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# MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS,

COMMERCIAL REVIEW AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

FORTY-SIXTH YEAR. } MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1891. { MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS, $1.00 Post-Paid: 5c a Copy.


## SUMMARY.

It is Feared that disease will ruin the vineyards of Italy, France and Germany.

The Paris *Temps* says Mr. Stanley is planning a new Congo expedition for King Leopold.

A Portland despatch says: Ira Berry, Grand Secretary of the Masons of Maine, is dead. H was 90 years of age.

The Czar has decorated Count Schouvaloff, Russian ambassador at Berlin. This is considered an omen of peace.

A St. Petersburg Despatch says preparations are being made for a two-years general mobilization of all forces in April, 1893.

The Veterinary Department of the English Board of Agriculture has decided that Kochine is useless in the diagnosis of tubercule in animals.

The German Government has decided to establish a factory at Spandau for making cloth uniforms and to employ soldiers in the work.

Three Men and two children who were playing in the vicinity have been killed by a boiler explosion at a jelly factory at Chardon, O.

A New and improved revolver adopted by the German army is being turned out in great quantities at the Government arms factories.

Archduke John, alias John Orth, is reported in Vienna to have taken part as a Congressionalist in the Chilian revolution, and to be now safe in Chili.

The Agitation looking to the abolition of the grain duties in Germany is becoming less fervent under better weather, increased supplies and lower prices.

The Duke of Saxe-Meiningen has devoted 10,000 marks from his private purse to aid in erecting an orphanage to commemorate the twenty-fifth year of his reign.

The Steamer "Sorata," at Plymouth from South America, reports that yellow fever is raging at Rio de Janeiro and two Portuguese died of the fever on the voyage.

The Distress in the Volga provinces, Russia, is intense. In Penza, women and children wander about almost utterly exhausted, shrieking for food in the market places.

Enquiries made in regard to the report that Prince Bismarck had a slight attack of apoplexy show there is no foundation for this statement. The Prince is enjoying fair health.

Turkish Brigands recently attacked and captured the railway station at Pavolkisi, 67 kilometers east of Adrianople. The outlaws shot two gendarmes who attempted to oppose them.

It is Stated that the Credit Foncier of Paris has taken up the new Russian loan. This is regarded as important news, the Credit Foncier being the first to take part in the issue of the loan.

A Swedish Captain has started in a row boat to row from Gothenburg to Hamburg, and thence to London. The attempt was considered very foolhardy, and efforts were made to prevent it.

The London dockers declined to unload the grain cargo of the steamer "Lydian Monarch" recently. The vessel owners are showing feverish haste to discharge the heavy cargoes of American grain arriving at all points.

The inhabitants of several towns in Galway, Ireland, have joined in an address to the Chief Secretary for Ireland, the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, expressing their gratitude to him for the timely measures of relief which he had inaugurated.

A Serious Outbreak of pleuro-pneumonia is reported in Cumberland, England, and it is feared the valuable pedigree shorthorns belonging to Sir Wilfrid Lawson, M.P., are infected. The cattle already slaughtered were valued at $52,500.

The Mechlin Catholic Congress has decided to convoke a special international congress to claim the restoration of the papal temporal power and to prepare the way for it. The congress also pronounced in favor of a stricter observance of the Sabbath.

The German Government has begun the prosecution of the editor of the *Kladderadatsch* for ridiculing the holy coat of Treves by a cartoon headed "The Gull Snaring Pilgrims." Treves is now visited by a better class of people, who stay longer and patronize the hotels.

W. S. Hollingsworth, manager for John Daly, New York's "gambling prince," appropriated $100,000 of the latter's money, and defies him to prosecute. Hollingsworth is declared to have lived at Harlem, being to all appearances a devout worshipper at one of the churches.

The approaching visit to Rome of the leader of the clerical party in the Reichstag, Herr Braunsberg, is attracting considerable attention, owing to the reports of friction between the German Catholics and the Vatican, growing out of the Pope's leaning towards the French Republic.

### CANADIAN.

The Election in Kent Co., N.B., for the Legislature resulted in the return of the Blair candidate, Mr. Legere.

The Schooner "Morris Wilson," of Lunenburg, N.S., has been wrecked, and it is feared that her crew of twelve men and two boys have been lost.

The Seventeenth Annual Session of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, I.O.G.T., met at Farnham last week, the session lasting two days and the attendance being good.

The Travelling Dairy of the Guelph Agricultural College is rapidly growing in popularity. Many more applications than can be accepted have been received from important centres.

### FRENCH AND GERMAN REVIEWS.

Berlin, Sept. 12.—There was a parade of troops in the Cassel district to-day which afforded a brilliant spectacle. The Emperor and Empress, King of Saxony, the Grand Duke of Hesse, Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimer, the Duke of Edinburgh, and others of high rank, were present. The Emperor William will now go to Erfurt to review the Fourth Army Corps. Some phrases used by His Majesty in his speech at the banquet at Cassel have added to the uneasiness which prevails throughout the country. He recalled the time when, as a staff officer, he entered Cassel in 1871 with the victorious Hessian troops. He trusted, he said, that the Hessians, in the event of foreign struggles, would help him to fulfil his duties. Coming so soon after the allusions made at Munich to the future triumphs of the Bavarian troops His Majesty's utterance at Cassel is felt to be a veiled menace to foreign enemies, and as a warning for the country to courageously prepare for trouble.

Paris, Sept. 17.—The review of the French army at Vitry-le-Francois concluded with a grand charge up to the grand stand of the entire massed force of cavalry, 16,000 men, who thundered along in grand style and then reined in sharply and presented swords amid a roar of approval from the crowds who witnessed the manœuvres.

Mulhausen, Sept. 17.—The Eleventh army corps encountered the Fourth army corps to-day and a battle of several hours' duration was fought in the presence of the Emperor. The Fourth corps had its artillery in position on the summit of Kalkopf hill, the main body occupying Gross Gratie, a village at the foot of the hill, commanded by General Haenisch. The Eleventh corps, under Baron Grolman, first made a feint against Kalkopf hill and then made a real attack against Gross Gratie in the face of a heavy fire, but failed to dislodge General Haenisch. Sixty thousand men were engaged.

Paris, Sept. 17.—At Vitry-le-Francois today President Carnot and his Cabinet reviewed the French army, consisting of 110,000 men, which has been taking part in the extensive manœuvres since Sept. 3, under the command of General Saussier. There was an enormous crowd present and the most fervent enthusiasm was manifested.

### CHOLERA IN THE EAST.

FEARFUL EPIDEMIC IN ASIATIC TURKEY.

London, Sept. 13.—Owing to the representations that cholera is rampant in the east the British admiralty has ordered the officers commanding the warships in Bombay to exercise the strictest precaution. The British legation at Constantinople has also been instructed to make representation to the Sultan in behalf of the great need of sanitary supervision over the Mecca pilgrimages, which are believed to be largely, if not chiefly, responsible for the dissemination of the plague.

Boston, Sept. 15.—A report received at the Custom House from Asiatic Turkey says cholera is rapidly spreading there. New villages are affected every day, and the number of deaths reported in the city of Aleppo from June to the middle of August was 950. There are no definite figures for the other cities, but the death list is enormous. In towns where the pestilence is raging they burn the huts in which cholera patients have died. Many military physicians have been sent to these places and sanitary cordons have been established on the Euphrates.

London, Sept. 15.—Letters from Jeddah state the death rate from cholera among the pilgrims to Mecca has been unprecedented. The authorities estimate that 11,000 pilgrims died during the season. At the date the letters were sent, Aug. 4, all signs of the epidemic had disappeared.

Bombay, Sept. 16.—Thirty-five cases of cholera and eighteen deaths are reported on the British man-of-war "Marathon" and "Redbreast." The epidemic has subsided here, there being no case either in the town or in the harbor.

### RUSSIA AND ROUMANIA.

VIRTUAL CAPTIVITY OF KING CHARLES BY HIS MINISTERS.

London, Sept. 13.—From Vienna comes the startling information that King Charles, of Roumania, is virtually the prisoner of his own ministers and that a scheme is on foot to drive him to abdication. The King has at heart been with the Queen in her desire to bring about the marriage of the Crown Prince and Mlle. Vacaresca, but he was overborne by his ministers, and for fear he might relent and give way to the wishes of his almost dying wife, a deputation of the ministers followed him everywhere, and he was not even permitted when he went to Venice to see the Queen without the presence of a member of the ministry. The explanation of this is that the ministry favors Russia and believes that with King Charles off the throne they could better carry out their schemes for the Russianizing of the kingdom with a king who would be a tool in the hands of the Czar. King Charles has a strong hold on the loyalty and devotion of the Roumanians. This cannot be said of the Crown Prince, who is not the King's son, but is the son of his brother, introduced from Germany as their to the throne, and therefore unconnected with the traditions and memories which make King Charles himself dear to the Roumanians. The overthrow of King Charles would, therefore, mean the overthrow of his dynasty, and the virtual substitution of a Russian protectorate. As King Charles, however, belongs to a branch of the German Imperial family it is not likely that the German Emperor and his ally, Francis Joseph, would view with indifference the dethronement of a Hohenzollern.

### RIOTOUS PARISIANS.

HATRED OF GERMANY CAUSES THEM TO MOB A PRODUCTION OF WAGNER.

Paris, Sept. 18.—The second performance of Wagner's "Lohengrin" took place this evening at the Grand Opera House. The theatre was filled. During the second act a number of globules containing a fetid chemical substance were thrown from the gallery to the orchestra. The police commissary gave warning that if this was repeated the galleries would be cleared. Outside the opera house slight disorders occurred all the evening. The police, however, prevented serious trouble. The police to-night made 100 arrests. Ten persons arrested for causing disturbance at Wednesday's production of "Lohengrin" have been sentenced to imprisonment for from one week to four months each. During the second act the police

ARRESTED AN ANARCHIST

named Morphy, a leader in the anti-"Lohengrin" agitation, and a man named Derwart, a writer on the staff of the Radical journal *L'Intransigeant*, both on the charge of disorderly conduct. The rowdyism of a man who shouted to Conductor Lamoureux, "Will you have the kindness to play the 'Marseillaise?'" was met with calls of "Turn him out," and the police removed the offender. They also arrested another writer on the staff of *L'Intransigeant* named Moes, who with a woman companion persisted in whistling in his box during the performance. By midnight, the crowd outside the theatre having increased, the police made a charge and cleared the streets. The sons of the Egyptian Khedive watched the riotous scene from a balcony of the Grand Hotel. The performance terminated without further incident.

### MANITOBA CROPS.

PREMIER GREENWAY ON THE MANITOBA HARVEST.

Winnipeg, Sept. 16.—Premier Greenway has just returned from the Crystal city, dressed in farmer's outfit, with large welts on his hands, bearing testimony to his physical exertions. He reports that the crop in southern Manitoba is pretty well cut, although he says it is surprising how many farmers still have large fields to garner. The Premier says that there is a great lack of laborers, at least twenty of his neighbors charged him to try and send them out help when he reached the city. Although he made every possible effort he was unable to secure a single man. Mr. Greenway says there is one great mistake which farmers make every year, they put in far more grain than they are able to gather in the fall. The result is that much grain is destroyed through not being cut in time. The effect of this is rather bad on the country, the impression being given that more grain is destroyed by the elements than is really the case. The Premier thinks that the farmers would do well to exercise their judgment in not sowing more grain than they will be able to harvest in the fall.

STACKING BEING RUSHED.

The reports from all parts of the Province show that stacking is being rushed and by the end of the present week it will be pretty well finished. The weather has been all that could be desired. Where threshing is going on the yields are proving greater than expected.

### FIREMEN KILLED BY GAS.

Chicago, Sept. 17.—The fire insurance patrol and a number of fire engines were called out last night to extinguish a small blaze in the Anderson Printing Company, caused by the breaking of a bottle of muriatic acid. The fumes from the burning acid and wool caused the firemen to cough violently, but after extinguishing the fire they went to their respective quarters. Soon after they were attacked with intense pains in their lungs, accompanied by severe chills, heart failure and every symptom of pneumonia. Doctors who were called said the men had inhaled muriatic ether, a deadly poisonous gas, generated by the burning muriatic acid. Captain Mullins, of the fire insurance patrol, was in the most serious condition, and in spite of all that could be done for him, died early this morning in great agony. Captain Patrick Donahue, of the City Engine company, and Joseph Williams, were in a critical condition, but it is thought they will recover. Several other members of the department suffered severely, and it is said by the hospital physicians that two or three men will die.

### RUSSIAN PRISON ATROCITIES.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 18.—Horrible disclosures were made at a recent trial at Kieff, arising from the death of a prisoner named Drijanoff, in gaol. The post mortem examination showed the man had been horribly bruised, twelve of his ribs being broken. At the trial wardens confessed that by order of Inspector Morosoff they had beaten the deceased with sticks and stones, wrapped in rags, and declared that such castigation was common. The evidence given was, in fact, of a nature to make one's hair stand on end. Six wardens were sentenced to hard labor, while Inspector Morosoff was sentenced to exile in Siberia and to the loss of civil rights. Morosoff, however, has eluded the police and fled to America.

### STRIKE AGAINST JEWISH LABOR.

Millville, N.Y., Sept. 18.—This has been an exciting day here owing to a strike of the numerous boys at the Glasstown and South Millville glass works, Whittal, Tatum & Co. Over six hundred boys refused to work because fourteen Jewish boys had been given employment. The firm, it is said, preferred American boys, but could not obtain them. The strike caused a cessation on the part of the blowers and hundreds of men are idle. The strikers demand a ten percent increase in wages and the discharge of all Jews employed at the work. The firm has refused to grant either demand. The boys are equally firm.

### FELL INTO A RAVINE.

Geneva, Sept. 18.—A mail coach was overturned in a mountain pass between Elbus Albula and Lenz. The coach fell into a ravine, killing two ladies and seriously injuring three other persons.

## DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

SOME SCANDALS TALKED OVER.

Ottawa, Sept. 15.—Some lively passages occurred in the House yesterday evening, although the afternoon's proceedings were characterized by the usual Monday's quietness.

MR. LAURIER'S AMENDMENT.

On Mr. Bowell's motion for the third reading of the bill respecting the North Shore section of the Canadian Pacific Railway, Mr. Laurier offered an amendment to bind the Company to complete the work within a limited time. He proposed that the limit for entering into the agreement be within two months after prorogation, and that the works should be completed within twelve months of the making of the agreement. This was voted down.

IN CONCURRENCE

Mr. Foster, in reply to a question, said that by reason of the convention between Great Britain and Spain until July 1, 1891, Canadian products would receive in Cuba and Porto Rico "most favorable nation" treatment. He had no contrary information.

A LIVELY DEBATE.

After a discussion on the Toronto harbor works, a lively debate arose on the item $103,000 for three lines of steamers running between the ports of Halifax and St. John, N.B., or either, and the West Indies and South America.

Mr. Mills (Bothwell) sketched the negotiations and declared that they showed an evident desire on the part of the Minister of Finance to get rid of the Furness offer. He neglected to answer Mr. Furness' urgent correspondence and as an immediate answer was imperative Mr. Furness withdrew. He did not exhibit the same desire for delay in order to consult his colleagues when Mr. Baird's case was before him. The Minister of Finance took more upon himself, just as he did when he altered a contract and disregarded it, not in the public interest, but in the interest of the contractors. Parliament appropriated $60,000 for four services. The Minister of Finance used the whole of this sum for three services and within a period shorter than twelve months. For this he had no authority and no right without first coming to Parliament. The facts were that Mr. Furness offered vessels of 1,100 tons and a speed of ten and eleven knots an hour. The Minister of Finance rejected or ignored that offer and gave the contract to Messrs. Vanwart and Baird, Mr. Baird being at the time a member of Parliament. They acted on behalf of a company which was not incorporated or, so far as they know, existed only for the exclusive benefit of Mr. Baird. Vanwart and Baird put on the route between St. John and the West Indies a vessel called the "Portia," 732 tons, a vessel slower in speed and of less capacity than the contract called for, yet the Minister accepted the vessel as a fulfilment of the contract. Subsequently the "Loanda," the vessel of 900 tons, was put on the route. The contract specified that $4,100 a trip was to be paid and yet in violation of that the Finance Minister paid $8,150 a trip. What authority, asked Mr. Mills, had he to put his hand in the public treasury and extract $8,200 and hand it over to Vanwart and Baird. He had dealt with the public treasury as if it were his own. It may have been true they were his personal friends or political associates, but that was no reason for his conduct. Shortly afterwards they found the contract in the hands of Pickford and Black and the Minister of Finance again put his hand into the public treasury and paid Pickford and Black $15,000 before the contract was entered into, paid for services performed, paid under no contract or agreement. If this firm sailed their vessels before the contract was signed they did it for their own purposes and would have sailed them anyway. For aught he knew, this $15,000 might have been given for charitable purposes.

Mr. Foster—"By whom?"

Mr. Mills—"I do not know. It is for the honorable gentleman to show where it went. He may pretend there was service performed, but the official papers fail to show it."

Mr. Foster—"Did I pay the money or pretend to pay it?"

Mr. Mills—"What! That is what the House asks the honorable gentleman to say. I say he took $15,000 out of the public treasury without warrant of law, without contract, without obligation, legal or moral, upon himself to pay one cent. It may be that $15,000 went into an election fund." ("Hear, hear.")

Mr. Foster—"It was their own to do what they liked with."

Mr. Mills—"That is what was said in the Pacaud case."

Mr. Foster—"And you defended it."

Mr. Mills—"No, I did not."

Mr. Foster—"You sheltered him behind the constitution."

Mr. Mills—"Just as I would shield a man from being tried by a mob and not by a court."

Mr. Foster—"You do not go so far to-night and say this was an honest transaction."

Mr. Mills—"I say if you put your hand into the treasury and paid out money without moral or legal obligation it was dishonest. There is no room for any other conclusion." In conclusion Mr. Mills declared steps should be taken to see if Messrs. Pickford and Black were entitled to retain this $15,000." (Cheers.)

Mr. Foster replied in an indignant vein, challenging Mr. Mills to make his charge in the press, and threatening in that event to sue for libel.

Mr. Mills retorted that he was arraigning Mr. Foster now before the proper tribunal.

Mr. Foster went on after a long introduction to deal with the charges. Mr. Furness did not get his answer sooner, he said, because the Cabinet was away on vacation. He took advice of the Cabinet in every case, Baird's as well as the others. It was false that he desired to get rid of Mr. Furness: he broke no law in paying for three services what was voted for, four. The sum of $4,100 a trip was fixed by order-in-council and he took the responsibility of paying the larger sum. He did not act from motives of personal friendship. Not a single cent of that money went into his own pocket or into those of any member of the Government. He had receipts for every dollar paid. He acknowledged paying the $15,000 to Pickford and Black, but repeated his explanation of a few weeks ago again—it was for the carrying of the mails—and that therefore their contract was considered as running from July 1.

OPEN TO SUSPICION.

Mr. Davies replied that there was no evidence at all that they carried any mails o performed any service for that $16,000. It was open to the suspicion that it was paid over in order that it should go into election funds. The discussion was continued for another hour and finally, at one o'clock in the morning, the item passed.

THE COCHRANE SCANDAL.

Ottawa, Sept. 15.—The Cochrane Committee, like the McGreevy-Langevin Committee, have agreed to differ and not to make an attempt at uniting upon a report and to leave the House to fight the matter out. The minority report on the Cochrane case is the report of Messrs. Cameron, of Huron, and others, which was defeated in the Committee by the casting vote of the Chairman, Col. Tisdale. It declares that when the transactions complained of took place Edward Cochrane was and is still

A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT

for East Northumberland.

That leading Conservatives in the riding in 1883 assumed certain liabilities for certain debts, amounting to about $1,000, for certain work arising out of a protested election in favor of the Local Government.

That such liability or a portion of it continued down to the year 1890 or 1891.

That Edward Cochrane with others was liable for $619 69 of debt incurred after polling by Hedley Simpson was made. That about four years ago certain electors of the said riding viz. Messrs. May, Adam, Stanley, Lawson and Bullock, constituted themselves a committee for the purpose of raising money to pay off the debt and the mode then adopted was to procure deeds of certain property in the said Edward Cochrane as proper persons to fill certain Government offices; the said Edward Cochrane then recommending such persons to the Government, the persons so recommended agreeing to pay a whole price or sum therefor. That the said Edward Cochrane was not a member of the Committee, but he knew of the purpose and object of its existence; attended one or more of its meetings when matters relating to the said offices were discussed; acted on the recommendations, and when the persons made application to him for offices he referred them to the Committee for a recommendation, which he acted on

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS BLOOD MONEY.

The report then dealt with Hedley Simpson who gave $200 for a lighthouse. The case of Arundel Simpson, who gave $230 and a life lease of his farm for a position as bridge tender on the canal; of William Brown, J. D. Clouston and Thos. Fitzgerald, who gave $150 each for a similar position; of Robert May, who paid $150 for a similar position and of C. D. Vanalstine, who paid money for a bridge, but had money returned because the office sellers had run out of bridges.

CORRUPT TRAFFIC.

The report concludes with the following findings on the whole case:—

That the committee was organized for the express purpose of corruptly trafficking in offices, and did corruptly sell and dispose of offices to Hedley Simpson, Wesley Goodrich, Robert May, Thomas Fitzgerald and J. D. Clouston, respectively, for a money consideration, and that the said Cochrane was aware of such corrupt sales and disposal of these offices, sanctioned the same, and made his said recommendation with the knowledge that the said offices were so sold and disposed of.

That the payment by the said Hedley Simpson of the said sum of $200 directly relieved the said Edward Cochrane of just so much of Cochrane's indebtedness on the said note of $619 69.

That the said Edward Cochrane did not present himself as a witness in his own behalf before your Committee and did not pledge his oath to the incorrectness or falsehood of a single statement made before your Committee by any of the witnesses examined before them.

That all the said appointees are poor men although strong Conservatives—some of them never gave a cent for political purposes and of the rest none gave more than $5 each for such purposes for years prior to the payment of the said sums.

That all the witnesses who appeared and gave evidence before your Committee appeared to your Committee to be men of truth and desirous of speaking the truth so far as they knew, and there does not appear to be any ground for doubting the credibility of any one of them.

That the selling or disposing of offices for money or other consideration is highly improper and reprehensible; and that the parties shown to have been engaged in such a practice should be proceeded against criminally.

THE MAJORITY REPORT

is the report of Col. Tisdale, Sir Adolphe Caron, Mr. Skinner, of St. John, N.B., and Mr. White, of Shelburne, a new member. The report admits that the practice which "seems to have been" resorted to by the so-called Committee was improper and reprehensible; there is a saving clause to the effect that the fund to be raised was not for Dominion purposes. It is admitted, too, that the appointment of Hedley H. Simpson, Wesley Goodrich, John D. Clouston, William Brown and Robert May were recommended by the Committee to Mr. Cochrane and by Mr. Cochrane to the Government.

The payment of money for offices is not denied, but the brief facts of the Hedley Simpson case are softened thus:—

"The said Stanley asked him to contribute towards the payment of said indebtedness of the party in reference to the protest above referred to, and he voluntarily consented to make a contribution for that purpose to the extent aforesaid."

Anybody who reads the evidence will see that the voluntary consent in this and in other cases is like the voluntary consent of those who parted with their money under the gentle persuasion of a person who intimated an intention of pulling their teeth out if the funds were not forthcoming. By the majority report Mr. Cochrane is acquitted of all corruption, complicity in corruption and knowledge of corruption.

The evidence of Arundel Simpson is rejected by reason of the contradictions it contains. The two reports will furnish food for a warm discussion in the House.

PROPOSED ADDRESS TO HER MAJESTY.

Ottawa, Sept. 16.—In the Senate yesterday Premier Abbott gave notice of an address to Her Majesty for fuller commercial freedom. It recites the action of Canada to define its fiscal policy with regard to foreign countries, and protests against being "restricted in the power of adopting such modifications of its tariff arrangements as may be required for the promotion of its trade." The address goes on to speak of the importance of trade with the Empire and with the United States, and with the world, but with the Empire in particular. Indeed, the address is a kind of a composite picture of

IMPERIAL FEDERATION AND RECIPROCITY.

It concludes with its real object, viz., a request that Canada should be exempted from the operation of the Favored Nation Clause in foreign treaties. The address defines this grievance as follows:—

"Your memorialists desire to draw attention to certain stipulations in the existing treaties with Belgium and with the German Zollverein originally inserted as the 'Most favored nation clause' which are extended to other countries whose commercial treaties with Great Britain contain 'most favored nation' clauses and which apply to British colonies. By Article 11 of the treaty with Belgium, entered into in 1862, Canada is compelled to admit all articles the produce or manufacture of Belgium at the same or no higher rate of duty than is imposed upon similar articles of British origin, and in the treaty with the German Zollverein entered into in 1865 it is stipulated that the produce of those states shall not be subject to any higher import duties than the produce of the United Kingdom or any other country of a like kind. And that the exports to those states shall not be subject to any higher duties than exports to the United Kingdom. Your memorialists consider that these provisions in foreign treaties are incompatible with the rights and power subsequently conferred by the British North America Act upon the Parliament of Canada.

THE PUBLIC WORKS SCANDAL.

Ottawa, Sept. 16.—The Privileges and Elections Committee met this morning and adopted the majority report by a vote of 18 to 9. There was no discussion. The report will be debated when its adoption is moved in Parliament, which will probably be on Tuesday next.

SIR HECTOR PLEASED.

Sir Hector expressed himself pleased with the report to your correspondent this morning. He said his colleagues could not do less, but expressed great surprise that the Liberals should have brought in a minority report. There is a general feeling on the part of the committee that Mr. Geoffrion, counsel for the prosecution, should be paid by the country.

Ottawa, Sept. 16.—In the House of Commons yesterday, Mr. Girouard presented the reports from the Privileges and Elections Committee. He said that the minority report was included in votes and proceedings. Replying to Mr. Laurier, Sir John Thompson said that the report of the Cochrane Committee might be discussed on Thursday.

DOMINION ELECTIONS ACT.

On the third reading of the bill to amend the Dominion Elections Act Mr. Barron called attention to the evil results of appointing as returning officers men who had no stake in the community. He referred to the outrage perpetrated by a partisan returning officer in Queen's, New Brunswick, in 1889, and the attempts made at the last election to cheat Dr. Landerkin and Mr. Hargraft out of the seats to which the people had elected them. There were also frauds in Nicolet and North Middlesex, where ballot boxes had been tampered with. He moved an amendment making returning officers liable to prosecution in cases where ballot boxes were tampered with while legally in their charge.

Sir John Thompson opposed the amendment and spoke against making sheriffs or magistrates permanent returning officers.

Mr. Hargraft related the particulars of the attempt made to defraud him out of his seat in March last by the stuffing of ballot boxes after the election but before the count was held.

Sir Richard Cartwright said that at present returning officers were appointed by the Ministerialist candidate in each constituency for party reasons. In England the Government do not attempt to appoint returning officers. There sheriffs or mayors were ex-officio the returning officers and in Canada local boards might be organized which could appoint returning officers.

Mr. Barron's amendment was declared lost.

Mr. Davis moved an amendment proposing that county judges review and revise the decision of returning officers with respect to votes recorded at polling places where ballot boxes were not forthcoming when the returning officer made his declaration. This amendment was agreed to and embodied in the bill.

The bill as amended was passed.

CONTROVERTED ELECTIONS.

The bill to amend the Controverted Elections Act was then taken up. Mr. Dalton McCarthy proposed that the security for appeals to the Supreme Court from election courts be increased from $100 to $500. The Liberals opposed the amendment.

Mr. Mills suggested that no petition should be filed unless upon the order of court, after it had been shown that there were actual grounds for a petition.

Mr. Mulock suggested that petitioners be obliged to attach affidavits to petitions setting forth that the facts therein stated were true.

CORPORATIONS AND THE LAND.

Ottawa, Sept. 16.—When the House met yesterday afternoon Mr. Skinner presented the report of the select committee appointed to investigate the charges against Mr. A. Cochrane, the member for East Northumberland. Concurrence on the estimates was afterwards taken up, and then the House went into Committee to consider the resolutions respecting the expediency of a grant of land subsidies to railway companies towards the construction of certain lines. The line, it was stated, to which it was proposed to grant the subsidy was the Manitoba and South-Western. Sir Richard Cartwright desired to know on what grounds the grant was to be made and when the railway was to be built. Mr. Dewdney explained

THE HISTORY OF THE UNDERTAKING,

informing the House how an order-in-council had been passed making a grant of 6,400 acres per mile, on payment of the expenses of the survey for the whole distance of 151 miles from Winnipeg to Whitewater Lake, making in all 60,000 acres.

Mr. Mulock asked whether the railway had its own charter and its own officers, or whether it was worked by an arrangement with some other company.

Mr. Dewdney replied that it was worked under an arrangement with the C. P. R.

Mr. Mulock—It is only an independent railway on paper. It practically belongs to the C. P. R.

Mr. Dewdney—"I do not know that. It may be a separate corporation. The money has been granted in pursuance of an understanding with the C.P.R.

Mr. Mulock remarked that it was proposed to grant 64,000 acres per mile to a railway already constructed. The House should be informed of the understanding with the C.P.R., and the reason why this grant was made.

IRREGULAR AND IMPROPER.

Mr. Mills and Mr. Charlton opposed the grant as being irregular and improper. It was time, they argued, that the whole policy of the Government in granting land in the North-West should be re-considered. It was time the interest of the people should be consulted, rather than the interest of railway corporations.

Mr. McMullin commented upon the enormous amount of money that had been sunk on the North-West and the spendthrift policy of the Government as regards these territories. No special concession should be granted to any railway company, and this was certainly a special concession, so far as 62 miles were concerned. He condemned the Government for bringing this before a tired and wearied House at the fag end of a long session in which all kinds of scandals and abominations, scandals and iniquities that should bring shame to the faces of the honorable gentlemen opposite, had been exposed. The order in council in this case had been passed about 30 days before a general election. (Laughter.)

Mr. Laurier maintained that the position taken by the Government in granting a subsidy to a railway already built was utterly untenable.

Sir Richard Cartwright condemned emphatically the grant of nearly three-quarters of a million of acres without regulations as to the settlement of the land. It looked as if this was part of the bribe by which the Canadian Pacific were induced to come to the assistance of honorable gentlemen opposite.

Dr. Landerkin declared that they should scrutinize very carefully any proposition that tended to the locking up of lands in the hands of any company. The land should be for the settler and for the settler alone.

Mr. Charlton did not want to see the Government made the tool of corporations, charter brokers and speculators. Instead of exercising caution in dealing with the lands, the Government were squandering the resources of the country with a lavish hand. The matter was still under discussion when the Speaker left the chair at six o'clock. After recess, so determined was the Opposition, that Mr. Dewdney moved that the committee rise, although Sir John Thompson previously declared against such a course. The Opposition felt they had effected something substantial.

RED DEER VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY.

The House immediately afterwards went into committee on the bill, to amend the bill authorizing the granting of a subsidy to the Red Deer Valley Railway Company.

Sir John Thompson intimated that the Government had determined not to accede to the request for the insertion of a clause fixing a maximum freight rate for the carriage of coal.

Mr. Watson argued that the Company should be subject to a restriction which would have the effect of preventing them charging more than a cent per ton, and proposed an amendment to that effect, per mile. He pointed out that the Intercolonial carried coal for three-tenths of a cent per ton per mile.

Mr. Mulock remarked that this was a company clothed with certain powers, and it was necessary in the public interest that this company should be subject to the conditions suggested. Power was rapidly passing into the hands of large corporations in this country. When the interest of the individual citizen came into collision with those of corporations the former had to go to the wall. The time had come for making a new departure in the matter of railway corporations, by putting a limit to their powers. The amendment was lost by 37 to 67.

Mr. Armstrong introduced as an amendment two new clauses to the effect that the land granted shall be sold at a price in no case to exceed four dollars per acre, and that the land when sold shall be subject to the same conditions of settlement, improvement, and residence as are now in force as to homesteads in Manitoba in the North-West, and that any of the said land upon which the conditions are not fulfilled shall revert to the Government. The amendment was lost and the bill was reported and stands for third reading.

THE QUEBEC CRISIS.

Ottawa, Sept. 16.—Premier Abbott to-day laid on the table of the Senate the correspondence between Lieutenant-Governor Angers, of Quebec, and His Excellency the Governor-General. It consists of one letter from the Lieutenant-Governor to the Governor-General and a copy of a letter addressed by the Lieutenant-Governor to the Prime Minister of Quebec. The documents are a translation from the original French. The letter to His Excellency reads as follows:

Government House,
Quebec, Q., Sept. 8, 1891.

My Lord,—Before the Railways, Telegraphs and Canals Committee of the Senate, who had charge of examining a bill presented before the Parliament of Canada by the Baie des Chaleurs Railway Company, certain disclosures with respect to acts of the administration of my advisers have been made by witnesses under oath. The said disclosures have created alarm and created great sensation in the public mind. In so grave a situation I think it is my duty to inform Your Excellency of the line of conduct I have adopted since these disclosures have been made by transmitting to Your Excellency a copy of the letter I have addressed to the Honorable Honore Mercier, first Minister of Quebec, on the 7th September, instant.

I have the honor, etc.,
A. R. Angers,
Lieut.-Governor.

REVIEWS THE SCANDAL.

Lieut.-Governor Angers, in his letter, gives a detailed account of the Baie des Chaleurs Railway matter and then gives his own action, the latter being described in these words:

GARNEAU FELT LIKE RESIGNING.

From the 23rd to the 26th of April the Hon. Mr. Garneau again called to discuss with me this Baie des Chaleurs Railway matter. He told me he was subjected to strong pressure; that he was asked to do things he objected to; that they threatened to send a telegram to Mr. Mercier, and, he added, he felt like resigning. I told him "these threats are futile. In the circumstances I think that, being the first minister, credited in the absence of the Hon. Mr. Mercier, you cannot leave me without an adviser. Your duty is to resist and to act wholly in accord with his law." He seemed more decided and left.

MR. MERCIER SATISFIED.

Before the date, 7th July, 1891, the Hon. Mr. Garneau called again with reference to the same matter and informed me that he had received a letter from the First Minister, then in Europe, stating he was satisfied with the transactions respecting the Baie des Chaleurs Railway Company. From the above I had reason to believe, until certain disclosures hereinafter mentioned were made, that the Government would act in conformity with the law in settling this matter.

MODE OF RAISING FUNDS.

After quoting at length from the proceedings before the Senate Committee, the letter to Lord Stanley concludes with these paragraphs:—

It was not my intention in the foregoing precis to present a complete precis of the facts revealed before the Senate Committee having charge of examining the bill presented by the Baie des Chaleurs Railway Company to the Parliament of Canada. I have wished merely to draw attention to the most important of these disclosures, which have caused me great alarm. I beg to draw your attention to the fact that the mode of raising funds by letters of credit without the sanction of the representative of the Crown is not recognized by law. In this manner, in the present case the Government has drawn on the treasury the sum of $175,600 without having recourse to the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor required by law. It must be noticed that in this instance no Order-in-Council was ever passed authorizing the Provincial Treasurer to draw any sum on the treasury. The Order-in-Council, No. 237, is but a conditional acceptance, with amendment of the proposals of Mr. Thom and others, with the promise to eventually pay, first, the balance of the subsidy voted by the Act 49 Vic. cap. 23 and amendments and 51 Vic. 32 and cap. 91; second, the subsidy granted for the bridge over the Grand Cascapedia river; third, the subsidy of $80,000 acres of land, converted in cash; and to appoint a commissioner to effect the payment with the approval of Mr. Thom, or upon judgment or arbitration of certain debts of the railway.

