MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS,

COMMERCIAL REVIEW AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1890.

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

FORTY-FIFTH YEAR. }

SUMMARY,

Eight Thousand Colliers at Pilsen, Bohemia, have struck.

The Crews of the French warships off the coast of Dahomey are suffering severely from fever.

Mr. H. M. Stanley writes denying the reports of continual quarrels with Emin *en route* to the coast.

The Governor of New York has signed the bill providing for the weekly payment of wages by corporations.

A Correspondent at Athens declares the raising of a siege in Crete is merely nominal and urkish excesses continue.

A Novel appearing in a Belgrade newspaper, hich a ruthless attack is made upon ex- Milan, is attributed to ex Queen Natalie.

he Boulangists have decided to reorganize eir party, chiefly for the purpose of keeping their wing of the French Chamber of Deputies intact.

The Prince of Wales will visit Dublin privately, as the guest of Sir Edward Guinness, and will attend the Baldoyle races at Whitsuntide.

A Riot was caused at Quelma, Algiers, by the Arabs pillaging Jews' stores. The troops were compelled to interfere in order to restore order. Several Arabs were killed.

In the Italian Chamber of Deputies last week Premier Crispi said an enquiry had been ordered into the question of granting state assistance to the unemployed.

It is Stated that the gunboat "Thrush," commanded by Prince George, son of the Prince of Wales, has sailed to join the British naval squadron in American waters.

The London *News* says that Mr. Henry M. Stanley's wedding will take place in Westminster Abbey, and if he makes any further expeditions his wife will accompany him.

The Forces of the Dahomians at the battle of Ouaseboubau which took place on April 25th, numbered 1,500, all of whom were killed. The French loss was 15 killed and 72 wounded.

The Installation of the Turkish Governor Karchman at Laiche was resisted by the Albanians. Turkish soldiers attempted to quell the Albanians and were routed, many being killed.

It is Announced that the British Government has ordered two gunboats to proceed immediately to the Zambesi river and watch whatever British interests may need protection in that vicinity.

It Has Been Learned by despatches from Acheen that the Dutch lost three killed and fourteen wounded in a futile attempt to recover a position from which they had been driven by the natives. The latter lost fourteen killed.

A Despatch says the "Original Package" business is increasing daily in Des Moines, Ia., Scores of delivery waggons are running in the streets loaded with beer kegs and cases and bottles of stronger liquids without interference.

A French Cabinet Meeting was held recently prior to the departure of President Carnot on a tour of the provinces. M. Ribot, minister of foreign affairs, announced that the arrangement for the conversion of the Egyptian debt has been completed.

It is Said that the woods in the vicinity of Frankfort are infested with robbers, who lie in wait and plunder tourists who venture beyond the city. The police have thus far had little success in suppressing depredations, and none at all in capturing the thieves.

The Banks of Winnipeg have agreed to accept American money at heavy discount only after the 20th June. Dollars will be taken at 90 cents, halves at 45 cents, quarters at 20 cents, dimes at 5 cents; half-dimes, nickels or mutilated silver will not be received at all.

The Berlin *Freisinnige Zeitung* newspaper says that during the Chancellorship crisis Prince Bismarck appealed to the Empress Frederick to intervene in his favor, and that she replied: "You know better than anyone that I must not use political influence with my son."

The *Canadian Gazette* hopes it will not be long before Gen. Middleton's resignation will be in the hands of the authorities.

The Rev. Principal Caven spoke at Galt recently on Equal Rights and again warned his hearers not to allow the movement to be used to the present advantage of any of the old political parties.

The Queen's Birthday honors include knighthood for Mr. Justice Johnson, of Quebec, and Justice Pinsent, of Newfoundland. Col. Gzowski is made a Knight Commander of Saint Michael and St. George, and Mr. Griffin, ex-Deputy Postmaster-General, a companion of the same order.

It is Reported that Miss Mariam Mackie, cook of the illfated schooner "Jessie Breck," was a brave girl. She was the owner of a medal received for bravery in a previous wreck. The body of Joseph Mackie, mate, was found yesterday on Simcoe Island beach. An outlook for the other bodies is kept up.

MR. GLADSTONE AND SIBERIAN EXILES.

BRITISH PRESS CRITICISMS.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says that England is a land of constitutional liberty where, happily, the unjust shedding of the blood of a single citizen is enough to damn the Government. Mr. Gladstone's reference to the Mitchelstown affair, the *Gazette* says, has no weight with men like Stepniak, the noted Russian agitator, who is unable to see what more we want in free England than we have already got.

The *Standard* (Conservative) says it cannot find language to adequately express its disgust at the parallel drawn by Mr. Gladstone. What can be thought of a man who is trying to persuade his countrymen to believe that a street riot can be classed with the deliberate flogging of naked women and kindred barbarisms. "It shocks moral sense" to find that a party leader has reached a state of rancor where truth, decency, and self-respect are obliterated.

The *St. James Gazette* (Tory) says that in making such a comparison Gladstone showed himself an adventurer sticking at nothing.

THE PROPOSED INTERCONTINENTAL RAILWAY.

Washington, May 19.—President Harrison to-day sent to Congress a letter from Secretary Blaine transmitting a plan for a preliminary survey for the proposed intercontinental railway recommended by the Pan-American Conference. The road is to connect the great commercial cities of the American hemisphere. Mr. Blaine refers to the railway system of Mexico and other southern republics, and says the project of connecting these systems deserves the co-operation of his Government. It is proposed that a survey, to ascertain the best routes, be made under direction of an international commission, the expense to be borne by the several nations in proportion to their population.

A TURKISH OUTRAGE.

