folds girdle the lower half of the bodice, the upper half of which is covered by a deep yoke of lace over shot silk. The sleeves are composed of a wide puff and ruffle of the dress material



No. 3—BACK OF CREPON GOWN.

above close forearms of lace over silk, and arranged mounted by a velvet epaulette.

Blue and white striped crepon is the material of the young lady's gown, No. 2, trimmed with blue satin ribbon and white lace. The bodice, which enters the skirt, is gathered at the waist, and at the front is gathered to a yoke composed of bands of ribbon and lace; the lace of the yoke is continued around the armholes at the back. The sleeves have a draped puff at the top, and at the wrist are curved and edged with a lace frill headed by a ruche. The skirt is cut bell-shaped and lined, and is bordered with three ruffles of the material.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON.

PAUL CALLED TO EUROPE.

JULY 2.—Acts 15: 1-15.

GOLDEN TEXT.—Go ye therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost.—Matt. 28: 19.

Connection.—Six months ago, when we closed our studies in the Acts for a time, we left Paul and Barnabas in Jerusalem, where they had told the story of their first great missionary tour to the Gentiles, with its marvelous success, as a proof of the presence of the Holy Spirit and the divine endorsement of their labors. The vital but perplexing question of receiving the Gentiles into the church without their becoming Jews had been wisely and fairly settled. This was a great era in the history of the church. It took place some time in A.D. 50. We now take up the narrative from this point.

Place in the History.—It is best to keep in mind a brief general view of the history of the church from the crucifixion to the destruction of Jerusalem, marked by the leading events, and then put each lesson in its place. This outline should be frequently reviewed by the teacher and by the class till it is so familiar that, whenever hereafter the book of the Acts is read, each event will fall naturally into its place.

Time.—The second missionary journey was begun probably early in A.D. 51; and Europe was reached the following year, A.D. 52.

Place.—Philippi in Macedonia, now European Turkey.

EXPLANATORY.

The Separation of Paul and Barnabas.—Chap. 15, vers. 36-40. Paul and Barnabas, with two delegates from the Jerusalem church, returned to Antioch, bearing with them the decree of the council. They remained at Antioch for a time. Then Paul proposed to Barnabas that they revisit the churches which they had founded in Asia Minor during their first missionary tour (A.D. 45-48).

Barnabas agreed with Paul. But there arose a practical question. Barnabas wished to take with them his cousin John Mark, who started with them on their former journey, but left them and returned home, when they began to enter upon the dangerous and difficult part of their tour. Paul refused to take him with them; and the difference of opinion was so sharp and decided that the two friends separated, and went different ways never to meet again on earth.

The brief episode is very instructive. The narrative implies some degree of imperfection in these good men. The original word for 'sharp contention' is literally 'word paroxysm': a sharp, short, excited manifestation of feeling. It shows that they were human, of 'like passions as we are,' with the same difficulties, the same temptations of temper, the same liability to differences of opinion. It shows, too, that God can do very great work for the salvation of men with imperfect instruments. Indeed, all the progress of the world has been made in this way, not by the imperfections, but in spite of them.

But while we freely acknowledge the imperfection of our men, let us make it plain that it really was not a quarrel, bitter and angry. It was not a case where neither put in practice the exquisite and humble Christian lesson of putting up with less than his due. They did not 'part in anger.' Nor is it true 'neither would either of them yield; therefore they were wrong.' Let us look at certain facts. (1) Both were remarkably good men, each showing in a different way the noblest virtues, the fullest zeal, the deepest piety, the largest consecration. (2) But these good men were of very different natures, just as a flower, a fruit, a gold coin, a watch, a steam engine, are all good, but in entirely different ways. (3) Therefore it was perfectly natural and perfectly right that they should see things in different lights, and desire different things for their work. It is no imperfection in a watch that its wheels will not fit into the cogs of a steam-engine; no proof of wrong that the two cannot work together. I can conceive of two angels as working best in different spheres. This is the legitimate way in which different denominations arise,—one wishing to about in meeting, another to be quiet; one loves to worship with a liturgy, another with words born of the occasion. All are right; but they must separate. It is only when they separate with wrong feelings that there is sin. (4) They separated as friends.

II. The Second Missionary Tour.—Chap. 15, vers. 40-41; chap. 16, vers. 1-17. Barnabas took Mark with him, and henceforth dropped out of the narrative, but not out of the work. Paul chose Silas, one of the delegates from the Jerusalem church, and leaving Antioch went northward through Syria, then to the west through his native Cilicia, thence reversing the order of his first tour. (See 1892, Fourth Quarter, Lessons 10.) They confirmed the churches, and delivered the decree of the Jerusalem council to the Gentiles, so that the churches were established in the faith, and increased in number daily.

Timothy, a convert of Lystra on the first journey, now joins the party. He was 'the child of Lois and Eunice, taught in the Holy Scriptures from his earliest years, trained to a religious life, and prepared through the providence of God by the sight of the apostle's sufferings to be his comfort, support, and companion.'

6. 'Now when they had gone throughout Phrygia, an undesignated region round about Antioch of Pisidia to the north, and westward, they came to the church of the valley of the Lycus, Colosse, Laodicea, and Thyatira.'—'Pimpre.'—

The Epistle to the Colossians was written at Rome in 62 or 63 A.D. through Paul never visited the city in person (Col. 2: 1).

The Epistle to the Ephesians was written about the same time, and was probably a circular letter written for several churches, of which the church at Laodicea was one.

'And the region of Galatia.' The great central tableland, north and east of Phrygia, but its boundaries are undefined.

Paul's work in Galatia. Here comes in an incidental account of this tour through Galatia, given by Paul himself in Gal. 4: 13-15.

The Epistle to the Galatians was written at Corinth, six or seven years after this visit (A.D. 58). He had paid them a second visit in A.D. 55.

'Forbidden of the Holy Ghost.' Their plans were to preach in Asia, but they were prevented by the Holy Spirit. How? Either (1) by some special providence, or (2) by direct communication of the Spirit. Why? In order to lead him into a wider and more important field, the very heart of civilized heathendom. God shuts us off from one field of work because he has other greater work for us to do. Asia is of course not the continent of that name, nor Asia Minor, but a Roman senatorial province bordering the Aegean Sea. In the New Testament the phrase is always thus used to designate this particular province.—'Abbott.' The provinces of Mysia, Lydia, and Caria, and the cities Ephesus, Smyrna, and Sardis, and the other seven churches of Asia, are included in it.

7. 'Come to Mysia.' A province on the Aegean Sea, north of Asia. 'They assayed' (they planned, proposed, and desired) 'to go into Bithynia.' A northern province of Asia Minor, north of the Black Sea, north-east of Mysia. 'But the Spirit of Jesus forbade them.' The Spirit sent by Jesus according to his promise.

'Suffered (permitted) them not.' In the same way as ver. 6. God hedged up the ways he did not wish them to go, and so gradually directed them in the right way.

8. 'And they passing by Mysia, Left it aside without tarrying, and went down to Troas.' 'Come down to Troas.' Called fully Alexandria Troas, on the Hellespont, about four miles from the site of the ancient Troy. It was the transit

harbor between the north-west of Asia Minor and Macedonia.—'Hovey.'

III. The Macedonian Call.—Vers. 9-11. The question which must have occupied all Paul's thoughts was, where he was next to proclaim the glad tidings of Christ. That question, we may well believe, expressed itself in prayer, and to that prayer the vision of this verse was an answer.

9. 'A vision.' This was the third supernatural revelation. It was not a real person, but a vision, but not necessarily imparted in a dream.—'Glog.' 'A man of Macedonia.' Something in the attire or appearance of the vision, or possibly his language, 'Come over into Macedonia,' indicated the appeal as coming from that district. 'Come over, . . . and help us.' This vision has been rightly recognized by the church as interpreting the unuttered cry of heathendom for help.—'Abbott.' And it has been abundantly shown that it is death to a church, or a Christian, either not to hear this cry, or, having heard it, not to heed it.—'Riddle.' Macedonia. This most celebrated country lay to the north of Greece. Thessalonica was its capital. It had numerous flourishing cities, of which Philippi, Thracopolis, Amphipolis, Apollonia, and Pella were mentioned in the Acts. It now constitutes a part of Turkey, and notwithstanding the oppression of the Turks, Christianity, though in a poor condition, exists to this day.—'Glog.'

10. 'We endeavored.' By seeking for a ship.—'Alford.' 'Assuredly gathering.' The verb has the sense of 'coming to a conclusion from putting things side by side.'—'Cambridge Bible.' Paul henceforth had no doubts as to where God would have him preach.

11. 'Samothracia.' An island of the Aegean, between Thracian and Neapolis. 'Neapolis.' New City. 'Naples' the seaport of Philippi. It was 65 miles from Thracian.

IV. The Conversion of Lydia.—Vers. 12-13. 'There was a woman named Lydia, a merchantess of purple, which she trafficked in, from the city of Thyatira.' 'Which she trafficked in, from the city of Thyatira.' This city was built by Philip of Macedon, father of Alexander the Great, who named it after himself. The city has long disappeared, and the site is occupied by a small village named Filiba.—'Schaff.' The adjacent plain is memorable in Roman history as the place where the battle was fought between the republicans under Brutus, and the followers of Antony and Augustus, 42 years before this, near Philippi. 'A colony of Rome.' A Roman colony was a miniature of the Imperial City, a portion of Rome itself transplanted to the provinces. Some of the inhabitants, being Roman citizens, and were still enrolled in one of the tribes, and possessed the privilege of voting at Rome. In these cities the Roman law was scrupulously observed; and they were governed by their own senate and magistrates, and not by the governor of the province in which the colony happened to be situated.—'Schaff.' The events which befell the apostle Paul at Philippi were directly connected with the privileges of the place as a Roman colony, and with his own privileges as a Roman citizen.—'Howson.' 'Certain days' denotes apparently the few days which they spent there before the arrival of the Sabbath.—'Hovey.'

12. 'We went out of the city, or, as in the revision, without the gate.' By a river side. The Gangas, a small stream close to the city, especially chosen because it served for ablutions connected with Jewish worship. 'Where prayer was wont to be made, or, where there was wont to be a place of prayer.' The word (προσευχη) is known as the designation of a slight and temporary structure, commonly circular, frequently open to the sky, erected for the purposes of Jewish worship, especially where there are not enough Jews for a regular synagogue. A modern example is the 'mosque' of the Protestants, which befell the apostle Paul at Philippi were directly connected with the privileges of the place as a Roman colony, and with his own privileges as a Roman citizen.—'Howson.' 'Certain days' denotes apparently the few days which they spent there before the arrival of the Sabbath.—'Hovey.'

13. 'And when she was baptized.' As soon as she believed, she made a public profession of her faith in the appointed way,—by baptism. There is not much depth to that faith and love which does not desire openly to confess our Lord and Saviour, and to be enrolled in his church. Primitive piety was not hidden piety. 'And her household.' Whether we are to understand by this term her children, her slaves, or the work-people engaged in the manual employment connected with her trade, or all these collectively, is not easily to be decided.—'Howson.' We do not know whether she had children, or even was married.—'Pimpre.' 'If ye have judged.' The words contain a modest, almost pathetic, appeal to the fact that the preacher had recognized her faith by admitting her to baptism. If she was for that what was the snuff in her being a hostess?—'Pimpre.' 'Come into my house, and abide there.' We have here the first example of that Christian hospitality which was so emphatically enjoined and so lovingly practised by the apostles.—'Howson.' 'She constrained us.' By much entreaty. See in Luke 9: 29, the disciples constrained Christ to accept their hospitality.—'Abbott.'—'Condensed from Pimpre's Select Notes.'

PROCTOR'S NEGLECTED GRAVE.

There is over in Greenwood Cemetery, in Brooklyn, a grave that has interested me, and I have watched it closely for nearly four years. It is that of Prof. Richard A. Proctor, the famous astronomer and writer. Prof. Proctor, it will be remembered, died in 1858, of yellow fever—alone in a New York hospital. His children were in Florida, and could not come to the funeral. The second wife, if I mistake not, was the only kin that was present at the obsequies. No suggestion of a resting place being forthcoming, the astronomer's remains were buried in the undertaker's private lot. This undertaker was Stephen Merritt, who had charge of Gen. Grant's funeral. The body, it was understood, should remain there until other arrangements could be made. But the 'other arrangements' were not forthcoming, and the world-renowned astronomer who did so much for the advancement of science and scientific knowledge, still rests in a borrowed tomb! The spot is an out-of-the-way part of the cemetery, and the grave is neglected, there being not even a stone to mark the place. The wife has married again; the children of the astronomer are all making their own living, and while the wish is there to bury their father better, the means are not at hand. It seems pitiful to me that such neglect of a great man's remains should be possible. I know not who is to blame, but the remedy ought to be forthcoming. For years have I watched the grave, yet not a single token of remembrance have I ever found upon the sunken mound. It is possible that no matter how great, how productive the work of the brain may be, that we are soon forgotten when we are dead.—'Correspondence "Detroit News."

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

HOW SUSY SOLD THE BABY.

("Harper's Young People.")

Poor little Susy sat under the tall banana tree that shaded her doll house and bit the corner of her apron, and wrinkled up her forehead until her yellow curls bobbed in her eyes and almost made her cry. A noisy jay flew up into the live oak and cawed at her; a mocking bird perched on the fence and whistled away on the back porch, making "beat-biscuit," and singing to herself as she pouted:

"Hallelujah, my-ah soul.
Hallelujah, oh, my soul!
Hallelujah, hallelujah!"

But Susy paid no heed either to the blue jay or to the mocking bird, or even to the pounding of the beat biscuit. She was in great trouble.

Papa was away on business, and mamma was very ill, and must not be disturbed; Freddie, George and Rob were at the plantation with Mr. Piper, the overseer; Mary, the nurse, was always busy with the new baby. Susy was sure the new baby was the cause of all her trouble. If papa would only come home! Susy was obliged to use the corner of her apron now for a handkerchief.

Oh, dear! In all the seven long years of her life she had never known such trouble. That dreadful baby! He cried so that he made mamma ill, and Mary was cross, and no wonder everything went wrong.

Now it was not the baby at all that was at fault, but Susy's love of "ground peas." She could not resist a peanut seller. Every spare nickel went for "groobers," or "ground peas," as the Southern children call them. The afternoon the boys left everything was "poky" to Susy, and she had strolled down the street. She stopped at the corner, where old Pentecoste sat under the big magnolia, with her basket of peanuts before her. The little girl looked so longingly at them that the good natured colored woman offered to sell her some on credit.

"I'll pay you very soon," said Susy. "Oh, I kin trest you," said Pentecoste. "Ef you don't pay, I'll send the sheriff after you."

Susy had not been afraid then, for she thought her father would soon be home; but now papa would not be home for a week, and there was no knowing what might happen. Susy decided to find out what Pentecoste would think of the deal. She tried to saunter towards the big magnolia as if she was just happening by.

"Pentecoste," she asked, as carelessly as she could, "how long do you think you could wait for me to pay you?"

"Well, I can't wait so vey long. Circus is a-comin' Saturday, an' I'm goin' to go ef I have to send de sheriff fur dat quarter."

It never occurred to Susy that the old woman was teasing her. Her lips trembled as she answered, "Very well, Pentecoste, you'll have the quarter by Saturday."

By Saturday! It was Thursday, and papa would not be home for a week. How could she get a quarter? If papa were at home! If mamma were only well! Oh, she wished she had never tasted a peanut. By this time Susy was at her own gate again. She glanced fearfully towards Pentecoste's corner. Her heart stood still. She felt little funny cold things crawl up and down her back. There was Pentecoste, and talking to her—it was terrible—talking to her was the sheriff himself! Now they were looking at her. Pentecoste was telling him about that quarter.

Susy ran to hide behind the doll house behind the banana tree. There lay the big bag of peanuts. Susy gave it a vicious kick, and sat down and just cried and cried. And that is how it happened that Susy was in trouble.

Just at this moment Phoebe came out on the porch. She had a silver waiter in her hands, and on it was mamma's best cut glass dish filled with white foamy syllabubs, dotted with delicious dabs of jaw jelly. Susy could see her quite plainly between the long leaves of the banana. She stopped crying and kept still.

"Miss Susy, oh! Miss Susy, what you?" called Phoebe. "Miss Susy! Law's sake, what 'bout's dat chile? Dis yer syllabub is spillin'!"

Now Susy was sure that it could not be about the sheriff, because then Phoebe would not be worrying over her syllabub. She got up slowly and went toward the house.

"Helgoh, what you ben, honey? Run wash yoh face, an' carry dis yer syllabub over to Miss Langley's wid yoh maw's compliments."

Susy thought Mrs. Langley's as safe a place as any, so she went. Mrs. Langley herself opened the door when Susy let fall the heavy knocker.

"How is your mother to-day, dear?" she asked, after admiring the syllabub. "She isn't very well. I mean she's dreadfully sick, thank you," said Susy, dolefully.

"I am very sorry, indeed. And how is that dear little baby?"

"He's very well," began Susy, and then blurted out: "I don't think he is a dear little baby one bit. He cries so, and he is a dreful bother, and anyway Phoebe says we have enough boys." Susy shook her head as if she were relieved of a terrible secret.

Mrs. Langley laughed, but she did not seem at all shocked. "Dear me! Too many boys! I wish you would sell him to me. I should dearly love a little boy."

Mrs. Langley had no sooner said "sell him," than a great idea dawned upon unhappy Susy. Here was the way to get money. She would sell the baby for a quarter! Nobody at home wanted that baby, and Mrs. Langley said she would love him dearly. Yes, she would sell the baby. Her voice shook with excitement as she answered: "I reckon you can have him. He isn't a very nice baby, but don't you think he is worth a quarter?"

There are, probably, "honest doubters" in the Church and if so they are certainly entitled to all due respect; but it is noticeable that honest workers command the respect of everyone without being a hindrance to any. The way to escape from the first class is to join the second.—United Presbyterian.

Mrs. Langley laughed more than before, and determined to find out whether Susy would really sell her little brother. "Of course, he is worth a quarter," she said. "Now, I tell you, Susy, if you will

bring me that baby I will give you a quarter. Come, is it a bargain?"

"Yes," said Susy, promptly. She wanted very much to ask for money then, but she was ashamed. "When shall I bring him to you?"

"Oh, any time will do. To-morrow, if you want. When do you want your money?"

"I'd like—," hesitated Susy. "I'd like to have it now, if it's convenient."

Susy was very happy as she skipped home. Now the sheriff could not put her in jail. She would pay that mean old Pentecoste, and never buy another ground pea from her. Then she began to think of the baby. He was not such a horrid baby after all, and, besides, how he would feel when he grew up and found he was a sold baby? Susy began to waver. By the time she reached home she heartily regretted her bargain. She went to her refuge behind the doll house. She sat down and thought very hard, giving one or two sad little sighs; then she got up, and went straight back to Mrs. Langley. She found her weeding the pansy bed.

"Mrs. Langley," she began.

"Why, is that you? Where is little Joseph?" Mrs. Langley inquired.

Susy wondered why she called the baby Joseph, but was too intent upon her errand to ask. "Here is your quarter," she said.

"My quarter! I don't want the quarter. I want the baby."

"Well," said Susy, "I don't believe you would if you saw him; he's weal bwhite."

"But he isn't worth a quarter. Weally he isn't. His neck's broke!"

"My good gracious!" exclaimed Mrs. Langley, dropping her trowel. "His neck broken! What do you mean?"

"Well," explained Susy, impressively, "every single time you try to make him sit up, his head flops over so," and Susy dropped her curly head on her shoulder to illustrate the baby's broken neck.

Mrs. Langley fairly shouted. "Never mind," she said, when she stopped laughing a little. "I will bandage his neck. I am sure he will be all right, and at any rate even a baby with a broken neck is better than none."

Susy was in despair. She had to keep the money and give up the baby. The tears gathered in her eyes as she went down the wide, shady street. She stopped at the corner, undid a piece of money from the corner of her apron, and handed it to Pentecoste. "Here's your quarter," she said. Then she walked quickly home. She must manage to get the baby to Mrs. Langley's without being seen.

As luck would have it, Mary was just putting the baby to sleep, walking up and down the garden path. When he fell asleep she laid him in his carriage and went off. No sooner had Mary gone than Susy began pushing and pulling the baby carriage along the path. She had a hard time crossing the street without bumping the carriage and waking the baby. She reached Mrs. Langley's house safely, but how to get him into the house? She lifted him carefully out. He was very heavy for her poor little strength, but she managed to carry him up the front steps.

The door, as usual, stood open, and there was nobody about. She staggered into the cool, dark parlor, and laid the baby quietly on the big sofa. Then she placed a chair so that he could not roll off. She wanted to kiss him good-bye, but did not dare, so she tip-toed out and went down the road crying as if her heart would break.

She walked towards the country without the least idea of where she was going; she could not go back home. She walked and walked, stopping to rest occasionally. She was hungry than she had ever been in all her life, for she had had no dinner. She was so tired that she lay down under a hedge and cried harder than ever. She rubbed her dirty little fists in her eyes until her face was a beautiful array of black and pink streaks. By-and-by the sun dropped down behind the trees; the little birds flew into their nests; it began to grow dark; very soon poor little runaway Susy was asleep.

It seemed to her the middle of the night when she was awakened by shouts. There were many lights and big men, and a dog was barking. She sat up, terribly frightened. What had happened? She did not remember that she had sold the baby and run away. The shouts grew distinct; they were calling "Susy! Miss Susy! Oh, Susy! Hallelujah, Miss Susy!" She got up and ran against a big man, who dropped his torch and shouted. The big man took the little girl up in his arms and said: "My little girlie, my Susy. Where have you been?"

It was papa! Susy was too tired and confused to do anything but cry. "Take me home, oh, take me home!"

Very soon she was lying on the lounge in mamma's room. Her mother was laughing, but there were tears in her eyes. Susy glanced towards the crib. She rubbed her eyes. She sat up in amazement. There lay the very identical baby she had sold.

Such hugging and kissing and explanations! The baby winked and blinked as if he liked it. Papa held his little girl very close while she told him how she had to keep her promise and give up the baby, and how she was sorry and "runned away." Then she told her how Mrs. Langley had returned the baby, and how old Mrs. Paton had seen Susy trudging along the Black River road, and how papa had returned unexpectedly and set out to find her.

"But, you dear goose, why didn't you tell me one?" asked mamma.

"'Cause there was nobody to tell," said Susy, conclusively.

When the boys came home they made great fun of poor Susy. George called her Joseph's brethren, and Rob called her "peanuts" and "Miss Goober"; but they stopped when they saw how it pained her. Susy was almost a grown up young lady before she would eat peanuts again, but before long her very dearest brother was the baby she had sold.

The State of Illinois, with a population of 3,826,351 consumed 3,583,354 barrels of beer during the year 1892. This was more than one barrel to every inhabitant. The State of Kansas, with a population of 1,427,092, used only 3,650 barrels. The City of Cincinnati, Ohio, alone used, in 1892, ten barrels of beer for every one that was consumed in the entire State of Iowa. In eighteen days the City of Chicago alone uses as much beer as all the inhabitants of Iowa do

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

GLORIOUS WORK IN INDIA.

(By Rev. J. O. Peck, D.D.)

The news from India from every part of the empire where our missions are, and from all departments of work continue to be glorious. Victory is in the air. Salvation is coming to the people in streams of life and power. The missionaries and native brethren are baptizing the converts on every hand. They even press upon them throwing away their idols and calling for the missionaries to baptize them in the name of the holy Trinity. Many of these converts develop at once most remarkable evangelistic zeal and power. As soon as instructed they begin to tell the story of the cross and plead with their heathen friends to come to Jesus.

One old peasant farmer, who could not read nor write, but who learned by heart the first chapter of St. John's gospel so that he could repeat it, for eight years has gone out after the harvest was over, into the villages and hamlets, to tell the story of Jesus and his love from his warm, converted heart, and repeat that first chapter of John. He has since learned a little more of Scripture and has learned to read. As the result of eight years of his personal pleading with his heathen friends and working among them, he has brought over four hundred souls to Christ. Point to me any farmer in this Christian land that in all his life has brought four hundred souls to Jesus!

Fifty thousand souls are now enquirers, and are waiting for the money to come in so that pastors or teachers may be sent to instruct them and prepare them for baptism and open confession of Christianity. Whoever heard of such a work, and yet we cannot get fifty dollars for a pastor, or thirty dollars for a pastor-teacher, fast enough to take care of these awakened souls that God is bringing by the thousands to our missions. Or, when will the Church wake up and not play at missions, but give with joy and gladness the word of life and salvation now, when the people are flocking to our altars?

I append a letter from the Rev. J. E. Robinson, of Poona, which tells of the glorious work in that field. It was written April 7:

"The Lanowli camp meeting, which we revived this year, was a grand success. It has given the work in western India a mighty impulse. It means a great deal to our native brothers and sisters to meet together from various points, and spend a week in definite waiting upon God for a baptism of the Holy Spirit. Many were richly blessed, and the work will feel the new experience which many have carried with them to their respective charges. How I wish you had been present at the love feast on the Sabbath! To hear the delightful flow of heart-stirring testimony and glowing songs for two hours, in four or five different languages, would have been an inspiration to you. It was a time of great power—as, indeed, was the whole day, which, with hardly an hour's intermission, was filled up with wonderfully helpful English and vernacular meetings from early morning till half-past ten at night. Many of the missionaries and their wives testified to the sanctifying power of the Spirit, and all seemed to be wonderfully uplifted and encouraged."

"Of all the good things which we rejoice over, perhaps none has deeper significance than the conversion of between thirty and forty of the boarders of the Bishop Taylor High School. Every boarder in attendance definitely sought and, as we trust, found the Saviour. Many were under deep conviction, and some only surrendered towards the close after much prayer and personal effort. It was a glorious victory. Our earnest prayer is that out of these promising young people God will raise up many grand workers. I am sure that this good news will rejoice the hearts of the kind friends who so generously provided me with funds last year to bring back with me a supply of American school furniture. This school has had a remarkable history and is, in truth, an child of prayer and faith. It is now enjoying the best year of its history in all respects."

"We are so deeply impressed with the possibilities of the camp meeting as a means of revival for our people, and especially for our workers, that we are resolved to keep it up at all costs, though the great bulk of the expense has to be met out of the missionaries' pockets. Brother D. Osborne had charge of the religious services, and gave the greatest satisfaction to all. He is a grand man of God!—Gospel in All Lands."

SYSTEM IN GIVING.

The energetic young pastor of a suburban church said to us the other day: "I can give you an illustration of how systematic giving works."

In our church on the Monday following each annual contribution, I announce the amount from the pulpit. This year the contributions for Foreign Missions was \$35 larger than last year. After the service a gentleman called my attention to this advance as very gratifying. "Yes," I replied, "it is gratifying, and unlike some gratifying things, it is easily accounted for." "How is that?" he asked. "In this way," I answered. "At the beginning of the year Mr. L. (an elder) and I determined to give systematically a certain definite percentage of our incomes to benevolent purposes. The percentage did not seem to be large, but it worked out so that I added \$10 to my Foreign Missionary contribution and Mr. L. added \$25 to his, and that makes precisely the \$35 advance credited to the entire congregation."

"Who can doubt that the increase in this contribution would have been vastly greater had all the members of the congregation adopted the same plan."

The fact is that one thing is needed to relieve all our Boards from debt and enable them instantly to enlarge greatly their work, and that one thing is system in giving. System enough upon the part of pastors to learn at least that every congregation had the opportunity of giving something however small. System enough upon the part of individual Christians so that the question was at least raised, should I not do my part, however insignificant, in this advancing work?

System in giving makes giving easy. Expenses are usually pressed so close upon income that upon any particular day when a contribution is asked, we are

apt to find it just the day when the personal treasury is depleted too far to risk another draft upon it. Yet we pay without difficulty other demands. Why? Simply because, if at all prudent and conscientious, we have in making up our yearly budget, made provision for the ordinary necessary expenses of daily life. It would be equally easy to give, if we made allowance for such demand in the budget at the beginning of the year. One of the most liberal and cheerful givers that we ever knew told us that his giving never gave him the slightest anxiety beyond the responsibility of deciding in what direction the money should go. He set apart one-tenth of his income as a separate fund for benevolent purposes, and simply kept a regular debit and credit account with the fund, as if he were treasurer for some one else.

The number of persons is already large, and constantly increasing, who pursue such a method and are happy in its results. Whether they thus set apart one-tenth of their income, or some other proportion; whether they regard the O. T. prescription as still binding, or taking it as a starting point, vary from it as prosperity enables and gratitude prompts—it helps them wonderfully to have a fixed and definite rule to be simply and faithfully followed. Such system in giving does surely make giving easy—makes it a sober certainty of joy.—The Church at Home and Abroad.

THE MAGIC LANTERN IN JAPAN.

The Rev. G. W. Fulton writes of a magic lantern kindly sent him by a friend in the Bryn Mawr Church, near Philadelphia.

On a tour, he arrived at a certain city after noon. They found one Christian there, a member of a Congregational Church. By his help they rented a large vacant eating house, that would hold about 400 persons. They employed a man to go around beating a drum, and shouting out 'A foreigner is in the city and will give a magic lantern exhibition to-night at the Iwoka.' This packed the house.

They first showed pictures of places in America and Europe and then views representing the life of Christ. The young man who thus helped them was formerly a wine merchant, but gave up his business on becoming a Christian, and is now a silk merchant quite well off, known to be a Christian and respected by everybody in the place. He said that he got lonely sometimes and longed for a Christian companion, but never thought of giving up his faith. The reading of the Bible had become a fixed habit with him, and was a great comfort.

When told that Americans hope that Japan will soon become a Christian country, he turned to the evangelist, saying, "Oh, will it not be glorious to see a Bible some day lying on the Parliament table?"

At another town, Katsugama, the proprietor of the hotel offered them his rooms for the magic lantern exhibition. They simply told him to invite his friends but 'the place was filled to the uttermost.' The evangelist presented the whole scheme of salvation by means of the pictures before them, every one seemed pleased, and the missionary and evangelist felt that a great deal of seed had been sown that, by the watering of the Spirit, would some time bear fruit. Mr. Fulton says: 'The magic lantern secures us a hearing at every place, and is a wonderfully vivid way of presenting the truth.'—Church at Home and Abroad.

RELIGIOUS ITEMS.

It is said that half the church members from the Bakongo tribes in Africa are persistent gospel teachers. They go in bands on preaching tours, and remain for a fortnight at a time from home, mostly at their own charges.

That Fiji, a crown colony, has no British troops, the only armed force being a handful of native police, speaks volumes for the value of Christianity, which, 60 years ago, was not known by name in the islands.—New Zealand Presbyterian.

"I would never argue, if I were a missionary," said a Brahman graduate of Madras University. "I would simply give the Bible and say 'Read that.' Bishop Thoburn, after years of experience in India, takes the same view."

The Queensland Union of Australia holds its annual colonial convention at the time of the Montreal convention, and Mr. W. J. Scott, the honorary secretary, writes that midday meetings will probably be held throughout the colonies simultaneously with the closing services at Montreal, July 10. Several Australians are expected in Montreal.

The 'British Weekly' says: Princess May had long ago made for herself a place in the hearts of the people, and everyone will join in warmest wishes for her future happiness. She has concerned herself personally in numerous good works, and is as much beloved in the homes of the poor as in royal circles. Amid many reasons for congratulation not the least important is the earnest religious character of our future Queen.

A third experiment for improving the acoustic properties of the New York Presbyterian Church, at One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street and Seventh avenue, New York, has been recently tried. It consists of a wire ceiling, which, though almost invisible, yet acts as a check to the waves of sound which have reverberated in the hollow overhead. It is said that the wire ceiling is superior to canvas and to the usual sounding board.