PREJUDICIAL TO PROVINCIAL CREDIT.

I did that the system of drawing on the finances of the province by the means of letters of credit without the sanction of the representative of the Crown is prejudicial to the public credit. It appears that the above is clearly shown by the several steps that had to be taken to utilize the letters of credit issued by the Government and the cheques given by their representative. The Union Bank refused to discount the letter of credit of $100,000, and only consented to undertake to collect it. At the Banque du Peuple, a note from Mr. Vallere had to be made by the cheque of the Government Commissioner, and a promise had to be made by Mr. Charles Langelier that the deposit of $50,000 would be made out of the loan of ten million dollars (Dumoulin witness) in order to obtain the discount of the sum of $200,000. At the Banque Nationale a note made by Mr. Pacaud, endorsed by Mr. Philippe Valliere, had to be annexed to the cheque of the Government Commissioner in order to obtain the discount of a further sum of $20,000.

POLITICAL TOLL-GATE.

"It seems that the Government, in paying the sum of $175,000 to Mr. Armstrong, has made a payment to a person to whom the Government never authorized and to whom the Baie des Chaleurs Railway Company owed nothing but debentures; that, knowing the intention of the Act 54 Vict. cap. 88, paragraph J, and according to your declarations to the House, the Government, even with the consent of the reorganized company, should have paid to Mr. Armstrong only the sum of the $260,000 before the company could have exacted the payment thereof by the completion of the works to be done, Mr. Armstrong's pretentions not being of the category of the debts—the settlement of which the statute did not authorize before the works had earned the subsidy; that, in paying Mr. Armstrong the sum of $175,000, the Government has paid it to the one against whom the creditors of the category mentioned in the statute book should have been protected, and that, in any event, the sum of $100,000, which went to Mr. Pacaud, has deprived of that amount a public enterprise of its subvention voted by the Legislature. It would seem that there exist between the Government and the creditors of the Province a gate where tribute must be paid before doing justice to the claimants.

PROPOSED ROYAL COMMISSION.

"Under these circumstances it is my duty, first, to demand explanations about the Baie des Chaleurs Railway affair; second, to demand your co-operation so that a Royal Commission, composed of three judges, be appointed and authorized to enquire into and make a report on the facts and circumstances which have preceded, accompanied, caused and followed the transactions made in consequence of Act 54 Vic., cap. 88, in so far as it relates to the Baie des Chaleurs Railway Company. As members of that commission, I propose the Hon. Louis A Jette, Judge of the Superior Court; the Hon. Louis Francois George Baby, Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench, and the Hon. Charles Peers Davidson, Judge of the Superior Court.

TYING THE PURSE-STRINGS.

"Until further orders, I also call on

# HER ASSOCIATE MEMBERS.

## A SEQUEL TO "CHRISSY'S ENDEAVOR."

*(By Pansy.)*

CHAPTER III.—THEY INCREASE IN NUMBER.

The thought closed with a sigh. Mrs. Holmes was certainly dipping into strange chapters of life this afternoon, all unexpectedly.

Not willing to allow herself to become interested in another person, she cut short her reverie by knocking at the door. The ironer raised her eyes for an instant, then dropped them, and deliberately finished the pillow-case she was ironing, folded it and hung it on the bars near at hand, and set her iron on the stove, before she came slowly forward, with the slightest possible bend of her head, and waited for the intruder to announce her errand.

"Mrs. Carpenter," said her caller, "I came to speak about the wrappers. I do not want them starched, please. I forgot to mention it. I hope I am not too late."

"No," Mrs. Carpenter said, "I have not got to the wrappers yet; but they would look much better for being starched."

"I know," said Mrs. Holmes; "but I want to fold them away. They are not suited to my needs here. I find I have half filled my trunk with articles which do not belong to this latitude."

"I suppose that is because you do not belong to this latitude yourself," Mrs. Carpenter said, with a sort of cold dignity.

It was a strange thing to say. Mrs. Holmes regarded her curiously, interested in spite of herself.

"May I come in and rest a few minutes?" she asked suddenly. "It is a longer walk than I imagined: I have driven here before, you know."

"Of course," said Mrs. Carpenter, meaning, "Of course, you can rest."

The words were spoken in the same indifferent tone as before. There was not the slightest pretence of cordiality. Mrs. Holmes entered, and took the chair toward which her hostess motioned. It was a wooden-seated chair from which the paint had all been scrubbed away. There were only three chairs in the room, all of hard, uncompromising wood. Two of them were now doing duty as clothes-bars. The room was very clean and very bare—not an attempt at comfort of any sort. The unadorned walls were hung with several articles of wearing apparel, a man's coat with the rest. A small table in the corner had a man's hat resting on it beside a common kerosene lamp, which was perfectly clean. The stove on which the irons busied themselves getting ready for work, had not been blackened for months, apparently, but had been washed clean that very day; and no litter of ashes or of chips was visible. In short, everything was in dreary order, and the articles comprising the entire furnishing were startlingly few.

Mrs. Holmes looked about her with pitiful curiosity. The thought that this was actually a home struck her with a sense of chill. Not a picture anywhere, not a book or paper, not a flower or plant, not a living thing save that white-faced, stern-eyed ironer at the table! Even the flies seemed to have deserted the place, discouraged perhaps, by the scrupulous cleanliness and the absence of a crumb on which to feast. Did the woman of the table feel at home? Was she glad to make everything so clean? the guest wondered. Had she come away to a land of strangers with one for whom to iron and scrub and save were opportunities for which she thanked God? "I could do it for Stuart," thought the happy wife, "if that were the thing to do; but this woman does not look like it. Perhaps she is a widow, poor thing! I have never asked a question about her. She looks like an unhappy woman. She can not have a 'Liph' to mourn over;—she is so young. Perhaps, though, she has a grave. Well, it it is a baby's grave, she may have much to be thankful for." And again Mrs. Stetson's words, which had seemed so terrible, occurred to her. The ironer ironed steadily, and still ness reigned. It began to grow embarrassing. Something ought to be said; the guest could not decide what.

"Is it hard work?" she asked, at last, watching the swift-moving iron.

"Did you never do it?"

The question startled her. It was not the sort of reply she had expected to receive.

"I do not remember that I ever did," she said after a moment's hesitation. "I had duties in my mother's home, but that did not happen to be one of them; and since I have had a home of my own my hands have been full with other kinds of service. It does not look like hard work; but I suppose, like everything else that is worth doing, it requires practice in order to be skilful. You are a beautiful ironer, I think."

"I've had practice enough," was the cold reply, "and am likely to. One has to live, whether one wants to or not; and it's my way of living."

This seemed very pitiful. Mrs. Holmes was unwilling to leave the conversation, now that she had once begun, without having some heart put into it.

"Do you not like to live?" she asked, gently.

It was not the sentence she had meant to say. It seemed almost to say itself, as well as the gentle words that followed. "Living is beautiful, I think, especially to-day. The sky is so blue, and the air so full of sweets. I heard a bird, as I came by the park, swelling into a perfect ecstasy of song. I never heard a bird sing in December before,—I mean one that was not caged."

The reply that she received startled her as much as had Mrs. Stetson's tears.

"I hate life; I hate the sunshine and the smells and the birds. I hate everything!"

Her guest looked at her with a keen sense of pain. Another phase of unhappy life with which she did not know how to deal. This was worse than Mrs. Stetson's. The very disorder and discomfort with which that woman was surrounded seemed to take some of the fierceness from what she said, while her tears humanized the appeal. But there were no tears here; the iron was moving more swiftly than before, and only a little sterner setting of the lips reminded one that the woman had spoken at all.

"It is God's world," her caller said at last; "and the sunshine and birds and sweet perfumes were made to help you. Could you not get something from them for your life?"

"Yes, I get mockery from them; something which makes me hate life more every day: yet for decency's sake I go on living. People who have come from New England will do anything for decency's sake."

"Are you from New England?" Mrs. Holmes asked with instant sympathy. "Then you are, like myself, far away from home. Did you come for the sake of some one very dear to you?"

At the risk of probing a terrible wound, she resolved to ask that question. It would be much better for this fierce woman to break down utterly and weep before her than to keep such a pent-up torrent of pain in her heart.

"It must be a grave over which she is rebellious," thought her visitor; and she almost expected the iron to cease its swift passes, and to see the ironer's face buried in the garment she was smoothing.

"I came because I was a fool," was the hard reply, and the iron rushed over the board with redoubled vigor; "and I'm a fool to stand here talking about it," was the next outburst upon the dismayed silence. "What's the use of talking? What's the use of asking questions?"

'Oh, it sometimes helps to talk," said Mrs. Holmes, at last, very gently; "when I am homesick, I think if I only had some one to tell it to, half the trouble would be gone, but I have to keep very still. I am a stranger here, alone with my husband, and I dare not speak to him, because he is ill and needs all the help and cheer I can give him. I can imagine what it might be to live far away from one's home for years; quite alone in the world. Have you no friends here?"

"I have no friends anywhere, and never expect to have; but I don't know why I am telling you so."

"Because you are mistaken," Mrs. Holmes said, with quiet assurance. "Every one is mistaken who thinks so. You have many friends, brothers and sisters; the earth is every day being peopled with those who are kindred in Jesus Christ. I hope you know Him. If you do, you surely know that, however sad your life may be, it is not desolate."

"I don't know anything about it," said Mrs. Carpenter, doggedly. "I never did understand that kind of talk. When I was a girl in New England it used to be all Greek to me, and it is worse than that now. If you are one of that kind, you'd better not waste it on me. Oh, I'm not a heathen. I believe in God, and in the Bible, some of it at least; but it is precious little good it has ever done me, and the time has gone by when I expect it to. I'll have your clothes ready by Friday as I said; and I think they can be made to suit you."

Evidently that was a dismissal; but Mrs. Holmes was desperate. For the second time that day she had come in contact with one to whom the Name above all names was an idle word, bringing no suggestion of help or comfort, though there was a sore need of both. Could she go away without another effort to help this soul in peril? Yet what would help her? If she only knew what had brought about this condition of rebellion!

"I am very sorry for you," she said with exceeding gentleness; "I wish so much that I could do or say something to help you. Is your life so hard because you are alone in the world? Are you a widow?"

"No."

Nothing that had been said so dismayed the questioner as that single monosyllable shot at her from a pair of lips that instinctively compressed themselves into the hardest lines Mrs. Holmes had ever seen on a woman's face. Certainly the woman had not said that if she were a widow her life would be more endurable; yet what did that face imply?

The sound of a step was heard outside, and there shambled toward the open door the figure of a man,—a man with grizzly gray hair and unkempt beard, bleared eyes and soiled linen; a man in his shirt sleeves, with his old hat pushed to the back of his head, the very abandonment of carelessness; a man whose clothes, and even beard, were stained with tobacco juice. In his hand he held an old smoke-blackened pipe, which had evidently just been removed from his mouth.

"Good day, ma'am," he said, nodding his head. To her dismay Mrs. Holmes discovered that the salutation was addressed to her. She arose suddenly, uncertain whether or not to return the courtesy. Was that a drunken man who had strayed into the wrong door? She turned toward Mrs. Carpenter to see if the appearance frightened her, and caught upon her face a look of utter repulsion, but there was no fear in it.

"Don't come in here with that pipe," she said, in tones that rasped as a file might upon steel; "you know better than that."

"For the land's sake," said the man, "what hurt can the pipe do when it's out?"

But he shambled away, and the guest made swift exit, amazed and sick at heart. Something in the woman's manner said that that man was her husband.

For several blocks Mrs. Holmes walked swiftly, conscious of an effort not to think at all. Her heart was so full of pain, and, indeed, almost of terror, that it seemed to her she must not think until she was in a quieter mood. What misery was this upon which she had stumbled unawares? Two women in one afternoon, under the curse of sin, with apparently no knowledge of a remedy. But Mrs. Carpenter's case seemed far worse to the young wife than Mrs. Stetson's. She knew nothing about motherhood. But what mockery of marriage vows was hers! That man to be that woman's husband! And the idea of a woman speaking to her husband as she had spoken to him! It was all too terrible to be thought about. What an awful world it was, viewed from some standpoints! She had heard of such people. The papers mentioned them sometimes. She had even, in the city, brushed past certain objects who had made her shiver and draw her dress away from contact; but to come face to face with a respectable woman, clean and neat, and with an air of rigid cleanliness about everything that she touched, and to discover that she was bound by the holiest ties to such as that, was a contact which this woman had never made before. She found herself trembling in every limb. It would never do to present herself before Stuart in that state; he would think she had been alarmed, insulted perhaps, and would arouse to instant anxiety. She tried to think about the birds, which were still singing, to take in great whiffs of the perfume laden air, and to forget the pictures of misery that had made such discord with the day; but it was hard to get away from them. She was glad when her own door was reached, albeit that she had by no means got away from disagreeable subjects she was reminded by seeing "Liph" stalking sullkily across the street toward home. He looked more repulsive to her than he had two hours before. She even told herself that he had a worse face than Mr. Carpenter, if it were possible that that man was Mr. Carpenter. In the hall above sat Happy, a paper-covered book in her hand, and so absorbed that she did not hear the lady's step. Mrs. Holmes wondered whether she would have been aroused by Mr. Holmes feeble voice, supposing he had wanted her.

"You must be fond of reading," she said, close at the girl's elbow.

Happy started violently.

"You scairt me half to pieces," she said; "I didn't hear you come or nothing."

"So I observed. What have you here that is so absorbing?" and she bent low enough to read the name on the title page "A Loyal Lover."

The name told her very little; she was no: familiar with that class of literature, yet, with the discernment of the cultured woman, she instinctively gauged the probable merits of the book. What a pity that a girl having intellect enough to read at all should feed herself upon such material as this!

"It is an awful interesting story," Happy said; "I was just reading how she couldn't get out of the stone house; I don't think she ever will either."

"Is that interesting?" Mrs. Holmes asked drearily.

"Why, yes," said Happy; "what could be more interesting than a girl in a place she could not get out of? He is trying his level best to get her, but I don't believe he can do it."

Who "he" or "she" was Mrs. Holmes did not try to discover. Her thoughts were still revolving about the problem that had beset her this afternoon. Just now it was taking a new form.

"Happy," she said, dreamily, "does your name fit you?"

"Ma'am?" said Happy, staring harder than ever.

Mrs. Holmes smiled.

"A girl named Happy should be happy, should she not? Does yours tell the truth about you?"

"Oh?" said Happy. "No, ma'am, I ain't happy a bit."

Not even she, though her face looked so free from thought of any kind! Mrs. Holmes looked at her narrowly, wondering how deep was her dissatisfaction.

"What would it take to make you quite happy?" she said, "think and tell me."

"Oh, I don't need to think; I know," and the girl's face gleamed with a radiant smile. "If I had a pink silk dress trimmed with lace, and a fan trimmed with swan's down, I should be perfectly happy."

Poor little idiot! Her questioner could have cried, but instead she laughed.

"Where did you see a fan trimmed with swan's down?" she asked, with her hand on the door knob.

"She had one," said Happy, inclining her head toward the book still on her lap.

"Well," said Mrs. Holmes, "I am sorry it is not in my power to make you perfectly happy after your service to me. Has Mr. Holmes needed anything?"

"I guess not, ma'am; he's not spoken a word. He walked about the room some, and went out on the piazza once; and I asked him if he wanted me, and he said no."

"Thank you," said the lady, and went in to her husband, thinking, as she did so, of Mrs. Carpenter and her husband.

CHAPTER IV.—SHE ORGANIZES.

"Happy is not at rest, either," Mrs. Holmes said to her husband an hour later, as she sat beside him skilfully manipulating an orange and placing delicious morsels in his mouth. "Although her name is Happy, it does not fit. She needs a pink silk dress trimmed with lace, and a swan's down fan to give her peace of mind."

They broke into merry laughter over poor Happy's idea of bliss; then, after a moment, Mr. Holmes asked:

"Why do you use that term "either?" Are you turning pessimist, dear little wife?"

"Oh," she said evasively, "I have seen several persons to-day who seemed to me far from happiness; and, indeed, Stuart, do you think it unusual to find people who are reasonably contented? The world seems full of disappointment and unrest."

"It is too true," he said, gravely; "but the solution is plain; the world is at work trying to find its happiness in that which was never intended to satisfy souls, and disappointment is inevitable. Even among Christians I have often been pained with the thought that troubles you; so few of those who profess to have found the true source of satisfaction carry a satisfied front."

There was a slight flush on his wife's face as she listened to his words. After a moment of silence, she said humbly:

"I know it. We do not succeed in impressing outsiders with the fact that we have found rest. But, Stuart, how can commonplace people who live in little worlds of their own, help that? When their plans go awry, they must necessarily feel tired, must they not? And few people have self-control enough to cover their disappointment from the eyes of others."

"It is more than self-control that is lacking, I think, dear wife; it is greatly to be feared that the people who feel a disappointment that amounts to bitterness, or results in continued brooding over the miscarriage of their plans, have not yet learned to trust themselves utterly in God's hands, but are planning for their way instead of his; because else, they would grasp the fact that 'all things work together for good to them that love God.'"

The flush on Mrs. Holmes's face deepened; she did not believe her husband was talking at her, yet his words fitted.

"Do you know how different you are from other people?" she asked, after a moment; "I have always thought so, but since your illness I am sure of it. For instance, you are very different from me; I can join you in trusting, when all goes well, and we are hard at work together in the line that we have planned, but I haven't the grace that enables me to sit patiently with folded hands and wait. It has been wonderful to me to see how patiently you endure it all, and how quietly you wait for to-morrow. I wish I knew how to be like you, but I do not."

The smile that he gave her was pleasant to see, as he said:

"The reason for that is obvious, too, my darling. Grace sufficient for our day is the promise, and I daily thank our heavenly Father that he has not made it necessary for you to rest; that your health is strong, and your heart, relieved from anxiety, can take hold of his work as vigorously as ever; therefore, of course, you are not prepared for resting or waiting."

She shook her head.

"Ah, but, Stuart, that is not quite true; there is health enough; I never felt better; but there is no work that I can do. I am forced to wait, not needing to, you see. I think, after all, that is what gives me the feeling of unrest that I have sometimes. Not that I am unhappy," she added earnestly, "or that my heart is not almost bursting with gratitude for his goodness in giving you back to me; but at times the thought of what we were doing at home, and of how they miss us, makes me restless for the months to pass. I do not know how to work except in certain grooves."

It was his turn to shake his head.

"No, my dear, there is where you mistake. It is the Lord's world down here as well as at home, and the harvest waits for laborers here as elsewhere; the very fact that you have to-day seen and recognized starving souls trying to feed upon husks, proves that the Master is speaking to you through them. They are his lost ones, Chrissy. Has he sent you down here this winter to find some of them?"

The twilight was gathering fast. Mrs. Holmes was glad that her husband could not now distinctly see her face: she knew that a look almost of despair had swept over it. How utterly impossible it seemed to her to do anything for people like Mrs. Stetson and Liph, and Mrs. Carpenter and her husband, and poor Happy, with her paper novels and her "pink silk" yearnings. Stuart did not know the sort of people she had seen that day, and she would not run the risk of giving him a restless night by trying to describe them. However, as if he could read her thoughts, he went on:

"The longer I live, the more sure I am that the religion of Jesus Christ is the one thing suited to the needs of souls, no matter how high they are, humanly speaking, or how low. It is the one thing that affects results, without regard to station; that, in itself, ought to mark its divine origin. Think of any other influence capable of reaching at once the palaces and the slums of this world, working transformations equally wonderful in both!"

Was there a power that could transform Mr. Carpenter and Liph Stetson? Yes, Chrissy Holmes believed, but could not realize it. Rather, she could not realize the possibility of her being used as a factor in the case.

"I know only one way of working," she said, humbly; and she felt very humble indeed. It was her humiliation, she thought, that she could work in one groove only.

"I was born in the Christian Endeavor Society, you know, and through that channel I have been able to help: but outside of it I am paralyzed."

"Yes," he said, heartily, "that is true; it is true of all workers the world over, Chrissy: honest endeavor, Christ permeating every thought and movement, is the one hope for the world. There was never a grander name chosen for a society than that of Christian Endeavor,—it is at once simplicity itself and all-comprehensive."

His words give Mrs. Holmes' heart a thrill. The thought came to her with new power that their society was, after all, simply a band of Christians organized for the purpose of doing to better advantage the work given them. What they did was what individual Christians should be doing the world over; and there was a sense in which there was a Christian Endeavor branch wherever God's people tarried. "I am and must be a Christian Endeavorer," she told herself, "wherever I am; there is no such thing as resting from it until God lays his hand upon me and bids me rest. But Oh, what can I do? Haven't I tried?"

The idea of forming into a society the people whose acquaintance she had made that afternoon floated through her mind with such an utterly ludicrous side to it that she could scarcely keep herself from bursting into laughter. What if she should attempt so wild a thing? Make Liph Stetson, for instance, secretary, and Mrs. Stetson and Mrs. Carpenter a "lookout committee"! But the thought was not, after all, born of frivolity. The ludicrous element in it faded before a sudden solemn thought, chiming in with the thought that had just preceded it. Why not? She was a Christian Endeavorer,—an active member. Why not consider these, and any others against whom she brushed, as associate members, and work toward securing them for active service? Not in a public organization, of course. To have attempted even an explanation of her hopes and plans to any one of them would have been folly; but, all the same, she realized, with a brilliant smile, that there was an organization—Jesus Christ, the great head of the united society, and she, the "active member," working together! The idea thrilled her, as well it might. She moved about, setting the room to rights, stepping lightly, for Stuart was weary after his long talk, and lay back among the pillows resting. But as she set back the chairs and folded and laid away papers, there was in her heart a spring of hope and cheer, such as had not been felt for days. A definite purpose was formed. It took no shape as yet, so far as regarded action, but the resolve had quickened her pulses into a healthy glow. She could not help giving Stuart a hint of it as she brought him his glass of milk just before he slept that night.

"Stuart, I am not going to force myself to rest; I shall wait for that until it is sent for me to do. I shall try again in some way: I don't know how, and in truth the how has been the trouble all the while. Don't you know how I failed, so very lately?"

"Yes," he said, smiling; "were you ever told, dear wife, that the measure of your responsibility was to be determined by the success you had in his work? Did you ever think how often Jesus Christ seemed to fail when he was on earth?"

She had moved from him to give attention to the lamp; but she turned back and gave him the full view of a radiant face.

"Oh, Stuart, I never thought of that! How wonderful it was! They sneered at him, and yet he went steadily on!"

At the moment she thought, with a blush of shame, of the giggling club. What power they had over her, even in the face of the experience of Jesus Christ!

"Thank you," she said, bending down to him for good night; "I wonder that you have not been almost ashamed of me."

Plans for aggressive work by no means shaped themselves during the night, as the newly-resolved worker had almost hoped they would. The way looked as bewildering as ever by the next morning's light, but her resolution was unshaken. She had established her husband on the front piazza, with his feet in a flood of sunshine, and his eyes screened from its glare. He had taken his morning walk down the long stretch of veranda, had plucked with his own hand a spray of sweet-scented bloom, which had climbed up to him on the trellis; he had eaten a freshly-laid egg and a piece of toast prepared by his wife's own hands, had finished with an orange or two, and now was resting and looking the very embodiment of patient gratitude. Indeed, they had both been jubilant over the fact that this morning he had walked a hundred steps farther than he had since his sickness, and with less fatigue. There was a song in the wife's heart as she moved about their room, putting here and there the dainty touches that made of it a home, instead of an enclosure with four walls and the bare necessaries. "Happy" was blundering with the hearth belongings, letting the shovel fall with a loud clang, letting the ashes escape from her and filter over the matting; doing everything with as little appearance of skill as was possible, and with an air of far-awayness suggesting that her thoughts were still on the hapless "lovers," whoever they might be. As Mrs. Holmes's eyes came back from the picture that the girl made in her torn and soiled dress of flimsy cotton, much too light and too showily made for the work with which it was associated, her eye was caught by the motto hanging at the foot of the bed,—a lovely bit of illuminated lettering in German text, done by her brother Harmon's hand, "As Ye Have Opportunity." Those were the words that appealed to her with sudden power. She had asked for plans, for ways of working, for definite openings. Was this her answer? "As ye have opportunity." Why, of course What could any worker do but follow that simple rule?

Was the girl sitting stupidly among the ashes, the sweeping brush held absently in a hand disfigured by two or three very cheap rings, while with the other hand she toyed with a tawdry ribbon, the soiled ends of which hung down from her neck—was this person an opportunity? What could possibly be done for her now and here?

As Mrs. Holmes looked, her heart grew pitiful. Was it not, after all, almost as sad a picture of a wasted life as even Mrs. Carpenter presented? How easily one could forecast the future for her, and imagine her a care-worn, slatternly, fretful woman, mismanaging a dreadful home, misruling some miserable children—unless, indeed, a worse picture might be drawn for her. Something of this kind, unless some wonderful uplifting power took hold of her.

What was it that Stuart had said? "There is only one influence strong enough to reach palace and hovel alike, and to transform both." Forever blessed be the name of him who had revealed such a power in the world. But how could it be made to touch the girl in the ashes?

"Happy," said her mistress, suddenly, "have you reconciled yourself yet to your name?"

"Ma'am?" said Happy, stupidly, letting fall the brush and scattering a fresh cloud of ashes as she spoke.

"I am still thinking about your name; it ought to fit. Why do you not set about making your life so happy that people who hear you called will be sure to feel how wise it was to have named you so?"

Happy giggled bashfully.

"I ain't no kind of objection to bein' happy," she said; "but I don't know how I could go to work, not just now. I have as good a time as I can git, but that is saying dreadful little."

"Oh, but I feel sure you are mistaken in that. People take the strangest ways of having good times! They are always after happiness,—everybody is,—but they make mistakes in their plans. Do you know what your name means? What is the full name?"

"It is an awful homely one," Happy said, disdainfully. "I was named for my grandmother: and I'm sure I don't know why she wanted to have anybody going around carrying it forever: it's Hephzibah. I never heard such a name. I wouldn't give it to a cat."

"I am not sure that I would," Mrs. Holmes said, smiling, "but that does not alter the fact that it is a beautiful name for a woman."

Whereupon Happy sat upright and stared.

"Now you don't think it is pretty!" she said, incredously.

"It is better than pretty; it is beautiful because of its meaning. Do you know what it means?"

"Means!" repeated Happy in bewilderment. "Why it means just the name of somebody."

"Yes, but in olden times, more often than now, names had meanings. That is an old Hebrew word, the language, you know, in which part of the Bible was written, and it means, 'My delight is in her.' Can you think of having a great and powerful friend, who whenever he thought of you, or heard your name, would feel its fitness, because he would say to himself, 'My delight is in her?'"

Such a look of soft, womanly radiance spread over Happy's silly face that Mrs. Holmes was almost dismayed: it was only too apparent that the girl was giving form and name to the "great and powerful friend," and that her conception was as far as possible from that of the woman who was trying to talk to her. Did she name the friend from the novel that had absorbed her, and did he exist as yet only between wretched paper covers, or had he taken visible shape to this silly ignorant girl? Mrs. Homes made haste with her next thought; albeit she knew not how to present it, and wondered whether this were, possibly, a case of "casting pearls."

"I am thinking, Happy, of the verse in the Bible where your name is mentioned. Did you know your name was in the Bible? 'Thou shalt be called Hephzibah,' a prophet once said, 'for the Lord delighteth in thee.' If you lived such a life that the dear Lord himself, looking down and watching you all day, as he does, could delight in you, do you not know that your name would fit, and in spite of anything that could happen to you, you would certainly be happy?"

The girl seemed startled, half frightened; and the radiant look faded from her face. She answered dully, after a moment: "I don't know much about the Bible; I ain't had no chance to learn. Mother died when I was a little thing, and I begun to live out before I could talk plain. So them kind of taings ain't for me."

CHAPTER V.—THEY APPAL HER.

Happy leaned forward, with a half-sigh, and began to brush the hearth vigorously. Chrissy looked at her, with an unutterable pity welling in her heart. What had the girl included in "them things," which were not for her, sweeping them away as carelessly as she was doing away with the ashes? All the glorious possibilities of life—character, and influence, and love, and Jesus, and heaven! Oh, the pity of it! Yet she had not been touched! The speaker's words, though intended in utmost simplicity, had been away beyond her range. The thought of its being possible for the Lord to delight in her had not reached the outermost circle of her thoughts; nay, she was lower down than that. Her conception of God was not such that the thought of the bare possibility of any human being's reaching so high thrilled her. Mrs. Holmes tried again.

"Happy," she said, with an earnestness that arrested the brush once more, "I wish you would enter into an agreement with me. Let us be friends, you and me. Do you not think you would like me for a friend? What if you should take a new start in life this very day, and make a happiness for yourself that no one can take from you?"

Happy giggled. "I'm sure I don't know what you are talking about," she said. "If I was going to set out to be happy, the very first thing I'd have to do would be to run away from this house. I'm scolded, Mis' Holmes, from morning till night. There's nothing that I do, or don't do, for Mis' Stetson, but she will scold about it. I'm necessary to her happiness, I do believe, because I don't think she could live unless she had Liph and me to scold."

There was a hidden fund of humor somewhere about Happy. Her eyes gleamed roguishly as she said this. Then, apparently attempting to assume a gravity that would become the occasion, she added: "No, Mis' Holmes, I'm sure it's real nice of you to think of a girl like me, and want things to fit; but is ain't no use. Some time or other I'm going to get out of all this, and have a house of my own, and have lots of things that I ain't got now. I expect to be pretty happy then; and I guess I'll have to wait till then."

"No," said Mrs. Holmes earnestly. "Mark my words, if you wait until then, the happiness will not come. Do you not like to surprise people? What if you should surprise Mrs. Stetson, for instance, by doing all your work so nicely that she could not discover anything to scold about? Have you any idea how it would make her feel?"

This, at least, was in a line with Happy's understanding, and she giggled afresh. "I never could," she said, confidently. "You ain't as well acquainted with that woman as I am; she'll scold anyhow."

"Ah! but did you ever try it? Are you really very careful to do your work just as well as you can? Those ashes, for instance; have you been just as neat and as quick about them as you could be?"

This time there was a little shamefacedness with the laugh. "I don't suppose I have," she said; "and I know I ain't quick, nor over and above neat; but, after all, what's the use in being so dreadful particular? I hate all kind of housework anyhow," she added, in a burst of confidence, and with an air that said that such a revelation ought to cover a multitude of sins.

"That isn't of the least consequence," said Mrs. Holmes, calmly. "I may hate to make this bed, which I have been putting in such nice order for the day, but it does not alter the fact that it is my duty to make it just as neat and inviting looking as possible; and if I fail in it, there is very little use in my trying to find satisfaction in something else. I taught myself not to be satisfied until I have done my best. I am very much interested in you, Happy, so much that I hope you will please me by adopting my rule just for to-day, and letting me know how it works. Will you not?"

Happy hesitated, blushed and laughed. "Why, I don't know, ma'am," she said, at last. "It seems dreadful queer! Let me see. What was it?"

"Oh, it is a very simple rule to repeat, but not so easy to work by. It is simply doing everything which you have to do, just as well as you can."

"Well," said Happy, reflectively, "it's Saturday. That's the meanest day in the whole lot, because there's scrubbing the halls and the stairs, and I hate scrubbing. Then there's the table to set, and the lamps to fill and trim (I do just despise lamps), and the potatoes to get ready. My! there's a lot of hateful things to do; but I don't mind trying to do the best I can, just to please you, only it won't do no good. She will scold on, all the same, and nobody will know the difference."

"Yes, there will. I shall look at the stairs, as I go up and down, and I shall say: 'Ah! how clean they are! It is a pleasure to walk over them.' And I shall notice whether the table-cloth is laid straight and smooth, and whether the knives and forks are laid neatly, or look as though they had been thrown on. As for the potatoes, if they had neither eyes nor lumps in them, it would be a real comfort to me."

"Would it now?" asked Happy, with a gleam of interest in her eyes; "well, then, I declare it I won't try at it just for fun."

"And, Happy, there is a thought which you have left out. Do you not know that One, of much more importance than I, will be glad if you do your work faithfully to-day?"

"Land! Mis' Holmes, I don't see why he will care; he don't eat nothing I touch; you wipe the plate and glass that you take his things in with your own napkin, I've seen you. I think you are too dreadful nice to him for anything! I should just think he'd like to be sick, to be took care of so."

It was a question with Mrs. Holmes whether to laugh or cry; her efforts at helping seemed to fall so far short of her hopes and plans.

"I did not mean Mr. Holmes," she said, gently, after a moment's thought; "though it is quite true that he would be glad to hear of your doing right; I was thinking of the great God. It is a wonderful thought, but nevertheless it is true, that he has such constant and patient care over his creatures as to be glad at any effort upon their part toward right-doing. Did you ever think of that?"

"No, ma'am," said Happy, awed at last. "I never did. Mis' Holmes, you can't mean that he cares whether I leave dirt in the corner or not?"

"I do certainly mean, my dear girl, that you can not do even so small a bit of work as that without having the eye of God upon you, and without his approving knowledge if you are faithful."

It was very strong meat for Happy. Her conception of God would have startled and dismayed Mrs. Holmes. The two surveyed each other in silence for a moment, each busy with her own somewhat bewildered thoughts. The shrill voice of Mrs. Stetson was heard in the distance, calling to the girl, who shrugged her shoulders and nodded significantly as if to say: "I told you so. You can tell by the sound of her voice the humor she is in."

"Well," she said, preparing to move, "I'll try it, any how, every time I can think of it this day; but I know as well as not that it won't come to nothing."

"It is as strong a degree of faith as many a Christian gets up for special efforts," Mr. Holmes said, when his wife, with many merry touches to lighten the sense of pain in it all, told the story over to him. "It is only expressed in a little bolder language than we are in the habit of using. Have you not often been startled to discover that the plain English of your resolves meant, "I will undertake it, work at it for a while, and see if the Lord really meant what he says'? Chrissy, have you ever noticed that half-grown man, or overgrown boy, I hardly know which, who haunts the corner across the way? There is something peculiar about his face; it cannot be said to be attractive; on the contrary, one almost feels repulsion; yet I find myself looking at it, and wondering about its owner. I am afraid nobody is making the slightest effort to save him from the destruction that is almost inevitable."

"That," said Chrissy, with a gravity which her husband supposed was born of the present moment, "is Liph Stetson."

"Our landlady's son? Impossible! Why, I thought he was a little fellow."

"We imagined that from her way of speaking to him; but it is not so, and he is already far down the road that you fear he is travelling. There is a great deal of undone work in the world, Stuart."

While waiting for futher opportunities, Mrs. Holmes resolved not to forget the stairs. She gave them careful attention as she went down to dinner. They certainly presented a better appearance than they had since she came into the house. There was still room for improvement, but an advance had been made. Slight as it was, it cheered Mrs. Holmes's heart to a degree that surprised herself. Had her hopes really taken such hold upon Happy?