Constantinople, May 22.—While the daughter of the chief dragoman of the Russian embassy in this city was walking to-day in company with her governess in Buyukdere, on the European side of the Bosphorus, ten miles from Constantinople, she was assaulted by four Turkish soldiers, who grossly maltreated her. The women's cries for assistance were heard, and all four of the girl's assailants were captured.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Washington, May 22.—For the first time in the history of the House Judiciary Committee a majority of the members to-day agreed to a favorable report upon a joint resolution introduced by Mr. Baker, of New York, providing for a constitutional amendment to grant the right of suffrage to women. Twice before a minority of the committee has reported favorably in similar propositions, and one of these reports was drawn up by the present Speaker, Mr. Reed.

NOVA SCOTIA ELECTIONS.

THE GOVERNMENT SUSTAINED, BUT THEIR MAJORITY REDUCED.

Halifax, N.S., May 21.—The provincial elections took place to-day and resulted in the Government being sustained. The Government have twenty-five men sure, and the Opposition eleven, with Inverness to hear from. The Opposition gain three seats as the result of the fight, but lose their leader.

BISMARCK TALKS.

THE YOUTHFUL EMPEROR GOES AHEAD TOO FAST.

SOME SAGE REFLECTIONS BY THE HERMIT OF VARZIN.

Paris, May 19.—The *Figaro* publishes two columns of Bismarckian maxims communicated by an intimate friend of Prince Bismarck. The following are some of the more striking remarks of the Chancellor: I have lived for the nation; it is now time I should devote myself wholly to my family.

HE PITIES THE YOUNG MAN.

Speaking of the Emperor, he says: "I pity this young man He is like a young hound that barks at everybody, that smells everything, that touches everything, and that ends by causing complete disorder in the room in which he is, no matter how large it may be. I think he (the Emperor William) is the victim of current history, which he might have avoided by a reign of tranquillity, *sans eclât*, in the beaten track and by allowing Germany to enjoy the advantages gained in 1870. If one stone is moved all the other stones of the edifices will fall and a *degringolade* will ensue that nothing can check. I am capable of neither astonishment nor scorn. Those are the sentiments of youth.

A GREAT POLITICAL PHYSICIAN.

Talking to his physician he said: I am also a great physician. I am a physician of state. Before 1870 the nation suffered from the diseases of childhood; war cured it. Germany was then enabled to profit by her victories that brought with them national unity; now another war—even a second Sedan, would not help matters for Germany. The country is now become of age. I have done all I could to prevent the nation from committing excesses; I have tried to curb the too rapid march of the people's destiny; I believe I succeeded for twenty years. None but God and myself know how I have worked and what I have endured. To-day, this young Emperor with his impatience, is a terrible shaker of columns. The greatness of Germany is necessary for the tranquillity of Europe. When I told this to the Reichstag the French shrugged their shoulders and called it presumption. Nevertheless there was no national vanity in what I said. France, instead of nourishing an unwholesome sentimentality about the loss of the provinces that we won by the last war, instead of gazing at her frontier with the nearsightedness of persons who see only the interests of the coming twenty-four hours, should raise her eyes and look further and

FOR THE ENEMY OF EUROPE,

the hereditary enemy in the true sense of the word, is in the east. It is Russia. Suppose there should be a war in which France should crush Germany, Russia would at once put herself in motion to crush France. This is the law of history. The Emperor William is fond of history; he wishes to make history; he wishes to live in history, but he does not know nor understand the spirit of the great laws of centuries. Germany is at the present moment undergoing a crisis—a crisis that William II. might have mitigated or checked, but which he has prepared and accelerated. There is no absolute cure for a nation any more than there is for a human body. The principle of destruction is all that exists, only one thing can be done—delay the work of destruction. Germany needs tranquillity at home and abroad with a prudent and emotionless existence in this great body, composed of millions of souls; but he wants too much at once, he lights a fire in too many furnaces to warm those who are cold; he will be

UNABLE TO STOP THE CONFLAGRATION.

The flames will increase and destroy what he wishes to preserve. He has plenty of strength to begin with, but he walks too fast, he will lose his breath on the way that he thinks he has marked out. He believes he can remove a few rotten stones from the wall of state; he wishes to repair this wall, but the foundations are not sufficiently united and cemented to stand such repairs. He forgets that he himself is one of the stones of the wall The future, I don't know what it will be. When once a ball is fired it follows its course and so do events move on and nothing can stop them. The Emperor is not influenced by any one; he is the result of a current that sweeps him along.

THE LORDS AND SOCIALISM.

THE PREMIER'S REPLY TO A CRITICISM.

London, May 20.—Lord Salisbury, in his remarks in the House of Lords to-day, in reply to the Earl of March's charge of the Government's tendency to Socialistic legislation, said if statesmen imposed upon the State burdens beyond its power to bear they would create an infinite source of expense and ultimately produce unlimited corruption. Socialism might be defined as the State doing something that might be done by private persons for the sake of gain. Sometimes this was very unwise to do, and at other times a wise thing. There was nothing so Socialistic as the mint and post office, yet at the same time there was nothing more justifiable. It was not practical politics to classify legislative proposals as Socialistic or otherwise. Every subject ought to be treated on its merits. Too much importance, Lord Salisbury declared, was attached to the spectre of Socialism. The public could be trusted to find out what practical good lies behind the Socialist doctrine. Nobody not absolutely blind could deny the existence of great evils from which arose the Socialist proposals and action. Industrial and other causes produced great centres of misery. We are bound to do all we can to remedy these evils, even if we get called Socialists, knowing we are undertaking no new principle or striking out on a new route, but simply pursuing the long and healthy tradition of English legislation.

Lord Salisbury's remarks were received with cheers.

Speaking at Spalding on Monday, Mr. Gladstone said he would welcome a dissolution of Parliament and an appeal to the country.