The 'Canada Presbyterian' says:—Dr. Gregg has issued a second edition of his short history of the Presbyterian Church in Canada. The chief features of the new edition are a chart of the unions, divisions and reunions of the Church, and plates of five of our colleges. The chart is a study, and painfully illustrates the propensity of Presbyterians to split, relieved in this case, however, by the pleasant fact that, having wasted much time, labor, temper, and money in dividing, they had the good sense to reunite. The colleges look well, and represent as much consecrated labor and self-denial as any plates would represent that Dr. Gregg could put in his book.

Stimulated by having witnessed a fatal fall due to a piece of orange peel, carelessly thrown in the streets, Mr. T. H. Pryce, a printer living at Miller Cottage, Selesdon Road, Upper Norwood, London, has strenuously worked to lessen the orange peel nuisance. With

the occasional aid of a few friends he has succeeded in getting his hand bills on the subject placed in the Board schools of London and other places. In order to introduce them into all the schools of the country \$50 would be required. This, it is out of Mr. Pryce's power to furnish, and he would like to see the formation of a society to carry on his work.

A Canadian Missionary in Mexico.—Rev. James Dodds, who has recently graduated from McCormick Theological Seminary, Chicago, is at present, with his wife, visiting relatives in Owen Sound, prior to his going to Mexico as a missionary of the Northern Presbyterian Church. Mr. Dodds is a native of Ontario, as is also his wife. He began his theological course in Knox College, and spent some time doing effective missionary service in our North-West fields. Mr. Dodds will leave for his field in July. The good wishes of many friends and acquaintances in Ontario will go with him and Mrs. Dodds.—'Presbyterian Review.'

At a recent Communion season in Batanga, West Africa, a notable scene occurred. Twenty-one adults and nineteen children received the rite of baptism. "It was a very solemn feast," says a letter from Miss Louise A. Babe. "I think there were about four hundred people in the church, and three hundred more outside and underneath it. The people who came from afar had to start on Saturday, bringing their food. I have never seen such a sight. One man, before being baptized, declared all his four slaves free in the presence of the congregation. He also had his son baptized. This looks like a downright New Testament thoroughness. This man's profession was evidently from the root. It was witnessing for Christ indeed, and exemplifying the whole spirit of the Gospel. What a blessing it is that the Church can learn useful lessons from the spiritual children in dark Africa."

The Aberdeen 'Free Press' quotes the following sermon from Dr. Whyte's sermon at Marylebone Church on the 30th ult.—"It was during the great awakening and revival that came to Scotland more than thirty years ago that I first made Dr. Fraser's acquaintance. He was then the idol of Inverness, and I was a poor student in Aberdeen. It was at a great open-air meeting at Forres that I first came to know and love your great minister. I had never been introduced to him; I was nobody to him. I never knew why he did it, but as one of the meetings was in progress he touched me on the shoulder and beckoned me to him. I knew him, and went after him with another student. He led us into the adjacent cornfield, and kneeling down out of sight amidst the tall yellow corn, he poured out his heart before God, first for his own salvation, then for us as students, and then for the great work at that time in progress in Scotland. I often met and often heard him speak after that occasion, but it is always to that far off morning I go back when I wish to think of Dr. Donald Fraser."

A missionary writes from India: "While touring among the villages about thirty miles from Coacanah, I saw a sight that would melt a heart of stone. One day, just as the shades of evening were falling, having finished preaching in the caste part of the town, I returned to my boat leaving the native preacher to distribute some tracts and do any personal work they might think proper. As I drew near the temple, I heard a cry like the wail of some bereaved mother weeping for her child. I paused for a little before going nearer, lest I might disturb the worshipper and miss what I longed to see. I had not long to wait. The sound came again—a low, sobbing cry. A step forward, and I could see a poor woman sitting on the ground before the idol; now weeping, now shouting frantically like one in hysterics, now soothing the idol. "You killed my child! You didn't save my child! I gave you three fowls and a goat, but you didn't save my child. You mean old thing, you killed my child! Were there no other children in the village? Why should you kill my only child? You mean old thing! You are not God at all. You have no pity for me. I won't give you any more goats." Thus saying, in revenge she spat upon the idol, which made no reply, offered no resistance, and gave no comfort to its worshipper. I had heard enough to move me to tears. I called to her, and she gave a sudden start and was about to run away, but I succeeded in detaining her. She said she had offered a sacrifice to this god, but it was not God at all. I then told her of the true God and of His Son Jesus Christ, who offered himself a sacrifice for her sins. The old, old story seemed to comfort her, as it comforts all who mourn."

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Mrs. J. H. HORSNYDER, 152 Pacific Ave., Santa Cruz, Cal., writes:

"When a girl at school, in Reading, Ohio, I had a severe attack of brain fever. On my recovery, I found myself perfectly bald, and, for a long time, I feared I should be permanently so. Friends urged me to use Ayer's Hair Vigor, and, on doing so, my hair

Began to Grow,

and I now have as fine a head of hair as one could wish for, being changed, however, from blonde to dark brown."

"After a fit of sickness, my hair came out in combfalls. I used two bottles of

Ayer's Hair Vigor

and now my hair is over a yard long and very full and heavy. I have recommended this preparation to others with like good effect."—Mrs. Sidney Carr, 1460 Regina st., Harrisburg, Pa.

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Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

A ROYAL ORDER.

An order received in a recent European mail, by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., of this town, probably stands unique in the history of Canadian or American proprietary medicines. It came from St. Petersburg, Russia, enclosing a rouble note (50 cents) for a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, the sender being the Count de Rodisco, Grand Chamberlain to His Majesty the Czar of Russia. It would appear that even royalty, in far away St. Petersburg, has learned the virtue of this remarkable Canadian remedy, and turn to it for relief in preference to others. It is more than probable that in the near future this unequalled blood builder and nerve tonic will be the standard remedy throughout the civilized world, as it is to-day in Canada, the United States and Great Britain. Its virtues cannot be too widely made known. The rouble accompanying the order is a fair sample of Russian bank notes, and in this country is somewhat of a curiosity. The note is at the Company's office and may be seen by any who have not

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ALL IN ADVANCE.

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Weekly Witness		1.00
Northern Messenger (single copy)		30
" " 10 copies to one address		2.35
" " 20 " " "		4.40
" " 50 " " "		10.50
" " 100 " " "		20.00

All the above papers sent free of postage to the Dominion and United States.
For Newfoundland add 52c per annum for postage on "Weekly Witness"; "Northern Messenger" add 50c; "Daily Witness" add \$2.00.
For Great Britain add \$1.04 for postage on "Weekly Witness"; "Northern Messenger" add 25c; "Daily Witness" add \$3.00.

ADVERTISING RATES.

WEEKLY WITNESS.—Canal 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, \$2.50 per line. "Farms to Rent." "Farms for Sale," can be inserted for 10c 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, aigre measure. Money to accompany notices.

Contracts payable quarterly in advance. Five is the minimum number of lines for which an advertisement is charged.

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The Witness.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1893.

SIR WILLIAM DAWSON.

It is no longer possible to preserve that silence with reference to the retirement of Sir William Dawson from the principalship of McGill University which we well knew would be most grateful to him. It has for many months been known to those in the confidence of those principally interested that Sir William, who has always longed for leisure to complete his scientific work, contemplated at least a partial retirement at the present time, while some would seem to have been counting for years on the change now imminent. It is far from correct to think that Sir William Dawson is at the end of his powers. He is one of those men who seem not to know what weariness means. Throughout life he has kept up a relationship with science and with Biblical criticism more than enough to occupy one man though doing the duty of four or five in connection with McGill University. While fulfilling with signal success the exacting duties of principal to which he has devoted the most untiring energy, he has also at times filled efficiently three or four professorships at once. Not only so, but a great deal of work counted as done by others under him, has been really the work of his tireless brain. It is true that home anxieties and an attack of illness broke him down at the beginning of the session just past, and forced upon him a winter of comparative rest, such as he would not otherwise have thought of, but there is no reason to suppose that he is not still able to fulfil better than any other man could, the duties of principal of the University, if he were only as ready to put work on others as to take it on himself. For this reason we think his retirement at the present juncture much to be deplored. We cannot believe that it would have been accepted by the Governors had it not been absolute and final. The careful secrecy observed with regard to matters so greatly affecting the interests of an institution dear to all the public, and which claims the sympathy of so large a constituency of graduates, benefactors and others, is much commented on. It is natural, however, that a body which has the whole responsibility of what is done should desire to be as little embarrassed as possible by the urgency of the friends of place-

seekers, and by advisers and busy bodies generally. In the present case we can readily believe that Sir William Dawson's modest dislike for the public discussion of affairs with which he is personally connected has supplied an additional reason for reserve. It would seem well, however, that when a position becomes vacant in which it may be said the whole world is interested, which has been filled hitherto by one of the world's ablest men, and for which the best man in the world is wanted, no decisive action should be taken until time has been given to know how nearly it is possible to reach that ideal in the appointment to be made. Those already connected with the University have obvious advantages over all strangers, but such if finally chosen would take the position with much more satisfaction and with much less gainsaying if they obtained it in an open field against all comers. The interests of the University demand that the best man obtainable should be found.

THE HOME RULE BILL.

The third clause of the Irish Home Rule Bill has been passed at last by the committee. There are forty clauses to the bill, so that, judging by the time taken to get through three of them, it would seem impossible for all to be put through this session. The first three clauses were, however, peculiarly debatable ones, especially the first, which brought up the whole question of the desirability of such a form of home rule as the bill provided, and the third, which was one limiting the legislative powers of the proposed parliament. Of course the opponents of the bill would have liked to prevent the legislature from dealing with any matter at all, and the amendments offered were exceedingly numerous and proposed the exclusion of about every subject that was proposed. Most of the remaining clauses will, in all probability, be dealt with far more speedily. There will be a long and perhaps somewhat uncertain struggle over two of the clauses yet to be passed. That which deals with the presence of the Irish members in the British Parliament proposes as it now stands to reduce the number of Irish representatives from a hundred and three to eighty, and to exclude them from voting on all purely British questions, that is, matters wholly connected with the larger island. This would create the double majority difficulty, a less evil form of which brought our Canadian Parliament to a deadlock before Confederation. It is now proposed that the Irish shall be allowed to take part in all legislation. This solution is the one the British radicals like, as they want the help of the Irish with democratic legislation. The Conservatives and Whigs are naturally enough very stoutly opposed to that proposition. 'What,' they exclaim, 'let the Irish rule themselves and us too? Never! The financial clauses will be hard to pass. Already it has been necessary to reframe them because of the errors of a financier, who had furnished the statistics on which the clauses were based. Mr. Gladstone is a great financier, however, and it is probable that he will be able to construct clauses which he can persuade Parliament to accept. The principal hope of the Gladstonians for the passage of the whole bill is that the Opposition will get weary of obstruction.

A 'FOUR HUNDRED' REFORM.

'Society,' much less 'sassiety,' is not given to initiating reforms; even social reforms are generally forced from below or above, as a result of purely moral movements. The famous Four Hundred of New York, who are supposed to be the smartest and wealthiest set, if not the most dignified and most exclusive one, is, it seems, going to furnish an exception to this rule. One of its members thinks that a good deal of the drunkenness, and not a little of the impecuniosity, of the young men of the best circles is caused by the habit of treating. Four or five young men meet at a club, and one treats the rest to liquor, whereupon all the others in turn feel bound to return the compliment, with very bad results. Mr. S. O. Teal, one of the Four Hundred, backed by the rest, we suppose, proposes that all society people shall sign a pledge against public treating. At home or at meals the pledged one is to be free to 'dispense hospitality,' but promiscuous treating abroad is to be done away with. This is a step in the right direction. Treating is a ridiculous American custom, and even if it did not lead to the physical and financial ruin of young men, should be tabooed by the smart set of New York, who know what is considered the right thing in England. We are afraid, however, that it will go only a very short way toward reforming young men of the smart class in a society which regards drunkenness as a mere peccadillo. Young men who have too much leisure time on their hands, and who have no serious duties to occupy their minds, will soon find

that constant and forced amusement loses its power to amuse, while the craving for excitement continues unabated, and then the faded nerves must be pilled in turn with stimulants and sedatives in the shape of spirits and tobacco. What the wealthy American youth really needs is employment. Young Englishmen, of the class they imitate in part, generally go in for some serious work. They have large estates to manage, they have parliamentary duties, they are ambitious military men, or at least adventurous soldiers, who like to undergo great and prolonged hardships in the way of campaigning, or they go in for the diplomatic service and the excitement of international intrigue; they join the navy, or they pay thousands of pounds to take part in dangerous exploring expeditions; they undertake journeys through Thibet to Lhasa, or through Arabia to Mecca, because aliens are forbidden, on pain of death, to visit either city; they find some self-imposed work which they carry through in spite of obstacles. Unfortunately for wealthy American youths, they do not care for the army or navy; they leave politics and diplomacy to politicians; they have no estates except in stocks and bonds, and these are looked after by their trustees or brokers, with some notable exceptions; they do not care for exploring expeditions, and they cannot employ themselves in taking possession of foreign territories for their country. Employment is what the American youth of the upper ten thousand need. We hear a great deal about the clever doings and sayings and the success generally of the wealthy society American girl, but her brother seems to be a complete nonentity.

WELLINGTON BRIDGE SCANDAL.

The Dominion Government had better instruct the commission it has appointed to investigate the extraordinary over-expenditure in connection with the Lachine Canal bridges to at least revise its decision regarding the admission of expert evidence offered by the public, through the agency of two civil engineers nominally representing a newspaper of this city. The engineers whose services were placed at the disposal of the commission are two men of well-known families in this province, connected with both political parties. They are experienced men, in the prime of life, both of whom have occupied responsible positions as chief engineers on sections of great public railways. They ask that they be recognized by the commission as the representatives of the 'Herald' newspaper, which in this case claims to be represented as one of the great public which is entitled to be present and to take part in the investigation. What is everybody's business is, ordinarily, nobody's business, and for this reason the public is not likely to be represented at the investigation, unless somebody makes it his business to act on its behalf, as any reputable citizen or company of citizens has, we think, a perfect right to do. The newspaper has undertaken this public duty, and the commission should recognize the fact, and should not only admit of any evidence offered, but should be willing to place at the disposal of the civil engineers every facility and convenience necessary to enable them to obtain the information they seek to place in evidence. The engineers want to have access to the plans and specifications of the bridges. The Commissioners cannot allow every Tom, Dick or Harry who may apply to have possession of these, so that it becomes necessary to the engineers that by the recognition of the commission they should obtain that much standing. The Commissioners refuse to allow them access to such plans, specifications and documents as they have at hand; this is tantamount to a refusal to allow the engineers to obtain the information necessary in giving expert evidence. The engineers wish, too, to have the benefit of legal counsel, whose protection or advice they might need in case of a hostile cross-examination. This request involves a more difficult question, as lawyers have often too much say before commissions, but where lawyers are present representing persons whose reputation is at stake, and representing the Government, which is, in a certain sense, the accused party, it does not seem unreasonable that there should be one lawyer representing the public. The public is interested in having a thoroughgoing investigation. Enough has been revealed to make it manifest that the most extraordinary waste and jobbery took place. The counsel for the officials, who are virtually on their trial, have expressed the strongest distrust of the motives and course of at least one of the Commissioners. Suspicion has been aroused that the commission seeks to expose just enough to make a scapegoat of one or two of the local officials, while keeping hidden greater jobbery which is believed to have taken place in the Department at Ottawa. The defendants

who entertain these bitter suspicions are Conservatives, as are their counsel, and the plaintiffs are Conservatives, so that it is Conservatives who are making charges and counter-charges against Conservatives. The suspicion that the big Ottawa people are making scapegoats of the little Montreal people has taken a strong hold upon the public mind here, because the jobbery has apparently been so great. Had the Department at Ottawa which sanctioned all expenditures and audited and paid every account, been properly managed, three or four times the amount of the appropriation could not have been spent upon the bridges without its knowing long before the job was finished that the appropriations were being grossly exceeded. If the Department is so badly equipped, and the Government engineers can do so little to discover or check such gross mismanagement, it is certain that they are not fit to be entrusted with the task of obtaining and putting forward all the evidence necessary to expose all the extravagance and corruption. It is also hinted that one, at least, of the Commissioners is closely connected with the Department at Ottawa which the public suspects to be at fault. Representatives of private persons standing for the public were allowed before the Conservative Commissioners which tried Mr. Mercer, were allowed to examine and use all documents, and even virtually to conduct the investigation. Why should obstacles be thrown in the way of would-be witnesses and their counsel in one case, when in another, counsel for the public were welcomed with open arms. Is it because Liberals were the accused in one case, and Conservatives in the other?

THE DOMESTIC SERVANT QUESTION.

There is a home rule question that really comes much closer to us in Canada than the one now being so warmly discussed at Westminster, and though so much has already been written upon it, still it must continue to be a vital issue until some sort of a solution is arrived at. In a recent issue of the "Cosmopolitan" magazine, there is a story entitled "The House of the Dragons," which is intended to have a moral in this connection for what are called the "masses." The heroine is a pretty young girl of not more than sixteen years of age, who had for the past six years worked successively at dressmaking, neckties, embroidery, gloves and a variety of trades which minister to the fashion or luxury of a large city. Her father and mother were both dead, and she lived with an aunt who had sent her forth telling her not to come back if she didn't find work, for she had been out of work for three weeks and her aunt would keep her no longer for nothing. In this extremity she makes desperate but futile efforts to obtain employment in some of the lines with which she was familiar, and finally, in despair, rather than return to the tenement house where only hard words, and maybe harder blows awaited her, she accepts the awful alternative of going into the House of the Dragons, whose dark significance needs no explanation. Now, this is a very sad, and no doubt, true picture of a moral tragedy that unhappily, is not of rare occurrence in our big cities. But the first question that naturally suggests itself to a thoughtful reader of the story, is this: Was there no alternative to the House of the Dragons? The girl was young, pretty, intelligent, and clever with her fingers. Because there was no demand for her services in the making of neckties and embroidery, had the great city no other honest and reputable means of a livelihood to offer her? For answer one had need only to inquire at a thousand comfortable—ay—luxurious homes, in any one of which her services would have been heartily welcome, and well remunerated. Is the writer's conclusion fair, therefore, that "in the darkness of night society had committed one of the blackest crimes against one of its weakest and most defenceless members?" The phrase is a telling one, but it surely puts a heavier responsibility upon society than is just. Had the writer made her ill-fated heroine put forth equal efforts to obtain employment as a little nursemaid or chambermaid with no better result, then society might fairly be held accountable. Here however, is the crux of the problem. In domestic service, which, at least, ensures a comfortable home, and a decent wage, there is practically no competition, except among the mistresses. The supply of good servants is ever far below the demand, while in the occupations of shop-girl and seamstress the position is entirely reversed, and for every place there are a dozen applicants, with the inevitable result of starvation wages and attendant misery. One reason of this is that domestic service is

regarded as menial, while the other occupations are not, and one cannot help acknowledging that vulgarity on the part of mistresses has given much meaning to this distinction. Another is the fact that seclusion in the family of another, and yet from it, practically shuts the girl out from that social life which is a primary need of her nature. The problem can only be solved by mistress and maid meeting one another on some middle ground, the mistress doing her best to make the social side of the servant's life as attractive as possible, and the servant bringing to bear upon her work the same amount of intelligence and anxiety to please that she would display behind the counter or in the sewing room, if she was anxious to retain her place. We are surprised to notice no direct reference to the propagation of such a conception of domestic service among the multitudinous subjects discussed at the Women's Congress in the White City, and we heartily commend the subject to the serious consideration of all who have charge of households.

THE BANKS AND THE COUNTRY.

The Canadian banking system, which is modelled upon that of Scotland, is one of the very soundest that exists to-day. According to some authorities, it has never yet been subjected to the test of a very severe strain. Owing to the expenditure of large amounts of borrowed capital and the development of rich natural resources, the financial situation has hitherto been comparatively favorable. The Australian troubles, however, show how disastrous may be the results of bad financial management where the natural advantages are even greater, perhaps, than in Canada. The general situation in the Dominion is one, we believe, of security. There is no branch of trade that is being greatly overdone; there is no general inflation. The only danger, if any, lies in the direction of the industries and institutions which may have become inflated as a result of the working of a paternal policy on the part of our Government. These are represented to be in a most prosperous condition. If this be the case the only real source of immediate trouble for Canada must be external. The Australasian troubles are not yet over by any means; in fact, years will have to go by before all danger from their effects will be over. Then the currency and silver questions of the United States are clouds upon our horizon. Our chief bankers have warned Canadian business men against too rapid expansion, and they themselves have placed the great banking institutions in a very strong position, indeed. The annual reports of the banks show that all of the most prominent of them have added greatly during the year to the amount of their assets, which in time of financial trouble can be immediately and without loss drawn upon or realized upon, while they have reduced those accounts which are least safe and secure. They have also added to their Reserves and their Profit and Loss accounts, which form a double line of fortification. Upon the strong position of the Bank of Montreal, the Bank of Commerce, the Quebec Bank, and the Merchants' Bank we have commented at different times, and in our financial review have given tables clearly setting forth the success of nearly all the banks doing business in this province. Among these is the Hochelaga, which last year earned nearly twelve percent on its capital, and which, after paying a dividend of six percent and a bonus of one percent to its shareholders, added thirty thousand dollars to its Reserves, which has now reached over thirty-one percent of its capital, besides adding about thirteen hundred to its Profit and Loss account, which now amounts to \$3,789. The Manager of this bank joined the other bankers in their warning to business men to pursue a cautious course during the year.

STREET CAR COURTESY.

A daring writer, who must surely have been an unattached bachelor, created a lively flutter among the doves a little while ago by having the hardihood to characterize our 'sisters, cousins and aunts' as the 'mannerless sex,' and to support his attack by a series of illustrations drawn from actual experience which certainly went far to bear out his contention, as regards some women at least. To one interested in the study of this question our street cars, in their present disorganized and chronically congested condition, present a fine field of observation, and while some of the incidents would certainly give the writer above mentioned cause to chuckle triumphantly, yet, in justice to the ladies of this city, it must be said that one has only to keep one's eyes open to note others of a directly opposite character. A sample of each will suffice. In a well-filled car was sitting a tired man

congratulating himself upon having been so fortunate as to secure a seat. A lady entered, and took her stand just in front of him. He at once offered her his seat, which she promptly took. Presently there was a vacancy beside her, and he sat down, only, however, to get up again at the next corner to surrender his place to another lady. A little farther on the person next to the first lady left, and what did the two ladies who had been accommodated do? By a common impulse they shook out their skirts and spread themselves over the three seats, leaving their benefactor to cling wearily on to the strap! On the other hand, a lady entering a car full of men returning from business positively refused to take one of their seats. She was not a bit tired; they, no doubt, were, and she resolutely stood until a vacancy occurred. There is no doubt that the crowded street car is a sharp test of courtesy, and with all due deference to the ladies of Montreal one cannot help thinking that they might sometimes manage to be a little more considerate of their masculine fellow-sufferers. They might time their incursions into the city, for instance, so as not to be returning just when the pressure on the car service is greatest, and in other ways they might strive to mitigate a condition of things that is not easy to be borne. The extreme courtesy of the lady who assured passengers that she was not a bit tired was not calculated to make sitting gentlemen much more comfortable. The real enemy is the company which by not supplying adequate service forces such alternatives on weary people.

NORTH-WEST RAILWAY RATES.

The Portage La Prairie Board of Trade tried to convince Mr. Van Horne, Manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, of the necessity of lowering the rates of freight upon the transportation of wheat eastward. They laid before him a record of the number of chattel mortgages which had been entered at the registry office of the district, the number of County Court suits and of Queen's Bench suits which had been entered for each of the last six years:—

NUMBER OF	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Chattel mortgages.....	232	251	298	293	394	528
County court suits.....	141	157	114	224	393	417
Queen's Bench suits.....	81	96	60	184	367	429
Total.....	474	504	481	731	1,154	1,374

They declare that while these evidences of lack of prosperity have increased at an extraordinary rate during the last two years, as the table shows, the population has hardly increased at all. These figures are not got together by politicians seeking to discredit a party policy, but are put forward by business men and farmers who declare that they are being impoverished. The Portage La Prairie Board asked for a reduction in the rate of transportation to Montreal of ten cents per hundred pounds, and to Fort William of eight and one half cents per hundred pounds. Mr. Van Horne informed the Board that the Company had determined upon a reduction of from fifteen to thirty percent from Brandon and Regina to Fort William, but would make no reduction upon the all rail rate to Montreal, which he declared was as low as could be made. The Winnipeg 'Tribune' calculates that the reduction announced by Mr. Van Horne in the rate to Fort William amounts to about one and a half cent from Portage to Fort William or less than one quarter of what the Board asked for. As for the refusal to lower the rate to Montreal a Portage La Prairie paper says: 'We do not pretend to be able to explain why the Great Northern can haul grain from Neche to Duluth or New York at a lower rate than the Canadian Pacific Railway can haul grain from Gretna to Fort William or Montreal, but such is the fact.' The Winnipeg 'Tribune' says that the Canadian Pacific and Northern Pacific Railways are, by charging higher rates than the traffic will bear, killing the goose in the Canadian North-West that lays the golden eggs. It says: 'At present these railways stand in the position of taking not only all the traffic can stand, but more than the traffic can actually bear, with the legitimate result of having brought the progress of the country to a standstill. The Canadian Pacific, which serves all the wheat area now under cultivation, is by all odds the principal offender. Not only is it hampering the progress of the community by its rapacity, but it is seriously affecting its own prospects by the narrow-minded and shortsighted policy that it is pursuing.' If the Canadian Pacific were losing money there would be some excuse for its hard dealing with the farmers of the Canadian North-West who are at present suffering from the low prices of grain which they sell and the high protection prices of all they buy; but

the Company's statement shows that its net earnings amounted to three millions last year, and that it has a surplus of over six millions on hand. Surely such a prosperous Company can afford to make a reduction in rates to farmers who are compelled by hard times to mortgage their chattels, and even allow debts to be sued for at law because they cannot meet them. These appeals are all, however, to an absolute autocrat that will yield just what suits it. Any one who looks at a recent map of Manitoba will find it to be a tract of country singularly well supplied with railways. He will also notice that the arrangement of those railways is somewhat singular. They are like the legs of a spider of the daddy-long-legs species. As in ancient days it was proverbially said that all roads went to Rome, so in Manitoba all roads go to Winnipeg. Not that they all want to go there. There are a number of them that seem to be sneaking off towards the boundary line with a view to connecting with lines in competition with the Canadian Pacific, but just when they seem about to accomplish their object, they find themselves within the attractive control of Winnipeg, and like a meteor brought within the attraction of the earth, they suddenly make a bolt for that centre, and instead of liberating the country through which they pass, they force it to pay tribute to the spider. If a few of these lines were to accomplish their purpose and form connections independent of the allied Pacific systems, the Canadian Pacific would possibly see the possibilities of freight reduction in a new light.

LEPROSY.

Leprosy is far from being unknown in Canada there being a leprosy hospital in Nova Scotia where Acadians stricken with that dreadful disease have for years been interned. Occasional cases have occurred on the Pacific coast, but these have been confined to the Chinese and to associates of theirs and are imported cases rather than indigenous ones. There have also been cases discovered in some of our Ontario and Quebec cities, but these have been very rare indeed, and merely of strangers passing through. It is doubtless owing to the publicity given to such cases by the ubiquitous press that the impression has gained ground that leprosy as a disease has become very much more prevalent of late years. So firm is this impression that the anti-vaccinationists ascribed the spread of the disease to the practice of vaccination. These charges had such an effect upon public opinion that the Imperial Government three years ago appointed a Leprosy Commission to investigate the whole subject and report thereupon. The Commission visited India, where the disease is perhaps most prevalent within the Empire and, therefore, afforded the best field for a British official investigation. Their report, which has just been made public, is calculated to reassure the world with regard to the increase of leprosy. It denies that the disease has become at all more prevalent during recent years and declares that at the very worst it is only stationary. It was charged that the last census had underestimated the number of cases in India, but the commission, after a thorough investigation, deny this charge, and declare that so far from this being true, of nine hundred and eighty-seven cases referred to in the census, over ten percent had been found under examination to have been free from disease. It states that there has been no increase whatever in the number of cases during the last thirty years, and that investigation clearly shows that the use of vaccine matter has had no effect whatever. Analyses of vaccine matter fail to show in any case the presence of the bacillus of leprosy, nor could a trace of these germs be found even in the blood of the lepers. Another striking fact has been brought to light by the commissioners, namely, that not a single case of congenital leprosy could be discovered and that, of over two thousand cases examined, in not more than a half a dozen could any family taint be traced. In all but a couple of score of cases the disease had only made its appearance after the full age of manhood had been reached. The commission is still disposed to class leprosy among the contagious diseases, but it reports that it has failed to prove clearly in a single case that the disease was acquired by contact. A theory which seems to prevail among the lepers themselves that mosquitoes are the chief agents in the spread of the disease, seems to have been disproved by the evidence secured by the commission, and the general belief that a fish diet must be a secondary cause of it, because lepers are always fish eaters, is set aside, as a colony of lepers was discovered, not one of whom had ever eaten of fish.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

A contemporary does not agree with us upon the consequences likely to follow the practice of further economy in the expenditures of public money. Rather, perhaps, that paper does not agree with Mr. Clouston that there is need for further retrenchment. It states that for some years back the Dominion Government has been practising economy, and that, therefore, there is no inflation of trade consequent upon lavish expenditures. The question is one of fact. The theory that business will grow duller when more economy is practised, until it reaches the normal, is not disputed. As to the facts, Mr. Clouston is a man of great observing powers, possessed of unusual means of reaching the truth. Mr. Clouston does not deny that some progress has been made towards economy already. He says nothing about the past, except that too much good money has been wasted. His eyes are directed to the future and with him we looked in that direction when making our comments. It is true that the money spent on the Canadian Pacific Railway, for example, did much to give to Canada busy times just before 1887, and that the cessation of extraordinary expenditures caused in some measure in this country the quieter years which have since followed. It must also be true, therefore, that every railway bonus and every public work must, to a degree commensurate with its extent, add to commercial activity in appearance, and consequently take from it when arrested. It is clear, therefore, that if governments, municipalities and cities keep a tighter hold on the purse strings this year, those trades which depend upon the expenditures of public money will show a corresponding dullness. We are also of opinion that commerce on the whole will not be injured, if the public do not launch out too boldly. The amount of business may decrease but the proportion of losses will diminish also, while the strong foundation to which trade will be brought, will doubtless repay any temporary sacrifice.

There is no reason to be pessimistic regarding trade in Canada; there is no cause at this juncture for despair; but because the disease is not mortal is no reason why a proper regimen should be omitted.

Bank reports continue to be the current literature of the street. So far the annual statements of several banks are to hand, and we tabulate them below for convenience of comparison:

Bank.	Net Earnings.	Dividends.	Rate.
Toronto.....	\$14,417,160	\$254,977	1.98
Imperial.....	12,745,947	248,419	1.90
Commerce.....	28,812,887	536,511	1.85
Ontario.....	8,633,432	150,303	1.50
Union.....	7,615,478	96,375	1.26
E. Townships.....	5,836,977	135,908	2.31
Montreal.....	51,530,478	1,335,810	2.57
Merchants.....	23,530,939	604,395	2.53
Hochelaga.....	4,801,320	84,174	1.73
Jacques Cartier.....	3,760,593	89,327	2.37
De Peuple.....	7,969,041	155,230	1.96

Merchants made also, in addition, and carried to reserve \$90,000 from the sale of \$200,000 of new stock. The Hochelaga Bank paid 6 percent and a bonus of 1 percent.

In addition to this quite satisfactory showing as to dividend, the banks were able to show a considerable addition to their reserve funds, profit and loss or contingent.