The dinner table, also, was given a surveillance from which a due regard to her own peace of mind had held her heretofore. Each knife and fork was laid with the precision of a mathematical line, and the handles were not "sticky." Inviting, the table certainly was not: poor Happy evidently did not know how to make it so; but that she had made actual effort in that direction was apparent. Certain telegraphic communications passed between the two, while Happy, in a somewhat cleaner dress, still too "smart" for the place, and with a ribbon about the neck brighter in hue and less soiled than she had worn in the morning, waited upon the table. An expressive glance from Mrs. Holmes's eyes from her to the table and back again, made her flush with pleasure, giggle a little, and spill the water that she was pouring into Mr. Arson's glass. The further result of this was a passage of words in an undertone between those two, not a sentence of which Mrs. Holmes could catch; yet the bantering tones and loose familiarity upon the part of both gave her infinite anxiety. She knew enough of this evil world to be sure that there were more dangerous thoughts for a girl like Happy than those suggested by dime novels or pink silk dresses. She knew enough already about the girl to be sure that she would fall an easy victim to certain forms of temptation; notably those having to do with dress and so-called pleasure. As for Mr. Arson, he was a young man with sandy moustache and eyebrows, who wore very fancy neckties, and had a general air about him that Mrs. Holmes translated to her husband as "jaunty."

"If he should speak in that tone to my sister Faye," she told herself, her heart throbbing indignantly the while, "I would not endure it."

"But he would not speak so to Faye," was the instant after-thought, which immediately demanded to be analyzed. Why would he not? Because Faye would be differently circumstanced, would wear better clothes and know how to wear them, and would be waited upon instead of serving. Well, was it then to be admitted that the accident of what one wore, and the position one occupied in the dining room, marked the line between respectability and—the other thing? Was a girl who did not know how to dress herself, and who was obliged to serve, at the mercy of any fast young man who chose to address her familiarly?

These were some of the indignant thoughts that floated through Mrs. Holmes's mind. She could not be said to be considering them; they did not take definite shape enough for that; and she was aware that there was a marked difference between the neatly clothed self-respecting girl who served, and this tawdry, ignorant simpleton; nevertheless, her sense of decency resented the thought that the simpleton should be in danger. Her mind once roused to the question, she recalled the fact that there had often been low-toned, jesting words between these two, and glances and almost winks, which would indicate that there was some sort of understanding between them.

All things considered, she succeeded in working herself into a degree of anxiety about Happy that would have bewildered that young person, an anxiety not lessened by an episode that occurred that evening. Mrs. Holmes was standing on her upper piazza, shielded from view by the vines and the darkness. Her husband had retired, and she, after making last arrangements for the night, had come out to the strangeness of balmy December air to get a few breaths of sweetness, and to wonder at the contrast between this and the Decembers of her past. Suddenly, mingling with the odor of pines and roses, there floated up to her the sound of voices.

"Now that I have brought you safely home, I think you might give a fellow a good-night kiss."

An unmistakable little giggle responded; then, in a voice which could only be Happy's:—

"I shan't do any such thing; you needn't to have brought me home. I knew the way."

"You are very cruel. What harm could it do to reward me after I tore myself away from the news-room on purpose to take a walk with you? I'll tell you what is the matter. You are afraid of that severe eyed woman who sits opposite me. I saw her looking at you and making motions of some sort this afternoon. If she sets you against me, I shall hate her; remember that."

More giggling.

"You are too funny for anything! What do you suppose Mrs. Holmes knows about you? She ain't never spoke a word about you. What she said was about something else, and wasn't like your kind of talk at all."

"I presume, likely. What has she been saying to you? I wish she would let you alone; I don't want you spoiled. Come now, tell me just what she said. I know it was something about me, because you were in such a hurry to deny it."

"It wasn't either, and I shan't tell you a word she said; it was a secret between her and me."

The denials were prompt enough; but the tone said, as plainly as words could, that poor, silly Happy was flattered by her companion's evident desire to know about her affairs, and that she was excessively amused by the entire interview.

"A secret!" repeated the man, who Chrissy had some time before decided was Mr. Arson. "Who would have supposed that you would have begun already to have secrets which you will not confide in me? That shows the utter cruelty of a woman's heart, especially a young woman's. Now, you really will have to give me a kiss to atone for this."

A sort of struggle ensued, to judge by the sound, mingled with much half-stifled laughter on the part of the girl, in the midst of which the listener on the piazza fled in dismay and almost in despair. What had she taken hold of? What horrid possibilities it involved, and how was she ever to accomplish results? Yet certainly she must not stand still and see that miserable girl ruined before her eyes! If only Stuart were well! It was the refrain that in these days closed all her perplexities.

CHAPTER VI.—SHE HOLDS A MEETING.

Not even yet were the experiences of the day concluded. The water in Mrs. Holmes's pitcher was low. It was one of Happy's many forgetfulnesses,—this almost empty pitcher. If Stuart should have a restless night, and need a drink of water frequently, as he did sometimes, there would not be enough. Mrs. Holmes resolved upon going herself in search of a fresh supply. The back part of the house was deserted and dark; Happy had by this time vanished into the far off regions of the third story, and Mrs. Holmes, slowly feeling her way through the comparatively unknown passage, nearly stumbled against a dark object, which was moving along from the other direction. Stifling the inclination to scream, she had decided who the intruder must be before he had drawled out,—

"You needn't be scairt; it is only me."

"And this is 'only me,' Mrs. Holmes," said that lady, with a little laugh. "You are Mrs. Stetson's son, I think. Could you help me to fill the pitcher with fresh water? Happy has forgotten it."

"She's good at that," the boy said, grimly, "better at it than anything else. I don't know why ma don't get rid of her; she's a nocrance."

Several times had Mrs. Holmes tried vaguely to plan what she would say to Liph Stetson, in case opportunity should be given her to speak to him; certainly she had never planned that the conversation should take the shape that it now did.

"Do you know who it was with Happy on the side of the plazza a moment ago?" she asked, with a sudden hope that she might have been deceived, and that the man would prove to be an honest admirer of the silly girl, with possibly a right even to sue for the sort of good night that he had demanded.

"Yaas," said Liph, "that was Nick Arson; he boards here; he is makin' believe to be mighty sweet on Happy just now."

Mrs. Holmes controlled any outward exhibition of the utter repulsion with which she shrank from such coarseness, and merely questioned meekly,—

"What kind of a man is this Mr. Arson?"

"Oh, he's a clerk in a store here. I don't know much about him; he's quality, you see."

"Liph," said Mrs. Holmes looking full at the

## LITERARY REVIEW.

MR. MURRAY'S POEMS.

A book which through some oversight escaped notice when it first came out some months ago is entitled *Verses and Versions*, by George Murray, B.A., A.K.C., F.R.S.C., formerly senior classical scholar of King's College, London, late Lusby scholar and Lucy exhibitioner of the University of Oxford. It is a four hundred page volume, published in good style by W. Foster Brown & Co., ($2.00), containing about one hundred and twenty different poems, many of which are original, but a large proportion of which are spirited renderings from the French of Beranger, Hugo, Murger, Gautier and others. The volume opens with the poem "How Canada was saved," which, in 1874, was selected out of 291 contributions for a prize offered by the *Witness*, the judges being the late Rev. J. Frederick Stevenson, D.D., the Rev. James Carmichael and G. E. Dawson, Esq. Its subject is the self devotion of Adam Daulac, or Dollard, Sieur des Ormeaux, with his sixteen confederates, in 1660:

Fiercely the Iroquois had sworn to sweep, like grains of sand,
The sons of France from off the face of their adopted land,
When, like the steel that oft disarms the lightning of its power,
A fearless few their country saved in danger's darkest hour.
Daulac, the captain of the Fort—in manhood's fiery prime—
Hath sworn, by some immortal deed, to make his name sublime;
And sixteen "Soldiers of the Cross," his comrades true and tried,
Have pledged their faith for life and death—all kneeling side by side:
And this their oath—on flood or field, to challenge, face to face
The ruthless hordes of Iroquois, the scourges of their race—
No quarter to accept or grant, and, loyal to the grave,
To die like martyrs, for the land they shed their blood to save.

"Grace Connell—an Irish Idyll" and "Willie the Miner," follow, the latter founded upon the touching incident of the finding of the still perfect body of a young miner fifty years after his accidental death, and its recognition by the aged woman whose lover he had once been.

Many an eye in that throng was wet;
The plimen say they can ne'er forget
The wild deep sorrow and yearning love,
Of her who lay moaning that corpse above.
She smoothed his hair and she stroked his cheek,
She half forgot that he could not speak;
And fondly whispered endearing words,
In murmurs sweet as the song of birds.

And surely pathos more deep or keen,
In earthly contrast was never seen;
Both had been youthful long years ago,
When neither dreamed of the coming woe.
But time with the maiden had onward sped,
Standing still with her lover dead!

The shorter poems are on many subjects and are of a high average of poetic merit. We quote one entire. It is entitled

GOD'S HEROES.

Once at a battle's close a soldier met
A youthful comrade whom his eyes had missed;
Amid the dust and tumult of the strife,
Flushed with the glow of victory, and proud
Of wounds received in presence of his chief,
He spake in tones of triumph to the boy:
"I did not see thee in the battle's flame;"
The stripling answered, "I was in the smoke."
Then with his hand upon his bleeding heart,
He closed his eyes, and suddenly fell dead!
So, countless heroes, oft unheeded fight,
In life's grim battle, hidden by the smoke.
With patient martyrdom they ply the tasks
That God assigns them. Words of sympathy
From human lips too seldom cheer their toil,
Or help them to be victors over pain.
Few mark their struggles in the crowded world:
Few soothe their anguish while they only bleed—
And when they answer to the call of death,
Their names are syllabled on earth no more.

A unique effort is to be found on page 360. It is a rendering of the once popular "Vilikins and his Dinah" into Latin. Among the poems of special local interest we may note "A Farewell to the Guards on their leaving Montreal," "An Appeal for the Deaf and Dumb" and the "Prologue to the Merchant of Venice" as that piece was acted in Montreal by the late Prof. Andrew's pupils. Mr. Murray's style is so well known that criticism is hardly called for though, perhaps, only a few of those who have appreciated his work have realized its amount as revealed in these pages. The book is dedicated with "affectionate admiration" to Sir Edwin Arnold "equally distinguished as a classical and an Oriental scholar, a journalist and a poet; my dearest companion for many years, both at King's College, London, and at the University of Oxford," and the last poem in the book is addressed to that eminent writer. It was written in 1889 on receiving from Sir Edwin Arnold the latest volume of his poems inscribed to "George Murray, with the author's love." The verses are as follows:—

Yes! "With the author's love,"
To me such words are dear—
And yet how far above
My worth those words appear.

But love, that ne'er hath died,
Through all the dying years;
Still keeps our hearts allied,
And each to each endears.

NORTH OF SCOTLAND PICTURES.

*Scenes and Stories of the North of Scotland*, by John Sinclair, is a book of interest and amusement, to the Scotsman especially; and, indeed, to anybody else, in only a lesser degree. To the cynical Saxon, who can take his fun out of the shortcomings of the Highlander, there are many texts in the book to supply pestering ammunition. The scenes are well described; indeed, the writer succeeds best in the descriptive, as some of his anecdotes are stilted in form, and at times too formal for even Scottish jokes. These are exceptional, it must be said, and are easily forgiven in considering the whole book. Loch Duich, Ross-shire, is described, and stories told of Highland forays, in which the Mackenzies slaughtered the Macdonalds, and the latter took their turn as victors occasionally. One story is that, while the chief of the Mackenzies was absent, his lady learned that young Chief Macdonald of Glengarry, was coming to attack the castle, having ravaged the Kintail and Carron district. She gathered such of her chosen men as were available, placed small cannon in their boats, and lay in wait between the Mainland and Skye. When the Macdonalds came along the chief and everyone of his men were either drowned or slain. Then the lady of Ellandonan was a proud woman. The Island of Lewis comes in for a few anecdotes, and the students who go south are selected. One throws the fish-bones over his shoulder when he dines with the professor, and when told not to trouble, but to leave them on the plate, replies, with true Lewis gallantry, "It's no trouble, ma'am; no trouble at all." The characters of Thurso are real, and the natural and unnatural doings of these worthies are easily recognizable. So long as the writer sticks to narrative and description he interests the reader. Otherwise he does not succeed so well.

(Edinburgh, J. Thin, and W. Drysdale, Montreal.)

*Home Life on an Ostrich Farm*, already reviewed in these columns, has been received from W. Drysdale & Co.

*Current Literature* is a popular eclectic published at 30 West 23rd street, New York City, at $3 a year. It avoids anything likely to be looked upon as heavy by the general reader. The table of contents is as follows: Current literary comment and criticism; gossip of authors and writers; verse from books and magazines; random reading, current topics; chords in a minor key; vanity fair, fads and fashions; society verse, fancy free; the sketch book, life studies; prattle of the children; unusual, superstitious, queer; the sonnet, light and shade; concerning the inner man; famous chapters from famous books; historical, statistical, general, treasure trove, old favorites; pen pictures; the world over; science, invention, industry; curiosities in prose and verse; life death, immortality; newspaper verse, grave and gay; in dialect, character verse; brief comment; literary doings; book list, what to read, magazine reference for the month.

## ENGLAND.

(*Special Correspondence of the Witness.*)

LONDON, Aug. 18.—Our newspapers are having a quiet time of it just now. Parliament is "up," and everybody else is "down," in the country or elsewhere. Consequently, some of the papers have, according to their custom, reduced their size, even then finding it difficult to fill their columns with anything better than murders and executions. Two of those horrible functions had place yesterday. Both hangings were for the murder of children of school age, a boy and a girl. Though they occurred in different counties, yet they had many points of similarity. They were apparently motiveless; neither robbery nor outrage being connected with either case. Each little victim was also horribly mutilated. And now that each crime has been followed by the carrying out of the death penalty, there is a startling similarity in the solemn dying declaration of innocence by each convict. Both declare with their last breath that they were innocent, and do so in the most solemn manner. And yet in both cases the evidence, entirely circumstantial as it was, could leave no reasonable doubt of the guilt of the accused. One can only surmise that each unhappy wretch secretly cherished some hope of reprieve until the very last moment of life. It is a relief to turn from a daily dish of such horrors to the reports of conventions and associations and congresses, which also help to fill "space" in the dull, or, as some call it, the "silly" season. The doctors and their friends have been having a right good time in London, and the foreign delegates to this great health congress are loud in their praise of their English hosts. It is a capital illustration in the doctors' own persons of the value to health and consequent happiness of the annual holiday; annual, that is to say, if you cannot get it oftener.

DEMOGRAPHY

was one of the subjects of discussion, and the foreign delegates seem to have thought that they could not have come to a better place to study old Demos than to our country-city. There is so much of him here. And it seems we have the various matters concerning the life of our multitudinous Demos better registered and tabulated here than in most countries. Demography cannot get along without statistics. I suppose that it was chiefly that the delegates might see an English holiday crowd that they were taken to the Crystal Palace on a firework night. Not but that our visitors had more substantial fare than the gorgeous fires and sparkles of Mr. Brock. A banquet was prepared in the great Concert Hall, which was a very grand affair. It was a beautiful sight from the very size of the hall and the number of the guests. Yet, many as they were, they were lost in the vast crowd which afterwards assembled on the magnificent terraces to turn their eyes skywards in aynthing but silent admiration of the various *feux d'artifice* exhibited. Report says with probable truth that nothing quite so fine in the way of fireworks is to be seen elsewhere on our little planet. And I must say that though I have seen such things in many lands, yet I have not seen an approach to the gorgeous beauty of Brock's "Golden Wheatsheaf" and "Niagara of Fire." It is all very well to say that these things are childish. I think we are all children when it comes to fireworks! Will the delegates carry back a good report of our land and our people? Will the foreigners still say that we take our pleasures sadly? At any rate they will confess that we do take our pleasures; and if, as is said, they have been struck by the general air of prosperity among our working people, they will be apt to conclude that all that Demos wants now, as in the old Roman days, is *panem et circenses*—food and fun. Our great annual scientific convention starts business to-morrow in Cardiff. We generally look for the announcement of some startling

SCIENTIFIC NOVELTY

when the British Association meets; but it seems we are not to expect anything specially electrifying this year. Mr. Higgins, the president, will lead off with the newest things in Spectroscopy; but we may not look for the promulgation of any new law in nature, or the announcement of any new elementary matter, or even the decomposition of any previously supposed simple element. Processes and details are about all that physical science will have to tell us this year. I cannot help wondering whether any member of the Association intends to "go in for" the new French prize for the inventor of a practical method of signalling to the other planets! I fear I have not rightly stated the conditions of the prize: The inventor must not only somehow signal to the planet, he must also get a reply; which is a very different thing! And the French lady who has willed this prize-money insists that Mars shall be "barred," because he is already so well known! Is this really so? Do we know that Mars has atmospheric water, vegetation, life in short? I know the surmises and conjectures on the subject, but is there any even moral certainty? And how about intelligent life? Some of us can remember a proposal to open up communication with the inhabitants of the moon, by constructing on some wide, extended plain, a gigantic copy of Euclid's Fifth proposition. I have never heard that it was done; certainly there was no response. And if we can get no answer from the moon because there are no inhabitants, and if we may not try Mars because we know all about him, where shall we begin? I am quite anxious to see whether the British Association will propound anything on the subject.

YET ANOTHER VISIT:

This time a fleet of foreign warships. Another invasion by the enemy. Lately the Germans, now the French. Having been civil—not to say gushing—over the German Emperor, we must do the civil thing by France, to show that we only want peace and friendship all round. Well, it is a nice thing, cleverly imagined, and apparently about to be cleverly carried out. The best thing about it is that the French themselves are taking it in good part, and seem really gratified by the courtesies shown to their representatives of the Fleet. One feels profoundly thankful that there is little prospect at present of the peace of Europe being disturbed. Nobody can afford to go to war just now. The very elements forbid it. The weather and the crops have much to say in international politics. And they say that this year, at any rate (and the prohibition holds good for next year), there shall not be war because of the scarcity and high price of breadstuffs. I fear even we peaceful folk in England will have to pay our share of this indirect peace insurance. Our own weather is bad, our own crops are threatened; and we must also partake of the increased price occasioned by the competition of our continental neighbors in the grain markets of the world. The western farmers of Canada and the States ought to have "money in both pockets" this year at least. But then your townsfolk will also have to pay their Western brethren the enhanced price. So, there you are again! How true it is, "No man liveth to himself." Neither man, nor community nor nation, can live to itself nor suffer by itself. Why, you Canadians are hurting us in England by the corruptions of your political life. You are giving occasion to the enemies of free institutions to blaspheme. They are asking what better is this outcome of responsible home government than the worst outcome of the old "Family Compact?" And there is no answer to this conundrum. But, remembering the wave of indignation that swept over Canada at the time of the Pacific scandal, I cannot doubt that the nation (as distinct from its mere politicians) will again assert itself and deliver its soul from complicity in such iniquities as are now being revealed at Ottawa and Quebec. It remains true to-day that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." It is curious that these matters should come to light so soon after poor old John A's death. Did he know anything of them, and did he ever say to himself concerning his Government and his party, "*apres moi la deluge?*" V.V.

PROFESSOR MARCUS DODS says that what were laudable customs five hundred years ago might not be laudable to-day, and he contends that every man who calls himself a Scotsman ought to think how he could lessen the great evil of intemperance, which makes Scotland a scandal in the eyes of other nations.

## DR. JOHNSON IN ST. JAMES CHURCH.

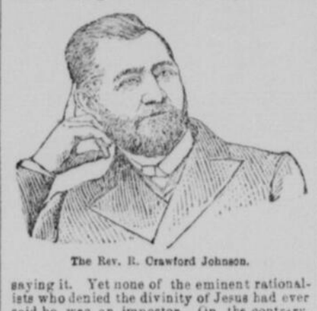
A BRILLIANT SERMON BY A NOTED BELFAST MISSIONARY.

A COMFORTING DISCOURSE FOR THE WEARY AND HEAVY LADEN.

The Rev. R. Crawford Johnson, of Belfast, Ireland, Superintendent of the Belfast City Mission and delegate of the Irish Methodist Conference to the Ecumenical Council of Methodism in Washington, preached on Sunday in St. James Methodist Church to a crowded congregation. The strength of Mr. Johnson lies in illustration rather than in sustained exegesis. He has been accustomed to evangelistic work, and has been remarkably successful in presenting the truth in anecdotal and parabolic form. He tells a story well; not perhaps with the feeling, but with more than the dramatic force of Moody. When he reaches the climax, the piercing eye, set face, and eloquent gesture, are instinct with magnetic power.

Mr. Johnson has a fine presence. He employs a cultured diction in the development of his argument; but does not disdain the colloquialisms of humble life if these will lend point to the enforcement of a truth.

Mr. Johnson's text was, "Come unto me all ye who labor and are heavy laden and I will give you rest." Either Christ was an impostor, or he was God. Fancy John Wesley saying, "I will give you rest." Fancy Martin Luther saying it. Fancy the Apostle Paul



The Rev. R. Crawford Johnson.

saying it. Yet none of the eminent rationalists who denied the divinity of Jesus had ever said he was an impostor. On the contrary, they had

ENTOLLED HIS LIFE AND WORK.

One of the most distinguished of them had said his life was as pure as an angel's, and his teaching as sublime as heaven. And the great French infidel had said of him, "Socrates died like a man; Christ died like a god." I. Christ gave the rest of pardon from the burden of guilt. He bore the punishment of our sins. Alcott, the great American teacher, did not believe in the atonement of Christ, but he acted upon it in practice. A little boy had done wrong. He said to himself—"I will try love, which is far more powerful than law." So he said to the boy, when he had called him up to the desk—"You have done wrong, but I am going to take your punishment. Now, you will take this rod, and I will hold out my hand, and you shall give me a certain number of strokes." He handed the rod to the boy and held out his hand. The boy blushed and hesitated, and refused to strike, and it was not till the teacher had insisted for the third time that he ventured to timidly apply the rod. Christ bore our griefs and carried our sorrows; the chastisement of our peace was upon him; by his stripes we were healed. At a revival meeting in Ireland he was asked by a lady to talk with her husband, who was anxious about his soul, but hung back because he said he could not "feel." "I said to him," proceeded Dr. Johnson, "you know what the three F's are?" "Oh, yes" The three F's meant in Ireland then—"fair rent," "free sale," "fixity of tenure." Now, let us take the three Gospel F's—fact, faith, feeling. Feeling comes last, you see. Let us take fact first. 'Surely he hath borne our griefs and carried our sorrows; he was wounded for our transgressions and bruised for our iniquities; the chastisement of our peace was laid upon him, and with his stripes we are healed.' Read that this way now, I said, 'He was wounded for *my* transgressions; he was bruised for *my* iniquities; and with his stripes *I* am healed.' 'Now put your name in it,' I said. 'He was wounded for John Smith's transgressions; the chastisement of John Smith's peace was laid upon him; and by his stripes John Smith was healed.' 'I see it' he said. 'I see it.'

FAITH AND FEELING CAME

after the simple acceptance of the Saviour."

II. Christ gives the rest of hope from the burden of fear. "When we stand by the open grave, in the mocking sun or in the drizzling rain, then," said Dr. Johnson, "however indifferent or profligate we may have been, the thought, 'Shall we live again?' 'Does death end all?'—comes home to our consciousness with telling force. The infidel says, "Death is a leap in the dark." We turn to science, and there we have nothing but a grand guess. The scientist says you can no more destroy an atom of matter than you can create a world. A candle may burn to the socket, and the wick and wax may both be gone; but the candle has not perished. But that is no comfort, for that is only a generality. We ask philosophy—does death end *all?* and philosophy says—'There *must* be another world in which the inequalities of this shall be adjusted. Here we see Nero on the throne and Paul in the dungeon; Lazarus in rags and Dives clothed in purple and fine linen. If there be a God in the universe there must be another state of being in which these anomalies shall be all swept away.' But that is only a hope. Jesus Christ never said 'I think,' 'I hope.' But he said 'Verily, verily.' He, and he alone, has brought life and immortality to life, and taken away our fear." Mr. Johnson, in this connection, told a characteristic story. Upon his circuit there was a clever lawyer, a literary man, who had often proclaimed that he never could and never would believe that a man could know his sins forgiven in this life. This man was a drunkard. "I have known this man to be drunk nine months at a time," said Mr. Johnson. His family belonged to a Unitarian church; but his wife and three daughters

HAD BEEN CONVERTED

during a revival in the district. "I don' suppose," said Mr. Johnson, "any minister ever had such an experience with a drunkard as I had with that man. Scores of times did he send for me while in a state of raging drunkenness. I have found him in an idiotic state, fit only for an asylum. I have found him in a poetic mood, upon which occasions I had to listen for hours while he declaimed his own poetic effusions. He met with an accident once, and was confined to his room. He has said to me, with agony in his voice, 'Mr. Johnson, for God's sake, ask my wife to give me just half a glass of whiskey.' The father said, 'I will not put him out; but if you talk like that you must go out. I deplore the conduct of my son, but he is my son, and I receive him as such.' And that man is now preaching the Gospel in that district in the open air and in Protestant churches.

### AN INTERESTING FIGHT.

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## MR. JOHNSON ON IRISH QUESTIONS.

HOME RULE AND PARNELLISM—UNIONIST OPPOSITION AS VIGOROUS AS EVER.

The Rev. R. Crawford Johnson is a noted figure in Irish Methodism. He has occupied the most important pastorates in the gift of the Conference, and always with great acceptance. For some time past he has been engaged in evangelistic work amongst the masses of Belfast, and is superintendent of a mission which has been organized under the direction of the Conference. This mission brings the Gospel to non-church-goers, of whom it is calculated there are 50,000 in Belfast.

Mr. Johnson is the Irish delegate to the Methodist Ecumenical Council which meets at Washington on Oct. 7, and which represents the entire Methodism of the world in all its divisions.

A *Witness* representative had a talk with Mr. Johnson yesterday morning about Irish affairs.

"Is the feeling in the North as resolutely against Home Rule as ever?"

"I certainly see no signs of wavering. The Unionists are paying great attention to registration, and it is not unlikely that they will recover at least two seats from the Home Rulers."

THE LIBERAL PARTY.

"Do you think it likely the Liberal party will win at the next general election?"

"I certainly would not be surprised. The personality of Mr. Gladstone is an extraordinary power. The people follow him, not so much because they have become converted to his views by reason or logic, but because the potency and magnetism of the man prove irresistible. Large numbers of people are content to say, 'If Mr. Gladstone says so that's enough for me.' I was speaking to several Englishmen not long ago. They said they were Home Rulers. I asked them if they had ever been to Ireland, or studied the conditions of it, or reasoned out the subject. 'Oh, no,' they said, 'but Mr. Gladstone has identified himself with it, and that is enough for us.'"

"What about Parnellism now?"

"The young men of Ireland are with Parnell to a man. And what is the reason of that? Not so much because they condone his moral offence, as that they are disgusted with the tyranny of the priests. The outcry of the priests against Parnell is all cant and hypocrisy. Look at the facts. After the verdict the Home Rule party met and re-elected Parnell chairman, insisting that morals have nothing to do with politics. The very party who now cast Mrs. O'Shea up to him, said 'we will never go back upon our trusted leader.' The hierarchy said nothing. Days passed. Mr. Gladstone was as silent as the grave. But the Rev. Price-Hughes, and the Rev. Dr. Parker, both Home Rulers, spoke out and said

IT WAS A SHAME

that such a man should lead the party. It was then that Mr. Gladstone wrote his famous letter. Why? Because at the back of Price-Hughes and Dr. Parker was the great body of Nonconformists who constitute his strength in England. And after that letter came the repudiation of the Bishops. Don't you see that these facts put them out of court? If their action had been prompt and spontaneous then they would have deserved credit. But I know a little of the inner workings of things, and this action of the priests with respect to Parnell is but the outcome of what has been going on below the surface. Read the Irish papers, and you will see that at every meeting of the new organizations (anti-Parnellite) a priest either presides or is present. Read the meetings here the split, and you will see they were entirely controlled by laymen. This is significant. I don't know whether you know out here the history of the recent change of front of the *Freeman's Journal*? I have a friend on the *Freeman* who keeps me posted. Young Gray, a lad of about twenty-one, with little backbone, whose father was a perverted to Romanism, sat on the fence till Dillon and O'Brien got out of gaol. The moment he learned that they had repudiated Parnell he wrote an article stating that while Parnell was an excellent man they must bow to the inevitable, and the *Freeman* would no longer espouse his cause. The editorial committee refused to insert it. This committee was composed of bright young men who were strongly opposed to the domination of the priests. Mr. Gray called a meeting of the shareholders. He was a heavy shareholder himself. So was Archbishop Walsh. It became a matter of arithmetic. Mr. Gray was sustained, and the editorial and business committee received notice to quit. I understand they are about to start a new paper in the interest of Mr. Parnell. The *Freeman* is

NOW CONTROLLED BY THE HIERARCHY.

I said that the young men were in favor of Parnell. The young men of one generation make the opinion and the action of the next. In religion the priest had always been despotic; in politics, he wanted to dominate the situation. In meetings held throughout the country resolutions were passed strongly condemning the dictation of the priests, and insisting on full political liberty. On the voyage out I got into conversation with an intelligent young man from Galway. He said the young men of the country were tired of the domination of the priests. They used to threaten them with excommunication from the altar if they did not do what they wanted them to; but however the old men might have submitted to that, the young men would no longer do so. Read that article from *United Ireland*," said Mr. Johnson, "and you will see that Bishop McNulty refused the sacraments to those men who dared to come forward for election as Parnellite poor-law guardians. Mr. Stead says that the bishops are the nearest approach to an Irish senate that is to be found in Ireland; that the priests—educated in Rome, France and Belgium—are cultured and pure; that they represent what is respectable in the community; that they are counterparts of the Puritan preachers and Covenanting confessors of the reign of the Stuarts. What rubbish! Culture, indeed! And educated at Rome, France and Belgium! Why, anybody who has lived in the south of Ireland, as I have, must know that they are, in many instances, boors. When they were educated abroad, they had some liberal views; but, being educated at Maynooth, they are what they are."

AN INEVITABLE MEASURE.

"What do you think of the Local Government Bill?"

"I think such a measure was inevitable. Great distrust has been expressed respecting it. Protestants feel that they will be swamped upon whatever boards may be appointed. At the same time sensible people have long felt the absurdity of the system under which they had to go to London for permission to build a railway or a bridge, or carry out any public work. That system is dilatory and expensive and must give place to something analogous to what exists in England and Scotland."

"Does Ulster continue to prosper?"

"Yes, particularly Belfast, Londonderry and Lurgan. In Belfast we build 2,000 houses every year. The shipbuilding industry has grown wonderfully. I venture to think that what Ireland needs most at this moment is thrift. I have lived in the South, and know something of the habits of the people. The farmer there works about three days in the week. He goes to the market once a week. He goes to every fair in the district, and he goes to every wake and funeral within a radius of ten miles. No matter what laws you make you can't expect prosperity with such a condition of things, to which may be added the attendant dissipation which is a feature of these fairs and funerals. Look at the Golden Vale of Tipperary, where the soil only requires to be pricked to produce luxuriant crops; and look at the north, bleak and bare naturally, but made to blossom by thrift and industry."

PRIESTLY DOMINATION.

Describing the attempt of the young men of the country to throw off the yoke of priestly domination, Mr. Johnson mentioned the case of the Rev. Thomas Connellan, a Roman Catholic priest. This gentleman, two years after being appointed to the priesthood, was asked to preach a sermon on transubstantiation. He had to read for it, and the more he read the less he believed the doctrine. But he stifled his convictions and preached the sermon. Conscience was at work and he determined to give up the Church of Rome. Knowing what he would suffer by an open repudiation, he one day entered a boat in his clerical garb, threw it off in the river, swam ashore, put on a secular garb that he had hidden on the bank and made his way to London. He was eulogized in the papers. In London he became savingly converted to God; and then he returned anxious to preach Jesus to his countrymen. He entered his father's home, and the father received him. The priest came along and said: 'You must put that man out.' The father said, 'I will not put him out; but if you talk like that you must go out. I deplore the conduct of my son, but he is my son, and I receive him as such.' And that man is now preaching the Gospel in that district in the open air and in Protestant churches.

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## WHITEWASH.

ATTEMPT TO ABSOLVE SIR HECTOR LANGEVIN.

TWO VERDICTS IN THE GREAT STATE TRIAL AT OTTAWA—MOST OF THE TARTE CHARGES CLEARLY PROVED.

OTTAWA, Sept. 15.—The reports prepared by the Conservative majority and the Liberal minority of the sub-committee on the Langevin-McGreevy scandal, were presented to the sub-committee to-day. The majority report, signed by Sir John Thompson and Messrs. Girouard and Adams, completely exonerates Sir Hector Langevin, but blames Mr. McGreevy and some officials of the Public Works Department, and recommends prosecutions. This report first deals with the charges against the Hon. Thos. McGreevy, in connection with the Quebec dredging contract. It finds that his brother Robert was made a partner with the contractors for the purpose of securing Thomas' influence; that Thomas knew of his brother's interest in the contract, and aided in getting lower tenders set aside. A similar finding is made with respect to the cross-wall contract for securing which Mr. McGreevy was to receive twenty-five thousand dollars from the contractors, and the report states that he did receive at least fifteen thousand dollars of that sum, the majority of the sub-committee being of opinion that a portion of this money and of other sums said to have been paid to Thomas McGreevy were retained by Robert McGreevy and O. E. Murphy.

ADVANCE INFORMATION.

The report states that Mr. McGreevy obtained advance information from J. E. Boyd, late engineer of the Public Works Department, about the cross-wall contract, which information assisted Larkin, Connolly & Co. in securing the contract, and that for this service Mr. McGreevy received fourteen thousand

AMOUNT OF DONATIONS.

With respect to the Levis graving dock contract, the majority report points out that Thomas McGreevy admits having received $10,000 from the contractors for that work, which sum he gave to *Le Monde*, Sir Hector Langevin's newspaper, while Murphy swears the amount paid him was $22,000, and Robert McGreevy says the sum was $14,000. The report says the amount he actually received cannot be determined satisfactorily.

Respecting the Esquimalt contract the majority report sets forth that before that contract was awarded Mr. McGreevy interested himself in it, procuring advance information from engineers for the benefit of the contractors, and that Thomas McGreevy was aware from the beginning that his brother Robert had been given thirty percent interest in the contract without being required to furnish any capital for the purpose of securing Thomas's influence. The report says Thomas McGreevy did receive moneys out of this contract though the amounts cannot be definitely determined, but were charged to expense account in connection with the work.

CONTRACT FOR DREDGING.

Coming to the contract for dredging the wet basin at Quebec, the majority report admits that Mr. Tarte's charge in reference to that job has been proved. The price for dredging was increased from twenty-seven to thirty-five cents per yard, in accordance with an agreement by which the contractors were to pay 8c per yard for political purposes. Thomas McGreevy, the report says, "denies the existence of any agreement or understanding such as is sworn to by Murphy and Robert, but admits that Larkin, Connolly & Co. subscribed twenty thousand dollars for political purposes. He admits receiving twenty thousand in that way. It is admitted that Hon. Thomas McGreevy knew that the price agreed upon for dredging was excessive, and the Committee find that Mr. McGreevy knowing his brother was a partner in the firm of Larkin, Connolly & Co., made an arrangement with that firm by which he was to receive $25,000 for political purposes out of the proceeds of the dredging contract at the increased price, which he was to secure. The majority find that the Hon. Thomas McGreevy was the sole owner of the steamer "Admiral," which received twelve thousand dollars yearly subsidy from the Dominion Government, while Mr. McGreevy was a member of Parliament.