London, May 20.—In the House of Lords today the Earl of Wemyss and March, Liberal-Conservative, denounced the tendency of the Government toward Socialist legislation. Parliament, he declared, seemed ready to do anything in the shape of grandmotherly legislation and to meddle with affairs that ought to be left to private initiative, like workmen's hours, the payment of wages and the feeding and education of the poor. The London County Council, he said, was especially inclined to predatory objects and fostered projects to abolish leaseholds and deprive landlords of their ground rents. They even proposed to take by compulsion without compensation, property belonging to city guilds, in order to apply it to what they called industrial schemes. Serious legislative bodies ought to look where Socialism was leading. It was not land alone, but every kind of property, that was threatened. Freedom of contract and freedom of private enterprise were assailed, state help was substituted for self help, thus destroying the fibre of the nation.

Lord Salisbury, the Prime Minister, admitted the existence of a strong tendency to lean upon the State on every occasion.

MRS. NICHOLLS DEAD.

PETERBORO'S WEALTHIEST RESIDENT PASSES AWAY.

Peterboro, May 16.—Mrs. Charlotte Jane Nicholls, relict of the late Robert Nicholls, and Peterboro's wealthiest resident, died at her residence on Rubeidge street at midnight last night. The deceased lady has been ill for several months, so that her demise was not unexpected. She was a lady whose acts of benevolence will ever give her name a green and cherished spot in the memory of the residents of this town. She was born in County Cavan, Ireland, in the year 1817, so that she had reached her seventy-third year when she was called away. Her husband, who was a leading and highly successful business man, preceded her over the dark river over six years ago, leaving a fortune to his widow which was estimated at considerably over a million. This vast wealth was not selfishly spent by the lady who died last night, for the handsome new Nicholls hospital, with its $50,000 endowment, stands as a monument to her munificence, while St. Andrew's church, of which she was a member, had its debt wiped off by a gift from her hand of $12,000 on New Year's Day, 1889. These were only some of many noble deeds of benevolence and charity which the deceased lady has performed. The news of her death was received with universal regret by the entire community. She leaves no children, but her niece, Mrs. Wilderman, of New York, and her nephew, Mr. B. A. Jackson, of Madrid, N.Y., were with her when she died. The funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon.

By the will of the late Mrs. Nicholls, of Peterboro, the various schemes of the Presbyterian Church profit to the extent of $117,000, of which $5,000 goes to French evangelization.

PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Saratoga, N.Y., May 20.—In the Presbyterian General Assembly to-day the Board of Home Missions presented its eighty-eighth annual report through the Rev. H. S. Little, D.D., of Texas. The income has by its steady general increase given a pleasing proof of confidence in the Board, although, owing to peculiar circumstances, this year closes with a balance of $80,391 on the wrong sheet. The total receipts were $831,170. The Board feels encouraged by the steady and healthful increase of contributions from Sunday-schools and societies of young people. There is great need of more invested funds that can be used as collateral for loans in temporary emergencies. The report was discussed at length, and it was decided to take up a special contribution for the debt in both churches and Sunday-schools.

The seventh annual report of the Board of Aid for Colleges and Academies was read by Dr. Hemphill, its secretary. He said the number of contributing churches is 2,030. The Board aided thirty-five institutions, twenty seven of them substantially new. This year the receipts were $84,996.

THE MANITOBA SCHOOL FIGHT.

A ROMAN CATHOLIC TEACHER'S ANSWER TO AN APPLICATION FOR AN INJUNCTION.

Winnipeg, May 21.—The teacher of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic School filed an answer to-day to the application for an injunction to prevent him continuing religious exercises in his school as being a violation of the new school act. The defendant, in his answer, admits all the allegations of fact in the plaintiff's bill, but does not admit the constitutionality of the statute therein referred to and known as the "Public Schools Act." "On the contrary," he says, "I contend that the said act is *ultra vires* of the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba. I admit that if the said act is not *ultra vires* as aforesaid that it applies to the school referred to in plaintiff's bill as St. Joseph's school." The defendant then explains what the practice was before the passing of the Manitoba act, and states that denominational schools were in force, there being no public schools in the sense of state schools, each church supporting its own school. The education of children is, he says, one of the fundamental principles of the Roman Catholic Church, and is considered as solely within its jurisdiction. The answer concludes: "The church regards the schools provided for by the Public Schools act as unfit for the purpose of educating their children, and the children of Roman Catholic parents will not attend such schools. Roman Catholics will revert to the system in operation previous to the Manitoba act and will establish, support and maintain schools in accordance with their principles and faith as aforementioned. The religious exercises now held in St. Joseph's schools are those prescribed by the Roman Catholic church for use in schools and are the same as those used in Roman Catholic schools prior to the Manitoba act. The religious exercises have been prescribed by the advisory board referred to in the statute. I pray to be hence dismissed with my costs of suit."

AN INFAMOUS MAYOR.

UNPLEASANT WORK FOR UNITED STATES SAILORS IN FLORIDA.

THE DISGRACEFUL DEEDS OF A SOUTHERN MAGISTRATE.