Bank.	Net Earnings.	Dividends.	Rate.	Bank.	Net Earnings.	Dividends.	Rate.
Toronto.....	\$14,417,160	\$254,977	1.98	Imperial.....	12,745,947	248,419	1.90
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De Peuple.....	7,969,041	155,230	1.96				

* Exclusive of the \$90,000 already mentioned.

It will be observed that these banks are fairly strong in their profit and loss accounts, which may be regarded as the loose change which they carry in their pockets with which to bear the unforeseen losses of the day. Their reserves are in some cases almost equal to their capital, and the advantage to be had from this fact is very apparent in, for example, the comparative earnings of the Merchants and the Bank of Commerce. These institutions are probably equally well managed, they have not experienced any considerable difference in the condition of trade in the localities covered by them, yet the Merchants, with more than double the reserve of the

Commerce shows correspondingly ahead in earnings.

We need scarcely take up further space in considering the lessons of these tables, but, in view of the statement sometimes made, that the banks earn undue profits, we may call the attention of our readers to the following table, showing that the net earnings of the banks upon the total assets which they have the use of do not, by any means, indicate undue profit.

Bank.	Assets.	Earnings.	to A.
Toronto.....	\$14,417,160	\$254,977	1.98
Imperial.....	12,745,947	248,419	1.90
Commerce.....	28,812,887	536,511	1.85
Ontario.....	8,633,432	150,303	1.50
Union.....	7,615,478	96,375	1.26
E. Townships.....	5,836,977	135,908	2.31
Montreal.....	51,530,478	1,335,810	2.57
Merchants.....	23,530,939	604,395	2.53
Hochelaga.....	4,801,320	84,174	1.73
Jacques Cartier.....	3,760,593	89,327	2.37
De Peuple.....	7,969,041	155,230	1.96

If it were not for the large amount of reserves, profit and loss, circulation and deposits without interest, the banks of Canada would have materially to reduce the rate of interest upon savings deposits or increase the rates upon discounts in order to pay the same dividends upon their capital that they pay to-day. This table indicates indirectly what would have been the effect had the note circulation been withdrawn in 1890, or had it been covered by the possession of Government bonds. It is also seen that the banks in Montreal, on the whole, seem to be able to earn more than those of Toronto upon their resources, which probably indicates a closer competition for trade in Ontario.

The New York banks have just decided to issue clearing house certificates. As this has not been done since the excitement which attended the Baring crisis, it is regarded as indicative of a serious condition of affairs in the United States. The proposed relief of the country from the silver incubus will not take place a moment too soon. The money market in that city did not, however, materially change on receipt of this news, possibly because it was already discounted and possibly also on account of the reduction of the Bank of England rate to 2 1/2 percent yesterday. What a difference from 12 percent for call money which ruled in New York upon the same day!

A SCOTT ACT VICTORY.

It is hard to measure the strategic importance of the victory for the Scott Act in Brome. In many places where the Act has lapsed the excuse has been a ready one that the people had looked too much to officials for its enforcement, with the result which they might have expected. Look at Richmond County and Brome County, said the advocate of prohibition. 'In each of these you will find one or two men who will stand by the Act through good and evil report, and in both it is, in consequence, impregnable.' The civilized world, and particularly Great Britain, has been looking to Canada with straining earnestness to learn the results of permissive prohibition. But for one county or two the testimony of our electors—false testimony, we believe, in the worst of cases—is that it is a failure. Had Brome, the County which gave birth to the permissive law and which has enjoyed its benefits from the first, treated it with like contempt the enemies of the permissive law in Great Britain would have been jubilant and the Canadian Royal Commission appointed to find out what can be said against prohibition would have had a fine thing to report. Happily, this highland fortress has stood the shock. From despatches so far received, it would appear that every township in the county has given a majority for the Act except one. The courageous and self-sacrificing work of men like Mr. M. B. Jewell, Mr. S. A. Fisher, and a few others who have determined, but with singular leniency, secured the enforcement of the Act through all these years, has borne fruit. These men have been all alive during the contest just ended, organizing and working with the same zeal that would be shown in a political election and have fairly earned the congratulations which the world owes them to-day. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union also has by ceaseless work and prayer proved more effective in securing the result than any equal number of voters.

KIPLING AND QUEBEC.

Mr. Stead, the great paradoxical journalist, is of the opinion that the triumph of 1893, the Imperial Institute, is very much of a failure. As far as any valuable purpose is fulfilled, it has cost millions more than it is worth. Yet, he says, the millions are well invested, if only for having evoked Mr. Rudyard Kipling's great poem for the occasion. Erratic nebosity is a phrase which describes that great poem, though possibly not so well as it does many

other great works of art in our day. Mr. Rudyard Kipling would not, we suppose, be a great poet if he were not under the absolute influence of the zeitgeist, that is to say, the spirit of the moment. Sympathy with the oversoul—dominating sympathy with all that is about one—is one of the principal marks of true greatness. We presume, therefore, that Mr. Rudyard Kipling is none the less, but all the more, a great poet because almost nobody can make much out of his great poem. For nebosity is certainly the spirit or fad which governs art, both in painting and poetry, during the ragnarok, the daemning, or evening twilight of the nineteenth century. The classic, pelucid clearness which marked the art that prevailed at the dawn of this century was much better able to lift the average man to its level, whatever level that was; but it has, perhaps naturally, given way before the machine methods of this mechanical age. In painting, for instance, the most perfect imitative art is easily excelled by the cheapest photograph. Representations of form and light, and shade are, as it were, brought to perfection by machinery, and we are now assured that color is also graphic process. What then, is left for art. Mere imitation is no longer its sphere, if ever it was. Its function is to unlock the door of the imagination and set it wandering and wondering. What wonder, then, that mystery and nebosity are the characteristics which govern the painters' art in our day. Poetry, like painting, has forsaken the stately recurring numbers of classic form, and sought its material in the shapeless forms which inhabit the dusk. One may say, what is literature or art for, if not to convey a clear meaning to the multitude? The artist, himself, will perhaps reply, yes, I would give the world to know what I do it for. Mr. Kipling has only one verse for Canada, while he celebrates five cities of Australia and five of India. His verse about the city of Quebec is this:

From my grey scarp I watch with scornful eyes
Ignoble broil of freedom, most unfree,
Fear nothing, mother. Where the carcase lies,
That unclean bird must be.

It is pretty plain, at least, what this means. It presents the ancient stronghold sitting aloft on her cliff, and viewing with scorn the misrule of surrounding American democracy. Presented as a rock of feudalism rising unshaken out of the wide, tossing sea of democracy, Quebec is, on the face of the picture, not a representative city of Canada. Yet it would appear that, but for mediaeval Quebec, Canada is too contemptible to have a place in the poet's soul. But what are the facts? Is Quebec as exalted in her morals as in her dwelling place on the rocks? Alas, we fear that by the time feudal Quebec shall be able to despise the rest of America for its corruption, it will be altogether too modern and regenerate to have a place in the sympathies of Mr. Rudyard Kipling.

The International Typographical Union of America, in session at Chicago, has passed a resolution recommending Government control of the telegraph system. It is over twenty years since the Union, while in session in this city, laid on the table a motion to do that same thing. The strongest argument in favor of the project was that a postal telegraph system would destroy or mitigate the power of the press association of that day, which by refusing to grant favorable terms for telegraphic matter, could in effect prevent anyone starting a newspaper in any large city. But the Union is, perhaps, the most conservative of all labor organizations, and, while desirous of increasing the means of giving work to its members, declined to take the responsibility of placing so much power in the hands of the American Government. Even the Typographical Union, however, changes with time. Probably there is not a member of the body to-day who will recollect the circumstances of that Montreal session. How much influence their present recommendation may have in securing postal telegraphy for the people remains to be seen. That it would have cost a bagatelle twenty odd years ago to what the United States would have to pay now to secure the telegraph lines is certain. The Western Union Telegraph Company is much more influential as to legislation at Washington than is the Typographical Union. They hold the monopoly of the telegraph lines almost all over the North American Continent, and will be loath to part with it.

The elections in Germany have perhaps for the first time in her history been the free voice of her people upon the issues of the day. Hitherto the Emperor and his Chancellor and the

minor royalties have exercised an undue influence upon the electors. The people always felt when at the polls that they were under the eye of the Emperor and Prince Bismarck, and within reach of the swords and carbines of the cavalry. In this election the democratic spirit has been predominant. The Government has come out of the struggle somewhat strengthened, perhaps, but it has been at the expense of the more moderate Liberals, who opposed its policy, and who have been almost overwhelmed. Large masses of the moderate Liberals have apparently broken away from their party, one to join the Conservatives and the other and larger to join the Social Democrats. The Army bill may be passed by the new Reichstag, but it will only be after the bill has been greatly modified, and fair warning has been given the Emperor and his advisers that they must look forward to a time in the near future when Germany will have to contrive to get along with a greatly reduced military establishment. That is the policy of the Social Democrats, who are gathering strength at the same time that the more Conservative parties are modifying their opinion as to the necessity, and even the possibility, of long maintaining the crushing military burden the people now bear.

That the present of the women of Canada to the Princess May, on her marriage, should be a sleigh, with robes, silver bells and harness, was, it appears, the suggestion of the Countess of Derby, who is far more likely to know what would be pleasing to her Royal country-woman than are the people of Canada, and the chief consideration in the selection of such a gift is that it should give pleasure to the receiver. The Countess's suggestions might therefore have been very well allowed to stand, but it appears that she has decided to refer the question to the Duke of York, who will, it is to be presumed, consult the personal desire of the Princess. It is not improbable that the fashionable form of an accepted cheque for the amount of the subscriptions would be the really best form the present could take. An English paper states that already gifts are simply pouring in, and that many of them are being sent to storage and will never be seen again either by the recipients or by the public, who wish to see the display of royal marriage gifts. It would be a pity if the Canadian gift were to be numbered among the useless and cumbersome.

The 'Gazette' thinks a great opportunity is before the Dominion Government which it should not fail to seize. It says: 'A rebuff in a constituency which he (Mr. Dalton McCarthy) has selected as a field for the "propagandism of a new turn of opinion in his mind would reduce tariff reform to the level of unrestricted reciprocity." Only open Cardwell by making an appointment of the proper person to the Collectorship of Montreal,' says in effect our contemporary to the Dominion Government; 'defeat Mr. McCarthy's candidate in the election that will follow, and tariff reform will thereafter "no longer trouble you." But what if we don't defeat Mr. McCarthy?' says the Government. 'Oh, well, you would then have still the satisfaction of having made a fine appointment to the collectorship.' The Government still wags its head doubtfully at the programme drawn out for it, and Cardwell is still unopened.

The victory of the Conservatives in Linlithgowshire was not an unexpected one. The Government has aroused an unexpectedly strong opposition in Scotland by its course in favor of disestablishment. The pastors and people of the Established Church have worked for all they are worth against the Government, and it must be admitted that they have had some success. It is owing to the change wrought by the Government's disestablishment policy and the opposition of the Established Church that it is freely predicted that Mr. Gladstone cannot again be re-elected for Midlothian. The resistance of Ulster to home rule has doubtless also had some effect upon the Scotch people's views of the Home Rule Bill but they would not have allowed that to turn them in favor of the Conservatives.

RIOTOUS SOCIALISTS.

Berlin, June 13.—A mob of 200 Social Democrats broke into a hall near Elbing this evening and attacked the Conservatives, who were meeting there. The Conservatives made little resistance. Upon the advice of Herr von Puttkamer, who was conducting the meeting, they withdrew as quickly as possible, leaving the Socialists to smash the seats and tables. The police were called out and cleared the hall, but the Socialists refused to disperse. Eventually the police charged upon the Socialists before the hall and slashed right and left until the crowd dispersed. Many rioters were injured.

CALLED HIM A MURDERER

EXCITING SCENES AT THE INQUEST OVER THE FORD THEATRE VICTIMS.

Washington, June 12.—At the afternoon session of the inquest on the Ford theatre victims, a well dressed man walked forward and in a voice trembling with passion, and shaking his fist in Colonel Ainsworth's face, shouted, 'You murdered my brother and you shan't sit there intimidating witnesses.' The man was Charles Barnes, whose brother was a victim of the disaster. After the uproar thus occasioned had quieted, Mr. Davis, representing Colonel Ainsworth, started to speak, when a dozen excited departmental clerks rose to their feet and shouted for him to sit down. The lieutenant of police endeavored to quiet the outbreak, but his voice was as ineffectual as it would have been in a cyclone. The excitement grew to intensity. Nearly every clerk present, who was employed in the old theatre building, was on his feet shouting. At first they only called 'sit down,' 'shut your mouth,' but finally some frenzied individual cried 'hang him, hang him.' Men were springing forward by this time and mere spectators sought cover. It looked as if harm would come to Ainsworth for some clerks were shaking their fists over his head and others were pushing forward as if they wished to tear him in pieces. Mr. Warner, one of the jurors, finally managed to quiet the mob and the deputy coroner adjourned the inquest.

Dr. Shaeffer adjourned the inquest until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning at the first precinct police station. After the adjournment the department clerks stood about the hall talking excitedly over the accident. Col. Ainsworth sat in his chair for a minute and then walked quietly out of the building through a side door connected with Willard's hotel. When the hall was emptied the excited language of the clerks continued on the sidewalk and finally old Butler Fitch mounted the entrance of the building and proposed an indignation meeting immediately. The proposition was adopted and the clerks took possession of the hall. Smith Thompson was elected chairman of the meeting, and bitter denunciations of Col. Ainsworth and those who justified his course were indulged in. A committee consisting of Smith Thompson, W. N. Bayre, B. Fitch, Percy Munroe and M. M. Jarvis were appointed to wait upon the President and protest against the proposed secret session and to urge the suspension of Col. Ainsworth pending the investigation. Subsequently it was said that the inquest would be resumed to-morrow in the same hall, but under better police arrangements.

A MANDAMUS ISSUED.

Washington, June 12.—A writ of mandamus has been served by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia on the application of Col. Ainsworth, directing the deputy coroner to show cause why a peremptory writ of mandamus should not issue against him from continuing further proceedings in the inquest over the victims of the victims of the old theatre disaster.

METHODISTS AND MISSIONS.

THE SUBJECT DISCUSSED AT THE TORONTO CONFERENCE YESTERDAY.

Toronto, June 12.—At the Toronto Methodist Conference yesterday the amendment to transfer the Committee report not to station the Rev. J. H. Locke from the Bay of Quinte Conference till all the active members in the Conference be placed, was withdrawn. Dr. Sutherland, in presenting the report of the Missionary Department, spoke of the Woman's Missionary Society and the amount of good which it was accomplishing. Referring to the present and future relations of the Epworth Leagues and Young People's societies to the general mission work he pointed out the dangers which might occur from not working through the regular church channels. In closing he referred to the vast opportunities which were now offered for missionary work. Some reference to the remarks of Dr. Douglas regarding the action of the Decennial Conference at Bombay, India, were made, and the Rev. Dr. Dewart said there was great diversity of opinion on this matter, and it would be well before any action was taken to have the fullest light in regard to action which had been taken by the Decennial Convention. A committee was appointed to report the whole matter.

A NEW YORK HORROR.

New York, June 13.—The six-story building filled with 'sweater shops' at Nos. 10 and 12 Montgomery street, caught fire at 8 o'clock this morning and in the mad rush to the streets of the 250 souls working there at the time three were killed and several injured. The firemen are searching the different floors of the burned building and it is possible their search will result in adding to the death list. It was impossible to identify any one of the three bodies that lay horribly mangled in the streets.

The dead are: Unknown woman, 30 years old; unknown man, 30 years old; unknown man, 23 years old. The injured are Gussia Augustorsky, 30 years old; she jumped from the first story fire escape. Her legs are fractured. Unknown man, scalp wounds, and is so dazed he does not know his name, or what happened to him. Besides these, many people suffered slight injuries in scrambling and falling down the fire escapes. It is believed that all got out safely but the three killed and the half-dozen who were injured.

It is said two of the injured will die. It was reported at 11 o'clock that two more bodies had been found in the building. There is a stable on the ground floor of the building and three horses were burned to death there.

The loss will reach many thousands of dollars, but is well insured. The cause of the blaze is a mystery, but is supposed to be of incendiary origin.

A DEADLY FLASH.

Adrian, Mo., June 15.—Six Wright brothers were standing under a tree near their home yesterday when lightning killed four of them outright and injured the other two so that they may die.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CANADIAN PLUCK.

A SUCCESSFUL CANADIAN BUSINESS EXTENDED TO ENGLAND.

ALTHOUGH BUT A SHORT TIME IN THAT COUNTRY THE PRESS PROCLAIMS THE SUCCESS PHENOMENAL.

The phrase 'British pluck' has become an adage, and not without good reason for wherever enterprise, courage, or 'bull-dog tenacity' is required to sweep away or surmount opposing obstacles in order that the pinnacle of success may be reached, your true Briton never flinches, and facing all obstacles works until success has been achieved. This same 'British pluck' is a characteristic of the native born Canadian, and there are very few walks in life in which it does not bring success as the reward. This much by way of prelude to what bears every indication of being a successful venture on the part of a well-known Canadian house. When it was announced a few months ago that the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., of Brockville, intended establishing a branch of their business in the motherland, there were not a few who were inclined to be skeptical as to the success of the venture, while some boldly predicted failure. 'There would be an objection,' they urged, 'to taking up a colonial remedy, the business methods differed from those prevailing in Canada; the field was already crowded with proprietary remedies, long established and well advertised.' These and many other objections were urged as reasons why the venture was a doubtful one. But the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. was not to be deterred by any objections that might be raised. They had unbounded confidence in the merit of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and the pluck to back up their confidence with their cash. This latter is well known to Canadian newspaper men, who know that less than three years ago the company first put upon the market in the form of Pink Pills a prescription which had previously only been used in private practice, and with a skill and audacity that has not been surpassed in the annals of Canadian advertising pushed it in the van of all competitors. Of course, the remedy had to have merit, or this could not have been done, and it was the company's sincere belief in the merit of their remedy that endowed them with the pluck to place their capital behind it. It was this same conviction that merit, skilfully advocated, will command success that induced them to venture into competition with the long-established remedies of the motherland. And we are glad to know—indeed we believe that all Canadians will be glad to learn—that short as is the time that Dr. Williams' Company has been in the field, their success has been rapid and ever increasing. As an instance of this success the 'Chemist and Druggist,' the leading drug journal of the world, and probably the most conservative, in a recent issue states that the success of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in Great Britain has been unprecedented and phenomenal. While, no doubt, it is the advertising that has brought this remedy into such rapid prominence in England, it is the merit of the preparation that keeps it there and makes it popular with the people. There are few newspaper readers in Canada who have not read of the cures that, to say the least, border on the marvellous, brought about by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and already we see by the English papers that the same results are being achieved there. Is it any wonder then that Pink Pills are popular wherever introduced? We have done business with this firm for a number of years. We have found them honorable and reliable, and worthy of credence in all that they claim for their remedy.

We cannot close this article better than by giving in a condensed form the particulars of a striking cure in Nottingham, England, by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The cure is vouched for by the Nottingham 'Daily Express,' the leading journal of the Midlands Counties. The picturesque suburb of old Basford, some three miles from the Market-place of Nottingham, has just been the scene of an occurrence which has excited considerable attention among the local residents, and of which rumors have reached Nottingham itself. The circumstances affect Mr. Arthur Watson, of Old Basford, formerly an employee in the bleach yard at Messrs. H. Ashwell and Co.'s hosiery factory, in New Basford, and afterwards employed at the Bestwood Coal and Iron Co.'s factory near Nottingham. In consequence of the gossip which has been in circulation with regard to this case, a local reporter called upon Mr. Watson at his bright little house situated at No. 19 Mount-pleasant, Whitmore road, Old Basford, and made enquiries as to the curious circumstances alleged. The visitor was met by Mrs. Watson, but Mr. Watson himself immediately afterwards entered the room, looking very little like the victim of sudden paralysis. He told the story of his life's health as follows:—In boyhood he was prostrated by a severe attack of rheumatic fever, which, after his slow recovery, left behind it a permanent weakness and uncertainty of action in the heart, and he had always been debilitated and more or less feeble. On giving up his work at Messrs. Ashwell's bleach factory, he sought change of employment, and undertook the work of attending to furnaces at kilns at the Bestwood Coal and Iron Co.'s Works, being at the time an out-patient of the General Hospital, Nottingham, where he was treated for weakness of the heart. The circumstances of his work at the furnaces were somewhat peculiar. Exposed on one side to the extreme heat of the furnace, he was attacked on the other by the chilling winds which proved so distressing to many people last October, and one day in that month he was suddenly prostrated by a stroke which had all the appearance of permanent paralysis, and was pronounced such by the doctors who attended him. The course of the stroke appears to have been down the entire right side. His leg was entirely powerless, and he was unable to stand. He could not lift his right arm from his side or from any position in which he was placed. His face was horribly distorted, and

the organs of speech completely paralysed, so that he was able neither to stand nor speak. His condition is described by those acquainted with him as being most pitiable. He lay in this condition for more than three months, suffering intermittently considerable pain, but more afflicted by his utter helplessness than by sufferings of any other kind. His wishes were indicated by signs and feeble mummings. The distortion of his face was rendered the more apparent by the ghastly pallor of his features, and he lay in bed, anticipating nothing better than that death should eventually relieve him of his helplessness.

The Rev. Walter Cooper, Wesleyan Methodist minister, whose flock have their spiritual habitation in a substantial building in High street, Old Basford, took a pastor's interest in the case of this unfortunate man, and is acquainted with the circumstances from almost the first to the last. A week or two ago Mr. Watson began to astonish all his neighbors by the sudden improvement in his appearance and capacity. He is able to walk about, and his right arm, which was formerly perfectly incapable of motion, is now moved almost as readily as the other, though the fingers have not yet recovered their usual delicate touch. Perhaps the most striking circumstance, however, is the great improvement in the personal aspect of the man. The deformity of feature caused by the paralysis is entirely removed. His speech is restored, and the right leg, the displacement of which kept him in his bed or chair, has now recovered its function so completely that he is about to take some out-door work in Basford and Nottingham.

Questioned as to the cause of this remarkable improvement in a case universally regarded as incurable by the medical profession, Mrs. Watson, wife of the patient, unhesitatingly attributed to the use of a Medicine called Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and brought into considerable prominence by the publication of some remarkable cures effected by their means in Canada and elsewhere. 'Since I have taken Dr. Williams' Pink Pills,' said Mr. Watson, 'I have unquestionably been better not only than I was before the stroke of paralysis seized me, but than I have been at any time of my life since my boyhood,' a statement confirmed by Mrs. Watson, who said the appearance of her husband now was proof of the enormous improvement in his health. 'The pills,' she said, 'seem not only to have cured the paralysis of the face and leg, but to have effected a most remarkable change in his general health.'

Mr. Watson was always remarkably pallid and of a sickly appearance, but the ruddy glow of the patient's face confirmed Mrs. Watson's words. 'I assure you,' said she, 'we can speak in the highest possible terms of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Nothing either at the General Hospital or from the doctors who have attended my husband at different times, has done anything like the good which the few boxes of Dr. Williams' Pills he has taken have effected, and, under Providence, we feel he owes his life and his restoration to work and usefulness to this wonderful medicine.'

Mr. Charles Leavesley, Insurance Agent, at Cowley street, Old Basford, has among other neighbors been deeply moved by the sufferings of Mr. Watson, and profoundly impressed by his miraculous restoration to health. The case has, in fact, been a topic of conversation in the entire neighborhood. Attention is drawn to the circumstances that every fact in the above remarkable history is vouched for by independent evidence which it would be morally impossible to doubt. It is shown by conclusively attested evidence that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are not a patent medicine in the ordinary sense, but a scientific preparation from a formula long used in regular practice by one of the most eminent of Canadian physicians, a distinguished graduate of Edinburgh University. They are shown to positively and unfailingly cure all diseases arising from impoverished blood, such as pale and sallow complexion, General Murcular Weakness, Loss of Appetite, Depression of Spirits, Anaemia, Green Sickness, Palpitation of the Heart, Shortness of Breath, Pain in the Back, Nervous Headache, Dizziness, Loss of Memory, Early Decay, all Forms of Female Weakness, Hysteria, Paralysis, Locomotor Ataxy, Rheumatism, Sciatica, all Diseases depending on Vitiated Humours in the Blood, causing Scrofula, Rickets, Hip Joint Diseases, Chronic Erysipelas, Catarrh, Consumption of the Bowels and Lungs; and also invigorates the Blood and System when broken down by overwork, worry, diseases. These pills are not a purgative medicine. They contain nothing that could injure the most delicate system. They act directly on the blood, supplying to the blood its life-giving qualities, by assisting it to absorb oxygen, that great supporter of all organic life. In this way the blood becoming 'built up' and being supplied with its lacking constituents, becomes rich and red, nourishes the various organs, stimulates them to activity in the performance of their functions, and thus to eliminate disease from the system.

These Pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, of 46 Holborn Viaduct, London, England, (and of Brockville, Ontario, Canada, and Schenectady, N.Y.), and are sold only in boxes bearing the firm's trade mark and wrappers at 2s 9d a box, or six boxes for 12s 9d. Pamphlet free by post on application. Bear in mind that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen or hundred, and any dealer who offers substitutes in this form is trying to defraud you, and should be avoided.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills may be had of all chemists or direct by post from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company from the above address. The price at which these pills are sold makes a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.

DO YOU WANT A FARM?

Advertises in the Weekly Witness. Twenty-five cents for twenty-five words each insertion; additional words, one cent each.

AGRICULTURAL & HORTICULTURAL

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

FARM GLEANINGS.

To have a perfect stand of corn, each stalk well developed and carrying a good ear, it will be necessary to weed out the poor and sickly stalks early in the season. Do it as soon as the growth of all has proceeded far enough to enable you to determine which the backward ones are.

Double tell should be charged for every loaded wagon that has narrow tire. You cannot compel a man to use wide tire, but if he is so narrow-minded as to use a narrow one, a double tax will widen his views. Those who wear out the road and get the most benefit from it should also pay for it.—American Garden.

Give the corn crop the best cultivation of which you are capable. In many sections of the country the season has been so wet that farmers have been unable to get their corn in until very late, and unless all conditions are unusually favorable it will have hard work to mature before frost. Consequently corn may be of more value presently than it now is.

Frogs greedily devour insects of all kinds except large hard-shelled beetles and snails, which they cannot swallow. Slugs, grubs, flies, etc., never seem to come amiss to them, while they are particularly partial to moths; they catch the latter by springing at them as they hover over the flowers in the evening. An earthenware saucer should be kept in the shadiest part of the garden, and filled with fresh water daily.

When flies become troublesome in a house or room they can always be expelled by a very simple mixture. A half teaspoonful of black pepper, finely ground, should be mixed with double the quantity of brown sugar, and the compound be moistened with cream. The flies will generally eat greedily of this mixture if placed where they can easily reach it, but it will be their last meal, for the least taste of it is to a fly rank poison. If watched they will often be seen to drop dead within a few feet of the plate they have just left, and some of the healthiest eaters do not live to leave the plate.

To keep bugs away from the squash and melon vines, dissolve about a teaspoonful of saltpetre in a quart of water and sprinkle the vines with it twice a week, wetting both the upper and lower side of the leaf. It is most effective if done in the early morning when the dew is on. A stiff brush is the best implement to throw on the water with if there are not enough to require the regular spraying pump. Being nitrate of potash it is also one of the best fertilizers for them, and some say that nitrate of soda may be used instead of the saltpetre.

An experiment made in France for the treatment of rust in wheat is said to have been successful. On a field of one-half an acre one-half was sprayed with a solution of four and one-half pounds of sulphate of copper, and six and three-quarters pounds sulphate of soda, dissolved in two gallons of water. The sprayed portion produced a yield of thirty-six bushels per acre, with clean white straw, while the other produced only twenty-two bushels per acre with a very rusty black straw. This would be at the rate of eighteen pounds of copper sulphate and twenty-seven pounds of soda sulphate to eight gallons of water per acre, and a gain of fourteen bushels of wheat.

Every farmer should study to know the character and growth of weeds, as well as the crops on his farm, as without this knowledge he cannot successfully exterminate the one or perpetuate the other. Some weeds grow from the seed only and mature the seed crop the first year. Some are perennial and propagate both from the roots and seed, and mature seed each year. The first should be cut down before the formation of blossom or maturity of seed; the last should be dug entirely out of the ground. These last named varieties are easily distinguishable. If, after the growing season has passed, and the seed stem has matured an examination of the roots is made there will be found a small bulb at the centre of the stool, or small tubers projecting from the seemingly decayed roots, or small pea-shaped bulbs attached to the root (owing to the variety). These are the germs that produce the mature seed next year, and the new crop seed again produces other new plants. This being the case it is easily comprehended that, by digging this stool out, the germ that produces the seed, stem, and blossom, for the next season is destroyed, or if permitted to grow the next season and cut or pulled out before maturity of blossom, the same result is accomplished. Three consecutive seasons of such treatment will utterly exterminate this class of pests. No noxious weed should be allowed to mature its seed on any part of the farm, or along any highway contiguous to the farm.

The 'Detroit News' publishes the following comparative statement of market prices in that city and in Toronto:

Canada coarse wool, lb.	28	17
Wheat, bushel.....	71	63
Barley, bushel.....	75	40
Oats, bushel.....	38	33
Beans, bushel.....	\$1.50	\$1.10
No. 1 timothy hay, ton.	16.00	11.00
Eggs, doz.....	14	10
Coal oil, gal.....	7	16
Wire fencing, cwt.....	2.50	4.50
Wire nails, cwt.....	1.80	2.80
Cut steel nails, cwt.....	1.60	2.50

The Government have determined to offer a first prize of \$10, and a second of \$5 for the best collections of dried specimens of noxious weeds collected in the colony, and similar prizes for the best collection of insects injurious to vegetation in New Zealand, and their natural enemies and parasites. The collections for competition (says the New Zealand 'Times') must be sent into the Department of Agriculture within a specified period—probably up to the end of the present year. It is expected that the competition will conduce largely to the destruction of noxious weeds and insects, besides encouraging habits of observation amongst country settlers. We understand that

it is also in contemplation to offer prizes for collections of the internal and external parasites of stock, and larger prizes for the best collections of grasses and forage plants, native and introduced.

And yet some farmers cannot understand why they are not making money, and why their sons and daughters refuse to remain in the Dominion. While the rate of taxation has greatly increased, the values of the farmer's products have greatly decreased. In 1878, when the high tariff was first adopted, one bushel of wheat, one bushel of barley and one bushel of oats were together worth \$3.35; to-day the same quantity of wheat, barley and oats is only worth \$1.40. The prices of what the farmers have to buy is kept up by the tariff. Farmers do not get any advantage from the reduction of prices abroad, while the prices of what they have to sell have fallen in sympathy with those ruling in free trade England.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

Don't keep more hogs than you can feed and care for well. Hogs should have salt regularly, an occasional feed of ashes, charcoal and sulphur.

An average farm animal, well fed, weighing one thousand pounds, will produce about seventy-two pounds of manure per day, or thirteen tons per year. Properly handled, this should be worth one dollar per ton. This is an item that is worthy of serious consideration.

For breeding sows save the best pigs from the best mothers, and be sure the mothers are good milkers, also have a good disposition. There is as much difference in sows in this respect as there is in cows. Keep well bred hogs of the breed that suits you best. The day of scrubs ought to be past.

But to go back to the pigs again. I like to get the little fellows to eating for themselves as soon as possible. To do this, make a feeding place for them where the mother cannot get to them. Give them a little warm skim-milk in a small trough at first to coax them to feed, and keep increasing the feed, giving them all they will eat up clean three times a day. Keep on giving the milk if you have it, adding some shorts. This I find to be the best feed to grow young pigs. If you haven't the milk mix the shorts with water. Get the pigs on pasture as soon as possible. Clover is the best. I think they should have a little corn with their other feed.