MCGREEVY'S GUILT.

The majority find that Thomas McGreevy received $25,000 out of the cross-wall contract, $22,000 out of the Levis dock contract, $27,000 out of the dredging contract of 1887, and $35,000 out of the Esquimalt dock contract, or $109,000 in all, and that Robert McGreevy gave his brother $37,545 out of his share of the profits from the contracts referred to. The majority also report that Thomas McGreevy acted in the interest of the contracting firm, while these contracts were in progress, but that there was nothing improper in his connection with the Baie des Chaleurs Railway or his receiving a portion of the subsidies voted towards that road. They find that Mr. McGreevy used the name of Sir Hector Langevin, Minister of Public Works, in dealing with contractors in such a way as to make it appear that he had influence with the Minister. With respect to the charges against officers of the Public Works Department, the findings of the majority are vague and indefinite, though the engineer,

MR. PERLEY IS BLAMED

for making the reduction of $19,600 in the value of the plant given with the contract for the Esquimalt dock. The whole responsibility for that transaction is placed upon Mr. Perley.

The majority also blame Mr. Perley for recommending to the Harbor Commissioners the acceptance of Larkin, Connolly & Co.'s offer to dredge the wet basin for thirty-five cents per yard, and for making extra allowances in connection with the Levis dock.

With respect to the payment of ten thousand dollars by Murphy to Sir Hector Langevin, the majority report quotes the evidence given by all the parties with respect to it. Murphy's career in New York being reviewed, his absconding with $50,000 of trust funds is related and the majority consider that the charge of corrupt payments to Sir Hector Langevin is not sustained.

Both O. E. Murphy and Robert McGreevy being, in their opinion, discredited. It is admitted that Larkin, Connolly & Co. contributed $1,000 to the Langevin testimonial fund, but the majority think Sir Hector was not influenced by this.

FRAUDULENT CONSPIRACY.

In conclusion, Sir John Thompson and Messrs. Adams and Girouard say:—

"Having regard to various features which appear in the contract, which were the subject of this investigation, we feel bound to report that members of the firm of Larkin, Connolly & Co., conspired to defraud the Government and were materially aided in their designs by Thomas McGreevy.

This conspiracy has been all the more powerful and effective by reason of the confidence which the late Minister of Public Works had in the integrity and efficiency of his officers, and by reason of the confidence which the late Minister entertained with regard to Mr. Thomas McGreevy and has accomplished results which are to be greatly regretted as regards the administration of the department and greatly to be condemned as regards those who lent themselves knowingly to the purposes of the conspirators. The charges against Sir Hector Langevin as already intimated, having been as above set forth, the committee observe that in the course of the investigation an effort was made to connect him with the wrong doing of others, who have been reported against as directly connected with fraudulent conduct."

The majority of the Committee, therefore, report that the evidence does not justify them in concluding that the Minister knew of the conspiracy before mentioned, or that he willingly lent himself to its objects.

They recommend that in addition to such action as may seem called for under the findings hereinbefore expressed, such legal proceedings as may be available, be taken against those who are concerned in this conspiracy, and that for that purpose the books and papers which were before the Committee be retained, so that they may be available for such proceedings. The minority report presented was as follows:—

THE LIBERAL VERDICT.

The Hon. David Mills presented the minority report. It began by stating that Mr. Tarte's allegations practically charged a conspiracy to have existed to defraud the Government of Canada of a large sum of public money, and that the Hon Thos. McGreevy, a member of this House, and other officials of the Government, and Messrs. Larkin, Connolly & Co., contractors, were parties to that conspiracy. The report goes on:—

The relations existing between the Hon. T. McGreevy and Sir Hector Langevin have for the past twenty years and more been of the closest and most intimate kind. As far back as 1876 Mr. McGreevy appears to have advanced for Sir Hector a large sum of money ($10,000) to pay his election expenses and taken his notes of hand therefor. These notes are still outstanding. The interest was paid by Mr McGreevy, who protected the principal also.

When Sir Hector became Minister in 1878 he invited Mr. McGreevy to make his house in Ottawa his home. He did so, and also had access to and a seat in Sir Hector's private room in the Parliament buildings, and kept there all his papers. Each had contributed largely towards the support of *Le Monde* newspaper, Mr. McGreevy's contribution, amounting at one time, to $25,000. Sir Hector gave such amounts and in such a way as to enable him to control the paper when necessary.

The Hon. Thos. McGreevy was, during the period investigated, the treasurer of the funds of the Conservative party in the Quebec district, and Sir Hector Langevin was a recognized political head of the party in that district, and in many instances personally directed the application for party purposes of the moneys in Thomas McGreevy's hands.

The large sums which were received by the Hon. Thos. McGreevy from these contractors, went to form a part of this political fund, and his refusal to tell the committee what disposition he made of these sums, leaves it impossible to state to what extent Sir Hector received the benefit of them, politically or otherwise.

Mr. O. E. Murphy was the trusted confidant of the other members of the firm and selected by them to carry out, with Mr. Robert McGreevy, many delicate and improper negotiations with the Hon. Thos. McGreevy and through him with the Department of Public Works.

COLOSSAL OPERATIONS.

Between 1878 and 1891, Larkin, Connolly & Co. received from the Harbor Commissioners at Quebec and from the Department of Public Works at Ottawa, $3,138,284, of which only $83,796 was paid during the past two years. Out of this $3,138,284 there was paid for:

| | |
|---|---|
| Levis Graving Dock | $ 718,379 94 |
| Wet and Tidal Docks and improvements | 1 813,418 94 |
| Esquimalt (B.C.) Dock | 856,445 70 |
| | $3,138,284.58 |

Of this sum these contractors made as trading profits nearly $1,000,000 or, to be exact, $993,975. Of this they

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

ALL IN ADVANCE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Daily Witness | | | $3.00 |
| Weekly Witness | | | 1.00 |
| Northern Messenger (single copy) | | | 30 |
| " | " | 10 copies to one address | 2.25 |
| " | " | 20 " " | 4.50 |
| " | " | 50 " " | 10.50 |
| " | " | 100 " " | 20.00 |

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

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

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

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

Contracts payable quarterly in advance.

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

The Witness.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1891.


## THE DEVIL AND THE DOVE DWELL TOGETHER.

The public will not believe it, but Sir Hector Langevin is as innocent as the babe unborn of all complicity in that mass of corruption, the Department of Public Works, over which he presided, and with the details of whose management his admirers, until the exposure, always claimed with pride he was more conversant than even the clerks. Mr. Thomas McGreevy, Sir Hector Langevin's bosom friend, who shared his home at Ottawa and his office in the Department, conspired with his brother, Robert McGreevy, Murphy, Larkin, the Connollys and others to rob the Department over which Sir Hector Langevin presided, and did rob it during the long period of twelve or thirteen years, and though during that time Sir Hector accepted from Mr. Thomas McGreevy a large sum of money, and knew that he was receiving large sums for political purposes for Sir Hector's political district, and though very large sums were received for these purposes from the firm which had conspired to rob the Government, Sir Hector Langevin, who consented to changes in contracts, and even descended to pleading with other contractors to throw up their tenders in favor of Larkin & Connolly, never suspected for one moment that his bosom friend, Thomas McGreevy was engaged in this conspiracy. The public will not believe it, but the majority of the committee, composed of the partisans of Sir Hector Langevin, declare it, and they are all honorable men. Moreover, the substance of these charges with quite sufficient of the evidence to enable the Minister of Public Works to know the truth, has been before the public for over two years, but Sir Hector Langevin never saw any reason to withdraw his confidence from Mr. Thomas McGreevy, who continued to live with him at Ottawa until the beginning of the present session, and yet Sir Hector is as white as a dove. Sir John Thompson and the sub-committee declare it, and they are all honorable men. Mr. Thomas McGreevy is guilty in a greater or less degree of every charge brought against him by Mr. Tarte, but Sir Hector Langevin, his patron, was a saint who was utterly innocent of every charge brought against him. Millions of dollars were stolen from the treasury by Mr. Thomas McGreevy and his brother conspirators, and hundreds of thousands of dollars were contributed therefrom to bribe the electors to support Sir Hector Langevin and his colleagues in office, and Sir Hector never for one moment dreamed or suspected such a thing. This is the conclusion to be drawn from the report of the supporters of the Government, of which Sir John Thompson is one, and they are all honorable men. Sir Hector Langevin's sons, nephews, cousins, and other relatives intimately connected with the conspirators, were employed by them and joked with them about election contributions, enjoyed fat living under them, but nothing ever occurred during the thirteen years of jobbery, corruption and conspiracy to suggest in the remotest way to Sir Hector Langevin that the conspirators who surrounded him, one of whom was a New York defaulter, and another of whom was his closest friend, were not straight and honest, although they were robbing the department entrusted to Sir Hector Langevin, "the master administrator of the Cabinet," of scores and hundreds of thousands of dollars at a sweep. Sir John Thompson and the majority of the sub-committee have come to this conclusion, judging from their report, and they are all honorable men. The sub-committee, in considering the evidence of Murphy, properly refer to his antecedents. It did not occur to them apparently to consider the facts bearing upon the credibility of Sir Hector Langevin. Sir Hector Langevin was a convicted boodler in 1873; he was convicted of receiving $32,000 from a man seeking a Government contract, and he has received testimonials more than once from the very conspirators who are found guilty of robbing the Government. Everybody else knew the names of contractors who subscribed, they were published in the newspaper and the official list was sent to Sir Hector Langevin, according to the treasurer of the fund, but Sir Hector Langevin was totally ignorant as to who his beneficiaries were and remained so. His bosom friend, Mr. Thomas McGreevy, never hinted at their identity, though he was one of the chief collectors. Sir Hector received these testimonials in all innocency; the sub-committee—Sir John Thompson and the rest declare—it and they are all honorable men. The sub-committee has "vindicated" Sir Hector Langevin so completely that it is difficult to see how, if their report is accepted by the majority of the Committee and by the majority of Parliament, the Government can consistently refuse to restore Sir Hector Langevin to his position in the Cabinet. The report of the minority of the sub-committee almost reverses all the conclusions of the majority, so far as Sir Hector Langevin is concerned. The final verdict will be given, not by the Committee or by Parliament but by the people. They have probably long ago made up their minds as to Sir Hector Langevin's case, and they will judge not his guilt or innocence by the report of the majority of the investigating committee or the decision of Parliament on the subject, but will judge the morals of the members themselves. It is surely time that Cabinet Ministers were punished for corruption which has made Canada a by-word among the nations. Sir John Macdonald, Sir Hector Langevin and all the corruptionists were pardoned and their vices and crimes condoned thirteen years ago, and they came back to power. At once, as this investigation shows, an era of corruption which surpasses all but the very worst recorded in history was entered upon, and has continued during twelve or thirteen years, until every department investigated so far, is shown to have been rotten. And to-day Parliament is invited to condone the corruption. If the people do so they may rest assured that another regime of corruption worse than the last will begin, and what the end will be can only be guessed.

## THE CRISIS OVER.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec has accepted the advice of the irresponsible subsidized organs of the Conservative party which some time ago urged him to demand the appointment of a Royal Commission to investigate the charges against his Ministers in connection with the Baie des Chaleurs Railway affair. When the evidence given before the Senate became public it became the duty of the Lieutenant-Governor to take the initiative in demanding explanations and urging an investigation in case no satisfactory explanations or no investigation had been suggested or recommended by his advisers. In view of the gross irregularity which attended the issuing of the letter of credit by the Government without his sanction this duty became all the more imperative, and the people should certainly applaud his prompt action preventing the issuance of any further warrants until the matter be cleared up. It is clear, too, that the acting premier in Mr. Mercier's absence had given the Lieutenant Governor just such reason for distrusting his advisers as Mr. De Boucherville gave Lieutenant-Governor Letellier. In demanding explanations and an immediate investigation, and in limiting the action of his advisers until the charges had been investigated, and in reporting to the Governor-General-in-Council, Lieutenant-Governor Angers has, undoubtedly performed his duty and his duty only. In urging the appointment of a Royal Commission and naming the members Mr. Angers has unfortunately placed himself in some degree at the mercy of his Ministers who, if they refuse to comply with his demands, will compel him either to accept their advice in regard to the investigation or to dismiss them and secure advisers who will accept the responsibility of his acts, as it is properly the advisers of the Crown who in such cases suggests the mode of investigation and the composition of the investigating body Lieutenant Governor Angers, if he persists in having his own way, will be regarded by the people of this province, it is to be feared, as having usurped the functions of his advisers with the object of forcing them to answer the charges of their enemies before an unfriendly tribunal, appointed by the representative of a Government in antagonism to the Government of the Province. Thus the Mercier Government, in its contest with the Lieutenant-Governor before the people, who form the ultimate tribunal, will have the advantage of a stronger position than it would have if Mr. Angers followed the strict constitutional practice of accepting the advice of his Ministers as to the court of inquiry which, in any case, can hardly conceal the truth. The utmost care should be taken to avoid arousing the sympathies of the people in favor of the Mercier Government or of giving him any chance to raise any provincial or party cry. Everything should be done with a view to obtaining a verdict against his Government from the people at the general elections. Anything short of this would end in a general victory for the most corrupt and unscrupulous Government the Province has seen since Mr. Chapleau, after squandering its resources, deserted it for Ottawa.

The Quebec crisis is apparently over for the time, an agreement having been reached between Lieutenant Governor Angers and Mr. Mercier's Government as to an investigation of the charges against the Government. The terms of the agreement do not seem to be certainly known, the reports in regard to them being contradictory, but the main fact seems to be that the Provincial Premier has agreed to co-operate with the Lieut.-Governor in having an inquiry before a Royal Commission. Mr. Mercier wanted a modification in the composition of the commission proposed by the Lieutenant-Governor. Instead of Mr. Justice Davidson he wanted Chief Justice Sir Francis Johnson as a third member of the commission. In view of the experience, ability and reputation of the Chief Justice, this change might have been consented to on the part of the Lieutenant-Governor without impairing the public confidence in the Commission. Whether the Lieutenant-Governor has consented to the change is a question which has been answered both in the affirmative and negative. Possibly Sir Francis himself would need to be consulted. If Mr. Mercier has made a total surrender and accepted the Lieutenant-Governor's proposition without modifications, though under protest, he has probably done the wisest thing in his own behalf. He and his Ministry are, in that case, virtually prosecuted by the Lieutenant-Governor before a Royal Commission named by the Lieutenant-Governor, and the public will regard them in the light of accused men electing to stand their trial before a court chosen by their accusers. On the other hand, if the Commission has been modified to suit Mr. Mercier, its proceedings and decisions will be scanned and criticised, and only a triumphant acquittal will clear the Government in the eyes of the public. The people should, however, watch the proceedings, weigh the evidence, and come to a decision for themselves, for they will in any case be the final judges.

When the advocates of Mr. Mercier's Government denounce Governor Angers for having reported his own action on this grave irregularity to the Governor-General, and denounce the Premier of Canada for bringing down the papers on the subject when they were moved for in Parliament, as interferences with the independence of the Province of Quebec we feel either that they are badly in need of a side issue behind which to hide their misdeeds, or that they have ultimate purposes of a very grave nature. A thousand expressions of Mr. Mercier and his organs have seemed to imply an intention of ultimate secession from the Dominion on the part of French Canada. Mr. Mercier's acceptance of the Royal Commission as demanded by Lieutenant Governor Angers shows that he, at least, does not regard the time as ripe for an explosion of Nationalism. The present ominous and defiant attitude of some of his supporters, however, implies that they already regard provincial independence as largely an accomplished fact. The English people of this province when they hear independence plainly spoken of as not only an actuality but as an inherent right of the French as a people, begin to ask themselves if they have not some similar inherent rights and whether they will be able in case of need to assert them. So long as we are a federation and so long as lieutenant-governors are appointed by the Government of the Dominion, so long will they be bound to report to it, and to the country through it, every independent gubernatorial act in which they are not guided by the advice of their Provincial Ministers. When we are told by one of these organs, and that one of those which represent Jesuit morals, that the assertion of this "intrinsic right" is of infinitely more importance than honest government, we have the means of forming a judgment as to what sort of government this province, left to such guidance, is likely to have. *La Justice* plainly asserts that "if Mr. Pacaud "had embezzled millions it would be as "nothing compared with an act which, at "one blow, would annul the prolonged "efforts of a whole people to secure responsible government." Here is nationalism with a vengeance, and here is Jesuitism setting form above righteousness. The interesting part of the whole Nationalist movement is its origin. Everyone who has read anything at all about the Jesuits, not written by themselves, has read of ceaseless intrigues to upset governments that would not do their bidding. To this end they live. To this end they choose their agents, and without compunction remove one and replace him by another. To this end they arouse race feeling, advocate responsible government, or support imperialism, or anything else that may serve their turn. To this end the French people of this province, though they and their fathers have all been born and brought up British under the British flag, whose sway has been confessedly better both for them and for their church than the French flag would have been, are being daily reminded that they are French and not English. It would be a fine government, truly, if these plotters finally got their way. That, however, there is no danger of their doing.

## ENGLAND AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

Just what has occurred at Sigri, on the island of Mitylene, which is the ancient Lesbos, has not yet been made clear, the reports in regard thereto being of a most conflicting nature, but the despatches from all European points seem to agree that one of those lightning-like political revolutions which are so startling to western peoples, but which are ordinary enough in eastern capitals, has taken place at the centre of the Orient, and Great Britain, whose influence at Constantinople was regarded by everyone as having utterly vanished before that of Russia and France, which were held to be dominant over that even of the Triple Alliance, is declared to be once more supreme on the Bosphorus. Sunday week's cable letters from Europe to the American papers, and even subsequent despatches in regard to the Eastern question, dwelt at great length with the reasons and causes for the disappearance of Britain's power on the Bosphorus. It was confidently stated that the Sultan was not only the tool of Russia and France, but that he was a willing one, and that he was even hostile to Britain in her policy of insisting upon the observance of the spirit of the treaty of Berlin, which prohibits Russia or any other power from sending men-of-war or munitions of war through the Dardanelles. Russia has twice violated the treaty, and England's protest of a few days ago is said to have angered not only the Czar but the Sultan, who, it was reported, had demanded the recall of Mr. White, the British ambassador. To-day's despatches completely reverse all these reports. England's wishes are, according to them, regarded as almost authoritative at Constantinople. The Sultan eagerly acquieces in the views and designs of Mr. White with whom he is on the best of terms, and a British force with the consent of the Porte occupied Sigri, the north-west point of Mitylene, and even, according to some despatches, the whole island, has thus planted England's power within fifty miles of the mouth of the Dardanelles. This is supposed to be the British answer to Russia's despatch of troops through the Dardanelles. Just how much truth there is in the many stories told by the obviously excited despatches will not be known for some time. In view of the circumstances under which Cyprus was acquired by the British Government when Lord Salisbury was one of its leaders, the report that Mitylene, the largest island of the Ægean Archipelago, with the exception of Candia, and perhaps Rhodes, was occupied, or a part of it taken possession of, by the navy as a new vantage ground for possible operations on the Dardanelles and on the Bosphorus, could not be regarded as altogether unlikely. The whole island was not occupied, but Sigri, the northernmost point, which contains a harbor and was once the site of an ancient city, was taken possession of for a few hours as an earnest of what would take place should Russia persist in using the Dardanelles for military purposes. Mitylene is one of the most fertile islands of the Mediterranean and yields a large tribute to the Sultan, which he is not likely to be willing to forego. It is probable, therefore, that the occupation is confined to Sigri and is temporary, and it may even be that the British marines were only landed in order to allow of their being drilled. Some years ago the United States were greatly alarmed over the supposed occupation of one of the Spanish West Indian islands by a German marine force which had only been landed for exercise, and that with the consent of the Spanish authorities. Britain's activity at Constantinople, whether as great as reported or not, has obviously had an immense effect throughout Europe. It is a complete surprise, apparently, not only to Russia and France, but to Germany and Austria, and even to the British people. It was generally supposed that the British Government would leave Germany and Austria to deal with Russian aggression on the Bosphorus, since, by the occupation of Egypt, Great Britain's route to India had been secured. Great Britain is, however, the legal protector of the Armenians, th power relied upon to prevent naval aggression by any nation disturbing what is called the balance of power in Europe, and ha also more Mohammedan subjects than the Sultan, so that it may seem impossible to the British Government and be really more dangerous than it seems to on-lookers for Britain to abandon Turkey. That Russia and France will be more enraged than ever at Great Britain, whether the reports prove actually true or not, is certain. That war will result is not likely, though the immediate decline in values on the Continental bourses indicates a very uneasy feeling. Russia has since shown some desire to arrive at an understanding with the British Government.

## NEW YORK DEMOCRATS.

The New York Democrats have been holding their State Convention at Saratoga during the last few days, and the nominations for State officials and the declarations of the party in regard to national issues are regarded as a great blow to Governor Hill's power and influence. Indeed the Mugwump journals do not hesitate to declare that the State of New York has been rid of Hillism if not of Hill for ever. Ever since Mr. Hill was elected Governor, six years ago, he has been working tooth and nail for the Democratic nomination for the next Presidential term. All the influence, patronage and power of his office have been used by the Governor to forward his own selfish interests in this respect, and he has not hesitated to betray his friends and sacrifice the interests of his party in his efforts to reach his object. He hoped that the State Convention this year would show that it was completely under his control and that as a consequence he would secure the Democratic nomination for the presidential chair. The convention proved, however, to be perfectly independent of and even indifferent to his wishes. His ticket had not the remotest chance of acceptance and his recommendations as to the platform of the party were set aside. In his anxiety to secure the presidential nomination he was willing to sacrifice the interest of his party both in the state and in the nation, and the interests of his country by committing it to a coquetting course in regard to the free coinage of silver and a debased currency. The convention has replied by declaring in the most unmistakable terms against both propositions. "We are "against the coinage of any dollar which "is not of the intrinsic value of every "other dollar of the United States" is its declaration, which condemns not only the project of free coinage, but also part of the present silver coinage, which is not intrinsically worth its face value. There are three hundred and fifty millions of these useless short dollars stored up in the United States treasury vaults, besides enough of silver to manufacture thirty-seven millions more of them. Mr. Hill's object in seeking to commit his party to soft money was, of course, to secure the support of the Western and Southern Democrats, many of whom are badly bitten with this madness. His influence, both inside and outside of the State, seems to be gone, and a good thing it will be for the whole country if this proves to be the case. His administrative methods have been of the very worst. For six years he will represent this State in the National Senate, in which he is not calculated to shine, and where, it is expected, he will fall into complete obscurity. Mr. Flowers, the Democratic nominee for Governor, is a Cleveland supporter, so that it is most likely that Cleveland will get the presidential nomination of the Democrats.

## "OUR HONORABLES."

Sir Hector Langevin has been "vindicated," we are told by the subsidized organs of the party of which he has been for so long a time a leader, by the report of the majority of the members of the Privileges and Elections Committee, who are to a man supporters of the Government of which the late Minister of Public Works was a member. The department over which the "master administrator" presided for thirteen years has, on investigation, proved to have become under his care one mass of putrescence swarming with maggots feeding upon this running sore of the nation. One of the largest specimens of the maggots was the confidante of the Minister himself, and provided for the Minister's political and even personal financial needs; yet the country is assured by his partizans that Sir Hector Langevin was as untainted as if he had dwelt on the summits of the delectable mountains. Sir John Thompson and the Government and the political party which they are so desperately determined to save at the cost of personal honor have, it seems to us, delivered their party over into the hands of its enemies by their course. They have elected to stand or fall by Sir Hector's innocence which they have declared, and which nobody believes in for a moment. Sir Hector has been "vindicated," but no attempt has been made to "vindicate" the purity of the Conservative party. All, or nearly all, the contractors and purveyors of Government supplies, from Mr. Thomas McGreevy down, have sworn that they contributed to the election funds of the Ministerial party, and a large proportion of the pickings and stealings at Ottawa, whether small or great, went for the political purposes "exclusively of the Conservative party," in the words of Mr. Thomas McGreevy, and yet there is not the slightest symptom of shame on this account expressed by Sir John Thompson or any other member of the Government, which has apparently been maintained in power by means of moneys systematically stolen by their own friends and confederates from the purses entrusted to the ministers by the people through their representatives. Stealing for political purposes, maintenance of power and position by means of stolen moneys is no shame in Canada, it appears. So long as the actual money stolen went for political purposes of a party, and not into the pockets of the Ministers and members of Parliament, the honorables and right honorables of the Canadian House of Commons, have, in their own estimation, no cause for shame! They must also believe that the people of this country do not practically hold in dishonor those who steal for political purposes, or live upon political stealings, or such men would assume virtue if they had none. Cabinet ministers accept large salaries for holding offices which the people have been bribed with money stolen from those offices to allow the Ministers to hold, and yet the Ministers hold that they are personally honorable. Honorable men would resign office rather than live by the fruits of shame. If shame does not appear upon their brows, it may be because she is ashamed to sit there, but the reason she is ashamed to sit there is certainly not that it is too honorable a seat. It has been proved that ministers and their relatives have accepted personal gifts and testimonials from the very men who have conspired to rob the State, and yet there has not even been the first suggestion as to restitution at the hands of the receivers of stolen money who intentionally, or as they claim in blind confidence, abetted the thieves. If the Cabinet Ministers at Ottawa are still held in honor among the people of Canada, while they retain the fruits of the infamy which has befouled Canada in the eyes of the nations, it will simply be because the people deserve the infamy which has been brought upon them. If Sir Hector Langevin may without shame or disgrace be maintained in office and reap its honors and receive its emoluments as a result of the political support bought by robbery, committed by his bosom friend, Mr. Thomas McGreevy; if the other members of the Government enjoy the same rewards as a result of this and similar corruption in some if not all the departments, and as a result of such trafficking in offices as Mr. Cochrane and the Conservative Committee of East Northumberland engaged in, what infamy can a political party and its members not commit; or is there any such thing as political infamy in Canada? Individuals who in the aggregate form a dishonorable and dishonored government can neither be truly honorable nor truly honored. Statesmen and politicians should be ashamed of their business when a great party accepts infamy to shield its members; and a nation should suffer the greatest humiliation at the consideration that a party feels safe in condoning such base betrayal of public trust.

## UN APPRECIATED FRANCHISES.

Judging by the importance attached by statesmen and nations to the extension of the franchise and to electoral reforms generally, and by politicians to such movements as a means of obtaining the confidence of electors and of securing power, it would naturally be supposed that the people prized highly the privilege and power of voting and of thus controlling public affairs. The discovery is now being made that the great majority of the people do not appreciate either the privilege or the duty of exercising their franchises and that they care very little about the policy or the administration of the business of the nation, unless, indeed, their own private business is in some way directly affected. Election statistics show that throughout Anglo-Saxondom not more than from forty to seventy-five percent of the actual electors cast their votes, even after the most exciting campaigns and during what are considered critical periods in the history of the nation. In the election of 1886 in Great Britain, when the question of Home Rule for Ireland was before the people and the extraordinary revulsion of opinion against the Liberals on account of Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule Bill resulted in the complete overthrow of the Government, which only the year before had secured a great triumph in the country, the highest proportion of votes cast was about seventy five percent, while in many constituencies not more than sixty percent were polled. Canada has been said to produce more politics to the square foot than any other country in the world, not excepting the United States, and yet the percentage of votes polled is not greater than it is in Great Britain. In both Great Britain and Canada also a large number of qualified electors never take the slight trouble necessary to declare their qualifications, have their names registered, and thus secure their votes. It is probable that in Great Britain the proportion of qualified electors to the whole population is more than one in six, and in Canada it is greater still, and possibly reaches more than one in five, yet in Great Britain not more than one in seven or one in eight ever vote, while in Canada the disproportion between the qualified and the actual voters is very much greater still, and all this notwithstanding the efforts which are made by politicians and party managers to urge and assist electors to secure their votes. In Montreal there must be many thousands of qualified electors whose names have never been on the lists, and hundreds, if not thousands, whose names have been removed from former lists for some reason, such as a change of residence, and of these it is probable that not more than one tenth part have taken the trouble during the revision which is now being made of the Dominion electors' lists to have their names placed thereon. For nearly a month before the elapse of the period fixed for the reception of declarations, namely, August 15th, the *Witness* offered the utmost facility to electors to secure their votes without charge or more trouble than was necessary to state the facts in regard to their qualifications and to sign their names to the declarations, and yet the number of electors who took advantage of the arrangements was very small indeed compared with the number which should have done so. About six hundred in all made out their declarations at this office, about three fifths of whom were electors of the Western division, one-fifth electors of the Central division, and the remainder divided between the East division and the county of Hochelaga. It is probable that so far as the West and Central divisions were concerned, more applications were filed from the *Witness* Office than from all other sources whatever, and yet it is doubtful whether the twentieth part of those entitled to votes and whose names are not on the lists took advantage of the facilities offered to put in their applications. Yet there seemed every incentive to do so judging from the statements of the press. Public opinion has seldom been so worked up as it has been during the last few weeks over the revelations which have been in progress at Ottawa both in regard to the Quebec and Dominion Governments. An election has just been held, yet it seems certain that another cannot be far off.

## THE ST. CLAIR TUNNEL.

Since the construction of the Suez Canal and the St. Gothard tunnel, of the Brooklyn and Forth bridges, and the Eiffel tower, great engineering works have ceased to be wonders even of the nine day order, and though the opening of the St. Clair river tunnel which took place on Saturday will attract the attention of engineers, and business men, it will cause very little thought or talk among the classes and masses who were easily moved to just wonder over the Victoria bridge which still holds its own as one of the sights of the world, owing largely to its early reputation, which grew steadily until the imagination of the London *Times* was so affected that that journal described it as connecting Sarnia in Ontario with Portland in Maine, which as a link of the Grand Trunk Railway it did after all in a fashion. Steam and electric communication and the commercial, industrial and agricultural development of America have been effective school teachers since then, and today, no doubt, the *Times* will give not only an accurate account of the engineering method employed in tunnelling the St. Clair River, which has, however, been used in constructing subways in London itself, and is, therefore, not extraordinary to the English mind, but a graphic and correct picture of the site of the tunnel, and a true account of the advantages gained by its construction. All the advertizing which it will get will not make it famous, in spite of the fact that the St. Clair Tunnel is as great a feat of engineering, perhaps, in its way and for its day also, as the Victoria Bridge was thirty years ago, when the Prince of Wales drove the last bolt and made it seem wonderful to people accustomed almost daily to hear of some new specimen of engineering skill. The rapid development of the Western and North-Western States has kept engineers busy planning new railways and water routes and improving the old ones to accommodate their trade ever since, and the St. Clair tunnel is the latest triumph of mechanical science. The St. Clair river is claimed by America to be the busiest channel of navigation in the world. However that may be, its commerce is so important that when the marine interests of both Canada and the United States opposed bridging it, their opposition proved successful. It is dangerous work, obstructing in any way, the channel of a swiftly flowing navigable river, as the effect of doing so can never be accurately calculated, and this should be remembered when it is proposed to build bridges across the St. Lawrence anywhere between Montreal and Quebec. The railways whose routes lay across the St. Clair river were numerous and important, however, as the most direct path between Chicago and New York is through the south-western peninsula of Ontario, whose southern point is almost in the same latitude as Constantinople. To avoid it, it is necessary to pass south of Lake Erie, which is a long roundabout for traffic seeking a British and not a Mediterranean port. These railways have had to employ huge ferry boats which had to contend with a swift current and in some seasons obstructing fields of ice in their passage, thus causing delays and losses, besides being a very expensive method. Some years ago the Grand Trunk Railway decided upon digging a tunnel, and in 1886 the preliminary work was begun. In July, 1889, the actual work of tunnelling was begun on the American side and a couple of months later on the Canadian side. The tunneling was done by driving steel tubes through the ground as a butter trier is driven through a tub of butter. The canal tube was a perfect cyclinder, and was only driven a little at a time, and the earth thus enclosed shovelled out and carted away from behind, and a permanent tunnel casing of iron built around before the tube was once more driven. The tubes working simultaneously from both sides had to be so directed as to exactly come together when they met about the middle, which they did, on August, 30, 1890, or about a year after the work of hauling was begun. Quicksands were met with and gave great trouble, but the difficulty thus presented was finally overcome by the use of compressed air in the shield or tube. There is now an iron lined tunnel oversix thousand feet long under the river with approaches of over five thousand feet on land. The work cost in the neighborhood of a million and a half of dollars. This tunnel communication is probably the most enduring bond of union yet built between Canada and the United States, and it is remarkable that it should have been constructed to facilitate trade and commerce by two nations at a time when both are intent upon pursuing a policy intended to prevent imports and thus interfere with and restrict trade and commerce. While the Governments of both nations are at great expense to the peoples, though with their consent, building up prohibitive tariff walls, to prevent trade between the two countries and between them and other countries, the same government and the same peoples are spending millions in overcoming natural obstructions and facilitating trade and commerce. They build up with one hand and tear down with the other, and the same people who support the Government's policy of artificial tariff obstruction are found banquetting and rejoicing over the obliteration of a natural obstruction, which only served the same purpose. "What fools these mortals be."

THE ADDRESS TO THE QUEEN prepared by the Government, praying for the termination of the most favored nation clause of commercial treaties in which the colonies are included, seems to us unnecessary and even harmful. In the first place, the most favored nation clause does not interfere with the conclusion of special commercial treaties, as was recently shown in Parliament. And in the second place, the address as drawn up by the Government, is a plea for a preferential tariff in favor of the colonies by the United Kingdom, a project which would be injurious to Great Britain. What Canada needsis not more freedom to export to Great Britain, for she already has the utmost freedom in this respect, and it would be folly to ask Great Britain to assist us by blocking the freedom of other countries to export to the mother country, but the freedom to import more from Great Britain. Our ships want return cargoes from the Mother Country. Anyone who lives on the banks of the river St. Lawrence in sight of the passing steamships, sees them coming up the river with their water lines away high up out of the water, and sees them going down with water lines well down, which means that they are coming empty and going back three quarters full. If Canada imported more the steamships would come in full of cheap goods, carried at fair rates, and they would go back full of wheat and other products, which would be carried at lower rates, as the steamships would then have the advantage of full cargoes both ways and would be able to give lower rates on Eastern-bound freight than they can do when they have little Western-bound freight. Thus exports would be legitimately increased and the cost of transportation lessened, so that the farmers would be able to buy cheaper goods and sell his products at higher prices. The protective tariff, which reduces our imports, and thereby also hinders our exports, and at the same time makes all we buy dearer and all we sell less profitable, should be reduced to a revenue basis. Free trade is the only policy which will make Canada populous and prosperous.

THE BRITISH NEWSPAPERS have taken the trouble to inform themselves pretty accurately and completely upon Canadian affairs of late. The *Times* shows that it has studied the situation pretty thoroughly by the following remark upon the determination of the Government and its supporters to shield the Cabinet Ministers and some of the members of Parliament involved in the corrupt practices exposed by the investigating committees: "The most alarming feature of the Canadian "scandals is the close alliance between fraud "and party organization." Six ministers did their best to burk the investigation before the Public Accounts Committee, when one of their members seemed to be involved by the evidence. They tried to prevent the evidence from being obtained by declaring that until charges were made against ministers in Parliament, no evidence as to wrong-doing on their part should be allowed even when the evidence was necessary to the investigation of the cases before the Committee. The six ministers hung together in defence of each other and they were successful in some degree. The country, like the *Times*, will, however, draw its own conclusions and the truth will yet come out. Another evidence of the justness of the *Times'* remark is the fact that the Government is confident that the country will not condemn boodling for party purposes, and does not hesitate, therefore, to plead that the boodle went to the political funds of the party and not to the Ministers and members themselves.