Cedar Keys, Fla., May 19.—Cedar Keys is virtually under martial law. Every communication with the place is under watch and the United States revenue steamer "McLane" lies off the city, her guns trained up the main street and covering all approaches to the water front, the railway station, line of wharves and custom house. The boats of the "McLane" are all ready to be manned at a moment's notice. Officers and men have their arms close at hand and the watch is kept constantly. Captain Smythe's orders from Secretary Windom direct him to render all possible assistance to Collector of the Port Pinkerton, and this he is doing by keeping the city quiet and cowing by a show of force the numerous friends of Mayor Cottrell. Mayor Cottrell is the person who, with his band of adherents, is now being hunted down in the swamps from key to key by Lieutenant Carden and his detachment of sailors from the "McLane." The feeling runs high in Cedar Keys against the President and the United States forces, and during the past forty-eight hours many of the scenes of the last war have arisen with the bitter invectives poured out on the "McLane's" men. More show of force is needed here. The United States marshals are powerless to make arrests, and without the presence just now of the naval force their lives would be unsafe. Mayor Cottrell, who has bulldozed and browbeaten the inhabitants of Cedar Keys during the past two years, to say nothing of

THE MEN HE HAS SHOT DOWN IN COLD BLOOD

and the outrages he has perpetrated on society is now receiving every assistance from the people hereabout in his endeavor to elude capture. Not until the past week, when his high handed action led him to threaten the life of a United States official, the collector of the port has the United States been able to interfere, and now United States marshals have warrants for his arrest. Captain Smythe's orders to the officers in command of the pursuing party are to take him alive if possible, but to shoot him on the spot should he show the slightest sign of resistance. The pursuit of Cottrell has now continued over 36 hours under the present condition of affairs. It is impossible to locate him. The country is unknown to the detachment on his trail, and on several occasions information has only been wrung out at the point of the revolver. United States Marshal Lestange, who is with the pursuing party, does not hesitate to press boats or whatever comes to hand into the service of the Government. The effect so far has been satisfactory. Cottrell has up to the present writing

BEEN TRACKED DOWN TO WITHIN THREE DAYS.

He has the advantage of the sailors, however, in a perfect knowledge of the country, though it is hoped that if they are unable to unearth their man they may run him out of his hiding place in the swamps to the high ground, where he cannot fail to be captured by those on the watch. The presence of United States seamen in the streets of Cedar Keys has set the whole negro population wild with excitement. During the past ten years the negroes have not dared to show their faces out after dark. Cottrell would often amuse himself by compelling negroes, and especially negro preachers, to strip to the waist and "butt" each other with their heads, ram fashion. Any failure to comply resulted in the levelling of a cocked revolver, accompanied with a threat of instant death. As the detachment of Jack Tars marched through the town, their bright cutlasses and revolvers strapped to their sides, their Springfield rifles swung over their shoulders, the negroes shouted right and left: "Good Lord! the Yankee sojers is come: glory to Jesus!" One old colored woman, whose declining years have evidently not been sweetened by the reign of terror, tottered to her door and with upraised hands cried: "Glory to God! Glory! Mass Linkum sojers come at lass!"

A MIDNIGHT VISIT.

A little before midnight last night a detachment of bluecoats were landed from the "McLane" above the town. It marched silently down a by-street and quietly surrounded several suspected houses. All passers-by were "held up" so as not to spread an alarm. The places were thoroughly searched from cellar to attic, but without finding any trace of Cottrell or his friends, except bundles of clean clothing evidently intended for them. Since the "McLane's" men have arrived the whites have maintained a sullen silence, breaking out into imprecations before the sailors only when houses were being searched. A common phrase heard is "So this is a Republican form of government!" The feeling against Governor Fleming is very outspoken by those who dare to speak. Governor Fleming is held directly responsible for much of the present difficulty.

THE EXCITEMENT IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

Mr. H. W. Le Mesurier sends the following account to the *Illustrated London News* (from which the picture we give to-day is taken) of a great meeting which was held on March 26th at St. John's, Newfoundland, to protest against the aggressions of the French. The gathering was of a most enthusiastic character, comprising persons of all classes and creeds, and, combined as it is with the strong sympathy shown in Canada for the Newfoundland delegates who are now visiting the Dominion will, it is hoped, rouse the authorities in Downing street from the lethargic attitude which they have hitherto shown in their attempts to settle this momentous question.

"The rights of the French to fish for lobsters in British waters and to erect establishments on British soil for this year has been agreed to by the British Government in a *modus vivendi* concluded with the French without submitting the same to our Legislature for its concurrence. We are indignant at this treatment, and are protesting strongly against it. If our protest is not listened to I am afraid a great deal of trouble will arise which British statesmen are not able to see.

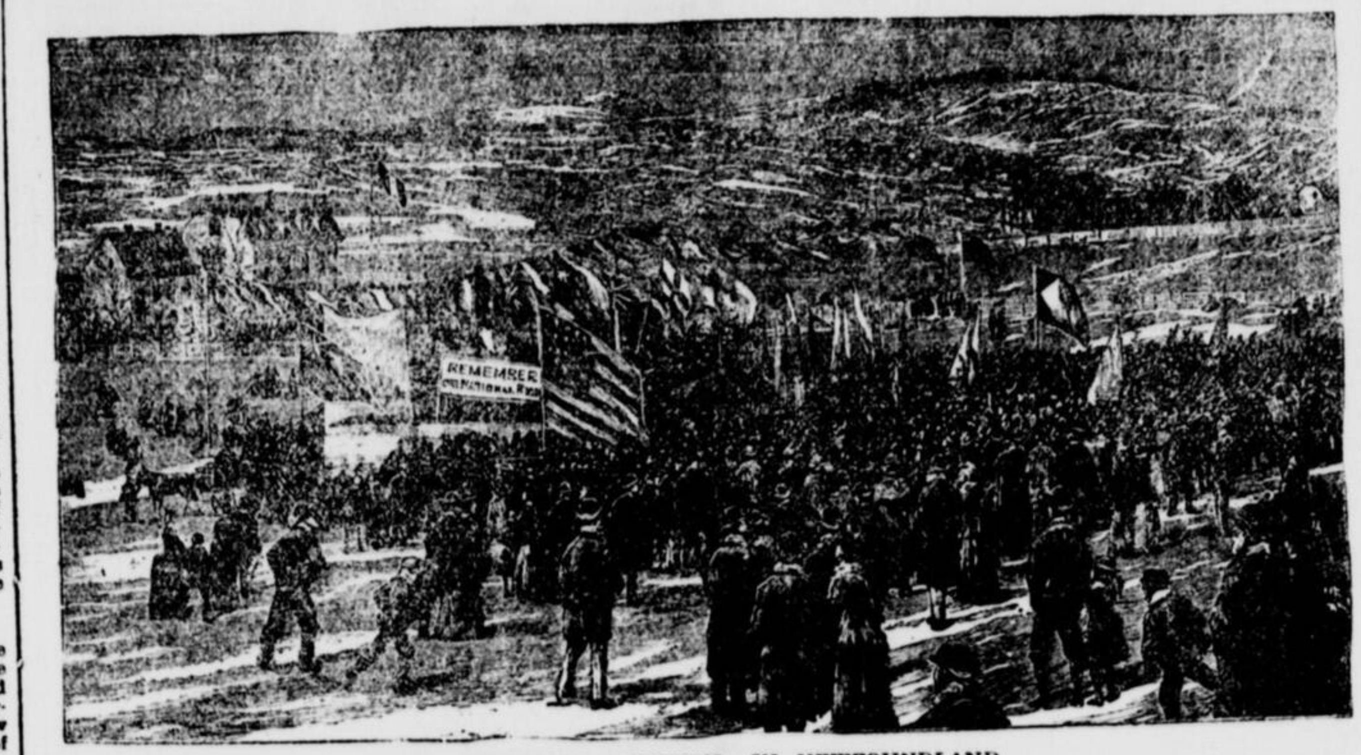
"We have had public meetings here and in every town in the island protesting against the action of the British Government. On Wednesday last a big demonstration was organized, all places of business and shops were closed, and a procession with bands marched through the principal streets, finally halting in a piece of ground on the outskirts of the city, known as Bannerman Park, here. Between seven and eight thousand persons listened to speeches made proposing certain resolutions, which were carried unanimously."