To teach a young calf to eat oatmeal first give it a little in the hand; it will soon learn to eat it, and then a small feedbox may be fixed in the pen, in which the meal is placed. At first the calf cannot digest this kind of food, and not until it is three weeks old, and its teeth are beginning to appear, because the saliva is not secreted until then, and this is needed to digest solid food. The quantity given at first should not be more than one ounce, and this may be gradually increased until six ounces daily are given at the end of a month. The increase should be gradual after that.

'Some Virginia farmers make a dog law, and live up to it in their farm practice, and with the full knowledge of their neighbors. One of these who keeps dogs himself agrees that anybody who finds his dogs off his farm and alone may kill them, and that he shall kill any dogs he may find wandering alone on his farm. Another one has a standing bargain with his hired man to pay a bounty of fifty cents on dog scalps killed on his farm. This gentleman has a pair of trained bulldogs that kill every strange dog they find alone on the farm. He says they make quick and sure work. Another very enterprising sheep-raiser shoots every dog that prowls around his premises, day or night. He makes it a rule to get the dogs before they get his sheep, and thus avoids the losses and annoyances usually experienced.

POULTRY PARAGRAPHS.

Pork is selling at about the same price as chickens. The question is: Will the people eat it at the same price?

Don't try to raise a thousand hens till you are sure you can make a success of a hundred.

Feed young chickens a little at a time and often. Allowing them to get hungry and then feeding them as much as they can eat is injurious.

Bone meal is one of the best things that can be used in rearing poultry. A tablespoonful mixed with each quart of soft food will make them strong and vigorous.

An unventilated poultry house is simply a breeding place for all the diseases that fowls are subject to.

Nearly one-half the young turkeys die from lice. Search closely on the skin of the head and neck of each, and use as a remedy one or two drops of sweet oil. Too much grease of any kind is injurious to them.

Never feed your hens food that is tainted, for it will injure the flavor of the eggs. If you doubt this, feed your hens on onions for a day or two and then try eating the eggs. Our hens never get any food given to them that is not clean and wholesome, and could be eaten by us if necessary, without injury.

All birds prefer grain and seeds in preference to wet or soft food, and fowls are no exception. No soft food should be fed poultry more than once a day, and then only in order to give a variety that cannot be given in any other form. If plenty of gravel is supplied, the fowls can reduce the hardest of grains to the finest condition, and any labor expended in grinding the food for them is so much time thrown away. Food should never be wet or sloppy, and no moisture should be used more than to adhere the food, as the crumbly, nearly dry condition is the best.

Name if you will the cow, horse or sheep on the farm that will pay anywhere near as well proportionally as a good flock of hens. The waste from the table usually finds its way to the pigpen; but it is quite clear that fowls would yield a much larger return from this food than the ordinary hog. Such waste as bits of bread, meat, potato, is particularly desirable for poultry, that can only be healthy and prolific when supplied with a diet of great variety. The 12 or 14 hens kept by the housewife and fed in this manner are invariably profitable, and this is sufficient recommendation for them.

MALIGNING MANITOBA.

I recently saw a letter published in the Edinburgh 'Scotsman,' written by a very pessimistic individual who is residing with a friend in Manitoba, and who has a very poor opinion of the agricultural capabilities of the Canadian North-West. He recounts and exaggerates all the things that help to make farming unprofitable and unpleasant, such as excessive cold in winter, summer frosts, low prices of farm produce, high railway freights, exactions of implement sellers, and, worst of all, the N.P., which seems to be peculiarly adapted to squeeze the new settler on a prairie farm. After giving his ideas of the real causes which hinder agricultural prosperity in the North-West, he goes on to give his ideas about stock-raising. He says:—'As regards cattle-raising, if anybody can convince me that it can be made a paying industry, where cattle have to be housed and hand-fed for six or seven months in the year, and beef realising two and a quarter cents per pound, live weight, I will admit that this is a stock-raising country. I would advise farmers' delegates from Scotland to visit Manitoba in future in the months of January or February. They would then be better able to judge as to the adaptability of the country for the British settler, and I have no hesitation in saying that they would pronounce the climate as unfit for any white man to live in.' With unlimited areas of pasture and almost unlimited quantities of wild hay—to be had for the gathering—cattle-raising ought to pay the farmer, even at the low price quoted, but really good fat beef usually bring four cents per pound, live weight, in Manitoba, while in the ranches westward of Manitoba as good cattle may be found as on almost any farm in bonny Scotland, and these ranch cattle have not cost over ten percent of the cost of raising such cattle in Great Britain. The writer does not refer to the great possibilities in the way of hog-feeding in a country where there is a superabundance of cheap grain to fatten them on, nor does he say a word about the still greater possibilities of successful dairying, neither of which is liable to be injured by summer frosts. Indeed, I am surprised at the dilatoriness of our North-Western farmers in not going more strongly into the dairying industry, with its correlative branch of pork raising. This Manitoba maligner has the following remarks about free schools:—'In regard to free education, it is free to the children, but not to their parents or even other settlers who have no interest in a school. My friend here has no children to send to a school, nevertheless he has to pay his share of school rates. In the school division to which he belongs the average attendance of scholars is ten during the summer months; in winter the school is discontinued. For the education of those ten children for six months in the year, every farmer occupying half a section of land has to pay a special school tax of about ten dollars, or £2 sterling, yearly. Besides this there is a general school tax.' It would not be a large school district which contained thirty half sections of land, and at ten dollars of special tax each it would amount to three hundred dollars, a rather large sum for educating ten children for six months. Such costly schooling must be rare, even in Manitoba. RUSTICUS.

HORSES FOND OF WOMEN.

Not long ago a muscular 200-pound man, with his wife beside him, was driving a fast, high-spirited horse, harnessing to a light wagon, writes H. C. Merwin in an interesting article entitled 'When Woman Takes the Reins,' in the June 'Ladies' Home Journal.' The horse pulled very hard, and at last, tired out, the driver handed over the reins to his companion, saying: 'Hold on to this beast for a minute, if you possibly can, so that I may rest my arms.' Accordingly the woman took the reins, and no sooner had she done so than the horse stopped pulling, slackened his pace and became calm and obedient. But when the man resumed control the animal immediately began to pull and to fight against the bit as hard as ever. A second time the woman took the horse in hand; as before, he submitted at once, and under her guidance he trotted gently along till their destination was reached.

Another case that fell under my observation is the following:—A gentleman who is a good shot and an expert tennis player, but who has no 'faculty' for horses, drove out with his daughter, a delicate girl of fourteen. Their steed, a very strong, mettlesome animal, soon began to plunge and pull. Unable to control him otherwise, the driver, in a moment of exasperation, struck the horse with the whip, the result being that the very nearly ran away. At this the child began to cry, for she loved the animal and could not bear to see him abused. 'Here, take him, then,' said her father, handing her the reins. At once the horse detected the new driver, his anger and fear began to subside, and a few soothing words from the girl driver completed the conquest.

Archbishop Ireland has done some figuring on the liquor question. He estimates that the amount paid into each saloon in the United States for drink would average \$15 a day; multiply this by 250,000, the number of saloons, and we have a total of \$3,750,000 a day. Again multiplying by 365 days in the year and we have \$1,368,750,000 as the United States drink bill for one year.

NOISE IN CITIES.

A GREAT EVIL AND HOW TO REMEDY IT.

(New York 'Times'.)

There always comes a period in the history of a progressive community when a desire to keep down noise begins to show itself. In the primitive stages of culture the savage, the barbarian, and the semi-barbarian, the passion for noise is always strong. All savages and barbarians love to make all the row they can. Their joy and sorrow both express themselves in yells, walls and shouts, and the beating and blowing of loud-resounding instruments, more especially the drum and the horn. The noise of primitive warfare almost equals that of the gunpowder engagements of modern arms, although it was, as we might say, almost wholly manual or vocal. The din of a barbarian funeral, too, was and is something appalling. The practice of hiring mourners to make a loud lament on such occasions has come down almost to our own time among the Celtic Irish. All African travellers describe the noise of little merry-making in an African village as something which no civilized man easily forgets. Those who have passed an evening at a Chinese theatre have probably never in their wildest dreams thought it possible to produce such awful shrillness and intensity.

In fact, it is hardly an exaggeration to say that the progress of a race in civilization may be marked by a steady reduction in the volume of sound which it produces in connection with its death, births, marriages, feasts, merry-makings, its wars and peace, trade, commerce, and manufactures. The more culture of all kinds it acquires, the less noise it produces. There is no surer sign, in fact, of an upward movement of the tribal soul than the appearance of a desire to get along with less uproar. When its leading men begin to ask themselves whether this or that could not safely be done with fewer yells or smaller drums, it shows that it is becoming self-conscious, and is feeling the throbs of a new life. After this comes a change in the character of musical instruments, a general lowering of the tones of the voice, the substitution at funerals of the silent tear for the half-maniacal 'keen,' and the exaction of silence in military drill.

In cities this mental and moral growth is of course displayed in the repression of street cries, of street music, of all noises made for mere amusement, such as beating of drums, and blowing of horns, and purposeless and persistent shouting and yelling. These are but rudimentary steps, and we have already taken them in New York. The next and most important one, the reduction of the noise made by the ordinary and legitimate street traffic, we are only beginning. Its importance has been recognized in the modern world 'pari passu' with the increasing interest in and care for public hygiene. There is no modern city health board, and indeed no modern city doctor, who is not well-aware of the evil effects of incessant noise on the vast and increasing multitudes who, in all the great cities, now live, one might say, by their wits, but, more accurately, by their nerves. The amount of mental operations which require silence, or at all events, an approach to silence, for their healthfulness in cities like New York, London or Paris, carried on by merchants, brokers, bankers, book-keepers, teachers, professors, architects, designers, engravers, painters, students, judges, lawyers, editors, ministers, is something enormous, and grows with all our material growth. The performance of up to of any kind, of course, greatly increases the expenditure of vital force which accompanies all mental exertion. Consequently the reduction of city noise is now one of the most important elements in all city reforms.

In New York we have as yet only made a beginning on it by the introduction of the asphalt pavement, but this is being rapidly extended, and must produce a marked effect in sound reduction before long. What this pavement does to lessen noise on the street in which it exists, everybody who has passed along them or lived on them knows. It makes conversation in cabs or carriages, and in rooms facing on the street comfortable, and makes sleep in summer nights with open windows an easy possibility—facts which are really a complete answer to all the complaints of slippiness. Better far than that an occasional horse should come down than that the nerves of thousands of hard-working men and women should be continuously set on edge by clatter which is all the more wearing for being intermittent. In London the hard-grinding, soul-penetrating noise of the New York stone pavement has been suppressed, or rather has been largely converted into a subdued continuous roar or boom by means of wood, asphalt and macadam; and though horses fall much on them, all humanity gains.

But in London there is a strong demand for silence on the part of the powerful class, which must have it, insists upon it, and has got it to a very considerable extent. New Yorkers, whose lives are being worn out by noise, have hardly yet found out what ails them, and have said very little in the way of appeals for mercy to the city authorities. The awful nuisance of noise is, as we have said, in a fair way of abatement in the side streets but not the slightest attempt has yet been made to abate the awful storm of noise on the great lines of traffic, Broadway, Fifth, Sixth and Third avenues. It rages in them all in cyclones, and after the hot weather has begun and the opening of windows has become necessary, invades the houses like a troop of savages on a raid, and respects neither age nor sex. To what extent it can be abated on these great thoroughfares we do not know; but no more important problem can engage the attention of municipal authorities. What the Tammany view of street noise is we do not know. The chiefs live in remote and secluded quarters up town, far from the great noise centres; but the district leaders are in daily and nightly contact with the operation of this great modern fury, and night, with a little pains, be made to see that there 'is something for Tammany' in quieter streets.

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.]

AGRICULTURAL.

[Conducted by W. F. Clarke, "Lindenbank," Quebec.]

CHECK REIN AND BLINDERS.

E. B. Hastings, Ont.—Would you advise using an overdraw check rein with a bit attached to it in addition to the ordinary bit, supposing the check is not very tight, in breaking in a colt to do farm work? Also would you use blinders? Ans.—My reply is 'no' to both queries. In breaking a colt to farm work I would dispense with a check rein altogether when actually at work. If the colt inclined to hang his head down I would occasionally give him a little training loose in the field with a light riding bridle attached to a crupper. A girth band is necessary to keep the reins and crupper strap in place. This crupper should be given a short while at a time, and discontinued as soon as it seems to be painful to the colt. A check rein is good when the animal is being trained to buggy use, but it should not be an overdraw check, and it should only be tight enough to keep the colt from getting his fore feet entangled in the reins while tied to a hitching post. Blinders are objectionable at any time for all horses, whether young or old. They so obstruct the vision that the poor animal does not get a correct view of objects, and so becomes frightened at imaginary terrors.

LARGE YORKSHIRE PIGS.

J. W. J. Brimbleville P.O., P.Q.—As I see by the 'Montreal Witness' that you take an interest in farmers and breeders of stock, and being anxious to procure a young boar of the large Yorkshire (white) breed, I take the liberty of writing to you to ask you if you would be so kind as to give me the address of parties who are likely to have any to dispose of, also the probable price. I have applied to Dawes and Co., of Lachine, but they have none on hand. Ans.—I cannot procure large white Yorkshire pigs can be obtained from the following Ontario breeders:—W. E. Goodger & Son, Box 160, Woodstock, Ont.; J. E. Brethour, Burford, Brant County, Ont.; also of Caldwell Brothers, Orchardville, Ont. I do not know the price of young boars, but a postal card sent to one of the parties named will elicit the desired information.

SALT AS A FERTILIZER.

J. Gordon Bennett, M.D., Halifax—I see by the 'Witness' a writer asks about salt. The best mixture to put on land is salt (sea salt) or Toria Island, which is prepared from the sea water. This salt, mixed in proportion to six parts to one of manure, makes a most valuable fertilizer for any land, especially where dunging out has been used and it also completely kills the 'wire worm.' I saw it, a handful to every step and cross sow it as well. It produces magnificent grain and is a wonderfully cheap fertilizer and will produce red clover three to four feet high.

PLAN FOR A STABLE.

Charles Mills, Architect, Hamilton, Ont. 245 James street—Kindly hand this card to J. H. Plattville, Ont. I publish a plan for a stable complete working drawing, also of plan sheet, 24x36. It is a farm stable and a great many valuable pointers are shown. The London 'Farmers' Advocate' says it is worth ten times the amount asked for it. The price is \$1.00 and no book of plans could give the amount of information as complete for any money. I have a few left and have reduced the price to 50c each. Ans.—As the information given in the foregoing postal card is related to be useful to others as well as to you, I will refer you to the 'Farmers' Advocate' for a copy of the plan, and if you desire to purchase it, I will send it to the query department to which it properly belongs.

VETERINARY.

[Conducted by Dr. McEwen, F. R. C. V. S.]

DOG WITH OFFENSIVE BREATH.

Greenfield, Ont.—Q.—I have an English terrier about ten years old. For the past six months he has had very bad breath and sometimes he appears to take fits, staggers around and seems to be in pain for about ten minutes and then gets all well. We give him no meat. Bread and milk and porridge is what he gets generally. To what age does a dog of that kind generally live. Please prescribe. Ans.—Examine the dog's mouth very carefully for decayed teeth, which may be the cause of the trouble. If any are found have them removed and wash out the mouth once or twice a day with a little weak salt and water. If the teeth are all sound the trouble must be from the stomach. Take one ounce of Epsom salts and one quarter of an ounce of bicarbonate of soda (baking soda), dissolve in two ounces of water and give the dog a dessert spoonful three times a day. Dogs of that breed live from fifteen to twenty years.

MAMMITS.

Calcutta, P.E.I.—Q.—Please state 1. The cause of cows about to calve to have swollen udders. 2. The cure for the same. The swelling is painful to the cow and the milk taken from her is mixed with blood. 3. If the udder is not giving milk I think the cause of the swelling must be some injury to the udder, perhaps lying on some hard substance, a kick from the attendant or something of the sort. If giving milk the cause is generally the milk not being thoroughly drawn. The treatment is, locally, hot fomentation or poulticing two or three times a day. After the acute symptoms have subsided rub with camphorated oil or iodine of potash ointment once a day. Give internally three or four one-half ounce doses of nitrate of potash, give one such dose in a weak. If the inflammation is severe give a saline purgative, such as one pound of Epsom salts dissolved in a quart of tepid water. If the cows are giving milk see that it is all carefully drawn at least twice a day.

LIVER, GALL-BLADDER AND BILE.

Subscriber, N.B.—Q.—1. What is the average weight of the liver in the horse, the capacity of the gall bladder and the approximate amount of bile poured into the intestines daily? Ans.—1. The liver of the average sized horse weighs about 11 pounds in weight. 2. The horse has no gall bladder. The bile flows directly as secreted into the intestines. 3. The quantity is about one gallon in the twenty-four hours.

GENERAL.

TILES FOR DRAINAGE.

A. A. McE., Ont.—Q.—Please state through the 'Witness' whether there is a firm in Montreal engaged in the manufacture of tiles for drainage purposes? 1. What is the length and price per 1,000 of two-foot tiles? 2. Give some hints as to the best way of laying them. Ans.—1. Tiles for drainage purposes may be obtained from Alex. Bremner, No. 50 Henry street, Montreal. 2. The length of these tiles is 18 inches. The cost is \$15 per 1,000. They are made of either red or brown clay. 3. Lay the tiles in rows from 18 to 20 feet apart according to the level and nature of the ground to be drained. A thin coat of straw or grass should be thrown over the top to prevent the pores from becoming clogged. The joints may be covered with a piece of hair or wool. A grade of not less than one inch to 16 feet should be given.

NUMISMATIC.

Reader, Peterboro' County—Q.—I recently found on the edge of an upturned furrow on my farm, a copper knife, one side tapering to an edge, in a good state of preservation. The taper was as though it had been driven into a wooden or hick handle. Please state any of the knife and the probable maker. Ans.—Your knife is made from native copper, such as occurs in many of the mines south of Lake Superior. As the Indians had never discovered the art of smelting copper they continued themselves with mining it in the native state. Antiquarians report many

traces of these early mines, some of them carried over very ancient. The mining Indians carried on an extensive commerce in this native copper with the surrounding nations, so that copper implements are found all over the continent. According to the character of the pottery and other remains found around the Peterboro' lakes it has been concluded that at one time they were occupied by the Hurons. The Jesuit missionaries early undertook their missions to these tribes and trade was thus opened with the French towards the beginning of the seventeenth century, when iron began to replace copper. The knife, it may be claimed, was made by a Huron Indian some time in the sixteenth century from copper mined south of Lake Superior.

P.M.M., N.S.—Q.—Please tell me through the columns of your valuable paper how many copper cents were coined in Nova Scotia in the year 1892. 2. What are they worth now for numismatic purposes? 3. Where can they be sold? Ans.—1. According to the report of the Royal Mint there were one million cents coined for the Province of Nova Scotia in 1892. This must be a mistake, as these cents are now scarce than cents of years in which the reported issue is much less. 2. Specimens sometimes sell at twenty-five cents and even higher. 3. As only the rarer coins are in great demand, it is impossible to dispose of these cents to dealers, if anything, above face value. All the advanced collectors are supplied, and the beginners cannot afford high priced coins.

THE VETERANS' OF '37.

Constant Reader, Maldenstone.—The volunteers of 1857-58 are not eligible for pensions because no provision has been made for them. On each occasion when the Dominion Parliament has been asked to provide such pensions, the Government has pointed out that the rebellion of 1857 was before the creation of the Dominion, and was more a matter for the old provinces to deal with. No one should look forward to the receipt of such a pension, for the prospect is they will never be provided.

LEGAL.

(ONTARIO.)

A LIFE INTEREST—A TAX RATE.

Clem., Ont.—Q.—Widow A, who never bore children, married widow B, who had seven children by his former wife. When B died he left a will which gave A all the money he had and the use of his house and land as long as she lived. The money is now all used up. A is old and helpless. (b) Can she sell the house and land to get something for her to live on? (c) If not what can she do for her? 2. I have a farm of one hundred and twenty acres in an incorporated town. Sewer pipes, water works, sidewalks, gas and electric light, etc., do not exist on my land. Must I pay tax at the same rate as those who live where they have all these advantages? Ans.—1. (a) No. (b) Her life interest might be sold or the premises leased. 2. Yes. If the advantages you speak of did extend to your property your assessment would doubtless be much higher.

A BREACH OF CONTRACT.

A Subscriber, Cedar Dale, Ont.—If A engages B to do a day's work and B never arrived, neither sent word, can A claim from B a day's wages? Ans.—No. A's claim would be one for damages.

FATHER AND SON—BOARD.

L. R., Ont.—I have a son 25 years old, not working for me for a long time and he is acting as a petty agent. Is there any way of charging for board for him and his horse, or can I put him away in any legal way. Ans.—You are not legally obliged to keep him for nothing if he is able to provide for himself, but may either charge him for board, if he should remain with you after notice that he will be expected to pay, or give him notice to leave and treat him as a trespasser if he should decline or fail to comply with such notice.

DRIFTWOOD.

A Subscriber, Ont.—Q.—I am the owner of forty acres of mill pond. During a flood my dam was torn away and a small lot of driftwood, together with other driftwood, was thrown on my neighbor's land. Who is the owner of the wood? Ans.—You are.

REAL PROPERTY—RIGHTS OF ALIENS.

Intestate, New York, N.Y.—Q.—Can an American citizen acquire and hold real estate in the Province of Ontario, and convey the same by deed or will? Ans.—Yes. By Ontario statute it is provided that aliens shall be deemed to have the same capacity to take by gift, conveyance, descent, devise, or otherwise howsoever, and to enjoy, possess, claim, recover, convey, devise, impart and transmit real estate in this province, as natural born or naturalized subjects of Her Majesty. And, further, that the real estate in the province of an alien dying intestate, shall descend and be transmitted as if the same had been the real estate of a natural born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty.

LIFE INSURANCE—WILL—INTESTACY.

Old Friend, Ont.—Q.—1. Does a will over rule life insurance money though policies are made payable to one's wife? 2. (a) If I die in Ontario about a will who would wind up my estate? (b) How much of my property can my family claim, and who gets the rest? 3. If I die without a will and have life insurance money payable to my wife can my children claim any part of it? 4. Where can I get a small concise work relating to wills, mortgages, etc.? Ans.—1. Speaking generally, no. But he may, by his will, extend the benefits of the insurance policies to the children, or to one or more of them, and apportion the money. 2. (a) Your administrator. The letters of administration would probably be taken out by your wife. (b) Your family would take all after payments of debts, funeral and testamentary expenses; your wife taking one-third, and the children the rest in equal shares. 3. No. 4. Write to The Carswell Co., Toronto.

TO SEVERAL CORRESPONDENTS.

W. C. Black, Port Hope, Ont.—Have a solicitor attend to the matter for you.

Geo. E. Price, Butterfield Ridge, N.B.—A lawyer should be retained by the devisees for the protection of their interests.

MEDICAL.

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

VERTIGO.

Subscriber, Que.—Q.—I am a married man, seventy-three years of age. I have always enjoyed good health. This last winter I commenced to feel considerably ill. This spring I took very violent cold, accompanied with cold sweats nightly, which continued a couple of weeks and ended in vertigo, from the effects of which I cannot walk without the assistance of some one or a support of some kind to steady me. This has been going on for the last six weeks. 1. Can it be cured? 2. If so, please prescribe. Ans.—1. It is doubtful if it can be entirely removed. 2. Take your food in liquid form as much as possible, wheat and oatmeal porridge, with milk, skimmed milk, buttermilk, fruit, except bananas, stale whole wheat flour bread; no tea nor coffee, no meat nor meat soups. Take warm bath two or three times a week.

CATARRH.

Hamilton, Q.—Q.—I am a single lady, thirty years of age. For the past three years I have been troubled with catarrh and nervous debility. My general health is getting better, but the catarrh is growing worse. It seems to be going lower down the throat, and to the upper part of the chest. On rising in the morning my throat seems to be filled with mucus, and I cannot get it out. I have an unsatisfactory taste. Please prescribe. Ans.—Use the Inhaler several times a day. Take Fallow's Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites after meals. Eat grain foods, fruits and drink buttermilk or skimmed milk between meals. Cannot answer like other questions through this column.

WEAK EYES.

J. C. S. City.—Q.—I am sometimes troubled with a white matter forming in the corner of my eyes. Will bathing the eyes with cold water strengthen them? If not what will? Ans.—Bath the eyes with hot water night and morning. If this is not sufficient to remove the trouble put a few drops of the following into the eye once or twice a day: Bicarbonate of soda, five grains; camphor water, one ounce.

A QUARTETTE OF QUERIES.

Isabel, Ont.—Q.—1. Has powdered boracic acid a tendency to cause hair to grow on the face? 2. Are fresh and smoked fish wholesome? 3. Is walking every day sufficient exercise for a young girl? 4. Would light cakes be injurious to one troubled with indigestion? Ans.—1. It has a slight stimulative action when applied to the skin and through this might stimulate the growth of hair. 2. Fresh fish are easily digested, but of not very high nutritive value as food. Most varieties of smoked fish are difficult to digest. 3. Yes. 4. Yes.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Sedentary.—Q.—I am a married man, forty-five years of age; book-keeper. For a year or more my nervous system has shown signs of weakening. I am at times affected with dizziness and a feeling of fullness in the head. Have a good appetite generally, but am troubled with indigestion and flatulence. I am very regular in my habits. Sleep well when not excited or worried. Please prescribe. 1. What to eat and drink and what not to. 2. What is the best form of exercise to strengthen the nervous system? 3. What medicines would you recommend? 4. Can an impaired nervous system be restored to normal condition? Ans.—1. Grain foods, as oatmeal and what porridge, stale whole wheat flour, bread, puddings of rice, sago and tapioca, fruit of all kinds very freely. No tea nor coffee, no meat, nor meat soups, no fresh bread. Drink water freely between meals. As a rule, nervous persons do not drink sufficient water. Cultivate the habit of drinking one or two glasses of pure water between meals. 2. Bicycle riding is probably the best known form of exercise for strengthening the nervous system. If this is not possible substitute some other outdoor exercise as gardening, rowing or walking. 3. None. 4. Yes, if no organic changes have taken place.

IMPROPER DIET.

A Constant Subscriber, N.B.—Q.—Would long thick hair be in any way injurious to a girl's eye-sight? She is eight years old and has been troubled with her eyes for about a year. She wears spectacles but still has pain in her eyes. Pain in the eyes is one of the first symptoms of want of nutrition. The most delicate structures, as those of the eyes, are the first to suffer. The hair is in no way injurious. Pay careful attention to her diet. No tea nor coffee, very little sugar or meat, no meat soups, fresh bread nor pickles. Give grain foods, fruit very freely between meals. Plenty of pure water to drink between meals. A tepid bath every morning. Outdoor exercise daily.

NUMBNESS, ETC.

M. G., Ont.—Q.—I am a young woman, twenty-three years of age; live on a farm. For the past eight or nine years I have been troubled with a numbness and pain in my hands, the right hand being the worst. It is not often that the numbness and pain occur, but they do sometimes. When I start to milk my fingers become numb and then my hands and arms begin to pain up to my elbows and during the middle of the summer, when the pain is most severe, it extends up to my shoulders and I am completely powerless for a time. For the past week my hands have been very painful at night. I can scarcely do any sewing during the summer. They never pain during the winter. My face and ears become very red and burning at times. It makes me feel very uncomfortable, especially when in company. Some say it is being out in the wind that causes it, but it is often just as bad when I have not been out at all. 1. What do you think is the cause of my trouble? 2. Can I be cured? 3. What would you advise me to do? Ans.—1. Degenerative changes in the arterial system. 2. It can be checked in a person of your age. 3. Stop the milking and doing heavy work. Do not use strong soap. Take a more solid diet, drink buttermilk, skimmed milk and water freely between meals, no drink at meals, no meat, tea, coffee nor fresh bread. Take a warm bath at bedtime three or four times a week, and while in the bath sponge the hands and arms with very hot water.

ACID DYSPEPSIA.

Subscriber, Ont.—Q.—I am a married woman thirty years of age; live on a farm; very nervous temperament. I was always healthy until twenty years of age when I began to be troubled with my stomach, and I have been troubled with it since ever since. My stomach is very sore, have a burning sensation in it when it is irritated. At these times my food turns sour and rises. Even cold water increases the soreness. Since the birth of our little girl, four years ago, I have been unable to work or walk much on account of weakness and a strange dizzy feeling in my head. It feels high and light. My heart beats very rapidly after meals. I am constipated most of the time. 1. What is the trouble? 2. Can it be cured? 3. What should I eat? Ans.—1. Acid dyspepsia. 2. Yes. 3. Grain foods, fruits and green vegetables. Take no drink at meals, but drink skimmed milk or buttermilk between meals. Take a warm bath at bedtime two or three times a week, and a cool sponge bath every morning. Take as much exercise as possible in the open air daily. Add half a pint of boiling water to the following powder and when cool take a table-spoonful of the clear liquid before each meal: Powdered rhubarb, one drachm; bicarbonate of soda, two drachms; oil of peppermint, three drops; mix.

WATER DRINKING.

A. M. N. B.—Q.—I often notice in your column the advice given not to drink water for two hours after meals. Does water drunk from ten to fifteen minutes before meals have as bad an effect on digestion as if taken after meals? For instance I come home from work, where I have not an opportunity of drinking water between meals, and feeling thirsty take a large drink of water before sitting down to meals. I have weak digestion. How long before meals should water be drunk? Ans.—As a rule it is less harmful to drink water just before meals than after. It would be better to commence the dinner with some plain vegetable soup, and provide for a free use of drinking water between meals, when it is the most needed, and has no injurious action upon digestion.

ANOTHER OF THE SAME.

E. A. S., Ont.—Q.—My husband, forty-six years of age, carpenter by trade, has been troubled since last summer with numbness and coldness of the right hand. At times his fingers will get blue and so sore and painful he can scarcely work. 1. What is the cause? 2. Please prescribe. Ans.—1. Failure of nutrition. 2. No meat, fresh bread, tea nor coffee. Grain foods, fruits and green vegetables. Skimmed milk and buttermilk freely between meals; no drink at meals. Take a warm bath three or four times a week at bedtime; while in the bath bathe the arms, chest and spine with very hot water and allow the surface to dry without friction.

FALLING HAIR.

M. A. C.—Q.—I am a girl eighteen years of age. My hair is very thin as well as being short and curly. I have noticed for the past four years ago to have it cut which I did, but when it grew out again it stopped at its usual length, about eight inches. Is it advisable to have it cut again? Ans.—Have it singed a few times, at intervals of about a month.

TO SEVERAL CORRESPONDENTS.

M. McE., N.B.—Follow the same directions as given 'Subscriber, Ont.' for acid dyspepsia.

M. G. B.—Your case requires careful personal attention. Place yourself under the care of your local physician without delay.

Old Subscriber.—Cannot answer through this column. Send addressed post card.

Delfa.—Weak circulation is the cause of your troubles. Drink water freely between meals, and take a warm bath at bedtime two or three times a week.

FORD'S THEATRE.

IT WAS ORIGINALLY A METHODIST CHURCH BUT WAS SOLD TO JOHN T. FORD—LINCOLN'S MURDER.

Washington, June 9.—The walls that witnessed the death of a martyr have fallen; the doors that lent escape to the assassin have been choked with the bodies of victims of a later catastrophe;

over by the Rev. Obadiah B. Brown, worshipped until 1857. Because of financial difficulties it was sold to John T. Ford, one of the most prominent theatrical managers in the country, and converted into Ford's Theatre, long the most fashionable amusement resort in the city. The purchase money was raised by subscription, and the interior of the building changed in accordance with the latest improvements in theatrical construction. From the very beginning the theatre was a success. Here Forrest played one of his most successful engagements, and all the

spang from the President's box upon the stage, fell, then, jumping to his feet, brandished a dagger in the air, and with a shout of 'Sic semper tyrannis!' rushed from the stage.