GREAT BRITAIN has more than one method of dealing with her East Indian dependencies. Some of the States are directly ruled and administered by the Anglo-Indian Government, others are ruled indirectly by means of their own princes, who are allowed a good deal of latitude as to purely local affairs but whose relations with other provinces are dictated by the Indian Government, which is represented by a British resident whose word is law. Manipur is one of the so-called independent native States which can be more easily governed in the name of a native prince than in the name of the Queen, and the Indian Government has appointed a relative of the ex Rajah of Manipur to the throne, who is only five years old. He will be educated and trained for the position by English tutors, and until he comes to man's estate his kingdom will be administered in his name by a British official, who will establish suitable methods of government and improve the general condition of the country, so that the young Rajah when he takes over the reins of government will find a well ordered and fairly prosperous state, which he will be required to administer according to the laws already laid down, under the supervision of a Resident. Nominally, Manipur will be independent, in reality it will be simply a part of the Indian empire.

MR. TARTE voted in favor of the report whitewashing Mr. Cochrane for the part he took in aiding his committee to "raise the wind" by the sale of Government offices. He should let the public know his reasons for condoning boodling if done in Ontario, while he seems to have such abhorrence for the transactions of Quebec boodlers. It is true that the bridge-selling business in Northumberland was a very small business, so far as money is concerned, compared with the contract selling done at Ottawa and Quebec, but to encourage sprouting misdemeanors while condemning the full grown article is not the way to raise the standard of public morality. The people who shield criminals render themselves open to the suspicion that they are, to some extent, "tarred with the same stick," and the most discouraging feature of the late investigation is the large number of people, hitherto considered respectable, who seem prepared to go almost any lengths to prevent the exposure and punishment of crimes done by political associates. An old oracle says, "He that justifieth the wicked, and he that condemneth the just, even they both are an abomination to the Lord." What a seething mass of abominations is now on view at Ottawa to the Omniscient Judge of all the earth.

THE LATEST REPORTS in regard to the Sigri affair seems to indicate that it was a calculated demonstration by the British navy, by orders of the British Government, for the purpose of impressing Russia with the fact that if she continues to ignore the provisions of the Berlin treaty closing the Dardanelles to warships and munitions of war of other nations than Turkey, that Great Britain has it within her power to close the Dardanelles, and that she seriously considers the question of taking action. That Sigri, although sixty miles away from it, commands the entrance to the Dardanelles seems to be allowed by every one, and that within a few hours Great Britain could occupy and fortify it has been proved to the world in a way which cannot be ignored. What she has done is but an earnest of what she will do in case the Russians go on passing soldiers and guns through the Dardanelles with or without the leave of the Porte. If the Sultan winks at Russia's aggressions he is reminded that it is quite within the power of other nations to recompense themselves. With Mitylene in her hands Great Britain could, if the worst came to the worst in the East, seal the exit from the Black Sea completely.

CERTAIN OFFICES, among others those of lighthouse-keeper, and bridge keepers on the Murray canal, were offered to certain persons on the payment of certain sums of money by a Conservative political committee. When the bargains were concluded the member holding the patronage, who was Mr. Cochrane, made the nominations as agreed upon, and the Dominion Government made the appointments. Mr. Cochrane had made himself responsible or partly responsible for the payment of a certain sum of money used for political purposes, and by the traffic in these offices he was relieved of this burden. Yet the Government and its supporters cannot see that Mr. Cochrane did anything wrong in this connection, though it mildly denounces the "practice" of the political committee, which, by the way, it does not refer to as a Conservative one, but it does not condemn the committee itself. Mr. Cochrane and the traffickers in office for money for political purposes are also "vindicated" together with Sir Hector Langevin. Speed the whitewash brush.

THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE continues to receive evidence from Government contractors and others as to commissions paid Mr. Senecal, the superintendent of the Printing Bureau at Ottawa, and of subscriptions given by the contractors to Conservative political organizations. In some cases contracts entered into with Senecal were not sanctioned by the Government until contributions to the political funds of the party had been made. The evidence goes to show that all who profited by supplying the Government departments, receiving contracts or in any way doing business with the Government, were like the protected manufacturers, put into the pan and the fat fried out of them over a fierce fire. Cabinet Ministers and their newspaper organs and the officials stuck in their thumbs and pulled out plums for themselves or their party as opportunity offered, and the investigating committees report that they might each, nevertheless, have justly exclaimed, "What a good boy am I."

ANYTHING MORE IMPUDENT than the demand of the Ottawa strikers that the militia be prevented by the Government from protecting the laborers who are willing to keep on at work from violence and intimidation on the part of those engaged in the strike, we have not heard for a long time. Men have a perfect right to quit work if they are dissatisfied with the terms or conditions under which they work, but they are acting the part of bullies and criminals, and are infringing upon the rights of others, which are just as precious as their own, when they attempt to prevent those willing to work from doing so. And to ask the Government that they shall be allowed a free hand to commit outrages is surely past all toleration.

BOTH THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN SEALERS and sealing companies have broken the spirit, if not the letter, of the treaty agreeing to the prohibition of the killing of all but a very limited number of seals this season. The British deep sea sealers have made good catches in spite of the prohibition and the American Company has killed about twice as many seals as they were authorized to do by the treaty. Both offending parties say that the notification was too late or insufficient and that the killing had been done before the notices were served. It is to be hoped that the progress of negotiations for an arbitration and a final agreement will not be hindered or prevented by those vexatious illegalities.

DOCTORS HAVE SOMETIMES had reason to complain of the confirmed obstinacy of patients suffering from incurable sores in an arm or leg, who, hoping against hope, will not suffer the diseased limb to be taken off until the disease has gone too far to permit of the operation being done successfully. The whitewashing report submitted by the majority of the sub-committee on Privileges and Elections would seem to indicate that the party in power at Ottawa are in this predicament, as they feel that the boodling gangrene has extended its roots so widely that amputation would be likely to hasten rather than prevent the impending dissolution.

IT WOULD NOT BE SURPRISING at all should Mr. Stanley once more go out to Africa to take charge of the Congo State which he founded, and which has not made great progress since he handed it over to others. The need of a strong hand on the middle tributaries of the river has recently been demonstrated by the victories of the hostile tribes over the agents of the Congo State and their allies. The slave raiding tribes south-west of Stanley Pool have been almost unchecked of late, and aided by the half-breed Arabs have almost destroyed many of the more powerful tribes whom the Congo State had promised to protect.

THE GOVERNMENT has appropriated two thousand dollars to find out where Montreal is, her whereabouts apparently not being known. We have not heard that Montreal has got out of her latitude, but she wants to settle her longitude. What is the use, however, seeing that Montreal, like some people at the photographers, does not know how to stand still. She is, indeed, going ahead at such a rate that no one can surmise where she will be a few years hence.

## HELP FOR VERDUN HOSPITAL.

AN EXAMPLE THAT OTHER COUNTRY PLACES SHOULD FOLLOW.

ROXTON POND, Que., Sept. 18.—In response to the appeals through the *Witness* for help from the country in behalf of the Protestant Hospital for the Insane, the people of this place have bestirred themselves and a concert was held in Barnier Hall, last Monday evening. Both the literary and financial success of the enterprise are largely due to the help and sympathies of the English speaking people here and of the neighboring towns, although begun and directed by the French Protestants. The programme consisted of musical selections, both instrumental and vocal, dialogues and readings in both languages, interspersed with tableaux, the whole terminating with a laughable pantomime. The one hundred and eighty people that were present are unanimous in att

# SIR HENRY TYLER.

## THE GREAT GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY'S INTERNATIONAL BORE COMPLETED.

OPENING DAY OF THE ST. CLAIR RAILWAY TUNNEL AT SARNIA—CROWDS OF AMERICAN POLITICIANS—THEY DRAVE AND TALK POLITICS, LED BY MR. WIMAN.

*(From Our Own Correspondent.)*

While the *Witness'* correspondent's despatch on Saturday was flashing its way to Montreal the guests were assembling at Sarnia to celebrate the opening of the bore and completion of a work that had cost the Company only a little less anxiety than did the great tubular Victoria Bridge which now turns its frowning piers and abutments sternly and triumphantly against the sweeping waters of the St. Lawrence. The railway's condition is more hopeful financially to-day than it was then. Its earning power is greater. Its prospects are more hopeful, and the crops promise much in the near future for Canada. As each train passed through Sarnia there were dropped one or two invited personages, and the guests swelled up to 270, when the festivity was at its height, that number having sat down to the banquet. It was a gathering of gentlemen expected to represent the commerce of Canada and of the United States. No mayor or political leader had been invited as such, though the Hon. Mr. Ross, for Ontario, Hon. Frank Smith, and Hon. Mr. Vidal, representing the Parliament of Canada, were present. Mr. James McShane had not been invited as Mayor of Montreal: therefore, the pique of some Toronto men that Mayor Clarke was not present was not admissible. Mr. William Wainwright, Assistant General Manager, was invited, but concluded to remain at home, to keep house, as it were. Mr. Percy was also upon the home-guard list by his own choice. Mr. Seargeant, General Manager, Mr. Jas. Stephenson, Mr. Hannaford, Mr. Herbert Wallis, Mr. Edgar, Mr. Spicer, and others of the G.T.R. staff ably assisted Sir Henry Tyler in the reception of the guests, while Mr. J. J. Lanning, Mr. Seargeant's private secretary, was

THE PRESIDING GENIUS

of the banquetting arrangements which were executed without hitch or hinderance. It was inspiring to meet men from all sections of the north and central parts of North America, to reflect upon the smiling farms and orchards through which the fast train of the Grand Trunk Railway had been running, and which in the memory of many present had been changed by the Grand Trunk Railway and other commercial aids from the trackless forest to the track-covered checkerboard of farms and gardens, with some tall chimneys of manufactories between.

It was inspiring, too, to reflect that a Canadian engineer, Mr. Joseph Hobson, had completed this tunnel. Mr. Hobson, by the way, is one who, to quote Sir Henry Tyler, had "never been outside of Canada to profit by the advantages and education," which Sir Henry appeared to think could not be had in Canada, a Dominion, however, from which the Shaalys went forth to complete the great Hoosac tunnel for the people of Massachusetts, and among whose sons are engineers who have proved themselves to possess the very first merit. Standing on the Canadian side the British guests mingled with the Americans, and both parties looked across the water to the United States side. It is a surging, rushing stream: but there was no difference in the appearance of the waters—practically no difference, either, in the appearance of the men of both nations, either in dress, manners, or language, except that there was here and there a German or a French accent, a deep nasal, a touch of Doric, or a bit of Tipperary brogue to mark the origin. Mr. W. Kennedy, Harbor Engineer, and Mr. F. B. McNamee of Montreal were added to the guests, and Mr. Reeves, the Grand Trunk's Chicago champion, was there in the first person singular and received very hearty welcome from his Montreal friends, as did also Mr. Porteous of the Central Vermont, whose greetings were numerous and hearty.

SOME OTHER GUESTS.

The Governor of Michigan was the chief United States representative, and Gen. Ross, commanding Her Majesty's forces in British North America, was the highest Imperial functionary who attended. Neither Sir Joseph Hickson, Sir William Dawson, nor Sir A. T. Galt were present, though the *Gazette* gives them and nearly a score of absent Montrealers as among the visitors. Sir Joseph Hickson was probably present in spirit. He was in the minds also of many persons who could not dismiss him so easily from their thoughts in connection with the Grand Trunk's progress as Sir Henry appeared to have done, in the course of the festivities that followed. A great many remarked this feature, and also that Mr. Seargeant, the General Manager, was not down for some public introduction as such. Mr. Seargeant may have chosen silence, but many Canadians would have preferred to hear him on such an occasion, and plainly said so to your correspondent. While the guests were assembling, chatting and waiting for the great ceremonial of the day, the people both of Point Edward and Port Huron—the latter on the United States side—were assembling. There was a chance to look at the tunnel. Its approaches are much the same as the Point St. Charles subway, except that they are deeper, and instead of running below G. T. R. tracks, run below the St. Clair river. It is a tunnel for a single track, and though there it stands, only completed and ready for business to-day, there is already talk among the officials of building another tunnel to keep up with business pouring in and expected to increase.

THE ACTUAL TUNNEL

itself under the river is 6,026 feet long. It is lined throughout with solid cast-iron plates, bolted together in segments—each segment being five feet long, eighteen inches wide and two inches thick, with flanges five inches deep, the whole lining weighing together 28,000 tons. The bolts and nuts for connecting the segments together weigh 2,000,000 pounds. The permanent way through the tunnel is laid with steel rails, weighing one hundred pounds to the lineal yard. The interior diameter of the tunnel is twenty feet, and ample means have been provided for thorough ventilation, and for lighting it throughout when required by the electric light. The road is practically level under the river, with approaches at each end on gradients of 1 in 50. The total length of the tunnel and approaches is 11,553 feet. At the ends of the approaches are junctions with the Grand Trunk Railway on the Canadian side, and the Chicago and Grand Trunk Railway on the American side of the river. In connection with these junctions ample ground has been levelled and prepared, and shunting sidings to the extent of ten miles have already been laid on each side of the river.

HOW IT WAS CONSTRUCTED.

The tunnel was constructed by means of heavy wrought iron shields, with sharp edges, fifteen feet three inches long, and twenty-one feet six inches in diameter. Each shield was pushed forward by 24 hydraulic rams, the barrel of each ram being eight inches in diameter, with a stroke of little more than eighteen inches. Each ram exercised a force of 125 tons. From the date when the shields were first lowered in position at the portals, to the meeting of the shields in the tunnel, the time occupied in constructing the tunnel was twelve months. The cost of the tunnel proper was $1,460,000.

WHY IT WAS REQUIRED.

The reasons for building the tunnel were many. Chief among them was the obstacles which ice in the winter months offered to the passengers being carried across the flood when the frosts had been particularly severe. How many weary hours to passengers and company will now be saved cannot be computed in the figures of interest and sinking fund of any tunnel. It is a great gain for the G. T. R. and the travelling public. At about noon the president, Sir Henry Tyler, accompanied by Sir John Ross, and the ladies who had accompanied the latter, led the way to the train, which was to move east from Sarnia two miles and enter the tunnel. The great crowd of visitors were soon rolling along, and in a few minutes were witnessing the presentation of an address by the Mayor of Sarnia to Sir Henry. It was responded to pleasantly and the band played. In a few minutes the tunnel was entered, and the party was for six minutes in the dark, except for the electric lights, which were placed at intervals, and showed that the locomotive smoke was dense in the central part of the tunnel. There was no greater discomfort, however, than usual in tunnels, as doors and windows were closed, and six minutes speed away quickly. At the United States side the visitors were ushered into a station near the track, and here Sir Henry Tyler received another address. This time it was the Mayor of Port Huron who presented the address, and Sir Henry replied in a happy strain. In the course of his remarks he said that a lady had presented him with a flag that should be the first through the tunnel. He had carried it through, and here it was. But Sir Henry produced a white handkerchief in mistake, and created quite a smile, which deepened when the real article was produced. The band played "The Star Spangled Banner," and then the party proceeded to embark on a steamboat for the return trip. This was accomplished in short order and pleasantly, so that it was about two o'clock when

THE BANQUETTING HALL

was reached. It was a long building, appropriately decked with flags, both of the United States and Canada. Where all the bunting came from it would be difficult to imagine. The hall was long and narrow, and some twenty or more tables were ranged side by side, leading toward three long tables placed at one side of the building. The central of these was where the chairman sat, with the more fortunate of the guests on either side of Sir Henry. There was everything on the tables. Profusion was the word, and wine and champagne galore, but when some temperance men asked for a second cup of coffee, Messrs. Hall & Scott, of Montreal, did not have it. Perhaps they concluded that there was champagne enough for the masses, and the temperance men could do without. There must have been many temperance men present, however, for though there was all that any desired of the intoxicants, there was not one individual who showed himself under the influence of it. But eating and drinking was a secondary thought. It was what in time honored phraseology is known as "the feast of reason and the flow of soul" that these two hundred and seventy guests were awaiting, and when Sir Henry Tyler proposed "The Queen, God bless her," it was drunk with great heartiness. Mr. Spicer, General Manager of the Chicago & Grand Trunk, who was the sweet singer of the banquet, sang "the National Anthem. Shortly afterwards Sir Henry Tyler, in a speech of much happy thought, proposed "The President of the United States," and in course of remarks upon the greatness of the nation, praised Edison, forgetful that he is a Canadian, Westinghouse, Longfellow, Lowell and others. He spoke of the greatness of Chicago's aspirations, and praised President Harrison, closing with the words of the late James Russell Lowell:—

"Life is a sheet of paper white,
Where each one of us may write
His word or two. Then comes the night."

The toast was received heartily, and was responded to in song by Mr. W. J. Spicer, who sang the "Star Spangled Banner" in good voice.

Mr. Consul-General Knapp spoke very pleasantly of the relationship between the two countries, and alluded to the people of Canada as "a royal people, who always have a ready welcoming hand for their brethren across the border." He declared that the triumphs of peace were greater than the triumphs of war, and were better than all the armies of the world. He congratulated Sir Henry Tyler upon the railway and upon the completion of the tunnel, and closed a very graceful speech with the sentiment:—

"The Stars and Stripes and Union Jack,
A peaceful bond no longer lack:
Long may these banners wave combined
With wreaths of Maple leaves entwined."

Mr. O'Brien J. Atkinson, of Port Huron, followed in a few words, and "the Governor-General of Canada," proposed by Sir Henry, was accompanied with a message of congratulation from His Excellency, read by Sir Henry. Sir John Ross responded very briefly for the Governor-General, whom he had seen on the previous day, and who had spoken of the work with great interest.

Sir Henry Tyler proposed "The Governor of the State of Michigan," a toast heartily honored. He said that the Grand Trunk Railway ran through seven States of the Union, and while they entertained the most friendly feelings for all, still the State of Michigan owned one-half of the tunnel and he trusted that their relations would be entirely harmonious. He thanked them for their courteous treatment of the Grand Trunk and the friendly manner in which they had feted him on the previous evenings.

Governor Winans responded after the cheers had subsided, and gave a brief resumé of the State of Michigan which, he said, he had watched for the past fifty years. From a wild territory it had advanced to the proud position of the ninth in the forty-four states in point of wealth and population, and was undoubtedly destined to take a yet higher rank ere long. He hoped the tunnel now opened between Canada and his own State would be an harbinger of peace which would for ever continue. He hoped the only weapon used between the two would be "the steel of the railway road." He concluded by proposing the toast, "Success to the Grand Trunk Railway and St. Clair Tunnel Companies and Sir Henry Tyler," to which Sir Henry replied.

Sir Henry Tyler, in course of his response, said that the St. Clair Tunnel Railway, hardly three miles long, and costing about $2,500,000 was no very gigantic operation, but looked very small as one means of communication between the 14,000 miles of railway in Canada, costing $800,000,000 and the 165,000 miles of railway in the United States costing $9,000,000,000. But it was the first example of a tunnel 20 feet in diameter, so constructed to carry a railway under a river on this continent or elsewhere, and as such, it was likely to be followed in other localities. Sir Henry proceeded:—"While I was considering these questions from time to time, Sir Joseph Hickson forwarded to us in London a survey of the river by Mr. Walter Shanley, and on seeing it I at once realized that the position of the present tunnel was one that could best be utilized. Firstly, there was clay at the bottom, and on both sides of the river. Secondly, the width and depth of the river were moderate. Thirdly, it was the point where the Sarnia branch of the Grand Trunk Railway and the Chicago and Grand Trunk come to opposite sides of the river. I remembered Mr. Peter Barlow's smaller tunnel under the Thames, constructed for £20,000—through clay—34 years ago, and the same principle of the shield had been employed in America, and was again being employed under the Thames, for a tunnel ten feet in diameter. The Grand Trunk board approved of the construction of a tunnel in this locality, and I suggested to Sir Joseph Hickson the employment of Mr. Hobson as the engineer."

Sir Henry then went into a history of the tunnel difficulties, and told how hard the work had been, ending by proposing the health of Mr. Hobson. The applause with which this toast was received made the rafters ring.

Mr. Hobson modestly responded, and called upon Mr. Murphy, his assistant, who also said a few words.

POLITICS INTRODUCED.

Thus far pleasure had been the rule, and now came Mr. Erastus Wiman, who was present representing the New York Chamber of Commerce, and who responded to the toast "Trade and Commerce." He eulogized the United States in fervid style, and talked of the opportunities for trade that the two countries, Canada and the United States, would have if the barriers to commerce were lifted. Praising Canadians, their soil and people, he declared the Dominion Government responsible for the barrier between the two peoples

There was uneasiness upon Senator Frank Smith's face, Senator Vidal leaned eagerly forward, as he heard Canada being spoken of, and Mr. Duncan McIntyre turned his chair half round. Major-General Ross looked surprised, and Sir Henry Tyler was both amused and curious.

Mr. Wiman continued to say:—"It would appear as if the farmers of Canada were working for the money-lenders of Great Britain, and perhaps it is right that they should do so, having assumed obligations of this character. But they should have access to the markets nearest to them, even at the cost of discrimination against British manufactures, by the free admission of American wares as the penalty paid for an equally free admission into the United States of Canadian products of all kinds. It was true that now the American farmer was on top, financially as well as politically, reciprocity with a country of vast agricultural possibilities might be difficult to achieve, especially so long as President Harrison had his ear to the ground, listening to the tread of the farmer vote." Alluding to the important and in a sense the pivotal state election in Ohio, where Major McKinley, the great protectionist, is a candidate for Governor, and the result of which is, therefore, of international importance, Mr. Wiman said:—"Thus, the fate of Canada depends upon the Ohio State election."

At this there was a stormy outburst of "No, never," from some Canadians present, one or two of whom arose from their seats to protest.

Mr. Wiman continued to say that President Harrison would learn that protection is justified only by inequality of conditions. While conditions were equal, robbing Peter to pay Paul is none the less robbery, and the robbery is all the more glaring when it is realized that for every protected producer there are ten consumers.

The Hon. Geo. Ross responded in one of the best speeches of the day, holding that it might fairly be assumed that the affinity of race and language which existed between the people of the two countries, the common religion, the natural aspirations and the freedom of their institutions would be a sufficient guarantee of perpetual peace and amity; but when to these are added commercial bonds and commercial connections were made between the Far East and the Far West, so that it was to the common interest of the two countries to live at peace, there was an additional guarantee for years to come. We had expended $750,000,000 in railways. It was not done as a holiday-making employment in order that we might be able to say that we had accomplished a great feat in engineering; but to his mind it meant the time had come when the good sense of the two great nations on this continent would abolish all useless fiscal restrictions and when they could see that they had a common property in the common products of the country.

MR. WIMAN REPLIED TO.

There were speeches by Mr. Richard White, who disagreed with Mr. Wiman, but thought it neither the time nor the place to discuss with him; by Senator Smith, who sneered at tail-twisters and palpitating politicians; by Mayor McShane and Ald. Clendinneng, Gen. Hartsuff, Hon. T. Tarsney, Gen. Poe, Mr. Canman of the Chicago *Tribune*, and ex-Mayor Beaugrand, who referred to the prowess of French voyageurs all over America prior to other nations exploring it. When Mr. James Harper was asked to respond to "the press," he said a few words as to the Grand Trunk's history, and turning to Mr. Wiman's remarks denied that the fate of Canada depended upon the State election in Ohio. "I say the fate of Canada depends upon the election of no State in the American union," he continued, "but upon the integrity, honesty, courage and enterprise of her own people. Mr. Wiman would have our customs officers swept from the borders; but he would have them strang along the Atlantic coast to shut out the great empire from which we have sprung. Sir, and gentlemen—I am a Canadian; for Canada every time, but we shall never submit to the proposition to give away everything to the United States and get nothing back. (Applause). I yield to no man in my friendliness for the United States and her people; but we Canadians have our destiny in our own hands, and we shall work it out in the manner in which we deem for our advantage, commensurate with good neighborly feeling. Mr. Wiman has no right to call a thirty percent tariff robbery on our side of the lines and ask us in the same breath to cast ourselves into the arms of those who have put their tariff up to sixty percent (applause).

This incident caused quite a breeze, and Mr. Harper received warm congratulations from Canadians present for voicing the sentiments so much in their minds.

The festivities over, the guests boarded the return train, which in a few minutes reached Point Edward, and in the evening left at 11 o'clock for Montreal.

The special from Sarnia with the G. T. R. guests arrived here yesterday afternoon at half-past four o'clock.

# SPANISH CALAMITIES.

## CITIES FLOODED AND IN RUINS.

FEARFUL LOSS OF LIFE AND DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

MADRID, Sept. 14.—Official information has been received from the scene of the terrible floods now devastating the Province of Toledo. According to the news received, 2,000 people have already perished and an immense amount of damage has been done by the swollen waters. At present it is utterly impossible to render assistance to the survivors, as all roads and railway communication with the scene of the disaster have been cut off.

DESTRUCTION OF CONSUEGRA.

Official telegrams report that 1,500 persons perished in the destruction of Consegra by the overflow of the Amarguillo. Hundreds of others were injured by falling buildings, and enormous numbers of cattle perished. At other places many persons were drowned and much property was destroyed.

MADRID, Sept. 16.—Accounts from Consaguera are appalling in the extreme. The town is a heap of ruins, surrounded by a vast expanse of water, leaving visible here and there tree tops, chimneys and floating wreckage of all kinds. Some of the streets have been partially cleared and made passable, but they are almost deserted. Here and there may be seen groups of destitute and weary people gazing in torpor at their wrecked homes. With unceasing exertions, the authorities are restoring something like order. The police suppressed pillage. Food is arriving for the sufferers.

THE BURIAL OF VICTIMS

proceeds, and with the constant discovery of fresh corpses it will not be long before the mournful task is ended. It is estimated five thousand head of horses and cattle have been drowned. The flood at Almeria has plunged the city into absolute darkness, having stopped operations at the electric light establishments and gas works. The river Andaray has overflowed its banks and converted the valley into a vast lake. The Queen has subscribed $20,000 more to start a national relief. The Bank of Spain has subscribed $5,000, and other contributions are coming from all quarters. The members of the editorial staffs of all the newspapers will on Thursday and Friday make personal collections on the streets of money, clothing and food.

MANY GLOOMY SCENES

are witnessed at Consaguera. Carts are kept going from house to house collecting the dead. The bodies are laid in the carts reverently but rapidly, the carters being compelled to be callous to the wailings of the relatives. Survivors give harrowing accounts of the flood. Many mothers were seen struggling in the water to hold up children, and finally succumbing to the rush of the torrent. Others were confined in rooms with no hope of escape until the collapse of the walls opened a way out. One man who was caught on a wooden bridge saw hundreds of persons float past crying piteously for help which he was unable to give.

THE BODIES OF SIXTY PERSONS

were found in a public hall, where they had been overtaken by the flood in the midst of a feast. A heavy rain fell on Friday and Saturday, swelling the mountain torrents that poured into the Amaragillo. The flood destroyed four stone bridges and twenty mills, besides an enormous number of houses. Wreckage and corpses were carried forty miles. The Mayor at Consaguera puts the fatality there at 3,000. In some places limbs have been found separated from bodies. The officials have telegraphed for lime to prevent an outbreak of disease. Large numbers of passengers *en route* to the south are detained here on account of the floods.

MADRID, Sept. 17.—About 2,300 persons were killed at Toledo and about 500 elsewhere. Many were injured, and the crops of grapes, olives and maize were seriously damaged. On top of the poor harvest this loss was deeply felt. In most of the provinces the harvest is bad and it is a complete failure in Alrogan and a portion of Catalonia, where the distress in the rural districts is intense. The total loss by the storms and floods, including damage to crops and other property, the railways' loss of traffic, cannot be short of the Spanish equivalent of £1,000,000.

## FOOD FOR SHARKS.

TERRIBLE REPORT OF THE "GEN. BANNING."

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 12.—The schooner "Gen. Banning," arrived from Flent's island, reports that while loading the cargo the vessel was twice blown out to sea. On each occasion about 100 natives were on board and they hastened ashore in canoes. The second time several canoes were capsized and the occupants thrown into the water. The water swarmed with sharks and many of the natives were torn limb from limb before they could be picked up by the other canoes. Several islanders were dragged down. One young fellow plunged into the water with a long knife to save his father. Both, however were torn to pieces. One young girl had almost reached a canoe when a shark seized her and dragged her down.

THREW THE ENGINE.

FERGUS, Ont., Sept. 12.—At 9 o'clock this morning a Grand Trunk freight train struck a cow and carried her along some 75 feet, when the animal got under the engine, throwing it, together with the tender and five cars, from the rails. The fireman, James Laing, was crushed between the tender and a car and instantly killed. He lived in Palmerston, and leaves a wife and two children. The engineer, Thomas Sloan, saved his life by jumping.

NEWFOUNDLAND TROUBLES.

ST. JOHN'S, Nfld., Sept. 15.—More than two hundred claims for compensation for damage through French interference in the herring fisheries have been presented to the commission which lately sat at Bay St. George. One claim amounts to $6,000 and there are several for sums between $1,000 and $1,500.

TRANSPORTED TO SIBERIA.

KIEFF, Sept. 14.—An Austrian named Krasnicki has been sentenced to be transported to Siberia and three Russians who were his accomplices have been sentenced each to eight years' penal servitude. Krasnicki bribed a man attached to the staff of the 11th army corps to purloin military documents.

HALIFAX EXHIBITION.

HALIFAX, N.S., Sept. 18.—The Exhibition promises to be a success. A large sale of imported cattle and sheep will be held on the grounds, also: ten Percheron horses, a lot of Jerseys, Guernsey, Holstein and Shorthorns. American and Ontario breeders will attend the sale.

KINGSTON PRESBYTERY.

KINGSTON, Ont., Sept. 17.—The Rev. Mr. Coulthard has resigned the charge of Picton church. The Rev. W. T. Wilkins, of Trenton, has been appointed clerk of the presbytery. The Rev. W. S. McCullough, of Lonsboro, Ont., has been called to Macdonald's Corners and Elphin in this presbytery. If he accepts he will be inducted in three weeks' time.

NUNCIO TO CANADA.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—It is stated in Vatican circles at Rome that the Pope will shortly appoint a Nuncio to Canada to act as an intermediary between the Holy See and Canadian Catholics. Some doubt is entertained here as to whether Canada has the right or inclination to receive a Papal Nuncio in an official capacity.

JUVENILE TRAIN WRECKER.

WINDSOR, Ont., Sept. 16.—John Talbot, a colored boy belonging to Colchester South, has been arrested charged with placing obstructions on the Lake Erie & Detroit River railway track. The boy who has been admitted to $500 bail will be examined as to his sanity which is questioned.

ON SUSPICION OF MURDER.

SHERBROOKE, Que., Sept. 12.—Joseph Beaulieu, a blacksmith in the employ of P. Biron, carriage maker, East Sherbrooke, was arrested at 2 p.m. to-day by High Constable Moe and Sub-Chief Couture, for the murder of Peter Bouchard.

MANIPUR'S NEW RAJAH.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 14.—The Government has chosen a five-year old relative of the ex-Maharajah as the new Rajah of Manipur. A British officer will administer affairs during his minority.

ENTHRONED ARCHBISHOP.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—Dr. MacLagan was enthroned as Archbishop of York, yesterday, with great pomp, in the presence of a large gathering of the clergy. The Duke of Cambridge, with several military attendants and bands, escorted the clerical procession.

# THE FEATHER GIRL.

## ROSE DE LIMA, WHO IS SAID TO HEAL.

Rose de Lima Belleville, a little French-Canadian girl of eight years, residing with her parents at 85 Versailles street, Montreal, is creating quite a furore in Quebec by her alleged "miracle" cures. Rose has only to pass a goose feather over the affected spot and it immediately becomes cured, so some of the French papers say.

Crowds have been to see the little girl and to feel the touch of the fascinating feathers. A number of people, whose names were published by *L'Etendard* recently, testify to having been cured of such diseases as cancer and rheumatism. Again, some allege that they were unable to walk before they visited the child wonder, but are now quite able to do so. The father

of the child told a *Witness* reporter that he was perfectly convinced of his daughter's great healing powers. He has a list of names in his possession of French-Canadians who claim to have been miraculously cured by the feathers. Cardinal Taschereau has issued a mandement forbidding the people to go to this girl, but, notwithstanding, they still continue to crowd the girl's home on Versailles street. On Monday she leaves Montreal for Chicago, where she has been invited by invalids, who want to feel the feather's downy touch.

QUEBEC, Sept. 14.—A letter was read to all the Roman Catholic churches of the city yesterday from Cardinal Taschereau, condemning the visits of Catholics to the pretended curer of diseases, a little girl from Montreal, Rose de Lima Belleville, lately here. His Eminence says it is not only folly but sin, both on the part of the girl and of all who go to see her, and urges that such superstitions are exceedingly foolish and wrong.

MAJOR WISSMANN'S PLANS.

LONDON, Sept. 12.—It is announced that Major Von Wissmann will shortly return to German East Africa, and resume his former office of Imperial Commissioner in succession to Baron Von Soden. It was generally believed when he came home lately that he would not return to Africa, his proceedings not having been wholly approved in Berlin. But the Emperor William, with whom Major Von Wissmann has always been a favorite, having heard from his lips the story of his administration, is quite satisfied that he is an admirable man for the position, and hence the Major is to go back in triumph, after having remained at home long enough to recruit his health.

BERLIN, Sept. 13.—The *Tageblatt* publishes a despatch from Zanzibar, stating that Captain Zalewosky's corps has had a desperate fight with a large body of natives and that the Germans were victorious. According to this despatch, the battle took place during August and some distance in the interior. The natives who made the attack were repulsed with heavy loss. During the engagement ten Germans were killed and many of the native allies of the Germans lost their lives.

GERMAN PRESS CONTROVERSY.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—A bitter controversy is rising between the North German and the Bavarian press on the subject of powers exercised by Bavaria as distinct from the rest of the Empire. The North German press strongly advocates the abolition of prerogatives declared to be incomparable with true unity, while the Bavarians jealously guard and preserve their autonomous privileges. Bavaria has under the constitution of the empire an entirely independent military administration, extensive judicial and administrative autonomy, the control of the posts, telegraphs and railways, and special law in regard to personal status, marriage and domicile. For instance, marriages contracted by Bavarians in Prussia or elsewhere, according to the forms of law in force throughout the empire, would be treated as invalid in Bavaria unless the parties had obtained the formal consent of their local committees.

BENEFIT OF WORLD'S CONGRESSES.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The *Chronicle* says:—Cardinal Manning, in an interview with Mr. Mills, a delegate to the Trades Union Congress, expressed the conviction that nothing would so help international peace and universal brotherhood as world's congresses. "No subject, after the way to eternal life, is, in my judgment," said the Cardinal, "more vital than the welfare of the world's labor. It is expected Cardinal Manning will prepare a paper for the Chicago labor congress.

ITALIAN TAXATION.