FURTHER OUTRAGES REPORTED.

St. John's, N.F., May 25.—Despatches have been received here telling of fresh outrages on English fishermen at St. George's Bay, situated on what is known as the "French shore." A French warship ordered some British fishermen to take up some nets which they had set, and the fishermen refused to do so, whereupon they were taken up by the Frenchman, who forbade further fishing. There is great indignation, and a mass meeting of the people demanded protection from the English Government, and compensation from France for the damage and injury done them. The warship "Emerald," 12 guns, under command of Sir Baldwin W. Walker, has been ordered to proceed to St. George's and investigate the matter. The "Emerald" carries 222 men. There is much excitement here over the matter.

THE DELEGATES IN ENGLAND.

London, May 24.—The Newfoundland delegates had an interview yesterday with Lord Knutsford, the colonial secretary, at which the fishery question was fully discussed. They will meet him again after Whitsuntide. The *Chronicle* publishes an account of an interview with the delegates. In their opinion a settlement might be arrived at by France abolishing the bounty system in return for the repeal of the Bait Act. In this way, they argued, the value of the French shore claims as a lever on the bait question would be destroyed and the way would be paved to the buying out of French claims, which matters could be best arranged by arbitration. The delegates protested against British officers aiding and defending French aggression. They declared that there would be no thought of annexation to the United States unless England neglected colonial interests.



THE FISHERIES QUESTION IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

DEMONSTRATION AGAINST THE FRENCH FISHING IN BRITISH WATERS.

CHILI'S PROTEST.

COMPULSORY ARBITRATION OBJECTED TO.

Washington, May 22.—The Chilian members of the Pan-American Conference have put on record in the archives of the conference their formal opinion adverse to the compulsory arbitration treaty which was proposed to and adopted by the conference and signed by several of the delegates, but not by all. This paper they intend to send to all the Chilian representatives in other countries to be placed on record there as expressing the deliberate judgment of the Chilian Government. The document objects to the scheme because while the Chilian Government favors arbitration of international questions and has, as is shown by dates and instances, frequently and habitually resorted to this method, compulsory arbitration, they say, would produce, if carried into effect, more difficulties and more pernicious results than those which it proposes to obviate or avoid, and those results would weaken and in the end destroy the efficiency of the system of arbitration, the strengthening of which is desired and whose efficiency and authority when timely resorted to all the nations are interested in preserving.

THE U. S. TARIFF BILL

PASSED BY A STRICT PARTY VOTE.

Washington, May 21.—The tariff bill was passed in the two Houses to-day by a strict party vote, with the exception of Mr. Coleman, of Louisiana, who voted with the Democrats in the negative. Mr. Butterworth voted aye. Congressman Baker, of New York, offered an amendment providing that all articles on importation into the United States, whether embraced in the free list or otherwise, shall be subject to and pay no less rate of duty than is or may be imposed by the country of export on like articles exported from the United States. This amendment, he said, was in the interest of good government. The House considered the amendments agreed to in committee of the whole. The first amendment upon which a vote was demanded was that of changing the phraseology of the tin plate clause, and it was adopted: Yeas, 150; nays, 149. A committee amendment to restore jute yarns from 30 percent (as in the bill) to 35 percent (the present rate) was rejected: Yeas, 143; nays, 144 The effect is to reduce the duty five percent by taking advantage of a point in the bill.

IN COLLISION WITH AN ICEBERG.

New York, May 20.—The new ocean steamer "Beacon Lights," which arrived here to-day from Newcastle-on-Tyne, collided with an iceberg 600 feet long and 30 feet high during a dense fog on the 14th instant on the Grand Banks. The vessel was moving very slowly, but the crash was tremendous. A large layer of the berg was torn away and 50 tons of ice fell upon the vessel, smashing the iron deck near the forecastle head and filling the fore-deck. The steamer went on her beam ends and the ice worked up under her fore foot, tearing the iron plates to pieces and penetrating the hull to its very skin. The locks of the air tanks gave way, and a number of men were overpowered by the gas. There was a momentary panic among the men. Water poured into the tanks through the broken bows with great force, and in five hours there were eight feet of water in the hold. The vessel reached this port with 2,500 tons of water under deck. The steam pumps, and the fact that several tanks remained intact kept the ship from sinking.