Stop him! He has shot the President! The cry was taken up by the maddened audience. Men jumped from the stage in pursuit of the assassin. Others rushed to the box where the dying President lay. Tenderly he was borne to a house across the street, where he was put upon the bed from which he never rose. The rest is history. A nation's joy over Lee's surrender was turned to profoundest grief over the loss that nothing could remedy.

Disaster seems to have attended all of that little theatre party. Mrs. Lincoln never recovered from the shock of that night, and the eccentricities which caused so much remark in after years undoubtedly resulted from the strain of that ordeal. Major Rathbone and Miss Harris were married soon after the murder, and their marital life, at first so happy, ended in the wife's murder by her husband, and his incarceration in a lunatic asylum.

Immediately after the assassination of President Lincoln, the building was closed by order of the Government, and next year Congress bought it for \$100,000. The interior was remodelled for the accommodation of the Army Medical Museum, then under the direction of Surgeon-General Barnes. The boxes, stage and galleries were torn out and the building divided into three floors. All trace of the exact scene of the tragedy was removed.

In 1875 the interior of the building was again altered to suit the increasing requirements of the Medical Department. On the north side in the rear of the building a small wing was erected for the museum workshops, and another wing on the south side for the chemical laboratory.

On the first floor of the main building was the record and pension division of the Surgeon-General's office, where more than 15,000 volumes of hospital records, upon which the payment of pensions is based, were preserved. On the second floor was the library, which, as a practical working collection of medical books is said to surpass that of the British Museum or the National Library of France. On the third floor was at one time the famous medical museum, the finest of the kind in the world. One of the objects of greatest interest to visitors in this collection was the section of the vertebral column taken from the body of John Wilkes Booth, in which could be seen the hole of a rifle bullet.

On the completion of the new Army Medical Museum on the Mall, the medical collection and library were moved from the theatre building and the latter was used for office work by the record and pension division of the War Department.

THE CHINAMAN IN THE HOUSEHOLD.

As servants the Chinese are very capable in many respects, and very undesirable in others. They never gossip about the affairs of a family that employs them. They learn whatever it is desired they should know, acquiring skill with apparent ease by means of their wonderful power of imitation. They are perfectly willing to do every sort of household work, and the average servant will act as cook, chambermaid, laundress, and waiter all at once for one salary. They cannot bear to be ordered about by women. They will take any amount of scolding or fault-finding from a man, and none from a woman. In two cases of which I heard the Chinese servants chased their mistresses out of their houses with axes. A very vexatious thing is that they never give warning when they are going to leave a place. They suddenly announce, 'Me want to go,' and the utmost questioning is not likely to elicit any more than 'Me want to go; me tired.' One lady in Victoria told me that she moved from one house to another, and employed a new servant. He staid an hour. The next one staid an afternoon, the next one staid a day. Puzzled and worried, she persuaded one who was about to leave her to tell her why he was dissatisfied. He took her to the sink in the kitchen, and showed her a peculiar mark in chalk under the sink. It was a notification by one servant to all the others that the head of the house was not kind or honest in his dealings with his servants. She explained that she had just moved into the house, and the servant took off his street apparel and remained with her. But he told her that whenever a Chinaman came to work in a new place he and pans and kettles and cupboards for some piece of paper or mark of some kind left by preceding servants, and explaining the character of the house.—'Harper's Weekly.'

FACTS FOR DRINKERS.

Laboring men of the United States complain of poverty, and the tyranny of capitalists, yet they gave \$699,000,000 last year for liquor.

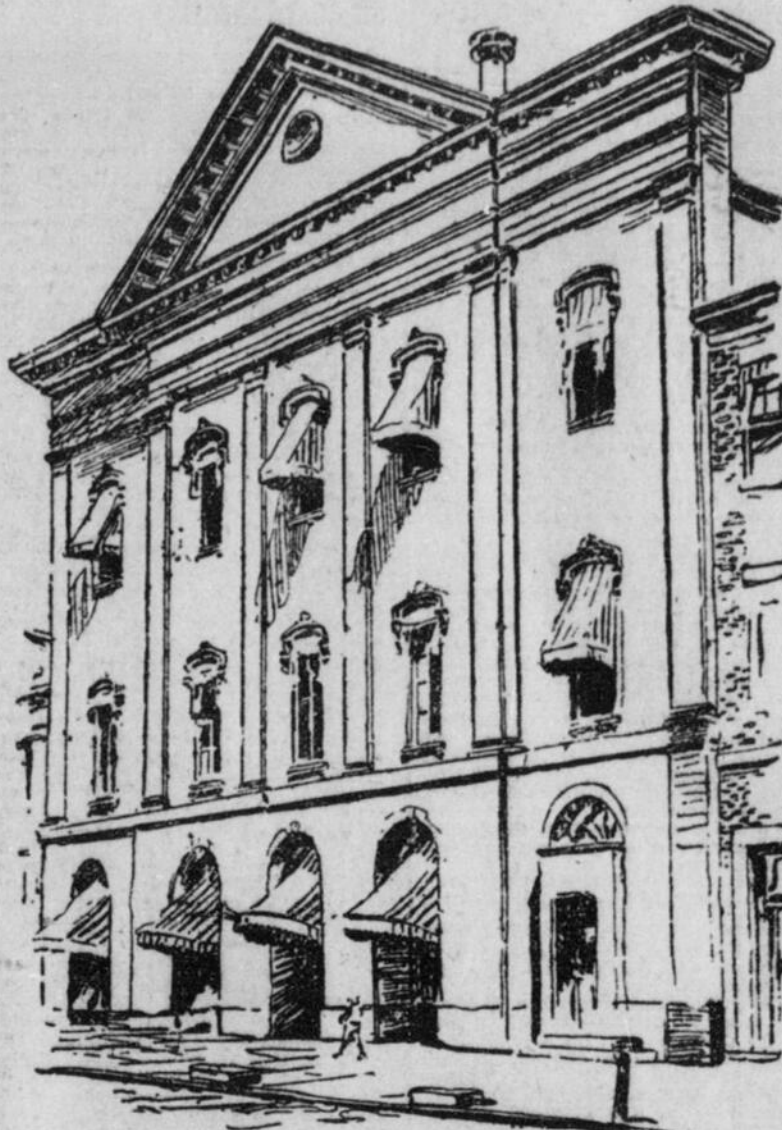
The police authorities in Natal are urging the necessity for asylums for inebriates of both sexes, the moral wrecks through drunkenness being sadly abundant.

The Rev. J. W. Horsely states that as the result of his experience as prison chaplain, he looks upon crime as simply condensed alcohol, and that if it were not for drink there would be few prisons.

The temperance movement, says the Glasgow 'Herald,' is spreading rapidly among railway men. Already ten thousand white buttons, stamped with initials signifying the Railway Temperance Association, have been distributed among engineers and train men, and the demand for them has been so great that fifty thousand more have been ordered.

One of the best Greek scholars in New York is a guard on the Sixth avenue elevated road. One morning I was rewarded by meeting the learned man. I asked him, 'How does it happen,' showing him my card, 'that you, a Greek scholar of first rank, should be doing such work as this?' He looked at me sadly, and his red face grew more flushed than usual. 'I was the best Hellenist of my year at Dublin,' he said. 'My Greek is still what it used to be, but my career has been ruined by whiskey.'—'Boston Traveler.'

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria



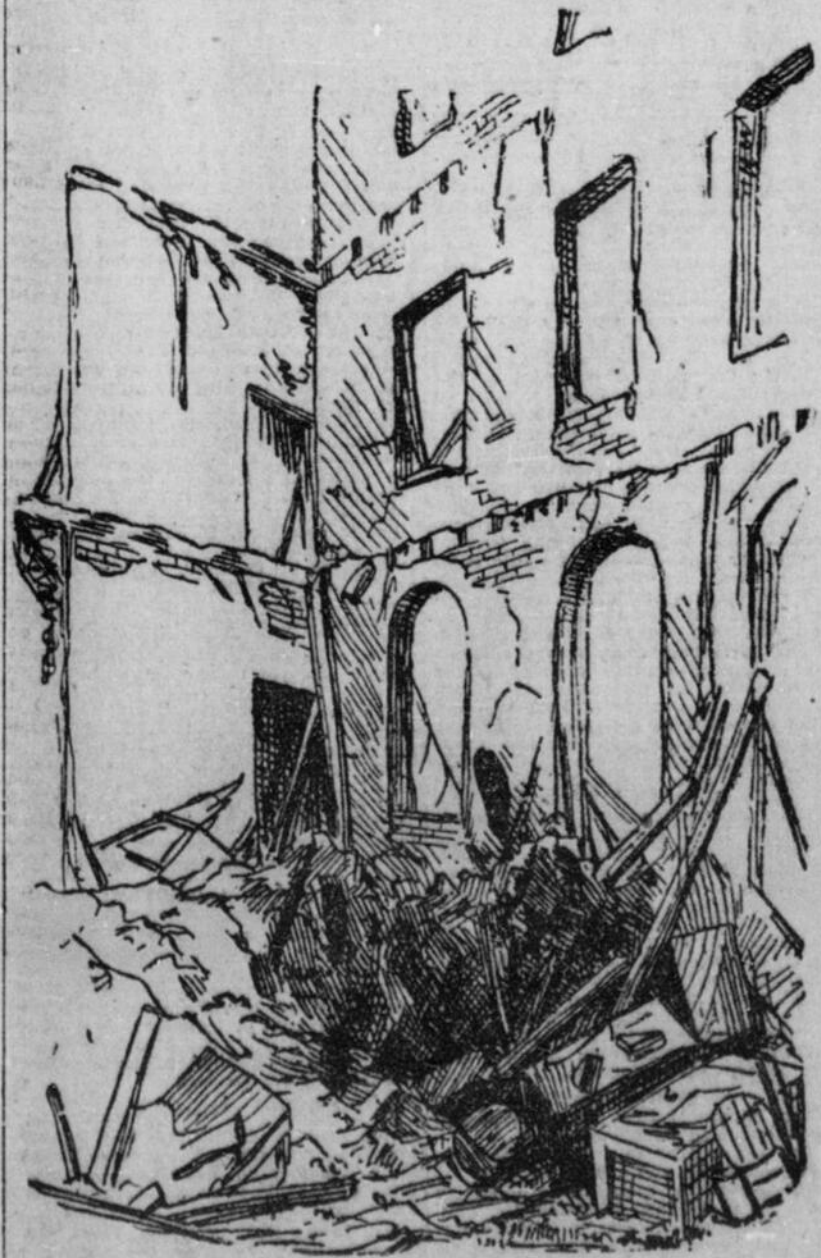
FORD'S THEATRE BUILDING WHICH COLLAPSED IN WASHINGTON.

the one building in all the country upon which the hand of Providence might well be supposed to have rested heavily is now a mass of ruins.

To those possessed of the slightest touch of superstition the scenes of today's horror might well have been considered cursed. Certainly the destruction of Ford's Theatre at this time has furnished a remarkable coincidence. Here Lincoln gave up his life to the man whose name will be handed down to history with the curses of a nation, and, as the parting words of benediction

THE MURDER OF LINCOLN.

Then came that fateful Friday, April 14, 1865. Never was a more fashionable audience assembled in the house. 'Our American Cousin' was the play, with beautiful Laura Keane in the principal role. While the play was in progress there was a stir in the rear of the house. The actors ceased play-



SCENE IN THE RUINED BUILDING.

ing and the orchestra struck up 'Hail to the Chief.' Presently in the upper boxes to the right of the stage appeared the familiar form of President Lincoln, who was accompanied by Mrs. Lincoln, Miss Carrie Harris and Major Rathbone, the latter two betrothed lovers. The President acknowledged the tumultuous greeting and took his seat. The play was resumed, and every eye was again upon the stage. Suddenly a man

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PRESBYTERIANS MEET.

NINETEENTH SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN CANADA.

Brantford, Ont., June 14.—The nineteenth General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada met to-night in Zion Church, Brantford. Of the four hundred delegates, lay and clerical, commissioned to attend the Assembly about three hundred had arrived during the afternoon and evening. The chair was occupied by the retiring Moderator, the Rev. Principal Caven. The first session commenced by singing the 13th verse of the second version of the psalm, after which the Moderator delivered his retiring sermon, taking for his text and Timothy, chap. xii. 1st verse. Dr. Caven dealt especially with the inspiration of the Holy Scriptures, adducing proof of the divine and human character of the Word of God. At the conclusion of the address a call was made for nominations for the moderatorship, when the Rev. D. M. Gordon proposed, and Principal Forrest, of Halifax, seconded, the appointment of the Rev. Dr. Sedgwick, of Tatamagouche, N.S., as the future Moderator. This nomination was made unanimous and Dr. Sedgwick was robed in the gown of office and escorted by his mover and second to the chair. In a brief speech he thanked the brethren for the honor done him. He looked at it as a compliment to the rural clergy rather than as an honor to himself. This concluded the first business session of the Assembly.

The Rev. Thos. Sedgwick, D.D., the new Moderator of the Assembly, is the eldest son of the late Rev. R. Sedgwick, D.D., of Musquodoboit, N.S., and brother



THE REV. DR. SEDGWICK.

Pastor of Zion Church, Brantford.

of Mr. Justice Sedgwick, of the Supreme Court of Canada. He was born at Aberdeen, Scotland, May 5, 1823. He was educated at the Grammar School, and King's College and University Aberdeen, and at the Divinity Halls of the United Presbyterian Church, Edinburgh, and of the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia. He married Christina Patterson, daughter of Frederick Macgregor, of New Glasgow, N.S., and grand-daughter of Dr. James Macgregor, the apostle of Presbyterianism in Eastern Nova Scotia. He was ordained in Sept., 1850, as minister at Tatamagouche, N.S., where he has ever since remained. He has been clerk of Presbytery for about thirty years, and clerk of the Synod of the Maritime Provinces since 1888. He was Moderator of the Synod of the Maritime Provinces in 1885. He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from the Presbyterian College, Halifax, in April, 1892, being the second on whom the College conferred the honor since it received the power of granting degrees in divinity, some ten years ago. He has taken an active part in the work of the Church since the beginning of his ministry.

FORMER MONTREALIANS.

It will be interesting for your readers to know who have enjoyed the honor of being Moderator since the union in 1875. Here is the list: 1875, the Rev. Dr. Cook, Quebec; 1876, the Rev. Dr. Topp, Toronto; 1877, the Rev. Dr. McLeod, Sydney, C.B.; 1878, the Rev. Dr. Jenkins, Montreal; 1879, the Rev. Dr. Reid, Toronto; 1880, the Rev. Dr. McRae, St. John, N.B.; 1881, the Rev. Dr. MacVicar, Montreal; 1882, the Rev. Dr. Cochrane, Brantford; 1883, the Rev. Dr. King, Toronto; 1884, the Rev. Dr. MacLaren, Toronto; 1885, the Rev. Dr. MacLanich, Halifax; 1886, the Rev. Dr. K. Smith, Galt; 1887, the Rev. Dr. Burns, Halifax; 1888, the Rev. Dr. McMullen, Woodstock; 1889, the Rev. Dr. Grant, Kingston; 1890, the Rev. Dr. Laing, Dundas; 1891, the Rev. Dr. Wardrop, Guelph; 1892, the Rev. Dr. Caven, Toronto.

Dr. Sedgwick is a Maritime Province man and makes the fifth of the brethren by the sea whom the Assembly has delighted to honor in this manner. The others were in the years 1877, 1888, 1885, 1887 and 1892.

CAMPBELL HERREY CASE.

Brantford, Ont., June 14.—The General Assembly, opened this evening. The heat was intense, the congregation very large.

At 7.30 Divine service was conducted by the retiring Moderator, Dr. Caven. He took for his text 1 Tim. iii. 16, 'All Scripture is given by inspiration of God and is profitable.' He called attention to the fact that it was all Scripture which was inspired. It referred to the Old Testament, not to a part of it, or to the New Testament, but to the whole. Inspiration literally meant 'breathed'-God-breath. And, further, the text declared that all was profitable. The two were related, and the profitability depended upon the inspiration. The Scriptures were written by the hands of men, and this applied, as far as we know, to the whole, with the exception of the Ten Commandments. Still they were guided into the truth by the Spirit of God. They were not mere machines; their individuality was respected, the spirit made use of the peculiarities of each, but guarded them from all error. Their freedom was not compromised, but rather enhanced by this inspiration. In the next place, if the Scripture may be called a human production, it is, to

all intents and purposes the Word of God. The teaching is such as never could have originated in the human mind. We can appreciate the wonderful combination of wisdom, power and love, which the Bible manifests. But this is not all. The Scripture is full of 'Thus saith the Lord.' It claims to be the Word of God. No more direct claim to inspiration can be made than that which the Bible makes for itself. This is beyond all doubt. But is the claim valid? Yes, in an especial manner. There can be no comparison between the Bible and even the highest utterances of man. No man can claim that his speech is the word of God. Throughout, it is certainly human; but throughout, it is most emphatically Divine. There may be some analogy of this in the incarnate nature of Our Blessed Lord. He was human; but he was also beyond all question Divine. The life of the body pervades every part of it, and the Spirit of God pervades the whole of the Bible.

Then the whole of the book is 'profitable'—not one part to the exclusion of another; not for one age to the exclusion of all other ages. But all is profitable. God never speaks in vain; He speaks to purpose. The Bible is not the Saviour, but it leads to him and to the everlasting life. All our duties are laid down here, and are rightly laid down, too. It has gradually unfolded the will of God, but never revealed anything that is false. Our Lord abolished the ceremonial law, but he did so by fulfilling it. He did not reveal any other God than the God of the Old Testament. God does not contradict himself. The flowing blood of sacrifice led to the sweat drops of Gethsemane. Those very parts of the Old Testament which men are saying are obsolete are not so; they are still profitable. All may not be of equal value to us, but it is all of value. How deeply grateful should be our hearts for the gift of this inspired Book! The Church's teachers may err, but the Scriptures cannot. Then let us faithfully use it. The commandment of the Lord is pure, enlightening the eyes. If we read it with intelligence and prayer, we should never make it our God, but our guide to God. Let us make use of it in defending and in propagating our Protestant freedom. God is with us, with our Church, and we cannot fail.

The preacher then left the pulpit, came down to the communion table, and formally

CONSTITUTED THE ASSEMBLY.

In the name of Christ, the only king and head of the Church. The roll of Commissioners was then called by the Rev. Dr. Campbell.

The retiring Moderator then informed the Assembly that the time had come for the Court to elect his successor.

The Rev. Daniel M. Gordon, of Halifax, nominated the Rev. Dr. Thomas Sedgwick, of Tatamagouche. This was seconded by the Rev. Principal Forrest, of Halifax. There being no other nomination, Dr. Sedgwick was elected by acclamation, amid great applause. The newly elected Moderator was then conducted to the chair by his mover and second. He thanked the Assembly for the honor so unanimously put upon him. On motion, the Assembly tendered its thanks to the retiring Moderator. After some other routine business, the first sederunt of the Assembly closed with prayer.

THURSDAY MORNING.

Brantford, Ont., June 15.—The Assembly spent the first hour this morning in praise, prayer, and the reading of the Scriptures. The business proper began at eleven o'clock, by the reading of the minutes of last year's sederunt. A committee was appointed to arrange for the services in Zion Church next Sabbath.

Dr. Caven replied to the loyal addresses, sent by order of the last Assembly to the Queen and the Governor-General.

Committees were appointed upon Recruits, Reception of Ministers, Applications of Students, and Retiring of Ministers. The following ministers of other churches made application to be received into the Presbyterian Church in Canada:—The Rev. F. Davie, of the Congregational Church; the Rev. Alex. King, of the English Presbyterian Church; the Rev. I. Bruneau, of the Congregational Church in the United States; the Rev. T. W. Winfield, of the Reformed Episcopal Church; the Rev. C. E. Dobbs, also of the Reformed Episcopal Church; the Rev. E. W. Florence, of the Presbyterian Church in the United States; the Rev. A. L. McFadyen, of the Congregational Church; Mr. McIver, licentiate of the Presbyterian Church of Scotland. All these names, with relative documents, were referred to the Committee for the Reception of Ministers. It is understood that the applicants, also, will have to appear personally before that committee. A number of applications from Presbyteries for permission to license and ordain a number of students and ministers were also referred to the committee. One of these young gentlemen is Mr. Colclough, an honest, a theological student in the Congregational College, Montreal.

The following ministers applied, through their respective Presbyteries, for leave to retire from the active duties of the ministry:—The Revs. Dr. Wardrop, Dr. Middlemiss, Jas. Wilson, N. Patterson, A. F. McQueen, Alex. Young, G. M. Clarke, A. T. Coulter, R. Hughes, and Dr. Ure, to be placed upon the Aged and Infirm Ministers' Fund. All these applications were referred to the committee appointed for this purpose. This closed the morning sederunt, and the benediction was given.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

The Moderator took the chair at 2.30 and conducted devotions. The minutes of this morning's sederunt were read and sustained.

The committee upon Sabbath service reported as follows:—Morning, the Rev. G. M. Gordon; afternoon, Communion services, evening, the Rev. Dr. J. G. Paton, of New Hebrides.

The Presbytery of Lunenburg and Renfrew overtured the Assembly to the effect that presbyteries as well as the foreign missionary committees shall in future be represented at the designation of lady missionaries. This is intended to refer to the presbyteries within whose bounds such designations shall take place. The overture was supported by the Rev. A. H. Scott, of Perth, and the Rev. Dr. Campbell, of Renfrew. The Rev. Dr. Campbell, of

Renfrew, said that this move arose out of the fact that a young lady well known and much beloved in the Renfrew Presbytery, was designated to foreign mission work without even the knowledge of the Renfrew people. The overture was sent to the foreign missionary committee for consideration and report.

An overture from the Presbytery of Calgary was read suggesting some kind of

MISSION WORK AMONG THE MORMONS in the North-West Territories. It was asked further that a deputation be sent out to the Mormon settlements to consider the situation. These settlements are five or six in number and are said to be very active and prosperous. The foreign mission committee had been asked to take the matter up but it had declined on the ground that such work did not belong to it. For this reason it had been brought before the Assembly.

Finally it was agreed to receive the overture, commend the seal of the Presbytery of Calgary, and refer the whole subject to the Home Mission Committee for consideration.

THE PROF. CAMPBELL CASE

came before the Assembly this after-



ZION CHURCH, BRANTFORD.

noon, upon the overture by the Presbytery of Montreal. The overture cited his ordination vow, which was repeated at his induction as Professor, to the effect that he believed the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments to be the Word of God, and the only rule of faith and practice. This was followed by a number of citations from the now notorious lecture in support of the overture.

An attempt was made by the Rev. D. L. McRae to show that any discussion of the matter at this stage was out of order, seeing that the matter is at present before the Presbytery of Montreal.

The Rev. A. Y. Hartley, of the Maitland Presbytery, appeared in support of the overture, and asked that the Assembly take the necessary steps to issue this case as early as possible. He urged that while the Professor should in the meantime receive all the emoluments of his office, the Assembly should prevent his having the opportunity to repeat such statements as a professor of this Church.

The Rev. Angus Mackay, also of the Presbytery of Maitland, read a number of passages from the Professor's lecture as a reason why the overture had been presented.

Mr. Walter Paul, of Montreal, explained the apparent tardiness of the Presbytery of Montreal in taking up the question. He assured the Assembly that the Presbytery had not the slightest wish to shirk its obligations. Dr. R. Campbell, of Montreal, moved that all the papers be referred to the Presbytery of Montreal. This was seconded. At this point the Rev. Principal MacVicar said that it was superfluous to refer the papers. The Assembly knew all about the matter. He had not said anything as yet on the merits of the case, but he was prepared to do so when the proper time arrived.

The Rev. K. McEwen also thought that it was superfluous to send these papers to the Presbytery of Montreal.

Dr. Laing, of Dundas, had perfect confidence in the ability of the Presbytery of Montreal to deal with this case. Whatever the decision of that Presbytery might be, he felt sure that there would be very good reasons for its action.

The Rev. J. L. Murray said that if this matter were allowed to go on, and Prof. Campbell be allowed to continue his teaching, it would be disastrous to the Church.

The Rev. Mr. Summerville said that should the case be referred to the Montreal Presbytery, and should Prof. Campbell ever withdraw his offensive utterances, and be allowed to continue his work, he would be very

SORRY FOR THE APOLOGISTICS

which would be taught. It may be said that the Professor had said these things in a moment of weakness, but professors should have no moments of weakness.

Mr. George Hay, of Ottawa, said the Assembly had the power to issue the case at once. The public mind is much excited, and to defer this matter would leave the public mind where it is.

Dr. MacVicar agreed with Mr. Hay, but was anxious not to interfere with the constitutional order, as provided by the Blue Book.

Dr. Robert Campbell, with the consent of the Assembly, here withdrew his motion.

The Rev. G. Munro, of Harrington, moved that the lecture be referred to a committee, who shall carefully examine

it and report to this Assembly what, in its view, should be the course to be pursued.

Mr. Ray, an elder, spoke in favor of Mr. Munro's motion. He had every confidence in the Presbytery of Montreal. But suppose the Presbytery should proceed by libel and that Prof. Campbell should express regret and withdraw his utterances, there was nothing to prevent the Professor continuing his teaching in the college. He felt that the case should be considered and settled by this Assembly.

The Moderator here advised caution as to the language used in this controversy.

Dr. Macdonald, of Seaforth, protested against the prejudging of the action of the Presbytery of Montreal. The Presbytery may or may not accept an apology and allow Prof. Campbell to continue his teachings. But we must not prejudge the case. He was not in favor of asking any committee to bring in any deliverance upon this question, in the absence of Prof. Campbell himself. The matter was before the Presbytery of Montreal, and that body is capable of dealing with it.

Mr. Eckford, of Bruce Presbytery, said that the laws of the Church were capable of dealing with all such cases

and report to this Assembly what, in its view, should be the course to be pursued. Mr. Ray, an elder, spoke in favor of Mr. Munro's motion. He had every confidence in the Presbytery of Montreal. But suppose the Presbytery should proceed by libel and that Prof. Campbell should express regret and withdraw his utterances, there was nothing to prevent the Professor continuing his teaching in the college. He felt that the case should be considered and settled by this Assembly.

THE HOME MISSIONS.

The Home Mission work in the Montreal Presbytery has been prosecuted vigorously during the year with encouraging results.

At Montreal Junction a church building was erected at a cost of about \$4,000. This suburb is growing and there are good prospects of a strong Presbyterian congregation here in the near future.

At St. Lambert's services were commenced in July last, since which time a beautiful new church has been built at a cost of nearly \$6,000 including site. The congregation was organized last fall and they have in view the calling of a minister this month.

At Cote St. Louis a congregation was organized during the year under the supervision of the session of Knox Church, Montreal. A new church building was erected at a cost, including land, of \$9,000. This has given an impetus to the work, the attendance at the Sabbath services and Sabbath-school having largely increased, and the prospect for the future is most encouraging.

In the Avoca and Harrington field a new church building was erected during the year and it is hoped that ere long this may become a self-sustaining charge.

In other mission fields of the Presbytery the work continues much the same as in former years.

Immigrants are pouring into the North-Western provinces from all quarters. At Edmonton and Red Deer, two points only one hundred miles apart, over 1,200 homesteads were taken last season, and large quantities of land were bought from railway and land companies. Where four missionaries of the Church labored last summer, nine will be employed this season. The growing confidence in the mineral wealth of the Kootenay Lake District has attracted miners, prospectors and traders to that region. A mine that went begging in Montreal, but which could not command \$40,000, has this spring been purchased by a Glasgow firm for \$1,500,000. Quite a number of villages are springing up in that district, and the people should be provided with ordinances. It is not yet two years since the first missionary entered that valley, and we are asked to provide five men this spring. The same certainty of future does not attach to a mining as to a farming district, but yet the duty of the Church is plain, to follow the people wherever they settle.

At the provincial election in Manitoba last summer, the Legislature endeavored to ascertain the mind of the people on the question of prohibition by means of a plebiscite. The vote stood nearly three to one for prohibition. No attempt has, however, been made to express the mind of the people in legislation. The Legislature made some representations to Ottawa, but not much relief need be expected from that quarter.

The information given about Manitoba, the North-West Territories and British Columbia was of special interest and value. According to the census bulletin, recently published, the religious beliefs of the people are:—Presbyterians, 66,789; Episcopalians, 6,818; Methodists, 50,715; Roman Catholics, 53,946; Baptists, 20,705.

A new colony of Mormons has been established at Boundary Creek, comprising some 700 persons. They are under skillful management, and are rapidly acquiring land. Of course, they have given pledges for proper behavior in relation to marriage, but some observant people are inclined to doubt their sincerity.

Considerable difficulty has been experienced in securing suitable missionaries for the work. Still 212 men have been engaged in the missions and congregations. These have given a total supply for the year of 5,840 Sabbaths. The families increased over 1,700 and the communicants over 2,000 during the year. And 24 churches and five mansees have been built.

That the position may be clear it may be stated that the church has west of Lake Superior two synods and nine presbyteries. Connected with these are 49 self-sustaining congregations, 28 augmented congregations and 155 separate missions. There are 712 where regular services are held. The families number 11,047, the single persons not connected with them 4,277 and communicants 15,091. The missionaries, ministers and professors number 277. It may be added that there are 33 Indian missionaries and teachers in addition, making a total of 270, of whom 136 are ordained and 124 unordained. Besides these, all the colleges of the church have students' home missionary societies, and have had men employed during the winter months. Then again, many of the Presbyteries have women's home missionary societies, and young people's home missionary societies. These are rapidly increasing in number, and do good service by assisting the funds. The total income inclusive of balance in hand, May, 1892, has been \$11,327. But to this should be added \$16,254, reported as having been given to mission work by congregations and individuals, apart from the regular contributions of presbyteries. Also, \$5,196 raised by the student's missionary societies of the five colleges in the western section, making a grand total for home missions, exclusive of the Augmentation fund, of \$142,537.

In closing, Dr. Cochrane said that the whole tone of the report was that of expansion, more work and greater income than in any previous years. Then he appealed in impassioned language to the ministers of the church to bring the whole work of home missions before their churches.

Principal Grant moved the adoption of the report. In speaking to his motion he asked 'What do we mean by home missions?' Home is a word which is always dear. In youth, and in manhood it was dear. The home missions means that the Christianity of Canada cannot be estimated by the amount of our preaching abroad, it must be judged by what we are doing at home. Then what is the nature of the home mission work required in Canada? What is it that is necessary to take hold of the lapsed masses? To make them pure and noble and God-fearing citizens we must give them the Gospel. The country is filling up just as rapidly as he wished it to fill, because it was filling as fast as we can supply it with ordi-

ances. What are the difficulties in the work? There are the differences of nationalities, there are the indifference of the churches. We must arise to meet these. We must open our eyes to the signs of the times. We must have a union church. He would never be contented with 20 percent of the people within the pale of the church. John Knox did not pray 'Give me 20 percent of the people,' but 'Lord give me Scotland.' This is what we must aim at in Canada.

Dr. R. N. Grant said, well the people are all there. What are you going to do with them? You must give them the Gospel and you must give it to them by home mission work. We must give it by the practice or the principle of the strong helping the weak.

After some remarks by Dr. Robertson the report was adopted.