ROME, Sept 15.—In view of the gravity o the European situation the Government proposes to increase taxation to the amount of 15 to 20,000,000 of lire. The Government is privately urging the speedy completion of men of war now in course of construction and has ordered the war vessels at Spezzia and Naples to complete their armaments. All merchant men classed as cruisers have been ordered to be given munition.

NO RECONCILIATION.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—The *Standard's* Berlin correspondent says the efforts to reconcile the Emperor William to Prince Bismarck have completely failed.

WANT TO ENTER THE STATES.

RUTFORD, Vt., Sept. 16.—Great efforts are being made by the Chinese to gain admission to this country at this point and United States customs officials are kept on the alert to enforce the law which excludes all laborers of that race. Quite a colony has been at Sutton, Que., for two weeks, held back for want of proof of a right to come in.

FATAL SALOON "FUN."

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 14.—An old colored woman, known as Aunt Attila Hunter, was in a saloon yesterday drinking with two men, when one of them "just for fun" ignited her dress with a match. She died last night in great agony. The men escaped.

DIVED TO DEATH.

PORTLAND, Ore., Sept. 14.—John M. S. Peebles, son of a wealthy London banker, and manager of a lumber yard here, took a swim last evening, and dived off the slope in six feet of water. He did not come to the surface, and search being made his body was found with the neck broken.

TIRED OF PAYING DUTY.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—The Treasury Department has declined to grant the request of the Woodstock, Ont., firm to hereafter import free horses used by them in lumber operations in Maine, notwithstanding that they have paid duty on the animals each year of the four that they have brought them over.

FOR GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK.

SARATOGA, N.Y., Sept. 16.—Roswell P. Flower, of Watertown, N.Y., was nominated on the first ballot at the Democratic State Convention this morning to oppose J. S. Fassett, of New York City, for governor of New York State.

EXCESSIVE CIGARETTE SMOKING.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 15.—William Weizel was arrested yesterday and held for examination as to his mental condition. He is a hopeless imbecile from excessive cigarette smoking.

## WHAT JOHN THE BAPTIST ATE IN THE WILDERNESS.

A correspondent of the London *Daily Graphic*, writing upon the locust plague in North Africa, says: "In reference to the diet of St. John the Baptist, who lived on 'locusts and wild honey' in the wilderness, there are Sunday-school teachers who cannot believe that any one would voluntarily live on such food, and, therefore, say that the 'locust bean,' the fruit of the carab-tree, is meant by the writer in the New Testament. I can only reply that the locust cricket, the Acridum Pelerinum, order Orthoptera, variety Saltatoria—the flying Sauterelle of Africa—is sold at a half penny per pound in the market place in Biskra (which is the second oasis from the north in the Sahara), and that there it is cooked by boiling with salt and water, as shrimps are boiled here. I myself have little doubt that it is more nutritious than the latter, because in March, when the insect is gathered and dried, it is as full of albumen as an egg."

# PRINTING BUREAU SCANDALS.

## WHAT MR. CHAPLEAU'S PARTNER SAYS OF THE NEW ENGLAND NOTES.

OTTAWA, Sept. 15.—Before the Public Accounts Committee this morning, Mr. Lister resumed his investigation into the Printing Bureau scandals, first examining Mr. P. A. Crosby, manager of the Dominion Type Foundry, Montreal, who received in July, 1887, a large order for type from Mr. Senecal, Superintendent of the Bureau. After they had manufactured but not delivered a large quantity doubts arose as to Mr. Senecal's authority to order type and they telegraphed Senecal, receiving in reply a letter in which Senecal wrote on Dec. 19: "The thing is passed in Council but not a single word to anybody. Be on guard, guard." On Dec. 25, 1887, four days after Senecal's letter, they received a duplicate of Senecal's order, signed by the Hon. J. A. Chapleau, Secretary of State. Mr. Murray, the late president of the Company, warned witness not to honor Senecal's orders in future unless approved by the Secretary of State or his deputy. He did not know how Mr. Murray obtained Mr. Chapleau's order on Jan 5. They obtained Mr. Chapleau's permission to deliver the type and received $5,000 on account, and on Jan. 12, seven days afterward, they gave a cheque for $1,500 to Mr. Benoit, secretary of the Conservative Association in Montreal. Mr. Crosby acknowledged that he had gone since the opening o this enquiry to the safe and taken out a bundle of

LETTERS FROM OTTAWA

and Mr. Lister demanded their production. The witness said his subpœna did not call for the production of letters and telegrams. Finally, the witness produced what he said were all the letters. He destroyed some letters from Senecal. Some of them asked, "Why don't you send me something." The witness paid Senecal altogether $1,200. The witness produced the cheques he had given Senecal and said that Senecal demanded $5,000 because he said they should give him as much as the Toronto people. The witness also gave him a case of champagne and a pier glass. He did not know why Senecal collected this money, except that he was always hard up.

Q. "Did he tell you it was for political purposes?"

A. "No."

Q. "Do you remember the Napierville election and a cheque endorsed by the Secretary of State?"

A. "No. He used to say he could not maintain a style in Ottawa proper to the civil service, keep a horse and entertain ministers on his salary."

Mr. Murray, who was president of the Company and a Liberal, knew of one of the donations to Senecal and was very much annoyed. He said, "Crosby, you Tories are a bad lot. Here I find Senecal trying to feather his nest at your expense; you must stop it." He also made a reference to the late Senator Senecal. I may say, added the witness, that we have got now to follow the American system, which is a —— one. You have to buy every fellow you sell goods to in order to compete. It is the Washington system."

To Mr. Chapleau the witness said that Mr. Chapleau never asked the Company to give a political subscription. His Company were not favorites with the Department; the witness never spoke to Mr. Chapleau about election funds; they allowed the Department the usual commercial discount of 10 percent, and sold goods at the lowest figures. The witness produced the cheque he signed for the contribution to political funds. It was drawn on the Bank of Montreal, and read:

"Pay to Francois Benoit, president, or order, $1,500.
(Signed), E. G. STARK Vice-president.
F. A. CROSBY, Manager.

This cheque was endorsed by Mr. Benoit.

Mr. Taylor, the Ministerial whip, asked the witness if the word president might not mean president of the Liberal Association, Mr. Murray, president of the Type Company, being a Liberal.

The Secretary of State—I may state that Mr. Benoit was president of the Conservative Association.

This ended Mr. Crosby's evidence. Several witnesses were called and made default.

On the motion of Sir Richard Cartwright, Mr. J. C. Phillips was ordered to attend forthwith.

Mr. Wm. Glyddon, accountant, testified that four linotype machines were purchased by Mr. Senecal. They were set up last spring, but by the time they got to work the session had commenced and the *Hansard* was being set up in a different type, so that it was too late to use the linotypes for the purpose they were intended, viz., the setting up of the *Hansard*. These machines had a high reputation as a great improvement in type-setting and were largely used. In his opinion the Ottawa Printing Bureau was better equipped altogether though smaller than the Washington bureau. It was well managed by Senecal. There was now stored in the bureau 40,000 pounds of type, which had never been used and was intended for the voters' list. This brought on a discussion about setting up and printing the voters' list, during which the chairman and Mr. Somerville got into an altercation, which resulted in the Minister of Finance moving the adjournment of the committee and the withdrawing of the motion on quiet being restored.

Mr Treffle Berthiaume, lessee of *La Presse* newspaper, Montreal, was examined as to the position of the paper. The paper was published by a company, but he and Mr. Chapleau were the only ones who put any money into it. He was the printer of *La Presse* when Mr. Chapleau came to him to negotiate a partnership. The capital stock of the company was $40,000, of which the Secretary of State owned between $20,000 and $25,000. The liabilities of the paper amounted to $27,000 altogether, including $17,000 he was under agreement to pay Mr. Chapleau, and $10,000 to the New England Paper Co. The Canada Paper Company gave him the money to pay off the New England Company, and Mr. Chapleau is now on the paper held by the Canada Paper Company. On being asked to explain his written agreement with the New England Paper Company, the witness said he asked Mr. Chapleau to give a Government order to the New England Company. Mr. Chapleau replied, "If they can supply the right paper I have no objection." I told him of the agreement I had signed.

Q—Did you tell him that half the profits of any Government contracts were to be applied in reduction of the notes endorsed by Mr. Chapleau and given to the New England Company to pay the $10,000 indebtedness?

A. "I did not tell him in those terms."

MR. CHAPLEAU DEMANDS FRENCH.

The witness was speaking in English, but at this juncture Mr. Chapleau exclaimed: "*En francais.*" and the witness replied in French as follows:—"I told him that I was to get half the profits. I never told him half the profits were to be applied in reduction of the notes. When I told Mr. Chapleau that half the profits on Government contracts were to come to me he appeared to be angry, and said he would not approve of such an arrangement."

OTTAWA, Sept. 17.—At to-day's meeting of the Public Accounts Committee the investigation into the Printing Bureau scandals and the conduct of the Secretary of State was resumed. Mr. T. A. Scott, bookkeeper of the Dominion Type foundry Co., Montreal, was recalled and examined by Mr. Lister. Mr. Clarke Wallace was in the chair, and the Ministers of Finance and Inland Revenue and the Secretary of State were present. The witness identified the Senecal notes drawn in favor of the manager of his company and produced by the manager the other day, also the five cheques, given to Senecal by the Type Company, produced by Mr. Crosby. He knew nothing of a cheque for $150, drawn

IN FAVOR OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

on the morning of the Napierville election. Mr. Lister then went into the reasons Mr. Senecal gave for asking for so much money. The witness related a conversation in which Mr. Senecal gave as a reason that he did not keep all the money himself. He said that he had to divide with another, but all Mr. Lister's cross-examination could not get an admission that Senecal mentioned the name of the person he had to divide with. The witness said Senecal did not mention the name. Mr. Taylor (Conservative whip) undertook to ask the witness why he termed the $1,500 contributed by his firm to Mr. Francois Benoit, President of the Conservative Association,

"BLOOD MONEY."

The witness said that the late Mr. Murray, who ordered him to make out the cheque for $1,500, remarked that he, although a Liberal, had to bleed for Tory politics. It was blood money, for it came out of the contract money. The Government on Jan. 12 paid the firm $5,000 on account of the type delivered a week ago, and out of that $5,000 they paid the Conservative Association $1,500. On the day they received this $5,000 from Ottawa they drew against it for the $1,500.

To Mr. Foster, the witness said there might have been other funds in the bank to the credit of the firm.

MR. FRANCOIS BENOIT

was examined. He was in 1880 and 1890 President of the Conservative Association, which controlled 35 constituencies. In the district of Montreal he received the cheque for $1,500 from the Dominion Type Co., at the offices of the Conservative Association.

Mr. Lister—"I suppose you gave the greater portion of that money

# PROHIBITION COUNCIL.

## REPRESENTATIVE CANADIAN TEMPERANCE WORKERS IN CONVENTION.

REVIEW OF THE PAST TWELVE MONTHS' EFFORTS FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

TORONTO, Sept. 16.—The Ontario Alliance Convention of yesterday in Richmond Hall is succeeded to-day by the annual meeting of the Dominion Council of the Dominion Alliance The Dominion executive officers of the Alliance, Senator Vidal, president, Messrs. J. J. Maclaren Q. C. Chairman of executive; J. H. Carson, recording secretary; J. H. Spence, corresponding secretary and Mr. W. H. Orr, treasurer. There are present to-day representatives of synods, conferences, unions, temperance orders and Provincial delegates from all parts of Canada. Those from Montreal and the Province of Quebec include Messrs. W. Paul, J. R. Dougall, J. H. Carson, S. P. Leet, Rev. W. W. Ryan and Mr. Allen. The Executive report includes these important clauses:

THE NORTH-WEST PROHIBITORY LAW.

At the last meeting of the Council there was received an earnest appeal from our friends in the North-West Territories for help in their efforts to resist the breaking down of their prohibitory law by the system inaugurated by Lieutenant-Governor Royal of permitting the free sale of four per cent beer. Your Executive were instructed to take steps to raise a fund to send some person to the North-West to assist in developing public sentiment in favor of prohibition, and in organizing prohibition workers so as to make their influence effective in electoral action. A meeting to promote this movement was held in Toronto on September 4, presided over by the Hon. J. C. Aikins. Strongly worded resolutions were adopted, and public attention was called to the terrible increase of intemperance and crime that had followed the Lieutenant-Governor's action. Different ecclesiastical bodies and other organizations took similar action. On September 15th a Conference was held in Montreal, of members of your Executive and gentlemen from the Territories who were then attending the General Conference of the Methodist Church in Montreal. This meeting requested the Executive to raise a fund of five hundred dollars to pay the expenses of an agent to visit the Territories in accordance with the request of the North-West Prohibitory Alliance. Later on, in response to letters written by our Treasurer, there were sent to him a number of cash contributions to the proposed fund. Mr. Thomas C. Watkins of Hamilton also offered to donate ten thousand stocks for circulation in the Territories. In view, however, of the fact that little effective work could be done in the North-West during the winter season, further action was deferred. Lately the North-West Prohibitory Alliance has again urged that the matter be not allowed to take upon an election for the North-West Legislative Assembly is imminent. The necessity for action is made still more urgent by the fact that an Act placing the control of the liquor traffic in the North-West Territories in the hands of the North-West Legislative Assembly, to the same extent as it is now controlled by the different Provincial Legislative Assemblies of the Dominion, is now before Parliament and will probably take effect forthwith. Our friends are very anxious that the North-West Legislative Assembly about to be elected should be as sound as possible on the prohibition question, in order that its first action upon the liquor question may be so advanced and thorough as to be productive of the greatest possible good to that vast new country, whose future moral and material prosperity will be to a great extent determined by the success of those who are now struggling hard to save it from the threatened curse of intemperance. The alarming increase of drinking in the North-West under the Royal Permit system will be readily understood from the following table, showing the amount of liquor consumed and convictions made in the Territories during the past eight years:—

| Year. | Gallons of liquor imported under all permits. | Convictions for all offences. | | Convictions for drunkenness. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Counties. | Cities. | Counties. | Cities. |
| 1883.... | 6,730½ | 45 | | | |
| 1884.... | 9,928 | 39 | | | |
| 1885.... | 9,784½ | 123 | | | |
| 1886.... | 25,564½ | 60 | | | |
| 1887.... | 21,686 | 97 | 10 | 10 | |
| 1888.... | 66,382½ | 151 | 36 | | |
| 1889.... | 154,679 | 232 | 41 | | |
| 1890.... | 183,670½ | 444 | 92 | | |

In the year 1881 Hon. David Laird was Lieut.-Governor of the North-West, and the total quantity of liquor taken into the country under permit was 6,730½ gallons. In the year 1882 Hon. E. Dewdney was appointed Lieut.-Governor, so that 1883, '4, '5, and '6 are full years of his government. Hon. Joseph Royal was sent up as Lieut.-Governor in the middle of 1887, which therefore shows the record of a year, half of which was under his administration. For the remaining years Lieutenant-Governor Royal has been in control. In reference to the criminal record, it is worthy of note that the year 1885 was the year of the North-West rebellion, and therefore an abnormal year in the extent of its criminal record.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATION.

There was no material change made during the year in the liquor laws of Ontario, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, or Prince Edward Island. In the Province of Quebec legislation was enacted increasing the fee for licenses, and the penalties for violations of the liquor laws, prohibiting the sale of liquor in shops on Sunday, and empowering municipal councils to pass by-laws closing all licensed places at seven o'clock on Saturday night, and at ten o'clock on other evenings.

In Manitoba the Provincial law was slightly modified and made clearer and simpler, the most important improvement being a change in the time of closing up licensed places, all hotels and saloons now closing between half-past eight o'clock on Saturday night and seven o'clock on the following Monday morning, and between the hours of eleven o'clock on every other night and six o'clock on the following morning. The former hours of closing were ten on Saturday and half-past eleven on other nights

British Columbia made a decided advance in enacting a new measure of restriction upon the sale of liquor, one provision of which is that every applicant for a license outside the cities must have, in favor of his being granted such licenses, a petition signed by two-thirds of the land owners and resident householders and the wives of such householders living with them within the municipality in which he proposes to sell liquor.

LOCAL OPTION WORK.

The only Scott Act contest that took place during the past year was that in Charlottetown, where the Act was repealed by a vote taken on January 8, the majority in favor of repeal being only 14. The Secretary of the Alliance visited Charlottetown and aided our friends in this contest. He was very cordially and kindly received.

The total record of the Scott Act up to the present date is as follows:

| PROVINCE. | CARRIED. | | REPEALED. | | STILL IN FORCE. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Counties. | Cities. | Counties. | Cities. | Counties. | Cities. |
| Nova Scotia..... | 12 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 11 | 0 |
| New Brunswick..... | 9 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 9 | 1 |
| Prince Edward Island. | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Quebec..... | 5 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Ontario..... | 32 | 25 | 2 | 0 | 30 | 0 |
| Manitoba..... | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total..... | 56 | 28 | 4 | 26 | 1 | |

The only County in Nova Scotia that has repealed the Act is Colchester, where a technicality prevented the law coming into force. Two counties have voted against the repeal. Through rigid provisions of the Provincial Liquor Laws, licenses are, however, excluded from the greater part of the province.

The city in New Brunswick that repealed is Portland, which is now a suburb of St. John. The repeal vote was taken after the cities were united.

In Quebec the County of Richmond, not included in above figures, is under the Dunkin Act. Very many municipalities in the Province of Quebec have secured prohibition through the powers conferred upon municipal corporations by article 561 of the Quebec Municipal Code. A by-law of the village of Huntingdon, passed under this legislation, having been set aside last year by a district judge, the case was carried to the Court of Appeals, in which a full Bench of five Judges unanimously reversed the decision, and sustained the by-law, declaring also that the provincial legislation under which it was carried is constitutional and valid.

In Manitoba two counties adopted the Scott Act, but through a technicality the law was not put into force, and so is practically obsolete. Most of the Provinces is, however, under prohibition through a provincial local option law.

LAW AND ORDER WORK.

There is becoming more and more manifest every year the necessity of thorough organization to secure the effective enforcement of all laws of a prohibitory character. In some provinces the Scott Act is not doing all the good it might, because of inefficiency on the part of the officers whose duty it is to see it obeyed. In other places the prohibition provisions of the license laws are rendered inoperative by the same cause. Much of the work of the Quebec branch of the Alliance during the past year was on the line of law-enforcement, and this work was remarkably successful. In the County of Richmond, where the old Dunkin Act is in force, our Quebec friends have put down the most determined and flagrant kind of law defiance, and made the law to be respected and obeyed.

# REORGANIZATION OF THE TELUGU MISSION.

The recent great revival in the Telugu Mission in India, and the large number of new converts which have been gathered into the churches, have made necessary a considerable reorganization of the mission, in order to preserve the harvest already gathered, and to prepare for future and greater advance. After the revival of 1878, when ten thousand were gathered into the churches in five months, the Ongole field was divided into five, and the new stations of Cumbum, Vinukonda, Nursaravapetta and Bapatla were established. Now, again, about ten thousand converts have been added to the churches in a few months, and a further subdivision of the fields is necessary. It is proposed to found five new stations, but this is only a small part of the work which the remarkable growth of the mission demands. Even with the reinforcements sent out since 1878, the new converts have not been cared for as they ought; and with the new accessions the work of the mission must be greatly extended. The 50,000 converted Telugus now form Christian communities. Their number has become so large, in proportion to the whole population of the territory about Ongole, that they are becoming an important element in the social life of the country. The prominence which this great movement has given to Christianity has called greater attention to its adherents, and placed larger responsibilities upon them. They are now called upon, not simply to live faithful and true lives as Christians, but they must be the exponents of Christianity to the people about them, who formerly looked upon Christians with indifference or contempt, but whose attention is now excited by the recent marvellous displays of divine grace. There must also be a largely increased number of trained laborers in the gospel,—pastors for the churches, teachers in Christian schools, helpers and Bible women, and evangelists to carry the truth to the multitudes of Telugus who are still in bondage to superstition and error. Before, the problem was to win a few from idolatry to serve the living and true God. Now that so much success has been given, we must look forward to winning the whole Telugu people for Christ. To carry forward this work, the missionaries ask for twenty-five new men and $50,000, and ask for the money in addition to the usual contributions to the foreign mission work. Already $15,000 have been promised, and six men have been appointed. After resting a few months, Dr. Clough will join in the effort to raise the remainder of the money and the men. He will visit different sections of the country, and a large portion of our people will have the privilege of seeing and hearing one whose work in the Lord has been so greatly honored. Any who wish to give or to go, in helping forward this enterprise, may correspond with Henry C. Mabie, D.D., Home Secretary, or with J. E. Clough, D.D., Mission Rooms, Tremont Temple, Boston, Mass.—*Baptist Missionary.*

# THE NORTHFIELD PASTORS IN INDIA.

EXCELLENT RESULTS.

The *N. Y. Independent* says:—Bishop Thoburn, of India, has made a report in regard to the work accomplished by the native "Pastor Teachers," who have been employed during the past year by the fund raised a year ago at Northfield. It will be remembered that in response to Bishop Taoburn's statement at that time that for the sum of thirty dollars a mission could be started on a very simple basis, a large amount was pledged. Not all of that has been collected, and there has been some delay in the employment of the men. The bishop gives a statement as to the work accomplished by them, and calls special attention to the fact that it is carried on entirely among the low-caste people, that the teaching is of the most elementary character, and that the teachers are kept under careful supervision. There have been cases of failures, but on the whole the results of their work have been most excellent; and he believes that the next half year will show much greater results than the past. In addition to the 1,465 persons who have been baptized in connection with these new missions, and the 2,032 children enrolled in the schools, it must not be forgotten that at least 6,000 persons who were nominally heathens, are more or less under their influence, and that large numbers of these will, undoubtedly, be gathered in before the close of another year. With regard to the column entitled "Population of Accessible Classes," Bishop Thoburn says that it means that they belong to the same caste as those who have been baptized, and are more or less in contact with Christians and not averse to associating with them. They are persons who receive the Christian teacher and the native teacher on the same basis, and throw no obstacle in their way, even though they know that their purpose is to make them Christians, a condition which does not hold any regard to the great mass of the natives of India, nearly all of whom are more or less afraid of Christian teaching. But the good accomplished by this work is not limited to the immediate field where it is carried on. A powerful stimulant has been given it throughout a large section of North and Central India as it has become known that these little village missions are being opened. To many in that country it seems as if a great movement is just at hand. Thousands and tens of thousands of people belonging to the lower caste seem willing to break away from their own religious association and at least nominally profess the religion of Jesus Christ. Such a movement must evidently be conducted on the simplest and most inexpensive lines, and those on the field feel that this experience furnishes a providential token to many on the new life which they should take up, the immediate work of gathering in the multitude and discipling them in the school of Jesus Christ.

BLESSED ARE WE when we learn that secret, no longer to work for God, but to let God work through us; to be brooks of Siloam, pent in given beds, instead of wandering at our own sweet will; to be clay kneaded into any shape; to be earthenware pipes, if needs be, hidden under ground, and trampled beneath the hurrying feet of men, with one end open to the reservoir and the other to the empty cistern of human need, so that the torrent may come in with even flow on the one sideand pour out on the other, with a regularity which escapes notice because it is not unbroken. It was thus that the great Apostle lived who said, "Christ hath wrought through me in word and deed to make the Gentiles obedient" (Rom. xv. 18; literal rendering). So are we bidden to yield ourselves to God, and our members as instruments of righteousness, that he may work in us that which is well pleasing in his sight (Rom. vi. 13; Heb. xiii. 21).—*Rev. F. B. Meyer.*

# LAST WORDS

FROM MACKAY OF UGANDA.

A touching sequence has appeared in the C.M.S. *Intelligencer* to a paper by the late devoted Mackay, of Uganda, on "The Solution of the African Problem." Part I. was given in January, 1890, marked "To be continued," but the death of the writer intervening, no further instalment appeared. Now, however, in a box of private effects sent home, the MS. of Part II. has been found. This, Mackay's last contribution to the matter which lay nearest his heart, is given in the C. M. S. magazine for the present month. The earlier part had been devoted to a review of the leading facts connected with the gigantic problem of "How to Evangelize Africa;" the present deals with men and methods. Nothing, however, is more prominent than Mr. Mackay's perception of the importance of native agency. He writes:—

The agency by which, and probably by which alone, we can Christianize Africa, is the African himself. But he must first be trained for that work, and trained, too, by the European in Africa. Just as the mountains of ironstone in the continent are perfectly useless until first quarried, smelted, and forged by European tools,—which were also once nothing but ore, but by means of which alone it is possible to convert the raw African ore into implements exactly similar to themselves, and capable of replacing them in future work of the kind—so the untrained African mind is absolutely powerless to effect any beneficent results unless first thoroughly trained by those of European tempering. This, too, must be done in Africa itself, for if the European in Africa has proved a difficulty, the African educated in Europe has proved a still more unsuitable instrument for his country's good. It behoves us, therefore, to select with the greatest care a few centres to which Europeans shall have easy access, and where they shall be able to live under comparatively healthy conditions, centres within easy reach of natives within a wide area.

The paper we have thus noticed is not only important in itself, but deeply pathetic as a mournful memoriam of a noble and wholehearted man.—*Word and Work.*

# RELIGIOUS NEWS.

BISHOP POTTER, in a recent sermon in behalf of New York city missions, said that the church he represented was preaching the Gospel in New York, "not only in almost all the tongues of Europe, but in those of China, Armenia, Turkey and Persia."

THERE ARE ABOUT two thousand adherents of the Greek Church in Chicago, mostly in comfortable circumstances, not one dependent upon charity. A church of this faith is about to be established, and after the building has been erected a priest will be sent from the Old World.

MISS CUSACK, "The Nun of Kenmare," has now returned from America to England, and is engaged in writing "The Story of my Life," which will take the place of her former work, published in America under the title of "The Nun of Kenmare." The work will be published by Messrs. Hodder & Stoughton.

THIRTY THOUSAND worn-out military helmets, which have been lying as lumber in the British army stores, have been handed over to the Salvation Army by the War Office. Some have already been conveyed to the Salvage depot at Battersea, to be taken to pieces and used in any way that is possible.

THE GERMAN MENNONITES of Southern Russia are emigrating to America on a large scale. These Mennonites are the followers of Mennon, a Dutch Anabaptist of Reformation times. Their intelligence, thrift, and earnest religious principles have made them an exceptional influence for good in Russia. They are now leaving, as they understand that the law exempting them from compulsory military service is to be revoked.

A RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT on Old Catholic lines is, says the *Morning Post*, being promoted by several ex Roman Catholic priests and persons of influence in London. "The intention of the projectors is to provide religious facilities for Old Catholics in England, and for such ex Roman Catholics as may be anxious to retain the faith of the Roman Church previous to the Vatican Council of 1870. There will be no radical difference between the rites and practices of the English Old Catholic body and those of the Roman Church, except that the liturgy will be in the vernacular instead of in Latin."

THE *Sunday-school Times*, of Philadelphia, contains an article of considerable length by the Rev. Dr. Wright, on "The Route of the Exodus," founded on the discoveries of M. Edouard Naville, whose excavations in 1885 at Saft el-Henneh, six miles east of Zagazig, enabled him to fix the site of Goshen. Three important landmarks have now been fixed with certainty—namely, the city Pithom, the region of Succoth, and the extension of the Red Sea. And three other positions have been fixed conjecturally—namely, Pi-Hahiroth, Baal Zephon and Migdol. With these different points in view, the Scripture narrative becomes simple and the journey short.

AS AN ILLUSTRATION of the interest awakened far and near by Mr. Spurgeon's illness, *Word and Work* mentions that an English clergyman, writing to Mrs. Spurgeon from Norway, says: "On July 23 I was crossing the great Jostedel glacier. At eleven, we rested for a time on the summit of the great snowfield. One of our guides, who spoke no English, began to ask me in Norse about an English 'prieste,' who was very ill, and tried to pronounce your husband's name. I told him that when I left England there was a very slight improvement, at which he expressed delight. He told me that your dear husband's writings were much read among the peasants, and that many were praying for his recovery."

TEMPERANCE ITEMS.—From the town of Hilo in the Hawaiian Islands comes the news that the native women are becoming greatly interested in the work of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, and are attending the meetings in large numbers. . . . There is a Christian Ladies' School in the West of England whose rules prohibit the admission of children payment for whom would come in any way from the liquor traffic. . . . Mr. Lennox Brown gives the results of 370 enquiries of the principal vocalists in this country as to their use of stimulants, and he found 33·3 percent were practically abstainers. . . . The Duke of Connaught has joined the Rifleman's Temperance League.

THE "SEGOLO," of Milan, tells the story how His Holiness recently discovered that he was being systematically robbed by his servants. Leo XIII. was born in Carpineto, and a farmer from that neighborhood, while on a visit to Rome, recently called upon his fellow-citizen. He was graciously received, and in the course of conversation asked the Pope how he liked the provisions which his former neighbors in Carpineto sent him every month. With undisguised surprise the Pope asked, "What provisions?" and learned that each month a large quantity of the finest oil, eggs, game and vegetables had been sent to the Vatican kitchen. The Pope instructed Monsignor Angeli to investigate the matter, and it was soon learned that these provisions did actually arrive, but that the servants sold them again, retaining the money. The Swiss guard, with their medieval halberd, were also in the conspiracy. The provisions were regularly sold to a hotelkeeper in the neighborhood, who never failed to make his monthly calls.

KING HUMBERT AND THE WALDENSIANS.—A Waldensian pastor writes to *The Christian* as follows:—On Friday, August 21, our beloved king came for the first time to see our valleys. The chief aim of his visit was, of course, the inspection of our Alpine soldiers, and some manœuvres round the new fortresses erected quite recently. At the same time, as he had to say himself, he had a great desire to see, in their own land, his Waldenses, of whom he is very fond. He was welcomed enthusiastically by thousands of our people. The Mayor of Perrero, the chief place of the Valley of San Martino, was created Cavalier, as a proof of the great pleasure felt by his Majesty. Coming back from Perrero, quite close by Pinerolo, in the Plain of Piedmont, at San Germano Chisone, I had the great privilege to welcome the King with nearly two thousand of my people. The schools, with banners, the workmen, the peasants, different societies, all the workmen employed in a large mill, the band, the municipal council, the priests and myself, were there cheering the monarch, who is following the steps of his fathers, keeping faithfully the liberty of all his subjects. In answer to my speech, very short, he said: "I am very pleased of this opportunity for seeing these charming mountains and your dear people. I know your history, your past, and how you are faithful and loyal to my house; and I took a great interest in your bi-centenary of two years ago." Humbert the First is very simple; talking very kindly and having a great memory, remembering the smallest facts. The Waldenses have always been loyal, even when persecuted; but now that loyalty has been warmed by this visit, which will not be forgotten.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

A FAMOUS SCHOOL in Paris, the Polytechnic School, gives us an important item about smoking. Dividing the young men of the college into groups, the smokers and non-smokers, it is shown that the smokers have proved themselves, in the various examinations, far inferior to the other. Not only in the examinations on entering the school are the smokers in a lower rank, but in all the various ordeals they have to pass through. In a year the average rank of smokers had constantly fallen, and not inconsiderably, while the scholars who did not smoke enjoyed brains of the clearest kind,

# SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON.

## CHRIST FORETELLING HIS DEATH.

OCT. 11.—John 12: 20-36.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"And I, if I be lifted up from the earth, will draw all men unto me."—John 12: 32.

INTRODUCTION.

The raising of Lazarus from the dead (our last lesson) produced a great excitement. Some of the Jews reported the facts to the Pharisees, who summoned a council to determine what steps should be taken to put a stop to this reformer's influence. They resolved that he should be put to death. But Jesus time was not till the Passover, which was the type of his sacrifice. He therefore retired to Ephraim a small town about 20

THE TEMPLE AND ITS COURTS.

miles north of Jerusalem. Here he remained a few weeks, and then returning to Jerusalem by way of Peræa reached Bethany Friday eve, March 31, six days before the Passover. On Tuesday he spoke several parables in the Temple courts and, towards the close of the day, as he was leaving the Temple never to enter it again, the Greeks came to find him, as described in the beginning of to-day's lesson.

EXPLANATORY.

Doctrine. Christ Crucified is the Wisdom and Power of God for the Salvation of Men.

The Gentiles coming into the kingdom.—Vers. 20-22. 20. "And there were certain Greeks." The original word "Hellenes" means persons of Greek nationality, born Gentiles of the Greek race. They may have come from Greece, or from some of the Greek cities nearer by, of which there were several in Decapolis. The ancient Greeks were supreme in intellectual power, culture, and skill. In arts, the world has never surpassed their works in marbles. In literature, they have left for all ages their deep impress upon the literature of the world.—*Van Doren.* "Among them that came up to worship at the feast." That were accustomed to go up: present participle signifying habit.—*Meyer.* This shows that though Greeks by birth, they had been admitted to the privileges of Judaism. They belonged to the class known as "proselytes of the gate," no name for those in the law, "the stranger that is within thy gates" (Ex. 20: 10, etc.).—*Ellicott.* These were not circumcised, but accepted Judaism, attended the feasts, acknowledged the one God.

21. "The same came therefore to Philip." Why to Philip? Perhaps because they understood his name from first, or because they may have had some slight acquaintance with him. Philip and Andrew are Greek names, and the only ones of Greek origin among the disciples. If these Greeks came from Decapolis, which is not in Galilee, they probably knew little of Philip from Galilee may indicate that they had met him before, or at least had known about him. "And desired him." Asked him, expressed a wish. They may have just arrived, and Jesus being in the court of the women here (Mark 12: 41), where they could not go, they asked one of the disciples to obtain an audience for them. "Sir, we would see Jesus." Not merely to look at him, but to have a private conversation with him on religious subjects.—*Abbott.*

22. "Philip cometh and telleth Andrew." Who belonged to the same city, Bethsaida (John 1: 44). "Andrew and Philip tell Jesus." Who was probably in the court of the women, for the treasury boxes were there into which the widow cast her mite. Jesus must, therefore, have left the court of the Gentiles in order to meet these strangers.

"'We would see Jesus,' for the shadows lengthen
Across this little landscape of our life;
'We would see Jesus,' our weak faith to strengthen
For the last weariness—the final strife.

"'We would see Jesus'—the great rock foundation,
Whereon our feet were set by sovereign grace;
Not life nor death, with all their agitation
Can thence remove us, if we see His face."

23. "And Jesus answered them." Both the disciples who brought the message to the Greeks who made it (*Westcott*), and in the presence of the multitude. "The hour." The time, the era. "That the Son of man should be glorified." By failing his place on the right hand of God; by the setting up of his kingdom; by his recognition as the Messiah, and by his exalting, by the heartening of all nations and peoples, of which these few Greeks were the earnest and the illustration.

24. "Verily, verily,"—words emphasizing a great and important truth. He announces as a general principle, the only way in which he could be glorified. "Except a corn." The grain of wheat, though containing in itself the germs of life, and possibilities of vast harvests, yet remains alone, unless, planted in the earth, it dies in giving birth to the plant that grows from it.