LAVIGERIE'S BAD FAITH.

London, May 22.—The *Post* reasserts that an agreement between Cardinal Lavigerie and the German East Africa Company is in existence, although perhaps it has not been reduced to writing. The paper says the Cardinal has written to the President of the Brussels Conference urging the claims of his mission in Uganda to exclusive recognition, on the ground that Uganda is outside of British influence. The *Post* also says the Cardinal has made an anti-British compact with Portugal and the Portuguese Government is reported to have paid him £20,000 down, with a subsidy of £800 annually, to establish a mission at Mpondo, at the south end of Lake Nyassa.

GERMANY'S COLONIAL EXPENSES.

Berlin, May 19.—The Budget Committee of the Reichstag has approved credits amounting to 4,500,000 marks on account of German operations in East Africa. Of this amount 350,000 marks will be devoted to paying a subsidy to the East Africa Steamship Company, the vessels of whose line will ply between Hamburg or Bremen and various points of the east coast of Africa. During the debate on the credits, it was announced, on the part of the Government, that there was no truth in the report that it had decided to abandon the steamship service to Samos.

THE CRY IS EVER "MORE."

POOR GERMANY BLED WHITE BY MILITARISM.

Berlin, May 22.—Before the Budget Committee of the Reichstag yesterday, the Minister of War, Gen. Du Verncis, declared that having once overtaken her neighbors, Germany must henceforth lead instead of following the defensive development of other powers. He wished it perfectly understood that the present demand for money for the army was only an instalment. Complete detailed plans would be submitted later. If, however, it were possible to effect a general disarming the Government would welcome it.

THE DRESSED-MEAT LAWS.

THEIR UNCONSTITUTIONALITY DECLARED BY THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

Washington, May 19.—The United States Supreme Court to-day rendered an opinion holding to be unconstitutional the law of Minnesota requiring that all fresh meats sold in the State shall be cut from animals slaughtered within the State and inspected twenty-four hours before slaughter. The case is entitled "State of Minnesota against Henry D. Barber," and is of great interest to dressed-beef men, who win the case.

ALMOST A CATASTROPHE.

NARROW ESCAPE OF PASSENGERS ON A STEAMER.

London, May 20.—The Dædalus Reef in the Red Sea, upon which the British steamer "Dacca," from London to Brisbane, struck on Friday last, is 400 miles from Suez, and is directly in the track of navigation. A lighthouse, the light from which is visible for fourteen miles at night, marks the reef, which is a few inches above the sea at low water. The "Dacca" struck the reef at 6 o'clock in the morning. The weather at the time was fine and clear. Only a few of the passengers had left their berths. The steamer's bows were stove, but she floated for four hours. There were 12 saloon passengers on board, a large number of emigrants in the steerage. A majority of the emigrants were young women. The passengers took refuge on the reef, a few of them being accommodated in the lighthouse, but most of them being forced to remain on the rocks. Many of the latter were compelled to stand in water up to the waist. Most of the passengers lost their clothing. The steamer "Rosario," from Bombay for Odessa, barely succeeded in rescuing the officers and crew of the "Dacca" before she sank. The steamer "Palamcotta" from Greenock with coal for Calcutta, took the passengers off the reef, and afterwards took the "Dacca's" officers and crew from the "Rosario," and landed all of them, 419 persons, at Suez on Sunday.

CHEAP TRAVEL COMING.

A GREAT RAILWAY RATE WAR PREDICTED.

Chicago, May 23.—A paper here says:—Chicago east-bound lines are on the verge of an upheaval which promises to dwarf the passenger rate war of the western lines. The cause can be traced to the complete failure of the eastern lines to stop commission paying. These commissions have been growing to such proportions that scalpers have taken advantage of them to cut the rates to New York. Several scalpers have been making a $16 and in some cases a $15 rate to New York over a route made up by the Baltimore & Ohio, Nickel Plate and Delaware, Lackawanna & Western. Yesterday a reporter found tickets on sale by a notorious scalper at $11 first-class Chicago to New York. The route is over the Niagara Falls Short Line and West Shore. The scalper was willing to sell one ticket or a hundred, and guaranteed them to be good at any time. In other words, they were first-class and limited tickets. The other lines cannot stand such competition, and several are contemplating a reduction to $16, except on their limited vestibuled trains.

CORNELL'S HEAVY LOSS.

Ithica, N. Y., May 20.—The decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Fisk will case means the loss of $1,750,000 to the university. This fund, according to the will of Mrs. Fiske, could only be used for the erection and endowment of the university library. The loss, however, will be in a measure raised by Mr. Sage who is building the library at a cost of $260,000, and when it is completed he will endow it with $300,000, the income from which will keep the library well supplied with books.

A MURDERER'S SINGULAR CONFESSION.

THE VICTIM PRAYS FOR HIS ASSASSIN.

Springfield, Mo., May 23.—Sheriff John A. May, of Stone County, Mo., brought to Ozark gaol to-day for safe keeping Fletcher Kirby, a young man of Carroll County, Ark., who has confessed to the murder of an old school teacher named Rogers, whose body was found by two boys about a month ago. Kirby was arrested in Delta County, Texas, on May 17th. Kirby, in his confession, says the murder was planned by another man, whose name he gave to Sheriff May. The old teacher was persuaded to go with Kirby to Stone County, Mo., to look for a location for a little store which Rogers wanted to establish. When the two men reached Cow Creek, a wild and lonely region on the Missouri border, Kirby persuaded Rogers to leave the main road and take a path leading through a deep hollow. Here Kirby shot Rogers twice and took his money and watch. After robbing his victim, Kirby says he thought of killing himself, but the dying man begged him to live and try to get forgiveness for his crime. The most unique part of the confession is Kirby's statement that he asked the dying man to pray for him and that the murderer and his victim did actually clasp hands in that lonely hollow and pray together. Kirby said he divided the money with his accomplice who planned the murder.