THE EASTERN SECTION.

was read by the Rev. Mr. McMillan, of Halifax. It covers the whole field of Home Mission work in the Lower Provinces. He said the Eastern Provinces of the Dominion cannot boast of rapid growth of population; but the spiritual wants of the people are not less on that account. Therefore, although some of our mission fields are struggling with the difficulties incident to the smallness of numbers, the committee and the Presbyteries have striven all the harder to secure to them the boon of a preached Gospel. Our agents have toiled faithfully, and on the whole with much encouragement in their work.

The details of the work are much the same as last year. A new and important field has been organized by the Presbytery of St. John, N.B., on the St. Francis River. The population was largely Presbyterian, and had gathered there for lumbering and farming from different places in the Maritime Provinces. They received the missionary gladly, had built one church and taken steps for the erection of two more during the year.



BRANTFORD YOUNG LADIES' COLLEGE.

The total number of laborers engaged was 103, an increase of six over the previous year. The contributions amounted to \$10,453, while the expenditure had been \$11,553. More was done for the supply of stations than in any previous year. After the accounts were all closed, the sum of \$50 sterling had been received from the Colonial Committee of the Free Church of Scotland. In closing, he said that several members of the committee are convinced that the work would be cared for much more efficiently if a wise and energetic superintendent were appointed to organize and to stir up the enthusiasm of the people.

Mr. McMillan's address was full of spirit and was warmly received. In closing he moved a resolution expressive of gratitude to God for the many tokens of his favor, expressing regret at the deficit in the income, thanking the Church in Scotland for its timely gift, and referring the question of a superintendent of missions to the Synod of the Maritime Provinces for issue.

The Rev. Mr. Robinson, of Truro, in seconding the resolution said that the great work of the Home Mission Committee was conserving rather than expanding. He spoke of the vast natural resources of Nova Scotia and declared them to be equal to any in the Dominion. For this very reason he fully expected that the tide of immigration would turn into that direction. There was good reason to thank God and take courage.

The report was adopted. As closely allied to this department of the Church's work the Rev. George Bruce, of St. John, gave an account of the augmentation fund in the presbyteries by the sea. This had been administered with care. The fund had been of the greatest service to them in settling pastors over weak churches. In the presbytery of St. John, out of 27 congregations 17 of them were upon the augmentation fund.

This report was presented by Dr. Cochrane. The object of this fund is to assist weak congregations in paying the stipends of their ministers. It fixes the minimum at \$750 per annum, and a manse in country charges; and \$1,000, with an allowance for house rent in towns and cities. Were it not for the help thus afforded there would be whole districts of the Dominion without the blessings of ordinances. When the fund was established, in 1883, there were 256 giving less than this amount. Since then, 169 more have been added to this number. But during these ten years 220 of these congregations have become self-supporting, and 58 have been removed from the list from other causes. The number remaining, and now receiving aid, is 147. During the past year these aid-receiving congregations were helped to the extent of \$35,000. The ordinary income has never been able to meet the claims upon it; but the average deficit of about \$4,000 has always been made up from legacies and private subscriptions. But for the \$3,000 of Mrs. Nichol's legacy, received last year, and an additional \$2,000 raised otherwise, a very large reduction in the grants would necessarily have been made. This year, notwithstanding that there was a balance to begin with of \$2,483.94, there was a deficit at the close of \$1,000. This has compelled the committee to reduce the grants. They deeply regret, and express the earnest hope that this will not occur again. In pleading the interests of this scheme Dr. Cochrane insisted the stipend almost was not too high. It was a shame that a great church like ours should ask its ministers to work for and live upon less than \$1,000. Many of the skilled mechanics are receiving more than this, yet our men had given seven or eight years of their lives to preparation in college for this work. The report was then adopted.

This institution is the only one of its kind west of Ottawa reporting to and approved by the General Assembly. Its faculty consists of twenty members, chiefly specialists trained in continental colleges, conservatories and Canadian universities.

NO CHURCH UNION.

THE PROPOSAL PRESENTED TO THE PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLY AT TORONTO, VETOED.

London, June 8.—This afternoon the Canada Congregational Foreign Missionary Society held its annual meeting with Mr. S. P. Leet, Montreal, the vice-president, in the chair.

In the evening the Home and Foreign Missionary societies held a joint public meeting, the Rev. Dr. Cornish in the chair.

THE QUESTION OF CHURCH UNION.

London, June 8.—The union met at 9 o'clock for prayer, the Rev. A. W. Mann, evangelist, presiding. At 10 o'clock the meeting was opened by two members, the Revs. Messrs. Webb and Grisbrook. A resolution to appoint a standing committee on Sabbath Observance was adopted. Another resolution deprecated the action of the directors of the World's Fair in opening the exposition on the Sabbath.

The debate on the Rev. Charles Duff's motion took up the balance of the morning session. This motion, a very long one, which commenced by speaking of the suggestions toward union by the fraternal delegates at the meeting in Montreal, asked that a committee be appointed to confer with a committee appointed by the Presbyterians, to consider a basis of union; to form some practical plan of working and to report to the union next year; that the committee shall meet with similar committees from other denominations. Mr. Duff referred to a committee on Church union appointed in 1889, which committee never acted. Therefore, those who had sent in the memorial to the Toronto Presbytery had presumed there was no committee. The course which had been taken—perhaps a mistaken one—was that the cause of the Master should be furthered. They believe the genius of Congregational Churches was Christian unity. This is a golden opportunity; let us go forward.

The Rev. J. G. Sanderson, in seconding the resolution, spoke of the deplorable tendency of Christianity to-day. The strain was excessive, we expended our energies on subdivisions, having too many churches in smaller villages. There are perhaps four or five where one or two would do, while the surrounding district was unchurched. Some simple question of Church government or Calvinism or baptism kept them apart. There is no good reason for what divides us. We believe that a general union of God's people must be productive of a vast deal of good.

The Revs. Messrs. J. J. Hindley, W. F. Clark and Mr. D. D. Hay spoke in favor of the resolution.

The Rev. J. R. Black moved in amendment that the resolution on Christian unity passed in 1889 be reaffirmed and the committee reappointed.

This resolution seemed to carry the sympathies of the meeting, but the Rev. Mr. Johnson moved a second amendment affirming that the time had not come for union.

A third amendment proposed to refer the whole matter to a committee to report a suitable resolution for the acceptance of the union. Those speaking against the original motion were the Rev. Prof. Warriner, Dr. Jackson, W. T. Gunn, Messrs. James Woodget, D. D. Milne and H. O'Hara. At half-past twelve the debate was adjourned until Saturday at ten. Apart from the original petitioners and a few of their friends there were few, if any supporters, to the original motion.

STATISTICAL REPORT.

There was a large attendance at the evening meeting. The chairman, the Rev. E. M. Hill, spoke of the success of the evening meetings and then called upon the statistical secretary to report. The Rev. Mr. Barillon, of Paris, gave the number of churches as 108, parsonages, 32; sittings, 24,908; value of churches, \$18,947, parsonages, \$50,100; total \$69,047, less debt, makes a net value of \$65,647, an increase of \$6,538 from last year. The total amount raised during the year for all purposes was \$70,000 of which \$57,000 was for the local churches. Only 66 churches reported so that the amount is much larger. In these there are 59 pastors and five stated supply. The present membership is 8,500, a slight increase on last year. The adherents number 20,000.

London, June 10.—The Union met for prayer at nine this morning, Mr. Cushing in the chair. At ten the chair was taken, and the report of the Temperance Committee, heard through Mr. J. M. Duff. There was not much advance made in temperance during the year. In Ontario a plebiscite on temperance was ordered. The Temperance Commission had dragged its weary way along. In Quebec a resolution was passed defining four percent beer as non-intoxicating. The report was referred to the Business Committee.

The discussion on the motion in favor of union was continued. The Rev. Messrs. Richardson, Morton, Wood, MacCaul, McKillop, Dr. Wild, E. D. Silcox, Macintosh, Dr. Jackson, Dr. Cornish, Messrs. Pym, Atkinson, Leet and Duff, spoke against the motion, while the Rev. Messrs. Williams, Sanderson and Mr. Hamilton spoke in its favor.

The proposition to withdraw the main motion and the second amendment were accepted, and the first amendment reaffirming the old resolution on Christian unity, and proposing the appointment of a standing committee, was adopted unanimously. The idea of Christian unity pervaded the whole discussion, but there was little if any sentiment in favor of organized union. It was completely killed.

London, June 8.—The Union met in the First Congregational Church last night.

After devotional exercises the Rev. A. F. McGregor, the retiring chairman, in a few well chosen words, introduced the new chairman the Rev. E. M. Hill, of Calvary Church, Montreal.

Before entering upon the subject of the chairman's annual address, Mr. Hill spoke of how last year a Forest in the west had sent a chairman to preside over the union meeting held at the foot of Mount Royal. Now the

east had sent a Hill to preside over the meetings in the Forest City of the western plain.

THE GENIUS OF OUR CONGREGATIONAL CHRISTIANITY.

Congregationalism is not a negative as some express it but a positive Christian life. Its right to exist is not because it denies church courts and creeds, but because it is here to do aggressive work against the common enemy, the spiritual darkness of this world. Some claim that our only difference from others is our church government, but if that were all we have no need to exist. We have more. Our churches bring out the manhood, the full Christian life of the man and of the church.

Mr. Hill's address referred to the martyrs of the church, and progress since they had paid the penalty with their lives.

The genius of the church stretches out its hands to heathen lands, and seeks to save them. This work was commenced in the United States on union principles. Each of the other denominations withdrew, and set up missionary societies. Congregationalists did not withdraw, for they were left alone to control the original cause. We claim no monopoly of our principles. There are hundreds of Congregational churches not bearing our name. Why hand our work over to others? We are doing good work; we are leveling up the other churches. We do not grow, because we help to build up others; therefore, our apparent growth is small compared with the real growth.

The nominating committee reported on the following as committees for the coming year:

Temperance Committee—The Rev. J. P. Gerrie, B.A.; Messrs. J. Thompson, Zion Church; W. W. Buchanan, Hamilton; H. O'Hara, Toronto.

Sabbath Observance Committee—The Rev. E. M. Hill, Montreal; the Rev. T. Hall, Montreal; Mr. J. R. Dougall, Montreal.

Credential Committee—The Rev. Dr. Jackson, Kingston; Messrs. I. Wood, Ottawa; J. Morton, Hamilton; Chas. Dubb, Toronto.

Union Committee—The Rev. Prof. W. H. Warriner, B.D., the Rev. Joseph Wild, D.D., the Rev. A. W. Main, the Rev. J. Morton, Hamilton; the Rev. C. Bolton, Ottawa; the Rev. R. Aylward, London; the Rev. W. Williams, Guelph; the Rev. W. Johnston, Toronto; Messrs. J. C. Copp, Toronto; W. McCartney, Toronto; I. Bale, Hamilton; Chas. Duff, Hamilton; J. White, Woodstock; H. Yelsh, Brantford.

Annual Preacher—The Rev. J. J. Hindley, Ph.D.; alternate, the Rev. J. P. Gerrie, B.A.

Union Secretary Treasurer—The Rev. J. P. Gerrie, B.A.

Statistical Secretary—The Rev. J. T. Daley, B.A.

Committee on Church Union—The Rev. Dr. S. Jackson (convener), the Rev. Dr. Cornish, the Rev. J. Wood, the Rev. J. G. Sanderson, the Rev. J. Burton, B.D., the Rev. Chas. Duff, M.A., the Rev. A. F. McGregor, the Rev. J. Morton, the Rev. W. H. Warriner, B.D., the Rev. E. D. Silcox, the Rev. Robt. Aylward, B.A., the Rev. W. Johnston, Messrs. S. P. Leet (Montreal), J. M. Duff (Montreal), H. O'Hara (Toronto), C. J. Atkinson (Toronto), J. Goldie (Guelph), A. Alexander (Hamilton), J. White (Woodstock), H. Yelsh (Brantford), C. Cushing (Montreal).

The following ministers were invited to sit as corresponding members—The Rev. J. A. Murray, the Rev. Dr. Antiff, the Rev. Dr. Smith, Dr. Leonard, the Rev. Canon Richardson, the Rev. W. J. Clark, the Rev. M. P. Talling, the Rev. J. R. Gundy.

The Finance Committee reported that the collections received amounted to \$42,500. The Secretary's account for sundries amounts to \$123.53, which leaves a balance of \$181.91 to be divided. The claims made by ministers and delegates amounted to \$525.27. Of these claims, two (from delegates) are not allowed, because the contributions from their churches were under \$5 in each case.

The Rev. J. R. Black, Messrs. Leet and Hay will form a committee on Sabbath School and Christian Endeavor work.

The Rev. W. F. Clarke arose at this point and treated the Union to a general surprise by giving notice of his resignation as a member. He gave his reasons in detail for taking the step that would sever his connection with a body with which he had been connected for half a century.

A number of clergymen, among whom were the Rev. John Morton, the Rev. William Johnston, the Rev. B. B. Williams, the Rev. Charles Duff, the Rev. Wm. Hay, and the Rev. A. W. Richardson, arose one after another, expressing regret and sorrow at the step taken, and asking that Mr. Clarke reconsider his decision or consent to have the matter referred to a committee.

Mr. Clarke said he was surprised and deeply moved at the way his resignation had been received. He ultimately consented to meet a special committee this afternoon and discuss the matter.

The Union then adjourned.

CANADIAN CATTLE IN BRITAIN.

Toronto, June 13.—The following special cable appears in this morning's 'Globe,' dated London, June 12:—At Deptford to-day trade was firmer. Four hundred and fifty-two Canadian animals of the prime quality sold at four shillings two pence per eight pounds; second quality, three shillings ten pence. Thirteen hundred Canadian cattle at Glasgow included some very first-class cattle, but while trade has been no worse, shippers are losing, it is reported, no end of money.

VICTORIA UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION

Toronto, June 15.—The convocation of Victoria University yesterday closed the first year of the institution under the Federation Act, and was one of the most useful if not the best in the history of the University. The men of the fourth year won 13 first-class places out of 55 awarded in that year. Chancellor Burwash, in an address, said of one thing the University regents were now certain that in a university already embracing 13 colleges and 1,320 students, as the present system does, no college could long hold its own which is not sustained by the highest excellence in methods and perfection in work. Mr. Burwash added that they felt in the federation scheme they had found the solution of the relation of the Christian Church to higher learning. Old Victoria has now exceptionally bright prospects.

BEHRING'S SEA CASES.

WERE THE SEIZURES LEGAL?

THAT IS THE QUESTION WHICH ENGLAND WANTS THE BEHRING SEA TRIBUNAL TO ANSWER.

Paris, June 12.—Sir Charles Russell, Sir Richard Webster, and the other counsel representing Great Britain before the Behring Sea Tribunal of Arbitration, to-day asked the Tribunal to find that the searches and seizures in Behring Sea, mentioned in the British schedule, whether of ships or goods, and the arrest of masters and crews were made by authority of the United States; next that the searches and seizures were made in non-territorial waters for alleged breaches of United States municipal laws committed on the high seas, and further that said searches and seizures were not made, inflicted or imposed under any claim of right or jurisdiction except such as have been submitted to the decision of the arbitrators. The seizures set forth in the British schedule comprise twenty vessels. The first seizure, that of the 'Carolina,' was made by the United States Revenue cutter 'Corwin,' on August 18, 1886, and the last, that of the 'Pathfinder,' also made by the 'Corwin,' on March 27, 1890. Among those vessels seized was the 'Ada,' 115 miles from land, and the 'Onward,' 115 miles from land. None of the seizures made were within the three-mile limit, the 'Ada' being the nearest to land, and the 'Onward' the farthest off shore.

Messrs. F. J. Phelps, James C. Carter, and the other United States counsel propose that the Tribunal find that the seizures occurred under the authority of the United States, and that they were made over ten miles from any shore, but that which and how many of the vessels set forth in the schedule were in whole or in part the property of British or United States citizens be a fact not passed upon by the Tribunal, nor shall the values of the vessels or their contents be passed upon by the Court. The American counsel next propose that the Tribunal find that the orders warning vessels to leave the Behring Sea were made by armed vessels of the United States, the commanders of which were duly instructed to issue such warnings, and further, that the District Courts of the United States which condemned the vessels referred to in the schedule, had all the jurisdiction and powers of Courts of Admiralty, including prize jurisdiction. Lastly, the American counsel propose that the Tribunal find that the searches and condemnations were not made in non-territorial waters for alleged breaches of the municipal laws of the United States committed on the high seas, and that the searches, seizures, imprisonments and fines were made under the right and jurisdiction of the United States.

RUSSIA WILL PUNISH POACHERS CAUGHT WITHIN HER SEALING WATERS.

St. Petersburg, June 13.—An Imperial law has been enacted to provide for the more severe punishment of sealing poachers in Behring Sea. Hereafter, all poachers, Russian or foreign, if caught sealing in Russian waters, will be liable to sixteen months' imprisonment and to the confiscation of their vessels, together with cargo and tackle.

Paris, June 13.—At to-day's session of the Behring Sea Tribunal of Arbitration Sir Charles Russell said that the United States proposed regulations of the seal fisheries that would leave the British interests in a worse condition than they were under the Russian ukase issued in 1821 in regard to the sealing industry. Sir Charles closed his remarks by submitting to the Tribunal a proposition that vessels engaged in pelagic sealing be not permitted to leave their ports before May 1, and that a close season be declared in Behring Sea until July 1 of each year.

Sir Richard Webster followed in behalf of Great Britain's side of the case. He argued that the treaty of arbitration entered into by Great Britain and the United States, gave the arbitrators no power to make regulations that would be of effect outside Behring Sea. He admitted that it would be desirable to prevent the killing of gravid seals or seals nursing their young, but he declined to attribute the decrease in the number of the herds to the action of pelagic hunters. He then started to read the correspondence with Russia bearing upon the establishment of a modus vivendi in connection with the seal fisheries, but Messrs. E. J. Phelps and J. C. Carter protested against the reading of this correspondence on the ground that the proceeding was irregular and amounted to the introduction of new evidence. In the course of his protest, Mr. Phelps offered to prove from the same documents that Russia had not disclaimed her right to seize vessels outside the limits of Behring Sea.

CONSERVATIVES AT COOKSTOWN.

Cookstown, Ont., June 14.—A grand Conservative rally was held here to-day. Among those present were the Hon. George Foster and Messrs. N. C. Wallace, Col. Tyrwhitt, M. P.; Wm. Masson, M. P.; Geo. Cochrane, M. P.; Dr. Willoughby, M. L. A.; W. H. Hamilton, M. L. A.; W. H. Bennett, M. P.; Mr. Sproule, M. P.; Dr. Norris, president of the South Simcoe Liberal-Conservative Association, occupied the chair. Col. Tyrwhitt was the first speaker. He denied most emphatically the truth of the story that he contemplated retiring from politics to take charge of the experimental farm at Ottawa. The Hon. N. C. Wallace was heartily received on rising to address the meeting. He spoke at some length on the platform of the party and the prosperity of the country under Conservative rule. He defended the course pursued by the Government in the Jesuits' Estates Act and the Manitoba School question, and declared Mr. Dalton McCarthy wished to pose as the champion of the Protestant faith. The Hon. George Foster expressed confidence in the Government and the people of the country. He hoped that the Liberals would succeed in securing a platform at the coming convention at Ottawa. After ridiculing the course pursued by Mr. Dalton McCarthy, he closed his remarks by showing the prosperity of the farmers of Canada. Motion endorsing the Dominion Government, the local Opposition and Col. Tyrwhitt were unanimously adopted.

ADVENTURE WITH A BEAR.

OUR RAWDON CORRESPONDENT HAS AN EXPERIENCE WHICH WILL LAST HIM FOR A LIFETIME.

Rawdon, June 12.—Travelling as I am daily through a rough and mountainous section of the Province of Quebec, along the Laurentides, one meets with many scenes of hardship and suffering, also many incidents both dangerous and romantic. At a future date I shall give to the readers of the 'Witness' a brief sketch of this locality, and the customs and habits of the people. To-day I must confine myself to one incident, owing to time and space.

The distance from St. Donat to Mr. Page's, St. Emile, is said to be fifteen miles, more or less, and I am sure that anyone who travels over it, as I have, in the early spring, will say, by all means, much more. Well, there is ten miles of that road cut through the primeval forest, where there is no mark of civilization, nothing but the tall trees swaying to and fro with the wind, the echo reverberating with a solemn and pervasive sound, chanting as it were the dirge expressive of grief and sympathy for the lonely traveller; and I may well say lonely, because you can pass and repass and not meet a human soul. This brings me to the incident.

About midway in the gloomy way, my horse, being naturally of a shy and nervous nature, suddenly stopped on the road, snorted and plunged fearfully, fully determined if possible to turn around on the road, but that was utterly impossible owing to the narrow cut upon which he stood. In quick time he would have made a somersault, probably reducing both wagon and driver to small fragments, had I not held him with a firm hand and instantly sprang from the rig and seized him by the bridle, and with great coaxing and patting got him a little reconciled. I then took a few steps in advance and just around a curve in the road lay

A LARGE BROWN AND SLAGGY-LOOKING BEAR, and within a few feet lay the carcass of a dead horse. Some poor and perhaps faithful beast that had been driven to death on the bad roads, abandoned by its owner and cruelly left to die. From the mangled and torn appearance of the carcass it was plain that the bear had gorged himself to such an extent that he did not care to move and lay down and went to sleep.

You may be certain that fear began to creep over me and what to do, placed as I was between two fires, a mad horse and a slumbering bear, and five miles from any human abode. Fortunately I had a strong three-quarter inch rope in the front of the rig, which I fastened securely upon the horse's neck, passed the other end through the bit ring and tied it to the nearest tree. I did all this very quietly and apparently without fear and never mentioned the bear to Jim because I well knew his dread of bruin since the Italian bear trainers stopped at our house a few years ago. Now I had to face the all important issues. To get Jim past that bear was a physical impossibility; so I picked up a lot of stones, and, stepping a few paces ahead, I began pelting bruin. I struck him several times before he moved a muscle, then he slowly and reluctantly stood on his hind legs and fiercely and savagely snorted and looked at me steadily. I shouted and yelled at the top of my Shakespearean voice in every imaginable way until I was really scared at the sound of it as it echoed through the woods. Of course I continued my stone fusillade, which had the desired effect and his bearship moved slowly a few paces from the highway and stood behind some brushwood, partly hid from view. I then quickly sprang to the horse, untied him, led him by the dead carcass, held him firmly by the bit with one hand and fired a few shots in the direction of the bear as he retreated. What effect the shots had I did not wait to ascertain, but quickly sprang into my seat. 'Jim' started with a bound and for about half a mile he went at his level best over one of the roughest and most muddy roads on the face of the earth to-day. I arrived at my destination all covered with mud and pretty well shaken up.

F. F.

PRINCESS MAY'S TROUSSEAU.

London, June 14.—Orders in connection with Princess May's trousseau have been placed with nearly all the larger houses in various parts of the country, so as to please as wide a section as possible. From the silk works at Spitalfields comes the dinner dress, the color-ground of which is fleur de peche. The damask is composed of rosebuds, jasmine and maidenhair, each bouquet connected with a silver metal tie. From Spitalfields comes also the material for an evening costume of pale blue and gold. The work of the Manchester makers commands admiration for a simple home dinner dress. The color selected is pale green, ornamented with spots, stripes and daisies. A charming morning robe, composed of thin summer silk, bears testimony to the high standard of the Leek industry in printed silks. The ground of this dress is myrtle green, with violets adorning the design, which is of perfect workmanship. The going-away dress is to be of Irish poplin of a particularly pretty shade of ivory white, with relief of gold. After marriage the young couple will ride in state through the city. Arrangements at St. James' Palace are finished, and seats for about 160 people altogether have been planned.

DR. WILD'S RESIGNATION.

Toronto, June 13.—Dr. Wild, in an interview, says he has been suffering from the effects of gripe for two or three years, and requires a long rest. He does not wish to embarrass his congregation financially, and has concluded that the best solution of the difficulty would be for him to resign. The trustees insisted on his preaching every Sunday when at home. When he went away the income of the Church fell off. If he could arrange for a long vacation he would remain.

THE ARMENIANS SENTENCED.

Constantinople, June 10.—The trial of the Armenians accused of being concerned in rioting at Cesarea and Marsovan last spring has just been concluded at Angora. Seventeen of the prisoners, including Prof. Thounian and Prof. Kavanis, were condemned to death; six, including the Protestant pastor at Cimeric, were sentenced to fifteen years imprisonment; eighteen to imprisonment for terms ranging from seven to ten years, and fifteen were acquitted.

BAPTISTS IN SESSION.

THE EASTERN BAPTIST CONVENTION AT THE ANCIENT CAPITAL.

Quebec, June 15.—The Eastern Association of Baptist churches is holding its sixth annual gathering with the Quebec Church. About 70 delegates from all parts of the province are in attendance, and the greatest enthusiasm is manifested.

After the reading of the Scriptures by the Rev. A. C. Baker, of Sawyerville, and prayer by the Rev. W. B. Hinson, of Montreal, the annual sermon was preached by the Rev. W. T. Graham, of Grace Baptist Church, Montreal, from Isa. 52:1, 'Awake, awake, put on thy strength, O Zion! It was an able and eloquent address calling for increased energy on the part of the Church in the work of evangelization. The dangers of lethargy were clearly pointed out.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

A twenty-minute prayer-meeting led by the Rev. C. W. Townsend, of Sherbrooke, was the prelude to the afternoon business meeting. The reading of church letters was continued. On the recommendation of the committee on roll and applications the Bulwer Baptist Church (formerly belonging to the Free-will Baptist denomination) was admitted to fellowship and the hand of welcome extended to their representative.

EVENING SESSION.

The Rev. W. T. Graham, Association Foreign Mission Secretary, presented the report of the local board. The report was somewhat discouraging. It gave the true reason of the Rev. Mr. Lorimer's return from India and pointed out the duty of the churches towards the work.

After singing a hymn the Rev. W. B. Hinson, of Montreal, addressed the gathering on the same subject. This address was bristling with epigrammatic statements and glowing with enthusiasm and eloquence.

A collection was taken up on behalf of Foreign Missions.

BROME COUNTY VICTORY.

The majorities were as follows:—

Township of Brome	Against	For
Knowlton	35	35
Pulford	28	28
Iron Hill	3	3
West Brome	38	38
Brome Corners	2	2
Majority for the Act...	—	32
Township of Sutton	14	14
Olmsted School House	11	11
Fraser School House	28	28
Sutton Flats	28	28
Sutton Junction	2	2
Abercorn	19	19
Glen Sutton	—	—
Majority for the Act...	—	47
East Farnham Township	1	1
Adamsville	64	64
East Farnham	7	7
Brigham	—	—
Majority for the Act...	—	48
Bolton Township	16	16
Bolton Centre	5	5
Millington	37	37
Brills	9	9
Ralston S. House	20	20
Eastman	57	57
Grass Pond	—	—
Majority for the Act...	—	30
Township of Potton	17	17
Manseville	5	5
Potton	—	—
Majority against the Act	22	22
Township Majorities:—	22	157
Brome	32	32
Sutton	47	47
East Farnham	48	48
Bolton	30	30
Potton	22	22
Total majority in favor of the Act 135.	—	—

A GLADSTONIAN DEFEAT.

London, June 17.—The seat for Lillingthorpe in the House of Commons, previously held by Mr. Peter McLagan, having become vacant, a writ was issued for a new election to be held yesterday. The Conservatives nominated Capt. Thomas Hope, who contested the district at the last election against Mr. McLagan, and who was defeated by a majority of 161 votes. The Gladstonians nominated Mr. Alexander Ure, who was beaten by Sir Donald Currie, Liberal Unionist, in the West Division of Perthshire at the general election in July last. The result of the balloting yesterday was a majority of 168 for the Conservative candidate, the vote standing: Capt. Thomas Hope, Conservative, 3,240; Mr. Alexander Ure, Liberal, 3,071. The victory of Capt. Hope, of course, reduces the Government majority in the House of Commons. Mr. McLagan, the previous incumbent of the seat, was an active supporter of Mr. Gladstone.

THE BORDEN MURDER.

New Bedford, Mass., June 18.—The night before the legal battle is particularly quiet and uneventful. The work of preparation among the counsel in the Borden case has been going on all day despite the fact that it was Sunday. The work was considered one of the essentials of good work to come. The Government has the best end of the argument because it has the ears of the jury last and it is barely possible that provided the jury have not the most recent minds in the world the words last spoken and heard may fall upon the most fertile ground. The consensus of opinion here is that Miss Borden will be acquitted in short order or that the jury will disagree.

ANNOUNCED AT THE CONCESSIONS.

London, June 18.—Several of the anti-Parnellite members of the House of Commons have received complaints from their constituents for not opposing the Government concessions to the Unionists in the debate on the Home Rule Bill. The Parnellites have intimated to the Ministry that they will withdraw from the House in the event of further concessions being made. Mr. Sexton's supporters are disposed to take similar action. The followers of Mr. Healy are in favor of adhering to the Government.

THE JESUITS' ESTATES SCANDAL.

A MONTREAL NEWSPAPER EXPRESSES ITSELF TOO FREELY, AND IS TO BE SUED FOR LIBEL AS A CONSEQUENCE.

Quebec, June 14.—It is somewhat unusual for the members of a Government to meet the charges of their political adversaries against them, as a Government, by actions of damages for libel, a policy of the kind being always open to the objection that it wears the appearance of a desire to gag the free expression of opinion, and to stifle, if possible, every unpleasant accusation, right or wrong. Yet this is the course taken by the members of the Tullion Government against the 'Patrie,' of Montreal, for publishing an alleged libel against the Government, individually and collectively, in announcing that they contemplate the perpetration of a huge job in the transfer of the property or control of the Jesuits' Estates to a syndicate of their party friends. The books of the Superior Court here showed to-day that the following actions had been taken out, Provincial Secretary Pelletier leading off:

The Hon. L. P. Pelletier vs. the 'Patrie' Publishing Company, action of damages: amount demanded, \$193.92. Returnable July 31.

The Hon. P. C. Casgrain vs. the same, same action.

The Hon. E. J. Flynn, same action.

The Hon. F. Chapais, same action.

The Hon. L. O. Beaulieu, same action.

The Hon. G. A. Nantel, same action.

Mr. J. A. Prince, advocate, of this city, represents the plaintiffs.

UNITED STATES TRADE RETURNS.

Washington, D. C., June 16.—The adverse balance of trade during May almost exactly bears out the recent prediction in these despatches that the amount would drop from \$24,000,000 in April to \$10,000,000 in May. The exports for May have advanced to \$69,473,752, and the imports have fallen to \$79,439,795.

The indications are that the figures for June will be no worse than those of June, 1892, when the adverse balance was a little more than \$7,000,000. The figures for May, 1892, showed an adverse balance of \$1,007,308.

The total exports for five months, ending May 31 last, were \$420,414,292 showing an adverse balance of \$96,196,491, or an average of about \$19,000,000 per month.

The excess of gold exports over imports during May was \$15,202,092, making the excess for the five months ending May 31, \$60,252,693, and for eleven months \$85,801,251.

This change in the balance of trade so that it is less hostile to this country is expected to have an important effect in reducing gold shipments and relieving the treasury from embarrassment.

The growing demand for our breadstuffs in Europe and the fact that Great Britain appears to have unloaded a large part of her surplus stock of cheap goods even encourage the belief that the balance of trade in June will be in 'favor of this country, instead of against it, and that gold balances may return here from Europe.

WANT THE SHERMAN LAW REPEALED.

New York, June 8.—The 'World' has interviewed nearly all the members of Congress by telegraph on the following questions:—1. Do you, with present information, want the repeal of the Sherman silver law? 2. Do you favor an income tax? 3. Do you favor the repeal of the State bank tax? The 'World,' in commenting on their answers, says: Many of the answers deviate so far from the plain 'Yes' or 'No,' and involve so many qualifications that no tabular statement would fairly present the feelings expressed. The important facts shown are that to the first question there are eighty-six representatives who say practically 'Yes,' while only eighteen say 'No.' Of the rest many who qualify their answer so strongly that they cannot fairly be placed in the affirmative column, show plainly that their inclinations are in favor of a repeal. The sentiment of the lower house on that question seems to be overwhelming.