25. "He" follows an application of this principle both to himself and to his disciples. "He that loveth." Places first in his affections. "His life." The word often translated soul, as in ver. 27. It is much more than existence: life means one self, all that makes life worth living; love even the earthly rewards which he called his life, and, much more, eternal blessedness. "And he that hateth his life." Sacrifices, when used by those outward things which are dear to and blessed in themselves,—honors, riches, pleasures, power. But note this is to be for Christ's sake and the Gospel's (Mark 8: 35). "Shall keep it unto life eternal." Life here is another word in the Greek, life in the abstract. All the natural powers of the soul, all the sources of enjoyment, all intellectual powers, everything that gives value to the worldly life, shall be perpetuated, and transfigured forever, in a higher degree, by making them subordinate to the love and service of God.

26. "If any man (would) serve me, let him follow me." Let him act out the above principle, as Christ had done and was about to do. This is Christ's answer to the request of the Greeks. Servants of Christ were sought, not by secret interviews, but by practical following of him in a life of daily self-sacrifice for others.—*Abbott.* "And where I am." In character, in glory, in his kingdom, in ultimate possible presence. What this may mean, the words of Christ himself may indicate. "Shall my servant be." There is no other way to where Christ is, and whosoever walks in this way will certainly come to where Christ is. "Him will my Father honor." Because he is found in Christ, making him partaker of the joys and rewards of him whom he serves.

27. "Now is my soul troubled." The word rendered "soul" is the same word as that rendered "life" in ver. 25. (Compare especially Matt. 10: 28, 39.) It is the seat of the natural feelings and affections. There is a real shrinking from the darkness of the death which is at hand.—*Ellicott.* Jesus found it difficult to live up to the principles he had just enunciated. If it had been easy for him, he would have been no example to his followers, who do find it difficult. "And what shall I say? Father save me from this hour." That is, the agony of his trial and crucifixion. This is most easily understood if we make this a question, "Shall I say, Father, save me from this hour?" I shall not, for the earthly life prompts. There was a real struggle between this earthly life and the spiritual consciousness. "No," he says, "I cannot say this." "For this cause." To fulfil the duties, and bear the agonies it brings. "Came I unto this hour."

28. Therefore he will say something entirely different, even, "Father, glorify thy name." Not my will, but thine be done. Do what will most glorify thy name on earth, at whatever cost to me. "Then came there a voice from heaven I have both glorified it, and will glorify it again." The Father had glorified his name by giving Jesus daily and hourly the power to do and to bear all that should be laid on him to the end. The prayer and the promise are both for us.—*Abbott.*

29. "Said that it thundered; others said, An angel spake to him." The multitude heard a noise (but the meaning of the voice was only perceived by each in proportion to his spiritual intelligence. Thus the wild beast perceives only a sound in the human voice; the trained animal discovers a meaning, a command for example, which it immediately obeys; man alone discerns therein a thought.—*Godet.*

30. "This voice came not because of me." Not to strengthen or confirm me; not that I had any doubts about my course, or any apprehension that God would not approve me and glorify his name. "For your sakes." To give you a striking and indubitable proof that I am the Messiah, that you remember it when I am departed, and be yourselves comforted, supported, and saved.

Ver. 31. "Now." "The hour" of ver. 13. "Is the judgment of this world." Greek, "Of this Cœlus." Now is approaching the decisive scene, the eventful period, the crisis, when it shall be determined who shall rule this world.

Judgment means condemnation. "This very week, by my crucifixion, the religious systems of the world shall receive their sentence of condemnation." To an extent of which we can form no conception, it was a world without God, plunged in idolatry, worshipping devils, —in open rebellion against God. (Compare 1 Cor. 10: 20.) When Christ died, this order of things received its sentence of condemnation.—*Hyde.*

"Now shall the prince of this world." The title "prince of this world" was the regular Rabbinic title for Satan.—*Ellicott.* "Be cast out." Not cut of heaven, but cut of his position and dominion. His empire shall cease to exist. Notice that while the judgment "is," the casting out of Satan is future, "shall be."

32. "And I, if I be lifted up." Upon the cross, as explained in the next verse. The word for "lifted up" is usually rendered "exalted." It was by the lifting up upon the cross that Jesus was exalted to be Prince and Saviour. The cross is to be considered as equivalent to when. The language is sympathetic with that of ver. 27; it is the last trace of that soul-storm. His crucifixion was contingent; it was made to the last, dependent on his own voluntary submission.—*Abbott.* But there is the exhibition of uncertainty and doubt. "Will draw all men unto me." Or towards me. Christ crucified was and is the attractive power, drawing men to himself. "All men." It does not mean that every one would become a Christian; but he was attractive to human nature, even those who were opposed were drawn. They hated the light, but they could not help looking at it.

33. "This he said." This verse simply explains what Jesus meant by being "lifted up."

34. "We have heard out of the law." The Old Testament Scriptures. See Ps. 89: 36; 110: 4; Isa. 9: 6; Dan. 7: 13, 14, for the Scriptures from which they had heard. "That Christ (the Christ) abideth forever." They expected their Messiah to free them from the Roman rule, and to set up a kingdom that should never end. They were right in their interpretation of the Scripture, but did not understand the way in which it was to be fulfilled. "The Son of man." Their use of this term shows that they understood it to be equivalent to "the Christ" or "the Messiah." "How sayest thou, The Son of man must be lifted up?" How do you reconcile what you have said with the prophecies of the Messiah? "Who is this Son of man?" For he cannot be the one foretold in Scripture, whose kingdom is an everlasting kingdom.

"Yet a little while is the light with you." This may refer to the opportunity they yet had as a nation to repent, and accept the Messiah, and be saved from the destruction that was impending. Abbott thinks the light referred to is the moral and spiritual nature of man. "I understand Christ's meaning then to be this: You have yet for a little while longer the light of conscience; it is not utterly quenched in you. Walk according to such light as you possess, lest utter moral darkness come upon you. And he who walks in such darkness knows not the future fate that awaits him."—*Abbott.*

36. "While ye have light, believe in the light." Accept it as God given, and act accordingly. Or, while you have the light of opportunity, believe in him who is the light of the world. "That ye may be." Rev. Ver., that ye may become sons of light, implying a process of growth. "Jesus departed." This was the farewell of Jesus to Israel. He then retired, and did not reappear on the morrow. This time it was no mere cloud that obscured the sun; the sun itself had set.—*Godet.* "And did hide himself from them." A most suggestive statement. How many of "the wise and prudent" does the Christ hide himself still, because they treat his message with contempt!—*Condensed from Peloubet's Select Notes.*

G. W. BAIN says: "The difference between a high licensed saloon and a low licensed doggery is—one is the inlet to rivulets of moderation; the other the outlet to the river of drunkenness. I would rather vote for the low doggery, through which the drunkard escapes to the grave from the demon on his track, than for the gilded gateway that opens the road to destruction for young men."

# HOME DEPARTMENT.

A MODEL HUSBAND—THE SMOKE NUISANCE—CHURCH AMUSEMENTS—ANSWERS TO PRAYER—SECRET SOCIETIES.

(For the Home.

## GOD LOVED THE WORLD.

God loved the world so much that He
His only Son as ransom gave,
To die in shame upon the tree,
That we eternal life might have.

John iii., 14, 17.

As Moses in the wilderness
The brazen serpent lifted high,
So Jesus has been lifted up,
Our race to save and justify.

Not to condemn, but save the world
God sent His well-beloved Son;
II. Cor. v., 21. He took our place, He bore our sins,
The Man Divine, the Sinless One.

Since we were born of flesh and blood,
Heb. ii., 14, 15. He, too, the human nature bore,
That he, through death, might conquer him
Who held us all in bondage sore.

Rom. vi., 10. He died to sin; He spoiled the grave;
" v., 8. He rose a victor, triumphing;
He wrought for us while foes to God;
I Cor. xv., 26, 57. O Death, He hath removed thy sting.

I John ii., 2. For every nation He hath made
1 Tim., ii., 6. Atonement through his precious blood;
Eph. ii., 14, 17. And we, who once afar did roam,
Are now, in him, brought nigh to God.

Heb. v., 9. The Author of Eternal life
To all who trust Him He became:
Heb. xiii., 9. Christ Jesus, who is yesterday
To-day and evermore the same.

Heb., vii., 26. Holy and guileless, undefiled,
Made higher than the starry skies,
Ix., 24. To Heaven itself He entered in,
There to present His sacrifice.

Heb., vii., 17. Endued with power of endless life,
Unchangeable our Priest abides;
24, 25. He to the uttermost can save
Each one who in His work confides.

Isa. xl., 5. And glorious promises are given
Luke iii., 6. That God's salvation all shall see;
Isa. xl., 9. That knowledge of the Lord shall fill
The earth, as waters do the sea.

PRISCILLA.

## A MODEL HUSBAND.

BY BARBARA THATCH.

When Elmira Dawson was wed to Victor Galbraith there was no small stir in our pretty village. That some of the interest was of a gossipy nature I must admit, but as Elmira was one of those girls, not by any means common, whom everybody loves, there was for the most part a hearty wish that she should be happy and a general rejoicing that so good a man had wooed and won her.

Put together all the qualities you could think desirable in a husband and you have a resemblance to Victor Galbraith. He was honorable, amiable, courteous, home-loving and at the head of a promising business

To tell the truth, there was a fair share of the village maids and grooms. She, with her fine, womanly figure, fair hair, blue-grey eyes, regular features and erect head; he, taller, with his black, short-cropped locks, so ready to oust the other boy's assurance, and his great brown eyes that took you in with such a quiet confidence and so roused you, making you glad that you had found a friend.

Well, they were married; but it is not of the honeymoon I mean to write, nor of the few happy years that followed. Suffice it to say that the bread plants, and green lawn, and gay garden, tended with so much care and pride; but rather of the time when a bride's garments lose their style and elegance in the change of fashion with regard to color and form.

Mrs. Galbraith, the village said, had changed greatly since she was married. (Possibly it was that family cares absorbed her interest—she certainly was a devoted mother to the little darlings in her home) She seemed to have no ambition as to her personal appearance and wore her garments with very little attention to them, just as she had done for years. Strangers, discussing Mr. Galbraith and his prosperity, invariably remarked that it seemed a pity he had married a lady of so little taste, but those who knew her better always exclaimed that it had not always been so; it was only of late years she had been careless in her attire.

Could the fault be in her husband was a frequent query. Apparently it was not. He was exceedingly liberal; contributed to everything worthy, and was always ready when a surprise gift to the minister, organist or even the sexton was proposed. But was he liberal to his wife? People thought so; he was constantly buying her jewelry, a handsome brooch, a music rack, or a silver tea service for her birthday.

But the truth was ——, I, an intimate neighbor, found the "skeleton in the closet," without even looking for it; it was sprung upon me.

I hate gossip, more especially gossiping people and for years I would not see Mrs. Galbraith's trouncie and now that I do know it I would not tell, only that I am inspired with the hope that many other model husbands may read it, and by this mistake of hers shun the like.

It came about in this way: Mrs. Galbraith became low-spirited; she ceased to entertain company and to accept invitations abroad; she even became irregular in her attendance at church and finally ceased altogether.

When I ran in upon neighborly errands (we lived side by side) she was always calm and pleasant, never complaining, although I could see she was growing thin and sallow. Her step grew slower, and she would call the little ones to her in a subdued, undemonstrative manner that was entirely unlike her former self, and send them away with a, "There, go away and play and be happy dears, and be good to each other."

Victor Galbraith noticed it, was worried by it, and consulted the family physician, who said she must have cheerful company and, what was of more importance, exercise; he would prepare a tonic and we should soon see our lady in blooming health again; there was nothing materially wrong, he thought.

Victor Galbraith was not the man to sit idly by and see his wife's health dwindle. The very thought of losing his darling made his cheek blanch and his breath come slowly. A pony and phaeton were speedily brought around, Elmira accompanied him on many an enchanting drive. I think it may be said that her face brightened at any attention from her husband, and it was not until at his urgent request she attended the Toronto exhibition that the color quite faded from her cheeks and she seemed to grow more wasted and weak, even when she had become quite wasted and enervated. It seemed to me she was becoming haughty in her weakness.

I think it was this that troubled her husband most of all. Poor man! I well remember the day he came to me in such evident distress. I pitied him from the very bottom of my heart. "Oh! Mrs. Weston," he said, with a kind of abandon of despair, "if you can induce her to take food to sustain her she will be so thankful, or cannot draw it from her and I fear melancholy; indeed, I think the doctor fears it."

And so I tried, but with poor success, until I pleaded her husband's happiness. "You love him, Mrs Galbraith, do you not?" I said, and I trembled at the fierceness of her blue-grey eyes, grown black with intense feeling, and the rigidness of her pale lips, as she muttered in low tones, "I sometimes think I hate him."

"Elmira," I said, hastily rising to my feet and throwing my arms about her (she was rapidly pacing the floor) "do not say that, I beg you, but tell me your trouble that I may help you."

Not a word from either for a little while, but she broke from my embrace and continued pacing the floor. I dropped into a chair, weak with the horror that always creeps over me in the presence of a deranged intellect. Nothing could be terrible to me as the unsteady of the mental action of a person I loved and loved but little. In 1 Cor. 16: 1-2, the apostle gives us a splendid rule for giving, and if every Christian would only follow it, there would be no need of going to the world for money for our Lord's work. When we give unbelievers a chance to give we are helping them to deceive themselves. How many we meet with, that think if they do the best they can and give a little to the church they will come out all right in the end. God would not be so unjust as to forget that they helped to pay the minister, even if that little had to be got out of them by means of a turkey supper or a clam dinner. Don't you think, if such ways of

# AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.

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

## THE DETROIT EXPOSITION.

I was glad that I could spare the time to visit this grand exhibition, for such it is, without flattery or exaggeration. This is the third year of its history, but on the two previous occasions I was unable to attend. The first thing that strikes a Canadian on coming in view of the site and buildings is their similarity in lay-out and style of construction to those of the Toronto Industrial. The Detroiters have evidently borrowed a leaf out of the book of their Ontario cousins. The grounds are about the same distance from Detroit as those of the Industrial from Toronto, and, like the latter, are accessible by steamboat, railway cars, and street-cars. They are not quite so picturesque, being less elevated, and lacking the majestic lake which forms such a magnificent foreground, although the whole river comes in a good second, and possibly some would prefer the flowing stream to the stationary lake.

The Americans are keen to outdo their Canadian neighbors in any competition, and in some respects, the Detroit Exposition is ahead of its Toronto predecessor and exemplar. The extent of the grounds is somewhat greater. Those at Toronto comprise over sixty acres, while those at Detroit are seventy-eight. I do not know the exact area enclosed by the buildings in Toronto. There are twenty-four acres under roof at Detroit. The main building at Detroit looks, and I think must be, considerably larger than the Crystal Palace at Toronto. It is 549 feet long, and 268 feet wide. The main tower is 264 feet high, and the official who kindly furnished me with these items of information, stated that it is the highest wooden tower in the world, which is very satisfactory to the national vanity. But the Toronto Crystal Palace far eclipses in beauty the huge wooden structure in Detroit, which looks like a mammoth barn, not wanting, indeed, in architectural features, but the preponderance of wood gives it a clumsy appearance. The happy combination of iron and glass devised by the architect of the original Sydenham Crystal Palace gives an appearance of lightness and cheerfulness which no huge pile of wood can possibly have. The buildings for stock are more commodious and comfortable than those at Toronto, but there is less roofage by far provided for implements and machinery. There will be time, however, for these and other improvements to be made by the time the Detroit Fair is as old as the Toronto one. Already the large sum of $578,000 has been invested, and the Exposition Association deserves praise for having done so much, and for having done it so well. There is yet another point of similarity between the Toronto and Detroit Expositions. As the Toronto Industrial has outrivalled the Provincial Exhibition, so the Detroit Exposition appears destined to supersede the State Fair. There are advantages about having a great exhibition permanently located in a large city, such as never can attach to a peripatetic institution. The itinerant fair will do while a country is young, and rough-and-ready arrangement will answer the purpose, but with the progress of improvement, better buildings, more hotel accommodation, provision for showing machinery at work, and various other demands of a more advanced state of society and business, render it well nigh imperative that a big fair should be held hard by a large city. Farmer Hayseed cannot have these things brought to his own door any longer. But, what is better, the railways will whisk him and his family to the show in double-quick time, at small expense, and give them a glimpse of wonderland and of city sights such as they never could have got in connection with the old fashioned travelling show, that went north, south, east and west to accommodate a slow, sparse, and stay-at-home population.

THE EXPOSITION ITSELF.

Not very much can be said by way of particularizing a display whose book of entries occupies nearly 150 large octavo pages. I can only touch a few points that were specially interesting to myself, or are likely to prove so to the generality of *Witness* readers. The admission fee was fifty cents, double the sum charged at the Toronto Industrial, which the Toronto papers loudly heralded last year as "the biggest show on earth." It may be different with Americans, who are proverbially lavish in their expenditures, but Canadians would attend in very small numbers any exhibition that charged so high a gate fee, and I question whether the Detroit people would not more than double their receipts if they were to charge only half the amount now demanded for admission.

The show, as a whole, was better than I expected to find it. Having heard and read many depreciatory opinions of it I was surprised and pleased to find it so good. I am fond of horses and I enjoyed the inspection of that part of it very much. I have never been at an exhibition where visitors could see the equine display to such excellent advantage as at this one. Generally, the horses are in separate stables or box stalls, but in this case they were in full view, a row of stalls being on each side of a broad avenue, and all roofed in, so that in case of a shower of rain, visitors could pleasantly occupy themselves without getting wet. I have never seen so fine a show of Percherons as those of the Island Home Stock Farm. This is a magnificent breed, and is bound, I think, to come to the front, as the general purpose horse for the farmer and others. The display of Cleveland bays from the same establishment, was very fine. I think this is the *ne plus ultra* carriage horse. I cannot go more into detail, but the horse department was well filled in most of the classes, even down to Exmoor and Shetland ponies. Equally convenient arrangements exist for seeing the cattle, sheep, swine, and poultry, all of which were well represented. All the stock buildings are on the same plan as that described in the case of the horses. Implements were scattered here and there all over the grounds. They were not brought together so compactly as at Toronto, nor is there the same provision of steam power, so as to show them in operation. It is difficult to take in what is widely scattered; but I did not think the show of agricultural implements and machinery any thing like so good as we now have at Toronto. A new style of farm waggon interested me much. It is made by the Troy Waggon Works, Troy, Ohio, and is called the pivot-axle waggon. The king bolt in the front axle is dispensed with, and a couple of pivote near the axle arms are substituted for it. The arrangement is very simple and ingenious. It has two special advantages. One is that the weight, instead of being thrown on the centre of the axle, which is weakened by a large hole bored for the king-bolt, is thrown on each arm of the axle not far from the hubs, thus halving the strain, and bringing it where the axle is strongest instead of where it is weakest. This improvement adds little or nothing to the cost of the waggon, which is furnished at from $65 to $75.

INSIDE THE MAIN BUILDING.

The display inside the main building was large and varied, including most lines of manufacture and business generally. A "roaring trade" appeared to be going on and large sales were effected in a great many lines of merchandise. A new turning-lathe interested me greatly. It will, to a large extent, do away with turning by hand. An arrangement of knives can be adjusted to any pattern; and pillars, balusters, and ornamental work of all kinds turned out with absolute exactitude of the same pattern. It will turn square, oval, and many-sided, as well as round, and imitate hand-carving in a wondrous manner. This imitation is bound to make a sensation in the world of mechanics, and now that turned work is so much the rage in all sorts of building operations, the inventor or proprietors—let us hope both, especially the former, must reap a golden harvest out of it.

THE FISH DISPLAY.

One of the most interesting things to me was the exhibit made by the State Fish Commissioner. I could have studied it for hours, and, as it was, devoted a disproportionate amount of my time to it. There were pike, trout, carp, cat-fish, mullet,—several varieties of the three first-named species,—and I know not what other varieties of fish, each in separate glass reservoirs, where they disported themselves and showed their every movement to the best possible advantage. Here is a wrinkle for the enterprising Secretary of the Toronto Industrial, Mr. Hill. The Canadian Government is doing much for the development of fish culture, and would, no doubt, on being incited to do so, make a similar display of the finny tribes that inhabit Dominion waters. Among the rest, they could give us a peep at that king of fish, the salmon, of which there were no specimens at Detroit. Such an exhibit would be a most attractive card. At Detroit, it seemed to be only inferior in drawing power to the horse-races and the balloon accessions,

WHICH REMINDS ME

that notwithstanding the terrible balloon accident of the previous Saturday, when a trapeze performer fell 1,000 feet or more, and was crushed into a shapeless mass of human jelly, a balloon accension was one of the items on the daily programme. By a strange and morbid perversity of human nature there has been more eagerness on the part of visitors to the Detroit Exposition to see balloon ascensions since the accident than there was before its occurrence. An official of the Exposition expressed the opinion to me that if it had been known beforehand that a man would fall from mid-air and be dashed to pieces there would have been hundreds of thousands of spectators present to witness the ghastly tragedy. The balloon was evidently a great source of attraction, and it was a study in human nature, not at all to its credit, to listen to what the people said as they were waiting for the balloon to fill, evidently connecting what was going on with the catastrophe of the previous Saturday. Was there a secret hope that another accident might happen? One would like to think better of his kind than to suspect that there was, but much that was said was suggestive of it. A man and woman went up on the afternoon of the day I was there, performed on the trapeze, and, I am happy to say, descended safely; but I squirmed and shivered all over as I saw their gymnastic performances in the air, and thought what might possibly happen. I think such dangerous exhibits should be prohibited by law, though, doubtless, if they were the sensation-loving portion of the community would feel that they were unjustly treated. But the taste for such things is surely a morbid one, and irreconcilable with the spirit which the poet Cowper so beautifully commends, and which enjoins it upon us:—

> "Never to seek our pleasures or our pride,
> From sorrow of the meanest thing that feels."

CONCLUSION.

I seem to have given but a meagre sketch, and yet I have consumed more space than the law allows. There was a conspicuous absence of fakir shows, catch-penny exhibitions, and pocket-picking performances. Everything was quiet, orderly and decorous. No sign of intoxicants or their fruits met my eye, which, I think, is pretty sharp. The fire-works, including "The Siege of Sebastapol," as the painter, not a good speller evidently, made the big sign over it read, were very fine. There were daily concerts, band and vocal, and judging by what I heard of them they were good. Sharp-shooting by Prof. Damon, was one of the entertainments. A feature that surprised me was that no entry fee was charged for stock or implements. Ten cents per square foot of space was exacted in the main building, and for this the Association furnished police, light, and cleaning. The floors were scrubbed every night and the grounds in general kept very clean and tidy. It would be unpardonable in the Principal of the Ontario Bee-Keepers' College not to mention that there was a good display made of beer, honey, and apiarian requisites, by M. H. Hunt, Bell Branch, Mich.; W. Z. Hutchinson, of Flint, Mich.; Miss Cutting, of Clinton, Mich.; and J. Van Densen, of Sprout Brook, New York, who exhibited his justly-famed flat-bottom comb foundation. On the whole, I share the feeling expressed about John Gilpin's display of himself:

> "And when he next doth ride abroad,
> May I be there to see!"

LINDENBANK.

# AGRICULTURAL.

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

A NEST OF BEES IN THE WALL OF A HOUSE

F. G., Little Metis.—Q.—I have read with attention your notes in Saturday's *Witness* from "O. B. C. Apiary," for I wanted to see if anything could be done about a nest of bees that have taken to building in my seaside cottage. It is a wooden cottage, and in a window-sill upstairs there is a small hole at the side through which bees are continually coming and going. The hole is so small that it will only allow one bee at a time, but when I strike the top of the sill, to judge from the loud humming within, there must be a large number of bees inside. Sometimes at night I hear them making a great noise, and if I strike the wall a good many feet below the sill I hear it all the way down. This leads me to the conclusion that there must be a good quantity of honey in the wall, but I do not know how to remove it. The simplest plan would be to take a hammer and knock off the top of the sill and expose the nest, but, of course, then the bees would fly out and sting me, by the hundred, perhaps. I cannot smoke them out, as the house is entirely of wood, and, of course, I cannot risk setting it on fire; besides, the hole that admits the bees is so very small, only one being able to go in or out at a time. My only plan would be to make them all vacate the premises of their own accord and then take off the wooden sill. Can you suggest any method by which they might be made to do this? I think they must be wild bees, as no one keeps bees in this part of the country. If you can suggest anything will you kindly do so and excuse the liberty I have taken in applying to you, but the interesting "Notes" you give to the public emboldened me to do so. Trusting you will pardon me for troubling you, &c.—The writer of the foregoing letter is a lady, and I have much pleasure in replying to it, as I hope to beguile her into joining the constantly increasing ranks of lady bee-keepers. If I lived near her I should be delighted to manipulate her "bees' nest" for her, and make it the nucleus of an apiary. But, even at this distance, I think I can direct her how to do the job herself, and as we are more interested in what we do for ourselves than we are to what others do for us, perhaps it will be better that she should achieve the difficult task, and be asked to experience the truth of that Scripture, which has so many illustrations in real life:—"The desire accomplished is sweet to the soul." The first piece of advice I have to give is to let the bees rest alone until spring. If its occupants live through the winter, as they probably will, they can be transferred from the wall of the house to a hive without serious difficulty next spring, as the building is a wooden one. The reason why they must not be touched at this season of the year is that they have all their preparations made for winter. Everything is fixed fast with propolis or bee-glue. If broken up now, the bees cannot repair damages, as they can in the spring of the year, when honey, propolis, and all the materials for carrying on their business are abundant. Many ignorant bee-keepers destroy their bees by breaking up their winter arrangements. Therefore, let the nest of bees alone until spring. Improve the winter by obtaining a copy of Prof. Cook's Guide to the Apiary, and thoroughly studying it so as to understand how to handle bees with the help of a smoker. A properly constructed bee-smoker, carefully used, will not cost you much on fire. I cannot give directions without a more particular description of the house. Is it clapboarded or vertically boarded? How much hollow space is there between outer and inner walls? The probability is that the bees have built long sheets of comb, fastening them here and there with brace comb. These long sheets can be carefully cut out and put into movable frames fitting into a bee-hive. I recommend a Langstroth hive. It is the same kind of work that is required to be done when bees are transferred from a box-hive to a movable frame hive. Full directions how to do this will be found in Cook's book. If this work is done in the spring of the year, though the frames of comb are but fastened temporarily, which is all that human hands can do, the bees will soon fix them firmly, repair damages and make all things lovely. If after a study of Cook, any difficulties present themselves, I shall be happy to solve them in this department of the *Witness*.

BEES AND HONEY.

R. F. HOUTERMAN, Brantford, Ont.—I was very much pleased with the decision "Lindenbank" reports about the Carniolan bee in the *Witness* Aug. 19. The breed is by no means a new one. I had it in the apiary nearly ten years ago, and then found their tendency to swarm so great that I have never allowed the least trace of Carniolan blood to remain in the apiary, and have done all in my power to prevent others from introducing it. They are gentle, but when the bee-keeper is doing everything he can to prevent swarming, the introduction of such a bee must hinder his object. Again, every experienced bee-keeper knows one of the necessary requisites to securing a good honey yield is a strong colony. Excessive swarming prevents strong colonies and the result must be a crop of bees instead of a crop of honey. I notice another bee advertised—the "Punic bee." The advertisement sets forth some of the advantages to be derived from their introduction. It reads, "Sure crops of honey, and no weak or dysenteric hives." I have had private reports from European bee-keeping friends advising me to have nothing do with them. Fortunately, the advertisement is enough to condemn itself, "Sure crops of honey." We all know the nectar must be secreted in the flower before it can be gathered, and sometimes it is not. How the Punic bee can effect this it would be difficult to understand. Again, "weak and dysenteric hives" are very largely, if not entirely, owing to conditions under which the colony is placed, food, repository, temperature, &c. When we come across such glaring false statements it should put us on our guard against investing dearly-earned money in something which may prove worthless. I say all honor to the man who hunts up new races of bees to try and improve our bees. No discredit is it to him if he offers them for sale to make money unless he knows them to be valueless, but it is not honorable to try and mislead people by statements about them which are not or cannot be true. "Londenbank's" report about combs being valuable I can fully endorse. They increase the yield per colony materially. I am not prepared to follow him to the formic acid theory in capping, but there is a great difference between ripe and unripe honey. Properly ripened honey is undoubtedly better tasting, and nearer being ready for assimilation by the human system. Therefore it is healthier than any other sweet. It would be well if every bee-keeper would strive to put only such honey on the market. By leaving the honey in the hive and adding empty combs the bees are also less liable to crowd and attempt to swarm. Ans.—I am glad to get such an excellent communication as the above, from so good an authority as the writer, who, though a young man, is an experienced as well as an enthusiastic bee-keeper. Let me second his warning words about the Punic bee. Advertisements of this new race, far more absurd than the one quoted by him, have appeared in bee journals, whose editors ought to know better than to insert such transparent falsehoods. Sam Slick used to say that there was a moral in all trades except clock-making, which was his own. Certainly bee-keeping is no exception to the truth of this remark. The high price at which the Punic queens were rated when first put on the market, $40 each, fortunately proved an almost prohibitive tariff. It was also suggestive of an impression that if any money was to be made out of the Punics, it must be done soon. There is a class of dealers in bee-keepers' supplies who will boom anything for a little present gain. Beginners, especially, should give such a wide berth. Mr. Houterman is connected with the firm of E. L. Gould & Co., of Brantford, Ont., who are largely engaged in the business of supply requisites for the apiarist, and may be depended on as thoroughly honorable and trustworthy.

BUDDING TREES.

W.B.H., Collingwood, Ont.—Q.—I have been budding my apples and plums last month. I am told that I must be careful about taking off the binding. If taken off too soon, the bud dies; if left on too long, the bud will be choked to death. Can you tell me the right time to loose or take off the binding? Any other information respecting budding will be thankfully received. The year is my first attempt. Ans.—Usually, it is safe to remove the ligature from the bud as soon as it is put in, but the time will vary according to the nature and growth of the stock. Cherry and peach stocks generally swell more than the apple or pear. Sometimes the fastenings are left on all winter, particularly if the budding has been done late in the season, but in our climate the practice is not to be recommended; as the band retains moisture, and in cold weather is liable to gather ice about the bud. To write all the interesting things that might be said about budding would require a pretty long article, but there are any number of particulars about which "W. B. H." desires information, it will be easy for him to send another postal card of enquiry.

TILE DRAINING.

J. D. G., St Andrews, N. B.—Q.—Will you be kind enough to tell me the name of a good practical work on tile and tile draining, if such there be? I have been farming only a few years, and have had no experience with tile draining. I do not find stone drains altogether satisfactory. Have read with a great deal of pleasure your articles in the *Witness*. Should you not have one of a work on draining alone in which it is treated with other subjects will do as well. Ans.—"Klippart's Land Drainage" is the best book I know of on the subject. I think it can be got of the Orange Judd Company, 751 Broadway, New York. You may also get supply of "Waring's Draining for Profit and Health," which is also a good book, price $1.50.

NAME OF WEED WANTED, &c.

CONSTANT READER, Palmerston, Ont.—1. Will you please tell me the name of this weed: I found it on my place about six or seven years ago on a plot of ground about the size of a common wash tub and not knowing what it was so troublesome I paid very little attention to it. It has spread very fast. I don't think that it spreads from seed but altogether from the root. It has a root just like the thistle. There is no other place anywhere in the neighborhood that has this same weed on. In fact, I have never seen a weed just like it. One man said he thought it was the wild sunflower. 2. Also I have quite a lot of low ground on my place which has been a cedar swamp, and there is a great depth of black soil on earth 18 inches and stone yellow clay two feet; too much to get down to the clay beneath it and to take the top off. I cannot drain it. What crop would you advise me to put on it? What crop would be most profitable? Ans.—1. The specimen sent is too small to enable the name to be made out with certainty. It belongs to the dandelion family, known to botanists as *Compositæ*, and is probably the field sow thistle (*Sonchus arvensis*.) This plant grows from one to two feet high, and has creeping root stalks and only lobes. 2. Not many crops can be raised on such land as is described. An undrained soil is not friendly to vegetation of much value. Probably red top with a little Alsike clover mixed along with it, would be as profitable a seeding as any, if not too wet.

## FARM GLEANINGS.

A NEW YORK FUR-BUYER estimates that 250 bears are killed yearly in Vermont.

Mr. JAMES CUTHBERTSON, of Maple Bridge, Bristol township, has raised 221 lbs. of Ladoga wheat from three lbs. sown.

382,403,821 more pounds of sugar were used from April 1 to July 1, 1891, in the United States, than during the coresponding period in 1890.

THE AGRICULTURAL RETURNS for the present year, just issued by the Agricultural Department, state the acreage in Great Britain under grain crops is slightly but steadily declining; while, on the other hand, the number of cattle and sheep shows an increase of five percent upon last year, and from eleven to twelve percent as compared with 1889.

FALL THRESHING.—On Friday, 28th ult., Mr. John Sewell threshed on the farm of Mr. John Maus, Paris Plains, 1,500 bushels of grain in eleven hours, moving the machine from one barn to the other included. There were 800 bushels of wheat, 350 bushels of peas and 350 bushels of barley.—*Galt Reformer.*

THE FIFESHIRE HONEY HARVEST is now over, and it is found that bees have not for many years secured such heavy stores as they have throughout the past summer. Single swarms have yielded seventy, eighty, a hundred, and even more, pounds weight, with a goodly stock left for winter food. Pure honey is selling readily at 2s per lb. in comb and 1s. 6d. per lb. run.—*People's Journal.*

THAT THE FIRST WEEK of September should have arrived, and nearly the whole acreage of the grain crops should remain in the field, is a bad omen, without any consideration for attendant circumstances. Many crops are hopelessly damaged, some of the grain is entirely destroyed, and the remaining portion cannot, with the best of weather, be other than second or third rate quality.—*Kent Courier.*

THE OUTLOOK FOR HARVEST in Cheshire and North Wales is described as deplorable. Mildew is affecting the crops beaten down, and it is feared the storm will complete the destruction of the grain standing. A large acreage of hay still remains to be carried in North Wales. A day of intercession to Providence is to be fixed at once.—*Wrexham Advertiser.*

A VERY LARGE AREA of ripe grain awaits the reaper in Ayrshire, and to agriculturists there, as elsewhere, a spell of bright sunshine would be very acceptable indeed. Alas, however, for the sunshine. There has been but little of it, and the high winds and heavy rains of the past week have greatly retarded harvest work. Streams and rivers have been in high flood, and a good deal of mischief has been done amongst the grain crops.—*Glasgow Herald.*

A FRIEND IN ROSS writes as follows: "As this is the time of wonderful wheat and other grain of all sorts, I send you a sample of peas grown on my farm. From one seed grew eight branches, each eight feet six inches long, with an average of fifteen pods on each stalk, and six peas in each pod. There was just one stalk until it reached three inches above the ground, then it branched out. Let them come on with their big potatoes now. You see things grow for Grits, too."—*Pembroke Observer.*

POTATOES MUST ALWAYS be boiled in their skins and in a pretty strong saline solution in order to get them in perfection, delightful to the palate and easy of digestion. After such treatment they may be made into soup; they may be baked or roasted (for a few minutes only) in their skins; they may be mashed, cooked *a la maitre, sauté*, or fifty things may be done with them, but first of all they must be boiled in their skins, with plenty of salt, and then well dried.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE SUGAR INSPECTOR for California reports that the Chino Valley Beet Sugar Company began the production of beet sugar on August 24th. It has planted 2,500 acres in beets, and expects to produce 5,000,000 pounds of sugar. The Inspector also reports that the Western Beet Sugar Company of Watsonville, Cal., will begin production on Sept. 7, and expects to produce 8,000,000 pounds of sugar. The Alvarado Sugar Company of Alvarado, Alameda County, California, will also begin operations shortly, and estimates its production at 2,000,000 pounds.