McCARTHY AT NEWMARKET.

SOME SINGULAR TALK ABOUT THE FRENCH CANADIANS.

Newmarket, Ont., May 21.—Mr. Dalton McCarthy, M.P., spoke at a large meeting in the town hall here to-night in support of the Equal Rights candidate. He condemned the Mowat Government for alleged truckling to the Roman Catholic hierarchy. He said the proper place to stop the French-Canadian was on the Ontario border, or if he was admitted to make him amenable to the laws and the educational system of the province. The Americans, who in one state passed a law forbidding men to work in their factories who had not a public school certificate, dealt with the French Canadian properly. The dream of these people was to build up a French state on the banks of the St. Lawrence. But their dream was a delusion. He went for a total and speedy abolition of separate schools, which were working for the legitimate consummation set forth in Archbishop Cleary's "blood-curdling" pastoral. The meeting endorsed Mr. McCarthy and the Equal Rights party.

SALISBURY ON STANLEY.

BRITAIN MUST PROCEED SLOWLY.

London, May 23.—The Marquis of Salisbury, speaking at a banquet last night, referred banteringly to Mr. Stanley's utterances regarding England's African policy. He warned his hearers against supposing that the illustrious traveller's statements revealed the secrets of the Government's policy. Nothing had been surrendered because no agreement had been arrived at as yet. Moreover, it was impossible that England could make a settlement not acceptable to those principally concerned—the trading companies, missions, etc. He hoped the fears Mr. Stanley's dark insinuations had aroused would be removed. In conclusion he said:—"The acquisition of the magnificent territory which Mr. Stanley has revealed must be viewed from the point of prudence as well as from that of boldness. After our experience at Khartoum, grave reflection and the full assent of Parliament and the country are necessary before committing ourselves to the defence of a territory that is only accessible to the sea after three months of travel.

A TEST CASE.

Winnipeg, May 19.—It is insinuated by the *Tribune* to-night that the injunction to restrain the teacher of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic school from continuing religious services, is brought forward at the instance of the promoters of separate schools, both plaintiff and defendant being closely allied therewith and in sympathy with the forms of religious exercises conducted in these schools. Plaintiff's solicitors state that so far as they know the plaintiff is acting on his own responsibility.

The Italian Government has appointed a commission to enquire into the Ravenna affair. The peasants killed were women. The wages of the peasants have been raised tenpence.

ARRIVAL OF PRINCE ARTHUR.

VICTORIA GIVES THE ROYAL COUPLE A WARM WELCOME.

KINDLY REMARKS REGARDING THE DOMINION'S PROGRESS.

Victoria, B.C., May 21.—At noon to-day the Canadian Pacific steamship "Abyssinia," with the Duke and Duchess of Connaught on board, anchored off Victoria harbor and transferred the Royal passengers to the steamer "Lorne," which conveyed them to the city. The day was a perfect one and was but a sample of the thirteen in which the trip from Yokohama was made. The Royal tourists were received by the Lieut.-Governor, Capt. Hulton, R.N., Col. Holmes, R.C.A., Col. Prior, A.D.C., M.P., and their aides-de-camps, who, with a few prominent citizens, accompanied them to the ship. Both the Duke and Duchess, as well as all their suite, enjoyed the trip greatly. It contained nothing but fine weather and no unpleasant incidents. Major General Sir John C. McNeill, Colonel and Mrs. Cavage and Dr. Kilkelly, with two maids of honor and two attendants, comprise the entire party. After a reception at the landing the party were driven to the Government grounds, where a civic address of welcome was presented by Mayor Grant. Responding His Royal Highness said:—

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,—Allow me to thank you very cordially for the very kind words of welcome with which you have received the Duchess and myself on this occasion. It is a source of great pleasure to us both that we have been enabled to pay a visit to Victoria, the capital of this rising and flourishing province. It has been, as you say, a great satisfaction during our stay in India to have met with such royal receptions on all hands, marking the feelings of loyalty and attachment which the Indian subjects of Her Majesty bear towards her person. You, gentlemen, in welcoming us have asked me to express to the Queen how warm these feelings are here. I have often heard that among the many parts of Her Majesty's dominions there is not one more loyal nor more thoroughly English than are the people of Victoria. It is, therefore, an especial pleasure to us that we are able to be among you to-day. It is a source of great regret that our stay is such a short one. As you know, sir, we are returning from a stay of several years' duration in India, and we have taken the journey home by this route as we are most anxious to see for ourselves this important new link between the West and East, namely, the Canadian Pacific Railway, with its steamers running to Japan and China. I have heard of the great advance you are making steadily, and I cannot wish you anything better than that prosperity and that advancement which you all desire. I look for a very bright future for this island, for the Province and for the great Dominion of which you are a part. I hope that God's blessing may rest on this island and upon all who live upon it, and that a very happy future may be in store for you. The Duchess and myself will not forget the warm and thoroughly English welcome which you have accorded us this day.

THE JUBILEE HOSPITAL.

After luncheon at Government House with the Lieutenant-Governor, the Prince performed the ceremony of formally opening the Provincial Jubilee Hospital, a large and well appointed institution, just completed. Victoria's reception was quiet and unostentatious, but was well taken by the Prince, who is travelling very quietly. He leaves to-night for Vancouver, where tomorrow will be spent, Thence the party go direct to Winnipeg. Messrs. Brownlee and Boorne, artists of the *Dominion Illustrated*, obtained possession of the Royal party before they landed, and secured a number of excellent pictures, the Duke and Duchess laughingly accepting all invitations to be photographed.