ONE LIFE LOST.

AND THE SHIP GOES TO THE BOTTOM.

Queensdown, June 14.—The Cunard steamer 'Servia,' which arrived to-day, reports that on June 7, she ran down the American ship 'A. McCallum,' from London, April 23, for New York. The 'McCallum' was so badly damaged that she filed and sank a short time after the accident. The 'Servia' rescued twenty-four of those on board. One man was drowned. The second officer of the 'A. McCallum' was found asleep in his berth when the bows of the 'Servia' shattered his cabin and threw him to the floor. The shock overturned a lamp, which ignited the bedclothes. Wreckage blocked the door of the room, and the water rose to his knees before he managed to burst through a wooden partition, and got on deck just as the vessel sank. He was left struggling in the sea, attired only in his shirt.

UNDERPAID WOMEN WORKERS.

Toronto, June 9.—At a public meeting under the auspices of the Working Women's Association last night, several clergymen were present. The Rev. Father Ryan, as a representative of the Archbishop, and the Rev. Charles Shortt. The latter said if the difficulties between labor and capital were not soon settled there would be a greater and more disastrous revolution than the French

THE TARIFF.

MR. MCCARTHY DENOUNCES THE PROTECTION POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Mr Dalton McCarthy, Q.C., M.P., addressed a large meeting of people last week in Henderson's Rink, St. Thomas, Ont., the Rev. Principal Austin being chairman, and on the platform were the Rev. N. McIntyre, Rev. N. J. Trevelyan, Rev. G. N. Phillips, Rev. A. H. Munro, and Messrs. D. McColl, M.P.P. for West Elgin; D. Glassey, Ald. Hawes, Ald. Sanders, Ald. Miner, J. T. Fraser, Dr. Mariatt, W. Davis, W. Little, J. M. Kirby and Rev. M. Grey, of New Sarum.

Mr McCarthy was received with applause. He spoke for an hour and a half, and was at times enthusiastically cheered. He devoted most of his time to the question of tariff reform. In 1876 he was one of three who thought it was necessary in order to enable the manufacturers to compete with those of the neighboring republic to inaugurate a policy of protection; but at that time it was only intended that the policy should be a temporary one, not permanent. Protection added to the cost of living of all, but benefited only a few. The national policy had served its purpose, and the tariff should be readjusted. With the start the manufacturers had now got they should be able to stand alone and compete with the manufacturers of other lands. We are told we can get articles as cheap and cheaper under protection. If that is so the manufacturers do not need protection. The people would not likely travel out of the country to get goods, say freight, etc., if they are no better or no cheaper. The time has arrived when the manufacturers should hold their own or cease to exist. The people of Canada pay \$20,000,000 a year in customs charges on manufactured goods, but to this must be added profits of wholesaler and retailer, which increase it \$5,000,000 more; but the manufacturers are putting up the price of their goods as high as the price of the same goods if imported, with the 30 percent duty added, which goes into the pockets of the manufacturers and not into the revenue of the country. So the people are paying \$20,000,000 as revenue and another \$20,000,000 which goes into the pockets of the manufacturers. He would not say that free trade was under all circumstances the policy that Canada should adopt, but there were strong arguments in favor of that view. In 1891 he had believed it would benefit the country if protection were adopted and manufacturing industries established, but it was never intended that the people of Canada should pay 30 percent to the manufacturers for all time to come. They should be now made to live with such incidental protection as could be derived from necessary customs duties. Protection, according to the Government, had done much for St. Thomas. They would be surprised to learn what it had done for them by the returns of the census enumerators. It is seen that St. Thomas has 294 manufacturing establishments, and 1,596 hands employed therein. From the \$20,000,000 paid by the people no corresponding advantage is obtained. Take the farmer, he pays 30 percent more for his raw material, his tools and what he and his family consume. What is he getting to compensate him on the other side of the account? What good is protection to the farmer when it does not raise the price of farm produce in the home markets? Before 1879 our markets were open to the American farmers. In 1892, after thirteen years of protection, we find that \$12,000,000 worth of farm produce alone is kept out of Canada. The value of farm produce in Ontario alone is \$60,000,000, and if to that is added the value of the produce of all the other provinces, we will see the measure of the loss to the farmer by shutting out \$12,000,000 worth of produce. The farmer saves about 10 percent by not having to export \$12,000,000 worth of produce, and as there are 700,000 farmers it means a saving of \$1.70 per head. On the debit side of the account has to be placed the largely increased price the farmer has to pay for all his raw material, what he uses, wears and consumes. The price of wheat is fixed by the law of supply and demand and no policy can increase it. In this and other things our farmers have to compete with the whole world, while the manufacturers have a 33 percent wall about them. Last year raw cotton had decreased in price, but the manufactured article was now selling at 28 percent more than it would sell for if there was free trade. But iron was \$200 a ton in Liverpool. With duty and freight added it brought the price up to about \$45. There are two rolling mills in Canada, but they do not sell bar iron at \$27 a ton, but at \$46. The iron can be manufactured for \$27; the rest is what they call profits on account of the N.P. Go down the whole line of articles and it will be found the same. The people were paying \$3 a head for every man, woman and child to keep up these manufacturers, and there is not four percent employed in manufacturing industries that would not be if there was free trade. There were combinations in every line, which controlled the output and fixed the price. The Hon. Mr. Foster says the Government is pledged to readjust the tariff as soon as they get sufficient information, and why withdraw confidence from them? It was not right to make changes in a hurry. Notwithstanding Mr. Foster's statement, he was still a doubting Thomas. The import policy of the administration was causing feelings of disloyalty to the Crown. Mr. Foster tells the manufacturing firms that they will not always have the national policy, but the keynote will always be protection. Mr. McCarthy said he wanted the electors not to slumber; the manufacturers will not slumber. Nothing but a victory in Cardwell when the constituency is opened will teach the Government that the people of this country are in earnest in regard to tariff reform. Why are the Government talking of moving in this matter? They never dreamed of it when the administration was formed; but Sir John Thompson attended the Board of Trade banquet in Toronto, and, seeing the feeling of unrest, he promised to top off the mauling branches. But at a people's meeting in Toronto shortly after they were told that the next session the tariff would be amended. They did amend it; they took a little duty off binder twine and 2c a gallon off coal oil, and left the rest on. But Mr. Foster says, 'Give us another year's time until we go about the country and get information, and then we will act.' He hoped they would, but he must say that he doubted it. Mr. Clarke Wallace said that he (the speaker) had crossed out the word 'Protestant' in an address which was presented to him in London. This was not true. He had never seen the address before it was read to him, and he did not know whether the word 'Protestant' was in it or not. But he was not a Protestant champion, though opposed to the aggression of the Roman Catholic Church in civil affairs. He had nothing to do with Catholicism as a religion. He had nothing to do with the religious faith of any man. He had no desire to set up as a Protestant champion, but to have all religions free before the law. Mr. McCarthy, in concluding, referred briefly to the dual language and the Manitoba school questions, expressing his well-known views upon these matters. He was loudly applauded on taking his seat.

EDUCATION IN QUEBEC.

The Montreal 'Witness' says:—The Toronto 'Globe' falls out a half apology for publishing a long letter upon the connection between the ecclesiastical control of education and the badness of the Quebec school system. It says that Protestants, and especially Protestants outside of Quebec, are likely to do more harm than good by condemning French assumptions on the part of the Roman Catholic Church, such as the recent decision of the Council of Public Instruction of this province not to require members of religious orders engaged in teaching schools to pass examination as rigid as are exacted from laymen. The only thing, or, at least, the best thing, for Protestants to do is to close their eyes to all the evil that ecclesiasticism works around them, lest, by exposing and condemning it, they should give offence to Roman Catholics, and, perhaps, provoke possible opponents of the evils into becoming defenders of them.

This is gross misrepresentation. The 'Globe' took no such position as that laid down by the 'Witness'. We did say:—

We are quite ready to assert the right of free speech for any Canadian journal touching the affairs of Quebec or of any other province; but the fact stands that reform in Quebec must come from within that province, and that outside effort to ameliorate unsatisfactory conditions there must be largely futile, and barren of good effect. We believe that to be a sound view, but we would be sorry to argue that Protestants or Protestant journals should not exercise the full right to discuss Quebec affairs. We submit that any fair-minded man will agree that the 'Globe's' article of May 31 last which the 'Witness' has criticized, was wholly favorable to what we described as 'a popular and liberal measure of educational reform' for Quebec. It may tickle the good 'Witness' to denounce the 'Globe' as a party organ, and we would not rob it of its amusement. But we are not willing to have the 'Witness' put into the mouth of the 'Globe' statements we did not make. We are not willing the 'Witness' should misrepresent us with an audacity that would shame the most rabid party organ in the country. We have not quarrelled with the 'Witness' method of handling Quebec questions; on the whole, we confess to a good deal of admiration for the 'Witness' honesty and courage and no doubt that paper will take an early occasion to confess it has quite misunderstood the 'Globe's' attitude on the school question in the neighboring province.—Toronto 'Globe'.

THE CONGREGATIONAL UNION ON UNION.

(Toronto 'Globe'.)

It will be in the mind of our readers that early in January of this year several pastors of Congregational churches appeared before the Toronto Presbytery offering a conference on the subject of denominational union. One of their number, the Rev. C. Duff, of this city, after notice given, proposed a motion in the Congregational union affirming the desirability of continuing conference with the Presbyterian brethren by appointing a committee representing the Congregational body, such committee to meet with similar committees of other denominations, should such be appointed. It appears that some years ago the Congregationalists appointed a standing committee on union, and as Mr. Duff's motion did not recognize this fact, and endorsed the action of the brethren who met with the Toronto Presbytery, about the wisdom of which action differing views were held, it was at the close of the debate, which consumed two full morning sessions of the union, withdrawn in favor of an amendment which, affirming readiness to confer, appointed a committee for such conference with any Christian body that would meet with them. This motion was carried by a standing vote, with two, perhaps three, dissentients.

This action of the Congregationalists is significant, as was also the debate upon the subject. Some were inclined to resent the manner in which the question had been forced upon them, two or three were prepared to justify the existence in perpetuity of denominationalism, a few thought the idea of corporate union Utopian, but the overwhelming sentiment was favorable to union, if only it could be attained on New Testament lines. Of course, there was the usual affirmation of 'our denominational principles,' fears of absorption, fears of evil consequences attending the discussion of such radical change as union with the Presbyterians would imply—all of which, said a prominent Methodist divine, was present during the debate, 'reminded me of the utterances of some of our own men when our own union was under consideration, and which have all melted into thin air since the union has been realized.' But the question has been raised, the possibilities discussed, and the continuance of denominationalism as such scarcely able to find a defender. There is every reason to believe that the Presbyterian body, which meets this week, and before whom the same question will come by overtone, will do its part in meeting the advances made, and although no immediate results are to be expected, the drift has begun. As one of the speakers said, 'Union is in the air,' sympathies are broadening, and Canada may keep the lead in the work of unifying the disjointed members of the Christian Church.

COL. O'BRIEN SPEAKS.

FOR MR. MCCARTHY AND AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

Near Thoro Road, Ont., Col. O'Brien spoke the other day at a McCarthy picnic. He said he supposed it was because Mr. White had fought the party fight so well that he might now retire to a comfortable position, attached to which was a good fat salary. There was too much of the practice of placing politicians in these comfortable havens of rest. Men were wanted in Parliament who could take a broader view of public life than that which tended toward personal aggrandizement in the end. So impressed with the warmth of the reception that had been given to Mr. McCarthy at Orangeville was the Government at Ottawa that it had sent a throng of ministers and members to that town to reply to what he said.

A voice—They were your old chums. Col. O'Brien—They may have been my old chums; they will not be but old chums politically much longer. Continuing, he questioned whether it was worth while for Mr. Foster and the other ministers and members to visit Orangeville, considering all they had said. They had gone there simply to prove that Mr. McCarthy had been inconsistent. Mr. Clarke Wallace was a man whom he would like to buy at his own valuation and sell at Mr. Wallace's. Mr. Wallace had attacked Mr. McCarthy, though the latter had in none of his speeches wasted time or words on Mr. Wallace. The moment that Mr. Wallace became a paid servant of Sir John Thompson, a hostage for the good behavior of the Loyal Orange, his political opinions or anything he might say were not of the slightest consequence whatever. He had taken the shilling; he was bound to obey orders. He was politically dead, and his words were not worth the value of an old hat. Mr. McCarthy's old platform could be summed up in the words 'equal rights.' Mr. McCarthy was not endeavoring to denationalize any section of the community, but he insisted in maintaining this as a British nationality. He would not allow the ecclesiastical authorities of any church, Roman Catholic, Methodist or Presbyterian, to claim privileges not accorded to any other ecclesiastical body. Referring to the charge of Mr. Wallace that Mr. McCarthy had allowed his bill to amend the North-West Territories Act, introduced last session, to go by default, he explained that the order for the second reading of the bill was reached at 11 at night, but as it was early in the session it was not proceeded with because it was reasonably expected that it would be reached again in good time. But it was put at the foot of the paper, and never was reached afterwards.

A voice—That is a very lame excuse, sir. Col. O'Brien—I will leave it to this meeting to say whether it is a lame excuse or not. He then entered upon a discussion of the trade question, and from the farmer's standpoint made a plea for tariff reform. As far as agriculture was concerned, the farmer, Col. O'Brien said, was not protected at all, while the articles which were necessary to him to carry on his business were highly protected. He protested against class legislation in all forms, the object of which was to protect one portion of the community at the expense of another, as did the tariff. He warned the Patrons of Industry against asking for legislation of a special character, but while doing so he entered a protest against the comparison which Mr. Foster had made at Orangeville between the Patrons and the ordinary combinations which were the outgrowth of high tariff. The figures quoted by Mr. Foster to prove the rapid growth of the country, the Colonel said, were most unfair, misleading and inaccurate, because he had taken the years of small production in the past and compared them with the years of highest production. His deduction from these figures were just as absurd, misleading and false as the deductions which he had drawn from the census.

THE TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

Gen. N. Gladky, of St. Petersburg, has recently been in this country on his way from Vladivostok to St. Petersburg. Speaking of the railway from St. Petersburg to Vladivostok, he says: 'There are about 900 versts to be built to Kalarowka alone. From Vladivostok west about 200 versts have already been completed and the cars will be running to Busse on that stretch by the end of June or the middle of July. From Ural in an easterly direction and Irkutsk out track is being laid. Convict labor is used exclusively. On the dock at Vladivostok Japanese and Chinese labor is employed. The dock will be the largest on the coast—600 feet long and 100 feet wide. The harbor is being much improved also, and when completed the Russian squadron, instead of wintering at Nagasaki, in Japan, will make Vladivostok its headquarters exclusively.'

TEMPERANCE DEMONSTRATION.

London, June 12.—The liquor veto demonstration of the temperance people was held in Hyde Park on Saturday. More than a hundred thousand persons were present. Speeches were made from twenty platforms. Among the most conspicuous speakers were Lady Somerset, Mr. Wm. Crane, Radical M. P.; Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Radical M. P.; and president of the United Kingdom Alliance for the Suppression of the Liquor Traffic; Mr. Jas. Pictou, Liberal M. P.; Sir Wm. Saunders, Radical M. P.; Mr. Wm. Cremer, Radical Reform M. P., and Mr. John Carvell Williams, Advanced Liberal M. P.

A TREACHEROUS MANDARIN.

Paris, June 14.—The Under Secretary of the colonies received a telegram this evening dated Vo-Son, June 15, saying: 'The Siamese Mandarin occupying the post of Camou has betrayed us. The French resident has abandoned his guns and returned to Mekong escorted by Inspector Grogurin. On arriving at Kengkhien Inspector Grogurin became sick. The Mandarin immediately surrounded the inspector's house with a gang of Siamese, who murdered fourteen native soldiers. The Mandarin himself shot Grogurin, who lay helpless in bed.'

BATHURST (N.B.) SCHOOL QUESTION.

RESUME OF THE CHARGES MADE.

The inquiry into the Bathurst (N.B.) school affairs has been upon several alleged violations of the school law and regulations, which are held to have been perpetrated by the Rev. James Rogers, Roman Catholic bishop of the diocese of Chatham, N.B. The complaint is that the bishop entered into an arrangement with members of the Roman Catholic church in Bathurst to bring members of certain religious teaching orders of the Roman Catholic Church to establish conventual schools with a view to having children of Protestant parents taught within them; that special arrangements were made so that the teachers could be examined and licensed at the convent, and that they were so licensed contrary to law; that Roman Catholic priests interfered with the public schools in the district in giving instructions from the Roman Catholic church in Bathurst as to what children should attend the conventual school, and in ordering a parent to take her child from another school and send her to the conventual school; that a teacher, T. Langlois, was ordered to teach the Roman Catholic catechism in the schools, and that the trustees were requested to and did rent part of the convent and engage teachers from the religious orders there; that under the influence of the Roman Catholic priests holy days have been observed in the common as well as the conventual schools; that a report of Geo. W. Mersereau, setting forth certain of the priests' deeds, had not been laid before the board of education.

Complaint is also made that the board of education persistently declined to take action upon complaints, that the grading of the schools has not been according to law, that the action of the trustees has resulted in inferior and incompetent teachers being employed, the closing of the superior and grammar schools, and that Protestant children were compelled to submit to this inferior system of teaching in districts No. 2 and No. 16. It is also set forth that an immoral and dissolute teacher, once discharged by the school board as such from his position as inspector, had been placed in charge as grammar-school teacher at the beginning of the present term; also that the replacing of the public schools by the conventual schools worked injury to the former; were for the special benefit of the Roman Catholic Church and for the injury of Protestants; that Protestant teachers had been refused employment because of their faith and conscientious scruples preventing them from teaching the Roman Catholic catechism. Charges are also made that Protestant children have been compelled to participate in Roman Catholic worship and have been ordered out when they refused, the non-sectarian nature of the schools being thus attacked and the spirit of the public school laws of the province violated.

DR. DOUGLAS AND THE CABINET.

Toronto, June 12.—Dr. Douglas's remarks about Methodist representation in the Government is still a good deal talked of here. The Rev. W. F. Wilson, in a sermon on lessons for the Conference yesterday, disagreed with Dr. Douglas, and said a man's suitability for a public position should be the only thing considered in the making of appointments to the Cabinet.

A letter published to-day by the Rev. Dr. Potts, educational secretary, on the same question, will create interest. Dr. Potts takes occasion to deny the report that since Dr. Douglas's remarks Justice Rose left the Methodist Church and joined the Anglicans, and adds, in his opinion, the principle of appointment to office in the state because of Church relationship was utterly indefensible.

PRINTERS MEET.

THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION IN SESSION AT CHICAGO.

Chicago, June 12.—Madison Hall was crowded to-day with delegates from all parts of the United States and Canada to the forty-first annual Convention of the International Typographical Union. Fully 300 accredited representatives of the crafts associated with the printing press were present at 9.30 o'clock, when Mr. W. P. Prescott, of Indianapolis, President of the organization, called the assembly to order. After prayer by the Rev. Floyd W. Jenkins, Mayor Harrison welcomed the Union to Chicago in a characteristic address, and tendered them the freedom of the city. They were in session for several days.

Chicago, Ill., June 15.—At the second day's session of the International Printers' Protective Fraternity, resolutions were adopted favoring the adoption of type-setting machines in newspaper offices.

CALLS THE ALLIANCE INCONSISTENT.

Toronto, June 16.—The refusal of the Toronto Anglican Synod yesterday to commit itself on the liquor prohibition question has attracted more attention to the Synod meeting than it usually creates. The matter was brought before the Synod by a letter from the Dominion Alliance, conveying greetings, and asking the Synod to appoint four delegates to the annual Convention in September. The Alliance letter added that it would be greatly pleased if the authorities of the Church of England could see their way clear to co-operate with it in the work of temperance reform. The Rev. William Walsh, of Brampton, said he liked consistency. He had attended the gatherings of the Alliance, and knew the leading elements in connection with it, and there was strong feeling that, to put it in the least offensive way, the Alliance was in a rather inconsistent position. In other words, it was being handled in such a political way that the Synod ought to be careful. If he had made a mistake, he was willing to be corrected, but he felt the Church of England should not be drawn into expressing its opinions in a resolution in any form. The strongest temperance men of the country felt that the Alliance was being used for political purposes. On motion of the Rev. L. H. Kirby, seconded by the Rev. G. P. Lewis, the Secretary was instructed to acknowledge the letter and forward to the Alliance a copy of the rules and regulations of the Church of England Temperance Society.

IRISH QUARRELS.

HAMPER MR. GLADSTONE IN HIS FIGHT FOR REFORM.

London, June 10.—There is no need to take Mr. Sexton's resignation, as such, too seriously. The atmosphere of Parliament is literally the breath of his nostrils. He hibernates in a semi-comatose condition whenever the House is not in session. As it is, he could never sustain the intolerable privation of not being a member of it when it was in session. This is so essentially a part of his character that nobody regards his resignation as other than a bluff, a mere adult variation of a sulky child's threat to take her tin dishes and go home. Just what will follow is not at all clear, but it may at least be taken for granted that Mr. Sexton will continue to sit in Parliament.

It is no news to readers of these despatches that ever since Mr. John Dillon and Mr. William O'Brien came out of jail they have been devoting their energies to undoing the work of the national rescue from chaos which was performed during their confinement. They are not bad men, but they are ingrained egotists, wholly unable to conceive of anything helpful being done in Ireland or in Irish politics which does not recognize their heaven-born leadership. The party at large has long been sick of this, but members have gone on patiently condoning one piece of ruinous folly after another in the interest of harmony, accepting the crushing responsibility for the absurd plan of campaign blunder without outward complaint, and even lending the party organization to take the 'Freeman's Journal' away from the men who had fought the fight for it and owned it and turn it over to these intriguing malcontents to keep them quiet. Yesterday, however, the tension on this long-suffering patience grew too severe and abruptly snapped.

The substance of the story is this: Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien some months ago captured Mr. Sexton by playing assiduously on his vanity and made him chairman of the 'Freeman' Company. They then laid siege to Archbishop Walsh, got him as well, and by his aid kicked up such a row that Tim Healy, against whom the whole campaign has been directed, consented to retire from the 'Freeman' board and allow them to put a Parnellite in his place.

Not satisfied with this the combination of marplots had the cheek yesterday to demand at a party meeting that Alderman Mooney, who is one of the two remaining men on the 'Freeman's' board who had any right to be there at all, should also be ordered to retire. They proved to be too much, and the party not only voted this proposal down, but gave its promoters an extremely frank description of themselves as the wearied, disgusted party sees them. They were much surprised and chagrined at this, and as a last resort put forward Mr. Sexton's resignation to frighten the party into reconsidering its action and submitting to their demands.

There will be a meeting of the party on Monday to decide whether it has frightened them or not. There would be no doubt of the issue on its merits. The party stands, roughly, 40 to 30 against the pretensions of the faction known as the Boulders, and the majority has two-thirds of the Irish National electorate at their back, if not four-fifths. There is this complication, however, that a majority made up of men who are not self-seekers, but sincerely devoted to the cause, dread an injury to the cause at this critical time, as it is a powerful consideration to them and may effect their action on Monday. It does not prevent their saying ruefully to-day that there must be after all a curse of double original sin on Ireland, which is continually getting within sight of success and continually being balked of it by the vanity and jealousy of her own sons, when not sold out by their venality!

Poor old Mr. Gladstone departed for Brighton yesterday afternoon to snatch a two-days' rest from his great burden, all unconscious of this wantonly vexatious addition to it being piled up in Committee Room 15. No telegrams apprising him were sent down last night, but to-day two ministers have gone down privately to discuss the situation in fear that this new revelation of the selfish disloyalty in the camp of his Irish allies may effect his nerve and depress his spirits. The most disturbing feature of the whole vexatious affair, is the circulation of various versions of his reported remark that he doesn't expect to live through the summer. These are now widely circulated through Parliament and the Liberals are gloomier than at any time since the election a year ago.

London, June 14.—The fourth step in the passing of the Home Rule bill in committee was taken up in the House of Commons this afternoon. The debate on the third clause commenced on May 20 and was only finished last night. The obstructive methods employed by the members of the Opposition, who offered amendment after amendment to the clause, excited the ire of the Irish members, and they were loud in their demands that the Government put an end to the tactics of the Conservatives and Liberal-Unionists, who, they declared, were offering amendments with little, if any, idea of having them adopted, but simply for the purpose of delaying the bill. Amendments which Mr. Gladstone thought would not affect the general purpose of the bill were accepted by the Government, much to the disgust of the Irish members, and, it may also be said, to the number of the Liberals. But finally the clause was adopted, and the House proceeded to-day to discuss clause 4, which is as follows:—

THE FOURTH CLAUSE.

The powers of the Irish Legislature shall be extended to the making of any law:—

1. Respecting the establishment or endowment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or
2. Imposing any disability, or conferring any privilege on account of religious belief; or
3. Abrogating or prejudicially affecting the right to establish or maintain any place of denominational education or any denominational institution of charity; or
4. Prejudicially affecting the right of any child to attend a school receiving public money, with or without religious instruction at that school; or
5. Whereby any person may be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law, or

may be denied the equal protection of the laws, or entirely private property may be taken without just compensation; or,

6. Whereby any existing corporation, incorporated by Royal charter or by any local or general act of Parliament (not being a corporation raising for public purposes taxes, rates, dues or tolls, or administering funds so raised), may, unless it consents, or the leave of Her Majesty is first obtained on an address from the two Houses of the Irish Legislature, be deprived of its rights, privileges or property without due process of law; or
7. Whereby any inhabitant of the United Kingdom may be deprived of equal rights as respects public law fisheries.

Any law made in contravention of this section shall be void.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED.

Sir Charles Russell has returned to London and to-day appeared in the House of Commons in time to take part in the opening of the debate on the fourth clause of section one of the Irish Home Rule bill.

The Hon. Thomas Cochrane, Liberal Unionist member for the north division of Ayrshire, proposed that the words 'prejudicially' be omitted from the third sub-section of clause 4. With the omission of this word the clause would read: 'Abrogating or affecting the right to establish or maintain any place of denominational education or any denominational institution of charity,' the word 'prejudicially' appearing in the clause immediately before the word 'affecting.'

Sir Charles Russell opposed the proposed change, and he was followed by Mr. Thomas Sexton, anti-Parnellite member for North Kerry, who also spoke in opposition to any change in the sub-section referred to. After a short debate Mr. Cochrane withdrew his motion to amend the clause.

Mr. Vicary Gibbs, Conservative member for the St. Alban's division of Hertfordshire, moved the adoption of an amendment restraining the Irish legislature from imposing disabilities or conferring privileges upon any institution owned or conducted by any religious sect. The Government was not willing to accept the amendment, and several Liberal and Irish speakers protested against its being incorporated in the bill.

When the question of incorporating the amendment into the bill was put to a vote the House rejected it without a division.

THE STEVENS-HALLETT TRIAL.

Dorchester, N.B., June 12.—In the Hallet-Stevens manslaughter trial to-day Judge Landry decided to admit the evidence antecedent to Jan. 1 last, showing the course of ill-treatment pursued by the prisoner towards the deceased, as he believed it necessary to enable the jury to arrive at an intelligent finding as to the cause of death. This disposed of one of the strongest contentions for the defence. Several witnesses gave evidence, one about the ill-treatment and the whipping given by Mrs. Stevens to Mabel Hallet, another retelling the conversations had with Mrs. Stevens about the beatings administered by the latter to deceased, and another about the different stories the prisoner told about the girl's death.

Dorchester, N.B., June 14.—In the Hallet-Stevens manslaughter trial to-day Judge Landry intimated that he did not think it would be admissible to go beyond a year in the enquiring into the antecedent acts of violence by the prisoner towards the deceased. Warrants were issued against two recalcitrant witnesses. Half a dozen witnesses were examined. One of them was Agnes Shea, whose evidence was got from her with difficulty. She was a servant at the Stevens'. She testified that the afternoon before Mabel Hallet's death Mrs. Stevens said she was going to beat Mabel. For two months Mabel occupied the lumber room and was not treated as well as a servant. She was forced to eat her meals from the sink in her bedroom as there was no table there. Mabel never had company. She took her Christmas dinner at noon alone while the rest of the family had theirs at night. For two months Mabel was treated in this manner. Mrs. Stevens warned the castor oil with which she dosed Mabel. Witness admitted she heard the child cry in the afternoon and after Mrs. Stevens said she would whip Mabel. Several of the coroner's jurors described the stripes on the deceased's body around the thighs on the back of the legs and on the body.

Dorchester, N.B., June 15.—In the Hallet-Stevens manslaughter trial to-day one of the coroner's jury gave evidence of the marks on Mabel Hallet's body. Mrs. Edward Milligan swore the prisoner told her the doctor came before Mabel was dead and said there was no hope for her recovery, and left her a powder, and that Mabel died at seven o'clock in the morning. Mary White testified that last October she heard cries issuing from a coal shed, and shortly after Mrs. Stevens came out with a whip in her hand. Then Mabel appeared, with her eyes swollen by crying and her hair hanging loose. Two fellow-apprentices of Mabel swore the latter was well on her face on the morning before her death, but they saw the marks there after she was dead. They said Mabel often came to work with bruised hands. Dr. Robert Mitchell, penitentiary surgeon, gave expert testimony on the marks. He was positive some of them were ante mortem, and that the marks generally must have been produced by violence before death. He believed the whip purchased for Mrs. Stevens might have caused the marks. Decomposition would not produce such marks. Dr. Mitchell was on the stand at the adjournment.

THE FAIR TO BE OPEN ON SUNDAYS.

Chicago, Ill., June 17.—The Court of Appeals has unanimously decided in favor of opening the World's Fair on Sundays. The Court holds that the local directory is in full control, and that the Government has no standing. The decision settles the case finally, as an appeal would have to go to the Supreme Court of the United States, which does not meet until October, when the Fair will be ended. The Court held that the gift from the Government to the Exposition was in no sense a charity trust and that in the Court's opinion, when the grant was made in consideration of the local corporation having expended upwards of \$16,000,000 toward a public enterprise, it was done for the purpose of obtaining control in whole or part of the Exposition.

A COLD BLOODED MURDER.

Windsor, Ont., June 12.—One of the boldest murders ever committed in this locality occurred about seven o'clock this evening in front of the Manning House. Two men, named Capt. James Hickey, a submarine diver, of Windsor, and John Vrooman, a mechanic in the Grand Trunk car shops here, were driving along the street, seated in the same buggy. When opposite the Manning House Vrooman drew a revolver and shot Hickey in the left breast, then gave him a push out of the buggy. He then took the reins and drove along Chatham street and Windsor avenue, until he reached Millard's livery stable, where he halted the horse and got out of the buggy. Policemen Langlois and Lester were in pursuit, and overtook him just as he alighted, and put him under arrest. Hickey died almost instantly. One of the policemen asked Vrooman why he shot Hickey, and he replied, "Because he smashed me first." Vrooman's face was covered with blood when arrested, which would indicate that he had received a blow from Hickey before the shooting, as he states. It is said that Vrooman has been intimate with Hickey's wife for some time, and about a week ago she disappeared. Vrooman's statement after being arrested is about as follows: He was driving along Sandwich street when Hickey appeared and insisted upon getting into the buggy to talk the matter over about his (Hickey's) wife. Their conversation soon grew into a quarrel, when Vrooman says Hickey hit him, and he believed Hickey intended to shoot him, and for self-protection he shot Hickey. Hickey had a revolver in his possession when shot. The inquest is at ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

Windsor, Ont., June 15.—The inquest on the death of Jas. Hickey, who was shot by John Vrooman on Monday evening, was held this morning in the City Hall by Coroner Dr. R. Lambert. After hearing the evidence of several witnesses, two doctors who made the post mortem, and the two policemen who arrested Vrooman, they brought in the following verdict: "We, the jury empanelled on the inquest of the late Jas. Hickey, find that the deceased came to his death from the effect of a bullet wound fired from a revolver in the hands of John Vrooman." The prisoner will be held for trial at Sandwich at the fall assizes.