A PROVIDENT FARMER writes: "The winter fuel should always be stored under a shed of some kind before is is wanted. By timely attention before regular bad weather sets in, a great deal of what would otherwise rot and become rubbish if left out exposed to rain and snow can be gathered up and cut into right length for stove wood. This may include old fence rails that are no longer useful for that purpose, old boxes and barrel staves and the branches of trees that have been blown off in the woods or that have been pruned off in the orchards.

EARLY CRANBERRIES.—An unusual exhibit at the fair was that of five quarts of cranberries (early black variety), from the cranberry bog of W. C. Watson, near Port Kent. This bog is land reclaimed from Wickham Marsh, on the county line, and the cranberries were picked from it on the 3rd. inst., from Cape Cod vines, planted on the 15th of June last. These are the first cultivated cranberries ever raised in Northern New York, and their ripening so long before frost, settles the question of Clinton county's ability to compete with the Bay State in the matter of cranberry culture.—*Plattsburg Sentinel.*

THE WILD FRUITS OF MANITOBA, which produced such a prolific crop last year, are practically a failure this season. Last year there were tons of wild fruit handled in the Winnipeg market, consisting of plums, currants, blueberries, cranberries, saskatoon berries, raspberries, strawberries and other varieties. This year there has been hardly anything offered, except blueberries, and even the latter have not been abundant. The cause of the crop failure is undoubtedly owing to the unusually warm weather early in the spring, which started a remarkably early growth and which was nipped by the May frosts.

COL. VAN NORT, Republican candidate for Governor of Maryland, says he will challenge Frank Brown, his Democratic opponent, to joint debate on the stump, and also to plough ten acres of ground in order to show the voters of Maryland which has the best claim to be considered a farmer candidate. Why isn't this a good way to get the fall ploughing done? Help is scarce and labor high, and if the candidates and politicians, in order to secure the farmers' votes, would turn in and help to plough a little it wouldn't be a bad thing for either. There would be Republican ploughing and Democratic ploughing, and between the two, a large amount of work, square and honest, might be wrought out before November.

WHENEVER THE OAT CROP does not promise well to be harvested in the usual way, by reaping and binding, the best economy will be to cut earlier, the same as grass, rake up in light windrows, and as soon as dry stow away in the mow, to be reached about the first of February for the milch cows. The value will be seen in the milk pail. The cows eat them up clean, and, if there is enough to last through March, the cows will come out to grass with coats as fine as silk. There is no better fodder than oat hay for calves and yearlings. It brings them out in the spring in fine form and fettle. Full feed pays in growth and product.—*American Agriculturist.*

THRESHING DAMP GRAIN.—When all grain was threshed by hand, farmers were generally particular to have it dry before flailing it out. They cared less about this when threshing was done by the power of horses, though we have seen the machine almost stop for a minute while wet heavy bundles were being crowded through it. Now that steam does the work some appear to think it makes little difference as to the condition the grain is in. Yet even with steam power, threshing grain too wet leaves some in the head, or else tears the straw to pieces much more than is necessary. It takes longer to thresh grain even with steam engines when not through sweating in the mow, and grain thus threshed is in danger of spoiling in the bin unless well cared for.

WEATHER REMARKABLE for its changeableness at this time of the year is being now experienced in some parts of North Wales, Carnarvonshire especially. Following a few hours of welcome sunshine on Saturday the barometer in the neighborhoods of Dinorwic and the upper vale of Nantlis suddenly lowered and, to the astonishment of all, heavy showers of snow fell. Early on Sunday morning snow to the depth of three inches covered portions of Snowdon on the Rhyddhu side, whilst the phenomenon of a fall of snow in the latter part of the summer was also witnessed at Drwsycoed. Heavy showers of rain descended on Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday, and at intervals it blew a gale of wind. Farmers are in dire distress, as the outlook is serious.—*Huddersfield Examiner, Sep. 5.*

SMUDGING THE FROST AWAY.—The *Daily Alert*, of Jamestown, Dakota, says: A farmer says that he worked the smudge on his wheat last Saturday night and it was a complete success. He even saved his millet. He had a lot of straw piles laid all along the north side of his wheat and also along the west side. When the wind was in the north he burned the north side, but later in the night the wind changed to the west and he then fired the straw on the west side and he says he saved his wheat completely. He worked at it all night long. An adjoining neighbor of his who had a lot of smudges on the north line, but who had none on his west line, had his grain badly damaged by the wind changing. His millet was completely killed. This neighbor's millet is now dry and crisp, while Northrup's millet, though slightly nipped on the tops, is green and practically uninjured.

WASHING FRUIT BEFORE EATING IT.—The *Journal de la Santé* says:—The following curious instance is reported by M. Schnirer of the ease with which consumption germs may be disseminated. While at work one day in the laboratory of Weichselbaum he sent for some grapes to eat. The fruit had been kept for some time in a basket outside the lavatory, and was covered with dust, so that the water in which it was washed was black. On examining it he reflected that, inasmuch as the neighboring street was traversed by consumptive patients going to the clinic, the dust probably was charged with tubercle bacilli. To settle this, M. Schnirer injected into three guinea pigs ten cub. centem of the water in which the grapes had been washed. One animal died in two days from peritonitis, the two others died on the forty-eight and fifty-eight days respectively, presenting marked tuberculous lesions, especially at the place of injection. The cause of infection was beyond doubt the dust on the grapes.

THE MISERABLE HARVEST WEATHER.—Judging by appearances as well as by dates, the British summer of 1891 is over, or nearly so (says the *Daily Telegraph*), without having even begun. The most careful retrospect does not enable us to indicate the day of its birth; yet that of its decease, according to the received distribution of the seasons, is indisputably high at hand. It would seem that this arrangement, as recorded in current calendars and almanacks, stands in need of revision, at least as far as the rubric "summer" is concerned. Fifty years ago Thomas Hood, the elder, in an outburst of humorous indignation against the malignities of spring, went so far as to assert that there was "no such season." Any one who has undergone the atmospheric inclemencies of July and August in many parts of these isles during the present year may in like manner feel justified in denying the existence of summer. —*Spalding Free Press.*

STAR THISTLES AND ENSILAGE.—A Wimera farmer who has been making ensilage for three years informs us that last year he tried star thistles, and his experience is certainly worthy of notice. His cattle ate the ensilage, and he considers that the food was of considerable value. He would not choose star thistles in preference to other fodder, but he considers that the fact of the cattle eating the stuff at all is a great point in favor of the ensilage system. No kind of stock will eat the star thistle either when young, old, green, or dry, so that the fact that making it into ensilage renders it fit for consumption is of considerable importance. The star thistle must be got rid of, for it takes entire possession of the ground, and it has already spread over too large an area to admit of cultivation overtaking the work of eradiction. The plough and scarifier are undoubtedly the best remedy, but landowners cannot put the whole of their farms under cultivation. Cutting the plant just as it comes into flower is the best known remedy upon grass land, and this is an expensive process, especially on the crab-holey ground of the Wimmera. If the cut thistles can be turned to account there will be some return to assist in paying the cost of cutting.

THE MEXICAN BLUE CORN.—At a New York farmers' institute at Canton, a farmer gave expression to the following: My pasture usually lasts till July, if not, early cut clover is fed: wheat, oats, barley and peas come next, followed by sweet corn planted in hills, which lasts till the silo is open. I use the Mexican blue sweet corn, but do not cut a hill until it is fit to go on my table. It is one of the best varieties for the table I ever experimented with and is as good for milch cows. Planted as I prefer, an acre will contain 4,700 hills, of which four make a day's ration for a cow. At that rate an acre would feed a cow such a ration two years. This question of shortage of pasture must be met if the milk flow is kept up. So I would soil cows and feed them grain when they need it. I cut enough corn for two feeds for a cow at night; this furnishes enough for breakfast. Cut and draw at once to the barn. This Mexican corn makes the best of silage if properly grown and secured in the silo. It should be cut in the field when the ears are in the "boiling stage" and put immediately into the silo, and put in whole, not cut, as it is very full of juice as sweet as syrup, and which easily leaks out if the stalks are cut fit ely. This juice turns to acid very rapidly after the stalks have been cut. Put in whole; there is a much less loss from this source, as there is a less leakage. Remember, however, this corn must be secured in an airtight silo.

## LIVE STOCK NOTES.

THE FARMERS in Vigo County, Indiana, are up in arms against the assessors, who have assessed the stallion Axtell $500, although his owner paid $105,000 for him, and wouldn't sell the animal for that amount to day. The farmers call attention to the fact that their property is assessed at full value, and they want to know why the same rule should not apply to fast horses.

SHOES ON A HORSE on the farm I consider unnecessary. I have not shod my horses for years. I have had fifteen different horses in as many years, and never could see that a horse with good, sound feet needed shoes even in winter, having driven even on slippery roads in winter and on gravel roads in summer; but a good deal depends on shape and quality of horn.

A TRAIN OF STOCK, consisting of thirty cars, passed through here at one o'clock recently. Engineer Corrigan, with engine 476, and W. Pearson, conductor, have the credit of making the fast run, of four hours, including stops, from Chalk River to Carleton Place with the largest train of stock that ever went through here. The stock came from Calgary and was pulled by two engines as far as Chalk River, where they put engine 476 on to take it through.—*Pembroke Observer.*

PIGS AT THE NEW YORK STATION.—In the pig feeding experiments with coarse foods it was found that sorghum, oat and pea forage and mangolds may be economically fed with grain and possibly be a substitute for a large part of the ordinary grain ration. No profit was found in feeding corn ensilage, prickly comfrey or clover in large proportions. Clover only was profitable when it constituted less than a quarter of the water free food. Mangolds and sorghum admit of being fed with highly nitrogenous grain foods, as linseed and cottonseed meal, and deserve further trials.

ON DAIRY FARMS, cows in milk should be attended with great care and literality in the autumn. They should be housed over night as soon as the chilly evenings begin, and in cold wet days they should not be allowed out. This treatment is especially desirable for milk-cows, for it is well known by dairy farmers that in spite of the most liberal feeding, exposure to cold and wet will materially reduce the yield of milk. A plentiful supply of green succulent food for consumption in the house towards the end of autumn is as essential for cows as for fattening cattle. On well managed farms this is amply provided by growing tares or other forage crop.

LARGE IMPORTATION OF SHEEP.—Before leaving the coast two weeks ago, Mr. Ellis, of Cawston & Ellis, Penticton, paid the import duty at Osoyoos on 9,000 sheep which the B. C. Cattle Co. have imported from Oregon, and which he endeavored to induce the Government to admit free. Six thousand of the sheep are now being driven by easy stages along the west shore of Okanagan Lake, their destination being the Chilcoutin country. The remaining 3,000 will be turned out on the ranges in the lower country. So far no sheep have been lost. They are being driven by nine men, assisted by a multitude of dogs.—*New Westminster Columbian.*

HIGH PRICE OF SHEEP AT THE ANTIPODES.—At the Australian sheep sales recently held at Sydney some big prices were obtained for Merino rams. In one instance a ram was sold by the Collaroy Company for 500 guineas, another at 110 guineas, a third at 100 guineas, and all the rest at good double figures, the average of fifteen animals being £71 10s. Another noted flock, Mr. James Gibson's, of Bellevue, had representatives which sold at 370 guineas, 175 guineas, 150 guineas, and so on, the average of sixteen being £86 19s 9d. Mr. G. C. Clark, of East Talgai, disposed of one at 250 guineas, Mr. W. Gatenby, of Woodbourne, one for 255 guineas, and numbers of sheep from other flocks went at from 50 guineas to 200 guineas. The ewes have been selling well at Sydney this year, several having reached between 30 and 40 guineas per head; these were from Mr. Gatenby's flock and the flock belonging to Mr. W. H. Bennett, of Bloomfield.

DUTCH CALVES.—Dr. Staring, Inspector of the Dutch Agricultural Schools, furnished, a few years ago, a report to the Government upon the best practice in the districts over which he holds his appointment. He is very emphatic as to the method of fattening calves. These are taken from their dams immediately after birth: put in narrow pens with no room to turn: kept dark, and at ten to twelve weeks old give carcasses of 150 to 200lb. They have the dam's milk for a week; new milk for a month; and then are gradually induced to drink sour (tappered) milk; and get fat upon it. It is asserted that in North Holland whole dairies of cows will average close to 800 gallons in a year; but the smaller the soil the lower the average. Cows, taking them one with another, are milked about 300 days in the year, being allowed to go dry nine weeks. When the cows are turned out in April they usually wear hempen cloths to break the force of the wind. It is said that 22 gallons of milk are required to produce 4½lb. of butter or 13½lb. of whole-milk cheese. The cows are usually kept in the dairy until they are about ten years old; and then followed, in summer, as barreners, on the best of the grass land.

AUTUMN GRAZING.—Cotton cake is known to produce costiveness if given in too large quantities, and it acts as a corrective when the food has been of too laxative a nature; but it is too nitrogenous in its constitution to be given alone, therefore it should be given in connection with something which supplies more fattening properties. In the early portion of the grazing season, when the grasses contain a considerable quantity of carbonaceous matter, nothing is better than an admixture with an equal quantity of linseed cake, but later in the season, when the starchy matter has become destroyed, or rather converted into woody fibre, it is better to give additional starchy food, and a mixture composed of equal parts of linseed cake, cotton cake and grittled maize will be found to give the best results.

THAT THERE IS A GREATER quantity of indigestible matter in old grass is shewn by the increased size of the dropplags late in the season, as compared with those evacuated when the grass is younger and more nutritious, more food having to be taken in when it is old and tough to supply the necessary nutrition. It is a significant fact that no matter how good the grass may be in the later summer months, it is rarely equal in feeding properties to spring grass, and in the event of a very wet period coming, as it sometimes does, the quality of the grass deteriorates in proportion to the rapidity of its growth, and extra food is necessary to produce the improvement in the condition of the animals which is desired.

## POULTRY PARAGRAPHS.

THE SIMPLE FACT, which is indisputable, is this—that in this vicinity eggs bring twelve to fourteen cents per dozen, while just across the lake the price is from twenty to twenty-two cents per dozen. If it were not for the duty of five cents per dozen imposed by the McKinley tariff the farmers could get from five to seven cents more for every dozen of eggs than they do now.

A FRAMINGHAM, Mass., poultryman has proved to his entire satisfaction that it is profitable to feed green bone to his fowls. He procured a bone-cutter, selected a pen of one hundred Brahma hens, and went to work. The result was that his eggs were increased more than half, thus proving that the bone as an egg-producer was invaluable. As a further test of value, he placed some of these eggs in an incubator by the side of some where no bone had been fed. Many of the latter proved infertile, while others started, but died at all stages. Of the eggs of bone-fed hens, on the contrary, ninety percent brought out strong chicks.

RULE FOR FEEDING DUCKS.—The following is said to be Mr. James Rankin's rule for feeding ducks: "During the autumn and winter months feed twice each day about equal parts of corn-meal, wheat, bran and boiled turnips or potatoes, with about ten percent of beef scraps. At noon give a small amount of dry food, composed of equal parts of cracked corn, oats and wheat. When the birds commence laying, as they will about January, gradually increase the quantity of meal and animal food, proportionately decreasing the amount of bran. This is what one might term training for egg production. The feeding of meat scraps keeps the ducks strong and healthy—in good condition to use the heavier feeding when eggs are wanted. It is a common mistake to half starve the hens when they are not laying, and then crowd food into them when they begin."

CLEAN HEN-HOUSES.—Visitors to our henhouse almost always remark upon its cleanliness. "Why, how clean you keep it!" There's no smell here, such as we find in most poultry-houses." "How do you keep it so spick spanny clean!" are frequently heard, and it is a revelation to the visitors, calling forth expressions of surprise and wonderment, when we tell them that we clean up and whitewash the house but once a year; all the rest of the cleanliness and remarkable freedom from stale odors consists in the daily (or three times a week) cleaning up of the droppings, and spreading a thin coating of land plaster (or dry loam) upon the platforms under the ro

# ONTARIO.

*(Special Correspondence of the Witness.)*

THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

TORONTO, Sept. 19.—The Industrial Exhibition has this year passed another milestone of progress. It has reached a higher standard in many important respects, and though the "hippodrome" element has been as prominent as ever absolutely it has been relatively less conspicuous. It is impossible to give in brief space any adequate idea of the advance shown in arts and manufactures of all kinds, and for the purposes of this reference two departments will suffice. These are agricultural implements and live stock. For many years after the Industrial Exhibition was inaugurated it was regarded by the farmers generally as one of a number of local shows, —a little more important, perhaps, but only a little more so than similar shows in Hamilton, London, Kingston and Ottawa. The attendance of farmers was at first insignificant, and it increased very slowly for a time. Few of the stock-breeders exhibited their best animals, and this was both a cause and a consequence of the conspicuous indifference of the farmers. Year by year, however, an improvement was visible until at last it became evident to all that the old Provincial show had ceased to serve any purpose sufficiently important to warrant its retention as part of the exhibition system. Its recent abolition has produced a marked effect on the character of the live stock show in the industrial. This department has this year been of the most superb character. The very best animals the Province can boast of in all lines have been exhibited, and no finer collection has ever been seen anywhere or at any time in America. Better still, the improvement will go on. It is now settled that the rifle range, which has so far obstructed the expansion of the exhibition grounds, will shortly be closed up. One of the drawbacks to the live stock show has from the first been the want of stable accommodation sufficient in amount and fairly good in quality. Though there has been some improvement in recent years the want of room has stood greatly in the way, and this can now be overcome. Fortunately the Industrial Association has ample means at its command to enable it to make needed improvements in the shortest space of time, and the prospect is now good for the adequate equipment of the grounds for live stock exhibition purposes next year. The agricultural implement department has kept pace with the live stock show. As the attendance of farmers increased, the efforts of implement makers to attract attention to their exhibits became more energetic and persistent, and one of the most interesting and marvellous phases of this deeply interesting institution is the rapidity with which improvements have been made in farming appliances of all conceivable kinds. The exhibitors have the rare advantage of having their exhibits carefully protected from the weather, and at the same time driven by steam power, so that the observer can form a very fair idea of the efficiency of each machine in actual operation. Additional space for this purpose also has long been needed, and very soon this will be secured. The advent of autumn brings with it a renewal of

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITY.

In this exceptionally educational city, in one department, that of secondary education, the activity is unusual if not abnormal. This arises from the fact that Upper Canada College has been removed to a site just outside of the city, and that a third High school is about to be opened. Upper Canada College is the oldest secondary school in the Province, and is the only Provincial school of its class that receives boarding pupils. The erection of new buildings on a large site seems to have popularized the institution, for though the fees for resident pupils have been considerably increased a large number of applicants for admission had to be rejected from want of accommodation. Whether this enhanced popularity will endure or not will depend on the success of the management in keeping up, or, rather, elevating the intellectual and moral tone of the school, and confessedly the duty imposed on the principal and his staff is an extremely difficult one. On the opening of a new High school at Christmas, Toronto will have three, and very soon these will probably be filled to repletion. An impetus has been given to High school work in this city by the action of the Board of Trustees in authorizing the schools to be used by teachers in training for purposes of observation of methods. A "school of Pedagogy" has been established for the professional training of High school teachers and also of first-class public school teachers. The theory and history of education having been taught in this institution for a time, the candidates for professional certificates are required to spend some time in actual teaching in the High schools. The combination of theory and practice thus secured is not an ideal one —compromises never are—but it bids fair to serve a highly useful purpose, and to justify its adoption by the Province and the city in co-operation.

## MONTREAL NEWS.

H.M.S. "TOURMALINE" arrived in port on Thursday morning.

THE REV. L. H. JORDAN, of Halifax, N. S., formerly pastor of Erskine Church, occupied the pulpit of that church on Sunday.

SEVERAL ALIENS have filed petitions in the Circuit Court to be naturalized as British subjects. Six of them are Poles, two Austrians, one Roumanian and one Russian.

THE MONTREAL EXHIBITION opened on Thursday and will continue in progress until Friday. It is a success. The attendance on Saturday and Monday was very large and is increasing daily.

THE REV. W. D. STEVENS, of Baltimore, Md., has accepted the call of St. Bartholomew's Reformed Episcopal Church, and will assume charge on Sunday, Oct. 4. He is said to be a remarkably talented young man.

A LARGE NUMBER of Russian Jews have been landed at the docks during the week. They are homeless and destitute, but are being cared for as well as possible by the owners of the ships in which they were brought—at the Baron de Hirsch Institute.

MR. BURROWS, a Bermuda merchant, shipped 38 horses ... purchased at the Montreal Exchange, to his home on Friday. Some time ago he shipped 31 horses to Bermuda, but the vessel was caught in a hurricane when off the coast and the horses were lost.

A PETITION has been drafted by the board of management of the General Hospital for the erection of a morgue by the Provincial Government, and has been forwarded to the Mayor for his signature and the signature of the City Clerk for the Corporation, with a request that it be adopted by the City Council at its first session.

THE REV. DR. ANTLIFF, one of the best known English divines, of Derby, England, occupied the pulpit of Douglas Methodist Church on Sunday morning. He is an uncle of Montreal's Dr. Antliff, and the representative of the Primitive Methodist Conference to the Ecumenical Council which meets in Washington, D.C., on Oct. 7.

THE CENTRAL TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL of this city have appealed to the wage-earners of Montreal to assist the Widow Flynn in carrying her case to the highest court in the Empire. Mrs. Flynn's husband was killed while at work in the C. P. R. shops because of undue protection, it is claimed. The case has passed through the different stages with varying success, and now it is determined to carry it to the Queen's Bench.

THE REV. GEO. H. WELLS, who has for the past twenty-one years ministered to the spiritual needs of the congregation of the American Presbyterian church has accepted a call to Plymouth Congregational church, Minneapolis, Minn. This church is one of the strongest Congregational churches in the West. It has 1,100 communicants and 1,500 Sabbath school scholars. Dr. Wells will likely preach his farewell sermon about the 11th of October.

LEOPOLD LECOMTE, an employee in the printing department of *Le Monde*, was knocked down by a carter when crossing Craig and Sanguinet streets on Saturday evening and so badly injured that he died a few hours later. The carter was pursued and overtaken by a citizen who saw the act and handed over to a policeman who locked him up. On Monday an inquest was held when the jury returned a verdict of manslaughter. The prisoner will be tried at the first sitting of the Court of Queen's Bench.

THE BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS held a union meeting in the Windsor Hall on Wednesday morning, at which only members were permitted to be present. The hall was tastefully decorated, banks of foliage plants and plants in bloom, giving the stage quite a tropical look. At the rear of the platform the Union Jack and Stars and Stripes were entwined over the Association's motto of "Sobriety, Peace, Truth, Justice." About three hundred delegates were present, representing both Canadian and American branches of the order.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL SESSION of the Canadian Medical Association opened in St. George's school-room, Stanley street, on Wednesday, and continued until Friday. About 125 members were in attendance. Several valuable papers were read and discussed. On Wednesday the Hotel Dieu was visited and inspected, the General Hospital on Thursday, and Notre Dame Hospital on Friday. The annual banquet was held on Thursday evening in the Windsor Hotel, the President, Dr. Roddick, presiding. The next session of the association will be held in Ottawa. Dr. Bray, of Chatham, is the president elect.

# ALLIANCE CONVENTION.

## PROCEEDINGS OF THE PROHIBITIONISTS' PARLIAMENT.

*(Special to the Witness.)*

TORONTO, Sept. 17, 1891.

The annual convention of the Council of the Dominion Alliance may be considered as the Prohibitionists' Parliament, for it is here that the representatives of the various church and temperance organizations that have declared for the total prohibition of the liquor traffic in Canada take counsel together as to the best means to secure this desired end.

THE ATTENDANCE

at this year's session was large and the interest taken was deep. Among those present were the following:—The Rev. O. R. Lambly, Wellington; Rev. Wm. Donagh, Exeter; Platt Hinman, Grafton; Rev. D. L. Brethour, Burlington; Rev. A. C. Courtice, London; H. Arnott, M.D., London; Rev. J. H. Aylesworth, Newburgh; Edward Savage, Sheridan; Rev. W. T. Hicks, Streetsville; John Graydon, Streetsville; Rev. A. W. Ross, Port Arthur; Rev. H. S. Matthews, Bradford; Rev. J. Lund, Woodstock; Rev. J. W. Cooley, Brantford; Rev. W. W. Ryan, Richmond, Q.; Rev. F. A. Allen, Phillipsburg, Q.; Rev. E. Cockburg, Paris; Rev. J. Kines, Kingston; M. S. Gray, Laurie; Rev. W. R. Parker, D.D., Barrie; Rev. J. A. McCamus, Marmora; H. S. Lovering, Coldwater; Robt. Moment, Orono; Rev. L. H. Wagner, Campden; Mary E. Sanderson, Darville; Robt. Loveless, Eliesmere; James Craig, Uxbridge; W. T. Minter, Guelph; E. Carswell, Oshawa; W. H. Bowell, Whitby; Rev. R. H. Abraham, Burlington; Jas. Craig, Uxbridge; J. H. Flagg, Mitchell; T. H. Slater, Chatham; P. Ellis, Toronto Junction; Rev. W. F. Perley, Delta; Rev. T. R. McNair, Corunna; C. W. Emory, ——; T. Middleton, W. W. Buchanan, Hamilton; Walter Paul, J. H. Carson, J. R. Dougall, S. P. Leet, D. Bentley, R. J. Latimer, Montreal; W. H. Howland, F. S. Spence, Hon. J. C. Aikins, W. H. Orr, H. O'Hara, Hon. G. W. Ross, J. J. Maclaren, Rev. W. Frizzell, Rev. A. M. Phillips, Malcolm Gibbs, D. F. Milne, James Dobson, E. Falconer, J. W. Manning, Rev. C. E. Perry, Mrs. W. L. Scott, Mrs. Forster, J. Hughes, Toronto.

The report of the past year's work already published in the *Witness* is full of important information, and is suggestive of work done and the plans to be adopted for more effective work for the future.

SENATOR VIDAL,

the honored president, who for sixteen years has presided over the Alliance's annual gatherings, was absent this year on account of parliamentary duties.

THE VARIOUS REPORTS

of the several committees were discussed fully, especially those on electoral and legislative action.

The former was presented by Mr. Maclaren and was as follows:—

That this Council records its approval of the action of the Executive Committee on the eve of the last general election by the House of Commons. It is a matter for satisfaction that the separate electoral policy heretofore laid down by the Alliance has been formally endorsed by so many representative bodies and that increased attention was given to the question of prohibition at the late general election, and the return of so large a number of prohibitionists secured. That they would strongly recommend that the policy of endeavoring to elect only prohibitionists to all public positions be persistently followed, not only at future general elections, but also at all by-elections. That the policy of endeavoring to elect to the House of Commons none independent prohibitionists, specially charged with the duty of advocating our cause on the floor of the House be reaffirmed, and the Executive instructed to keep this desirable end in view. That steps be taken by the Executive to organize Provincial branches where they do not now exist, and that provincial branches be urged to organize county and local branches for electoral prohibitory and local option work and for law enforcement. The report was briefly discussed and then a different topic taken up.

Mr. W. H. Buchannan strongly advocated a better system of local organizations. At present the Alliance was a head without arms or legs. If effectual work was to be done there must be organized in every electoral district branches of the Alliance or prohibition clubs, with a membership that would be in touch with the central body. He was not satisfied with the results thus far. Mr. O'Hara and Mr. Maclaren spoke in favor of the Alliance policy. Mr. Maclaren did not favor the organization of another society. The arms and legs of the Alliance, he said, were the various churches and lodges and councils who had endorsed the Alliance policy, which he declared to be to elect prohibitionists to every public office, whether municipal, Provincial or Dominion.

Mr. J. R. Dougall said that when we considered the means at our disposal, very limited as they had been, the results achieved were to him simply marvellous. If not already a majority in parliament favorable to prohibition there were very nearly a majority. The Alliance policy should be continued and pressed more persistently than ever. The report was adopted.

LEGISLATIVE ACTION.

The Committee's report on Legislative action was as follows:—

1. That our friends in the House of Commons be requested to re-introduce at next session the clear cut, straightforward resolution presented by Mr. Jamieson at the beginning of the present session, and to press the same to a vote.

2. That we appoint a committee to secure all desirable parliamentary returns bearing on our work, and that the said committee be composed of W. H. Howland, Senator Vidal, Messrs. Jamieson, Scriver, Flint, Dickey, Fraser.

3. That it is the opinion of the Alliance that the returns of liquor entered for consumption made by the Inland Revenue Department, should be made by provinces, and that the above committee be charged with the duty of drawing the attention of Government and Parliament to this.

4. That this convention reaffirms its previous declaration against any proposal to give compensation to liquor manufacturers or sellers in the event of prohibition, believing that such a disposal of public money would be both unjust and inexpedient.

5. Royal Commission—That while we believe the men chosen for this important work should be persons of the highest character and ability, while we would reject to see appointed men who possess the confidence of temperance workers and ... generally, and while we believe that all friends of the temperance cause should do all in their power if opportunity be given, we think that the Alliance should hold itself absolutely free in reference to the personnel and findings of the commission.

The last clause provoked the greatest discussion.

Mr. Carson thought the Alliance should very carefully consider this matter before refusing to make any move that would tend to secure the appointment of the best possible commissioners to look into this important question. He advocated the submitting of two names of leading prohibitionists to the Government, with a recommendation that they be appointed.

Mr. Waller Paul supported this suggestion. We should do all in our power to make this commission a success.

Mr. S. P. Leet thought the Alliance should take no part in the nomination.

The Rev. W. W. Ryan questioned the right of the Alliance advising the Queen's advisers as to the course they should pursue, or who they should select for this work.

A MERE DODGE OR TRICK.

Mr. F. S. Spence said there was no use trying to get away from the fact that the commission was a mere dodge or trick. It would have no influence in determining the votes of members of Parliament, nor would it reveal anything new as to the need of remedial legislation. He quoted extensively from Mr. Foster's speeches to show his equivocal position on this question. "The commission is a dodge and a miserable subterfuge," he continued, "and the result of the whole thing will be to burk the question." If they recommend members of the commission and the finding was not in favor of prohibition the Alliance would be to a large extent committed to that decision. By standing aloof they would be more independent, and the facts brought out would have all the more weight coming from independent judges.

Mr. Carswell, of Oshawa, said they had no right to say that the Government was not actuated by right motives in appointing the commission, and they should be willing to aid as far as they could in the securing of the fullest information and the bringing in of a strong temperance finding.

Mr. J. H. Flagg, of Mitchell, said that in his opinion the country was not ripe for prohibition, and he was glad that a prohibitory measure had not been submitted this session by the House of Commons. He was an advocate of prohibition, and had been for many years, and hoped to see it yet, but they didn't want prohibition until they had men ready and willing to carry out such a law. It would throw them back fifty years to have a law which remained a dead letter on the statute book.

The Rev. Wm. Frizzell suggested leaving the matter of representation to be dealt with by the executive committee.

The Hon. G. W. Ross spoke in favor of not taking action on the question. They had not been consulted, and had not asked for such a commission. The Government had acted upon its own responsibility in appointing a commission, and they were not actuated by the best of motives. The commission was going to do honest work that would soon be made manifest. They would be able to judge from the calibre of the men appointed. If three hotel men and one temperance man were appointed of course it would be absurd, but if high-minded, independent and capable men were commissioned there was no reason to doubt but that the results would be satisfactory. He recommended that the alliance should maintain an independent attitude.

Mrs. Sanderson, representative of the Quebec W.C.T.U., spoke in favor of asking for representation, and stated that the W.C.T.U. desired to have a woman appointed.

A telegram was read at this stage from Mrs. J. C. Turnbull, Summerside, P.E.I., asking the convention to co-operate with the Maritime W.C.T.U. in securing the appointment of a woman on the commission.

LAW ENFORCEMENT.

The Committee on Law Enforcement presented the following report:—

That notwithstanding the high reputation our country enjoys for temperance, law observance and law enforcement, enormous quantities of intoxicating liquors are sold and consumed in open defiance of the laws of the land, and that the corrupting influences of the liquor traffic are plainly discernible in the extensive failure to enforce restrictive legislation.

That we should hold the provincial governments strictly responsible for the execution of these restrictive and prohibitory laws, and for the appointment of faithful and vigorous officials to administer them.

That temperance people are under no special obligation as citizens to assume the labor and expense of enforcing liquor laws, and where they feel compelled to take action owing to the negligence and failure of the executive of the people, they accept the task as an unfair and outrageous imposition, and we place the whole responsibility of enforcing the laws of the land upon the Government and executive.

We esteem the principle of private prosecution a sacred right, and an important safeguard. We sincerely deplore the invasion of this right by the Government of Quebec, which action appears to be in the interest of law-breakers, and so sustain the efforts of our friends in that province in making strong demands for the restoration of this time-honored British practice.

That penalties attached to the violations of laws are in many respects wholly inadequate. Fines have had but little deterrent effect. The penalty attached to repeated violations should be the loss of license and disqualification.

The report was adopted.

GOVERNOR SCHULTZ'S LETTER.

A letter from Lieut.-Governor Schultz, of Manitoba, addressed to Senator Vidal, was also read. He stated that it had been his constant aim to keep liquor out of the Territories, and his strong determination on this point had made enemies of many who would do a profitable business if the liquor traffic were sanctioned. Familiar as he was with the Indians of the North and North-West he felt the administration of this law to be a very great moral responsibility, and having so often seen the effects of years of missionary effort swept away by this scourge he determined that, with God's blessing on the means, a firm hand should be stretched out to protect the Indian population of that Territory from this degrading influence. The Indian could not resist the temptation to indulge in strong drink, and the only hope lay in keeping it away altogether.

The Committee on the North-West in their report regretted that during the past year there has been a very alarming increase of crime in the North-West Territories. The prostitution of the permit system, along with the sale of strong liquors under the name of four per cent beer, are largely responsible for the existing state of crime. The committee recommended the following resolutions:—

That sufficient money be raised to send the best man available to aid the North-West for two months in stirring up and creating temperance principles all over their country. That the Alliance memorialize the Government to do away with the four percent beer privilege, and also the permit system, entirely, except for medicinal and sacramental purposes.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The Committee on Nominations submitted the following recommendations for officers:—

President, Hon A Vidal; Vice-Presidents, Hon J C Aikins, W H Howland, J R Dougall S A Fisher, A E Dickey, M P, Hon D C Fraser, M P, N R Cotter, M D, W G King, S Crabbe, E Haviland, Rev. Canon Pentreath, R D Rorison, Dr J G McLean, W D Cowan, Rev J Ball, Hon J Robson; Corresponding Secretary, F S Spence; Recording Secretary, J H Carson; Treasurer, W H Orr. Executive Committee—J J Maclaren, Jacob Spence, Rev W W Ryan, Dr Jane Hoplins, Mrs Youmans, Rev O R Lambly, R J Fleming, W Tees, J Bayle, Rev A M Phillips, Rev W A Hunter, J Jamieson, Major Bond, Rev Dr Thomas, Rt Rev T W Campbell, Rev C W Watch, J T Middleton, W Paul, H O'Hara, Hon G W Ross