DEATH OF AN OLD KINGSTONIAN.

Kingston, June 16.—Mr. Joseph Murphy, aged seventy-five years, died last evening, after a brief illness. He resided here over fifty years, and for twenty-seven years was landing water in the Customs Department. One son survives, the Rev. B. L. Murphy. Deceased, when typhus fever raged here in 1847, gave succor to a large load of patients who came up from Montreal. He caught the fever, and was ill for three months. His companion, a priest, died in three days from the malignant disease.

ATROCITIES IN VALPARAISO.

New York, June 15.—The 'Herald's' Valparaiso correspondent cables: 'Frightful atrocities are being practiced by the Castillistas in Rio Grande. Gov. Castilho ordered a man's throat cut because he was suspected of aiding the revolutionists. The murder was committed in the presence of the wife of the victim. Barbarous punishments are inflicted on mere suspicion. The revolutionists are daily receiving new recruits. Many officers of the National Guard have deserted the Government and gone over to the rebels.'

COMMERCIAL.

WITNESS OFFICE, Monday, June 19, 1893.

FINANCIAL.

Money is unchanged, at about 6 percent on call and at 6 to 7 percent on time for commercial purposes.

The market for Sterling exchange is very weak, the weakness being due to the stringency of the money market in New York. Round amounts of 60-day bills between banks are quoted at 106 1/2-106 3/4 to 106 1/2, and 100-day at 106 1/2-106 1/4. Cable bills are quoted at 106 1/2 to 106 1/4 between banks and 110 over the counter. Currency is quoted at 1-32 discount to 1/4 premium.

The stock market was dull but nominally very firm. Little business was done.

Morning sales.—100 Duluth Railway (Com.), 94 1/2; 25 do (pref.), 104 1/2; 2 Bank of Montreal, 120 1/2; 25 at 220 1/2; 40 at 221.

The afternoon sales to-day were: 100 Duluth Common at 94.

25 Duluth pref. at 70.

25 Commercial Bank at 144.

6 Merchants Bank at 153.

3 Montreal Cotton at 124 1/2.

MONTREAL STOCK REPORT.

(Furnished by Macdougall Bros., Brokers.)

Stocks.	Asked.	Bid.
Canadian Pacific Railway.....	79 1/2	79 1/2
Do. L. & B. Bonds.....	9	9
Duluth S. & A.	9	9
Do. L. & B. Bonds.....	9	9
Commercial Bank Co.....	141	140
Montreal Telegraph.....	144 1/2	144
Hibernian & Ontario Navigation Co.	69	67 1/2
Montreal Street Railway Co.	180	179 1/2
Montreal Gas Co.....	200	200
Bellevue Telephone Co.....	142	142
Royal Electric Bonds.....	103 1/2	103 1/2
Bank of Montreal.....	228	228
Ontario Bank.....	119 1/2	119 1/2
Provincial Bank.....	115	115
Quebec Bank.....	107 1/2	107 1/2
Bank of Toronto.....	107 1/2	107 1/2
Jacques Cartier Bank.....	107 1/2	107 1/2
Merchants Bank.....	107 1/2	107 1/2
Merchants Bank of Halifax.....	145	145
Eastern Townships.....	125 1/2	125 1/2
Union Bank.....	102	102
Bank of Commerce.....	131 1/2	131 1/2
Hochelaga Bank.....	121	121
Intercolonial Coal Co.....	69	69 1/2
Canada North-West Land Co.....	125	125
Montreal Cotton Co.....	124 1/2	124 1/2
Colored Cotton Co.....	85	85
Colored Cotton Bonds.....	100	99 1/2
Domestic Cotton Co.....	121	121
Cable Rights.....	121	121
Royal Electric Bonds.....	103 1/2	103 1/2
Merchant Cotton.....	130	130
New Cable.....	130	130

STATE OF TRADE.

Dry Goods.—The unfavorable weather of the past three weeks rather unsettled business and it is doubtful if there was any improvement upon the whole over the trade of last spring and early summer. There was some improvement last week, but more noticeable in the city and suburbs. The demand for summer goods increased considerably, but the trade on the whole, as far as the former years, is rather disappointing. Travelers report a better feeling in the country the past week and a very good enquiry for fall goods. Remittances are slow but the indications are for the better.

Hoots and Shoes.—Manufacturers are doing their fall cutting and will soon be working on fall orders. The demand is moderate.

Leather.—Trade continues quiet and the bulk of the business of a small jobbing order. Prices are unchanged. We quote as follows:—Manufacturers' sole, No. 1, 15c to 16c; do, No. 2, 15c to 16c; do, No. 3, 14c to 15c; do, No. 4, 14c to 15c; do, No. 5, 14c to 15c; do, No. 6, 14c to 15c; do, No. 7, 14c to 15c; do, No. 8, 14c to 15c; do, No. 9, 14c to 15c; do, No. 10, 14c to 15c; do, No. 11, 14c to 15c; do, No. 12, 14c to 15c; do, No. 13, 14c to 15c; do, No. 14, 14c to 15c; do, No. 15, 14c to 15c; do, No. 16, 14c to 15c; do, No. 17, 14c to 15c; do, No. 18, 14c to 15c; do, No. 19, 14c to 15c; do, No. 20, 14c to 15c; do, No. 21, 14c to 15c; do, No. 22, 14c to 15c; do, No. 23, 14c to 15c; do, No. 24, 14c to 15c; do, No. 25, 14c to 15c; do, No. 26, 14c to 15c; do, No. 27, 14c to 15c; do, No. 28, 14c to 15c; do, No. 29, 14c to 15c; do, No. 30, 14c to 15c; do, No. 31, 14c to 15c; do, No. 32, 14c to 15c; do, No. 33, 14c to 15c; do, No. 34, 14c to 15c; do, No. 35, 14c to 15c; do, No. 36, 14c to 15c; do, No. 37, 14c to 15c; do, No. 38, 14c to 15c; do, No. 39, 14c to 15c; do, No. 40, 14c to 15c; do, No. 41, 14c to 15c; 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THREE C. E. LEADERS.

PRESIDENT, SECRETARY AND
TREASURER OF THE
UNITED SOCIETY.BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF THE REV. DR.
CLARK, MESSRS. BAER AND SHAW.

The life of the Rev. Dr. Clark, founder of the great C. E. movement, is of special interest in view of the approaching international convention, and to a proportionate extent the same is the case with regard to the General Secretary, whose ability is everywhere recognized, also in reference to the Treasurer, whose business skill steers the organization clear of financial whirlpools. All these are young men who have not yet reached their prime. Judging by their past, their future is full of promise.

Francis E. Clark, founder of the Christian Endeavor movement, has the honor of being by birth a Canadian, an honor which reflects glory upon his native land. He was born at Aymer, in this province, on September 12, 1851, and was left an orphan at so early an age that the faces of his father and mother linger with him only as a vague remembrance. This loss was in a measure made up for by a devoted uncle and aunt, who became parents to their bereaved young nephew, adopted him as their son, and gave him a liberal education. His new home was a country parsonage, and there under the best religious training, he at a very early age decided to be himself a minister.

Francis was sent to the Kimball Union Academy, at Meriden, N.H. He afterwards entered Dartmouth College, where he graduated after making for himself a splendid record. He studied theology at Andover, Mass., and entered upon his first pastorate at Portland, Me.

The Williston Church, where, under his pastorate, the Christian Endeavor movement first saw the light, was then a new mission station in a growing part of the City of Portland. It had been started by a few earnest Christian people. The congregation was very small, and the services were held in an old building which had anything but a churchly appearance. Mr. Clark's zeal and organizing ability, however, soon began to make themselves felt. He was an able preacher, a devoted, sympathetic pastor, and an indefatigable worker.

The old building soon became too small for the crowds who flocked around the young pastor, and it became necessary to erect a new and spacious edifice, which at once became the centre of attraction in that part of the city. The Williston pastor became loved and honored by all within the range of his influence, and this was especially true of the young. His church became noted throughout the city, and then the whole state, for its evangelistic and practical aggressiveness.

It was in many respects an ideal church, and it had an ideal pastor; and these together furnished the ideal conditions for the Christian Endeavor organization. Hence the latter came into being naturally as the blossom came from the seed. It was designed by a devoted pastor to meet the needs of a single church. The man who conceived it believed in youthful piety and practical Christianity. He was himself an exemplar of these two ideas.

Mr. Clark was soon made to feel that he had a larger parish than Williston Church, and it was in these early days of the movement, when many critics were abroad and honest enquiry was aroused on all sides, that he displayed his skill as an organizer, and exhibited that modesty, tact, and sound sense which have contributed so much to the success of the Christian Endeavor cause.

With a keen insight into human nature and a wonderfully unselfish and affectionate spirit, he has not only succeeded in gathering into the Christian Endeavor councils some of the wisest and most thoroughly representative men of the churches, but he has also succeeded in retaining them without an exception as personal friends. From the first he has sought to surround himself with counsellors of broad sympathies and sound judgment and the result has been a board of managers from many denominations, which realizes the fellowship and unity of the spirit of Christianity in the highest degree.

When he was called from the Williston Church to the Phillips Church in South Boston, he little imagined that the next effectual call would be away from the ministry, and it was a long time before he could fully persuade himself or be convinced by others that his duty was to exchange the pulpit for the editor's desk at the Christian Endeavor office. No one then had even a vision that fifteen hundred thousand Christian Endeavorers would, under his guidance be enrolled and girdle the world with Christian Endeavor badges. As president of the United Society of Christian Endeavor Dr. Clark has constantly shown his wonderful fitness for the leadership of a progressive and enthusiastic international organization.

The honored wife of the president of the Christian Endeavor Society was a school teacher at Andover, Mass. Her maiden name was Harriet Abbott. Mrs. Clark is a pleasing and effective speaker, and has an organizing ability far above the average. Her writings also are graceful and always full of interest.

MR. JOHN WILLIS BAER.

The general secretary of the United States of Christian Endeavor, Mr. John Willis Baer, is only in his thirty-third year. He was born in Rochester, Minnesota, on March 2, 1861. He spent his youth and boyhood, however, in Cleveland, Ohio. At the age of 18 he returned to Minnesota. He had spent two years in newspaper work in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and about six years with the Van Dusen Elevator Company, when he was chosen general secretary of the United Society. Mr. Baer married a most helpful and charming young lady, also a native of Rochester, Minn. Mr. Baer had been active in the Christian Endeavor work for some time previous to becoming general secretary of the United Society. He had served on the state board, and had been president of the Rochester local union, and had worked with such success and zeal as to mark him for the position which he now occupies, and to which he was called in the spring of 1890.

Mr. Baer has a frank eloquence and

winsome manner. He has officially visited most of the cities of the United States and made a trip to Europe. Mr. Baer's incessant work has at times



MR. JOHN WILLIS BAER.

prostrated him, and compelled him to leave the platform work to others. He is a persistent, methodical, rapid and patient worker. He watches the wide extension of the movement into many denominations and distant lands, yet keeps an eye on all the complicated details of three or four busy offices. Mr. Baer is a Presbyterian.

MR. WILLIAM SHAW.

Mr. Wm. Shaw, treasurer of the C. E. United Society, and agent for its



MR. WM. SHAW.

publications, was born in Boston, and is of English descent. He was a member of the South Boston Church to which the C. E. president was called, and on the organization of a Y. P. S. C. E. Mr. Shaw became one of its most active members. After several years in business in Boston, Mr. Shaw accepted a position in the 'Golden Rule' office, the official organ of the C. E. movement, and was subsequently appointed treasurer. His ability has proved all that was hoped for, and Mr. Shaw is one of the most esteemed of the leaders of the wonderful organization.

The following is the official programme of the Convention:

WEDNESDAY, JULY 5.

Wednesday afternoon. Windsor Hotel, 1 p.m.—Meeting of the Board of Trustees of the United Society for prayer, conference and transaction of business.

Evening, 7.30 p.m.—Five preparatory meetings, in five of the largest churches of Montreal. Speakers: Rt. Rev. Maurice L. Baldwin, D.D., Bishop of Huron, Ont.; Rev. Theodore Cuyler, D.D., Brooklyn, N.Y.; Rev. Wilbur Chapman, D.D., the evangelist, and others.

THURSDAY, JULY 6.

Thursday morning. Drill Hall, 10 a.m.—An address of welcome on behalf of the city pastors, Rev. J. MacGillivray. Address of welcome on behalf of the Y.M.C.A., general secretary D. A. Eudge. Address of welcome on behalf of the committee of 1893, Mr. A. A. Ayer, chairman. Response on behalf of the Board of Trustees of the United Society of Christian Endeavor and delegates present, Rev. P. S. Hendon, D.D., Chicago, Ill.

Afternoon, Drill Hall, 2.30 p.m.—Address, "Its origin and growth," Rev. J. W. Cowan, Tabor, Io. Roll call of state junior superintendents, Miss Kate H. Haus, St. Louis, Mo. Address "The Possibilities of the Junior Society," Rev. Wayland Hoyt, D.D., Minneapolis, Minn. Free Parliament on 'Junior Methods,' the Rev. H. N. Kinney, Winsted, Conn. Address, "Junior Christian Endeavor in Foreign Lands," Mrs. Francis E. Clark, Auburn, Mass.

The Tent, 2.30 p.m.—Address on 'Special work for young men,' by the Rev. Rufus S. Miller, of Hummelstown, Pa. A free Parliament on the topic, 'How to reach young men,' conducted by Mr. J. Howard Breed, of Philadelphia. Address by the Rev. F. D. Power, pastor of the Vermont Avenue Christian Church, Washington, D. C., theme, 'Evangelistic methods in Church work.' Free Parliament on 'What Evangelistic work is your Society doing?' conducted by Mr. S. P. Foster, of Washington.

Evening, Drill Hall and Tent, 7.30 p.m.—President Francis E. Clark's annual address. Secretary John Willis Baer's annual report. (Will be given in both gatherings by alternating.) Presentation of banners. Presiding officer in Drill Hall, Rev. H. T. McEwan, of New York. In the tent Mr. W. H. Van Patten, of Burlington, Vt. (Mr. Van Patten has been acting as president of the Board of Trustees in the Rev. Dr. Clark's absence).

FRIDAY, JULY 7.

Friday morning, 6.30 a.m.—Five early morning prayer meetings in five churches.

Drill Hall, 10 a.m.—The four essentials of a Christian Endeavor Society. Address, 'The Pledge,' Mr. Herbert Gale, Worcester, Mass. Free Parliament on the committee work, Rev. J. Rondthaler, D.D., Indianapolis, Ind. Address, 'The consecration meeting,' Rev. E. K. Young, D.D., New Britain, Conn. Address, 'Christian Endeavor Fellowship; its limitations and possibilities,' Mr. R. W. Dillon, Toronto, Ont. Address, 'The Christian Endeavor Society a typical church institution,' Rev. Kerr B. Tupper, D.D., Denver, Col.

The Tent, 10 a.m.—Free Parliament, conducted by Rev. James L. Hill, D.D., Medford, Mass., topic 'The Sunday evening service, what have you done for it?' Address, 'A voice from India,' by Rev. S. V. Karmarkar, Bombay, India. Question box, conducted by Mr. Wm. Shaw.

Friday afternoon—Committee conferences in nine city churches.

Drill Hall, 7.30 p.m.—Address, 'The Bible in our work,' Rev. J. Q. A. Henry, San Francisco, Cal. Address, 'The age and its possibilities,' Hon. W. C. P. Breckenridge, Louisville, Ky. The Tent, 7.30—Address, 'Christian Stewardship,' Rev. Bishop B. W. Arnett, D.D., Vicksburg, Miss. Address, 'Christian Citizenship,' Rev. David J. Burrell, D.D., New York City.

SATURDAY, JULY 8.

Saturday morning, 6.30—Five early morning prayer meetings.

Drill Hall, Missions, 10 a.m.—'Missionary literature; why used and how to use it,' Mr. S. L. Mershan, Evanston, Ill. Address, 'Missionary meetings; how conducted,' Miss Ella B. McLarin, Chicago, Ill. Open meeting on 'What is your society doing for missions,' and conducted by the Rev. Gilbert Reid, China. Address, 'Missionary money; how to raise it,' Rev. W. H. G. Temple, South Boston, Mass. Address, 'The reflex influence of missionary effort,' Rev. J. T. McCrory, Pittsburg, Penn.

The Tent, 10 a.m.—Reports of committee chairman, followed by a special address by a prominent speaker.

Afternoon—Seventeen denominational rallies. Junior rally open to all under 16 years of age, American Presbyterian Church, led by the Rev. John L. Sewall, St. Louis, Mo. Y.M.C.A. Building—State officers conference and local union officers conference.

Evening—Drill Hall—7.30 p.m.—Roll call of states, provinces and foreign countries. Address, the Rev. George H. Wells, D.D., Minneapolis, Minn.

The Tent—7.30 p.m.—Pastors' hour, conducted by the Rev. J. L. Campbell, New York City. Addresses by pastors. Address by the Rev. J. W. Lee, D.D., 'The raw material of a great life.'

SUNDAY, JULY 9.

Sunday morning, 6.30 a.m.—Five early morning prayer meetings, 10.30 a.m.—Attendance at the regular church services throughout Montreal.

Afternoon, Drill Hall, 2.30 p.m. Address, 'Gospel temperance,' Mr. Thos. E. Murphy, Address, 'How to reach the masses,' Mr. A. W. Milbury, New York City. Address, 'The religious press; its part in our work,' the Rev. A. E. Lunghy, D.D., Boston, Mass. Address, 'Social purity,' the Rev. G. Douglas, D.D., L.L.D., Montreal.

The Tent, 2.30 p.m.—Address, 'Foes to society, church and state,' Mr. Anthony Comstock, New York City. Address, 'Gospel temperance,' Miss Belle Kearney, of Flora, Miss. Address, 'Our relationship to the Sunday-school,' Ad-



MR. FRANCIS E. CLARK.

dress, 'Senior endeavor,' the Rev. Chas. Perry Mills, Newburyport, Mass.

Sunday evening—The Tent—7.30 p.m.—Convention sermon and consecration service, the Rev. B. Fay Mills.

Drill Hall—7.30 p.m.—Convention sermon, the Rev. T. H. Lewis, D.D., Westminster, Md. Consecration service, led by President Francis E. Clark.

Musical directors, Mr. Lewis F. Lindsay, St. Louis, Mo. Mr. W. A. Coates, Montreal. Cornetists—Mr. Robert E. Burleigh, Rochester, N. Y.; the Park Sisters, New York City.

MONTREAL NEWS.

His Lordship Bishop Bond, whose illness has been so serious for some time back, is now convalescent.

Some eight hundred dollars have been collected by ladies of Canada toward the present for Princess May of Teck.

The Royal Commission on Prohibition is to spend a fortnight in Maine, and left on Monday night for Portland, to sit there for a few days.

Ald. Thompson's shoe factory, 712 Craig street, was damaged by fire on Sunday to the extent of about \$30,000. The premises and stock are insured.

The resignation of Sir William Dawson as principal of McGill University, has caused much genuine regret in educational circles. His successor is being discussed.

The Rev. Dr. Chiniy, who resides in Montreal at present, will go to Prince Edward Island at the end of the present month, having been asked to lecture in several towns there.

The Sir John Macdonald memorial committee is now considering models of the proposed statue to be erected to Sir John in this city. Sir Joseph Hickson is president of the committee.

Montreal Street Railway Company is employing hundreds of men just now putting down permanent tracks. The work is causing much inconvenience, but when completed will probably prove to be well finished.

A man named Aubertin was found unconscious at the foot of the mountain elevator on Monday morning. He died just after having been carried to the

hospital, and it was thought Canadian cholera was the cause of death.

The Duke of Connaught's banner, given for competition among the cadet corps of Montreal, was won on June 13 by the St. Mary's College (Jesuits) Cadets. The Highland Cadets were second and the Mount St. Louis College were third.

Nicholas Claude, a man of 23 years, was the victim of too incautious a movement while running an elevator in 2165 Notre Dame street. He escaped with his left hand broken, his body bruised, and his system generally shaken. He was sent to the hospital.

School closing in the Protestant Commissioners' schools took place on Monday and Tuesday. The principal schools in the city have been well attended. The showing was good, and the Protestant children increase in numbers even more quickly than the school accommodation, which they outstrip.

Henry Prentice, aged about 20 years, from the Eastern Townships, was on Wednesday, June 15, engaged as under-chauffeur by Mr. J. T. Molson, 170 University street. When he went to bed at night he blew out the gas. He was found dead in bed on Thursday morning, his death being caused by suffocation. 'Death due to ignorance' was the verdict of the coroner's jury.

Jesuit builders are not always wise in this world's wisdom. About 150 feet of the fine retaining wall at the Jesuits' College, corner of Dorchester and Bleury streets, have to be taken down and rebuilt. The wall, it seems, has been built without piers, and the wet earth behind it has caused it to bulge out. The Building Inspector has made an examination. The College authorities will attend to the reconstruction at once.

W. Daniels, father, and Caroline Bond, the latter's step-mother, were tried before the Court of Queen's Bench on Thursday for cruelty to their child, William Daniels. The child was covered with blue and black marks, and had been found wandering in the streets. Dr. Hamilton testified that the boy had not been properly nourished, and was almost nothing but skin and bone. The jury questioned the Doctor closely and his testimony showed that the child's body had been actually deformed by bad treatment. The father was found guilty of common assault. The mother was acquitted.

While Detective Cullen was coming into the city on a train from Terrebonne on Saturday night he saw a man, who had been acting in a strange manner, jump from the train when near

St. Vincent de Paul. The train at the time must have been running forty miles an hour. The train was stopped. Chief Cullen at once made a search, and found that the earth for ten feet had been torn up by the man's body. Further investigation brought him to the conclusion that the man had run through a thicket some fifty yards away and jumped into the river near by and was drowned.

DUKE MAXIMILIAN DEAD.

Vienna, June 12.—Duke Maximilian Emanuel, brother of Empress Elizabeth, while returning to Munich from a ride to-day, ruptured a cardiac artery and died almost immediately. The Duke was a lieutenant-general in the army, and commander of the Riding School.

TRIANGULAR FIGHT IN CARDWELL. Toronto, June 17.—The fight in Cardwell will be a three-cornered one after all. Rumor has it that Police Magistrate Patulle, of Orangeville, will enter the contest on behalf of the Liberals.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for 25c, marriage notices for 50c, death notices for 25c prepaid. When an announcement of funeral, extended obituary or various accompanying notices further charge will be made. No fees received from annual subscribers inserted free.

BIRTHS.

BINNINGTON.—At Prescott, on the 24th May, the wife of Alfred Binnington, of a son.

GRANT.—At Montreal Junction, on the 17th of June, 1893, the wife of Donald Grant, of a son.

KILGALLAN.—On the 9th inst., at 779 St. James street, to Mr. and Mrs. E. Kilgallen, a son.

LOGAN.—At Allan's Corners, on June 11, 1893, the wife of E. Logan, of a son.

McFARLANE.—At No. 2 Bonlangers street, Point St. Charles, on June 13th, 1893, the wife of W. J. McFarlane, of a daughter.

MacLEAY.—At Flodden, Que., June 3rd, 1893, the wife of Thomas MacLeay, of a daughter.

McNICOLL.—At 53 Mackay street, on the 11th June, the wife of D. McNicol, of a son.

STURTESS.—On May 31, at St. Rom, P.Q., a son to Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Sturteess.

SCHRAEDER.—At 334 St. Hyppolite street, on the 7th inst., the wife of G. P. Schraeder, of a son.

SINTON.—At 526 St. Antoine street, on June 11, the wife of Robert Sinton, of a daughter.

STEWART.—At the Manse, Melbourn, Ont., on Thursday, June 8, 1893, the wife of the Rev. R. Stewart, of a son.

MARRIED.

HALLER—DAWE.—At the Methodist Parsonage, Quebec, by the Rev. Mr. Mansell, on June 6, 1893, Sophy, eldest daughter of Mr. Louis Haller, to Edward H. Dawe, of the firm of Dawe & Henderson. No cards.

CALDER—GRAHAM.—At the residence of the bride's parents, St. Andrew's, on June 7th, by the Rev. Dr. Patterson, Charles Calder, of Lachute 'Walshman,' to Maggie, eldest daughter of Archibald Graham, Esq.

GRADY—MOORE.—In this city, May 29, by the Rev. Father Lepage, David Oliver Grady to Miss L. A. Moore, second daughter of the late Thomas Moore, of Little River. Quebec papers please copy.

INCORNESS—MAHEUX.—At the residence of the bride's father, on June 6th, 1893, by the Rev. P. Ed. St. Germain, Joseph Incorness, to Maggie, daughter of Louis Maheux, Esq., both of Masham, P.Q.

McCORMACK—MEAKINS.—At St. George's Church, on Tuesday, June 13th, 1893, by the Rev. Rev. Dean Carmichael, M.A., D.C.L., assisted by the Rev. L. Norman Tucker, Lillian Elmer Meakins to the Rev. Wm. McCormack, of St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn, N.Y.

MACPHERSON—NASH.—At St. John's Episcopal Church, Truro, Nova Scotia, June 6, 1893, by the Venerable Archdeacon Kaulbach, David Hamilton Macpherson, of Calgary, N.W.T., youngest son of the Hon. Sir David Macpherson, K.C.M.G., Toronto, to Emma Florence Gourley, daughter of the late J. Franklin Nash, Esq., of London, Eng., and niece of S. E. Gourley, Esq., Q.C., Truro, N.S.

MURRAY—LIGGET.—On May 22, at the Manse, Ormstown, by the Rev. D. W. Morrison, B.A., William Murray, of Elgin, to Mrs. Agnes Dickson Liggett, of Harrington. Michigan papers please copy.

MORISON—CRAIG.—On the 13th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, 202 Mance street, by the Rev. D. W. Morrison, B.A., uncle of the groom, assisted by the Rev. James Fick, M.A., and by the Rev. J. Arch. Morrison, B.A., brother of the groom; W. T. Morrison, to Annie, daughter of Alexander Craig, Esq.

McALISTER—McDOUGALL.—At the Presbyterian Church, South Maitland, N.S., June 14th, by the Rev. T. C. Jack, B.A., John McAlister, of Dorchester, N.B., and Clara M. McDougall.

STALKER—COOPER.—At St. Stephen's Church, on the 15th inst., by the Ven. Archdeacon Evans, James H. Stalker to Alice, eldest daughter of the late Alfred Cooper.

Stowmarket, Eng., Edinburgh, Scotland, and Petrolia papers please copy.

SNETSINGER—RICE.—On June 10, 1893, by the Rev. William Patterson, of Cooke's Church, Toronto, Frank K. Snetsinger, second son of J. G. Snetsinger, Esq., Moulinette, to Jennie Mowat Rice, daughter of Captain James Campbell Rice, of Centre, Argyleshire, Scotland.

SWEET—CORRIGAN.—At the residence of the bride's father, Inkerman, Ont., June 13th inst., by the Rev. F. H. Sproule, B.A., (brother-in-law of the bride), Lulu, daughter of Mr. A. J. Corrigan, to W. B. Sweet, merchant, Inkerman, Ont.

WATERS—RHIND.—At the residence of the bride's parents, 53 Lippinott street, Toronto, on June 7, 1893, by the Rev. Alex. Gilray, John Waters, of St. Mary's, Ont., to Jeannie, eldest daughter of Mr. A. Rhind, Toronto.

DIED.

BROWNE.—In Boston, on the 8th inst., Hugh Browne, Manager of the Atlas Accident Insurance Co., of Boston, late of Montreal, and Glasgow, Scotland.

CRAIG.—At the Montreal General Hospital, on the 10th inst., Martin Craig, of St. Lambert, late of the United States, on the morning of his 69th birthday, a native of Norway.

CRIVEN.—At Montclair, N.J., on June 10, Agnes Criven, aged 10 months, youngest daughter of John Ralph Criven, late of Montreal. Toronto papers please copy.

CAMPBELL.—On the morning of the 11th inst., at 240 University street, Dr. Archibald W. Campbell.

HILL.—In this city, June 12th, Charles Gideon Hill, Age 76.

KELTIE.—At Wilmington, Del., May 13, Robert Kelzie, of consumption, formerly of Montreal.

LEE.—In Quebec, on June 15, at the age of 26 years, T. Conrad Lee, Esq., son of the late Thomas Conrad Lee, shipbuilder, of Quebec.

LITTLE.—On June 3, 1893, at St. John's Hospital Toronto, Isabelle Goddell, beloved wife of Joseph Little, C. P. R. engineer, aged 33 years.

MOISON.—At London, England, on the 10th inst., in his seventy first year, Samuel Eldale, second son of the late Honorable John Moison, of Belmont Hall.

McDONOUGH.—At Quebec, on June 11th, 1893, at the age of 9 years and 5 months, Annie McDonough, eldest daughter of J. McDonough.

McMASTER.—In this city, on the 13th inst., of scarlatina, John, eldest son of Thomas McMaster, aged 3 years, 8 months and 13 days.

McARTHUR.—At North Lancaster, on June 8, 1893, Catherine Dewar, wife of John McArthur, aged 67 years.

MALLOCH.—At Hamilton, on the 11th inst., after a long and painful illness, in her 70th year, Margaret Gillies Wylie, youngest daughter of the late Hon. James Wylie, of Burnside, Ramsay, widow of Judge John G. Malloch, Judge of the County Court of Lanark.

The deceased was sister of the late Mrs. Robert Watson of this city.

MURRAY.—At Chicago, on the 10th inst., Kenneth James, aged 8 months, only child of James R. Murray, late of this city.

MORTIMER.—At Los Angeles, California, on June 1, 1893, Mary Frances Mortimer, only daughter of the late Rev. Arthur Mortimer, rector of Adelaide.

NIGHTINGALE.—In this city, on Sunday, June 11, 1893, Eleanor Nightingale, widow of the late George Nightingale, Esq., aged fifty-five years.

ROBERTSON.—In New York, on the 12th inst., Mary Jane Herst, widow of the late James Robertson, and eldest daughter of the late John Herst, and sister of Thos. U. Herst, of this city.

SARJEANT.—In this city, on 15th inst., James Sarjeant, aged 53 years. Fort Grafton papers please copy.

SMALL.—On the 15th inst., at 155 Amherst street, Ellen Lynch, of the City of Limerick, wife of James Small, and mother of James Small, of the Government Printing Bureau.

SPIER.—Drowned in the Lachine Canal, Chester Erie, aged 11 years, 9 months, son of the late Alexander Spier.

SENNAT.—On Sunday, the 11th inst., Anthony Sennat, aged 73 years.

TALBOT.—In this city, June 16th, 1893, Margaret Connolly, beloved wife of John Talbot, and mother of Mrs. Richard Kenwood, aged 53 years. St. Paul, Minn., and New York papers please copy.

TALBOT.—At St. Henry, on Tuesday, the 13th inst., Peter Thomas Talbot, fourth son of the late Lieut. William Talbot, aged 27 years and 3 months.

WALL.—At his late residence, 327 Wellington street, Wm. Wall, deputy storekeeper Grand Trunk Railway, and brother-in-law of William Francis and Henry Stafford, aged 67 years.

Those sending notices for the above columns may send with them a list of names of interested friends. Marked copies of the "Witness" containing such notice will be sent free to any address in Canada, Montreal excepted.

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