A TRIP TO ESQUIMALT.

After their departure from the hospital opening the Duke and Duchess and party drove to Esquimalt, where they visited the dry dock, where they saw H.M.S. "Amphion," just repaired from her accident last fall while conveying the Governor-General to Vancouver. This evening the distinguished party dined at Government house, Mayor Grant being one of the guests. At 10.30 p.m. the party boarded the "Abyssinia," and will leave for Vancouver at daylight. They leave by special train on Friday morning from Vancouver.

THE PRINCE'S PROGRAMME

Ottawa, May 22.—Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and party will arrive in the city about noon on June 5th from Montreal. They will be met at the Union depot by their Excellencies Lord and Lady Stanley, the Hon. E. Stanley and other members of the Viceregal household, the mayor and civic deputation, and the general mass of citizens, and escorted up Wellington street to Parliament hill and the Senate Chamber, where the civic address will be read The citizens and merchants will be asked to decorate their residences and places of business. After the reception in the Senate Chamber, which, at the special request of the Duke, will be devoid of anything like state ceremony, the party, which will consist of their Highnesses, Col. Cavay, who was the Duke's military secretary in India; Mrs. Cavay, Sir John McNeill and the medical attendant, will drive to Earnscliffe, where they will lunch with the Premier. After lunch the party will be shown through Rideau Hall grounds. A tour of the city will then be made. Lord Stanley and party will leave for Quebec on Monday next and will not again be here till June 5th, when they will return from Quebec specially for the occasion, leaving again for Quebec the same night. The programme of the Duke's trip from Victoria to Ottawa is not definitely known, but he will arrive in Winnipeg on the evening, probably, of the 30th, stopping over night at Silver Heights, the residence of Sir Donald Smith, and leaving again the next day at noon. His next stopping place will be Niagara Falls, where he will spend all day Sunday, June 1st He will arrive in Toronto on Monday, June 2nd, at 3.30 p.m., leaving again at 11 p.m., spending Tuesday on the St. Lawrence and among the Thousand Islands and arriving in Montreal on the 4th and Ottawa on the 5th. A guard of honor will be furnished by the Governor-General's Foot Guards.

Toronto, May 22.—Owing to the short stay which the Duke of Connaught and party will make in Toronto the grand ball, which was being arranged by the Victoria Club, has been cancelled. The party, it is expected, will only be in Toronto about eight hours on June 2, during which time they will hold a reception and attend a dinner at the Government House, to which some sixty leading citizens will be invited.

Regina, N. W. T., May 26.—The Royal special train arrived at 3.45 a.m. An informal reception was held at 7 30 at which the Lieutenant Governor and several prominent citizens were presented to their Royal Highnesses. Mounted police furnished a guard of honor and a mounted band was present and played several spirited airs. A salute of 21 guns was fired in their honor. The morning was very fine and their Highnesses remained on the platform for about half an hour in conversation with the gentlemen presented to them. The band then played "God Save the Queen," and the special moved off amid loud cheers.

W. C. T. U. CONVENTION.

THE REFORMS SECURED BY WOMEN.

St. Louis, Mo., May 21.—At the second day's session of the eighth annual convention of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of Missouri, Mrs. Hoffman, of Kansas City, made her annual address as president. She reviewed the work of the women of this country in the struggle against slavery and the liquor traffic. She claimed that through the efforts of women every church in the country, except those of the Roman Catholic and German Lutheran denominations, had broken off their criminal alliance with saloons; also, that the newspapers dared not denounce saloons for fear of losing subscribers.

MISS WILLARD SPEAKS EMPHATICALLY IN REGARD TO THE "ORIGINAL PACKAGE."

St. Louis, Mo., May 21.—Miss Frances B. Willard, president of the National Woman's Temperance Union, is in this city to attend the State meeting of the union. In the course of a lengthy interview on the whiskey question in general she touched upon the recent "original package" decision of the United States Supreme Court. She said: There is nothing to discourage us. When the Fugitive Slave law was passed and the Dred Scott decision was given, all looked dark to the workers for freedom. Nothing, however, could have happened so helpful to the abolition cause as when it was decided by the highest legal authority in America that the negro had no rights that a white man was bound to respect. That was the crack of doom to the slave power. Now, if a prohibitory State has no laws that the United States is bound to respect, and this is exactly the force of the Supreme Court decision, it will prove the crack of doom to the whiskey oligarchy. If politicians know the day of their salvation they will hurry through the bill exempting the prohibitory states from any action of the Interstate Commerce law, so far as liquor is concerned. If they don't, next fall's elections will make lively fighting all along the line. The people in prohibitory states like Iowa and Kansas are apt to become provincial. But this decision obliges them to cast their eyes toward the horizon. It makes prohibition national, with a big capital N.

IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

COL. DENNISON ON CANADA.

London, May 23.—At the meeting of the Imperial Federation League to-day, under the presidency of Lord Rosebery, His Lordship said that, as regards Canada, the projected conference was desirable, but would be untimely in the case of Australia. Referring to the claims of America to the Behring Sea, and the French aggression on Newfoundland, Lord Rosebery remarked that whatever government ruled, England, France and America should be represented on a matter of such importance to each. His Lordship added that the Government of the British colonial empire was carried on in a haphazard manner at present. Col. Denison on behalf of Canada, said that the present situation there was unendurable, but that the Dominion was not desirous of throwing in her lot with the United States.

THERE WILL BE TROUBLE.

ANOTHER FRENCH OUTRAGE IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

Halifax, N.S., May 22—A despatch from Channel, Newfoundland, says:—"Another French outrage on the way to the so called French shore has been committed. A daring French captain, named Bischell, of the schooner "Marie," while coming into Port au-Basque on Friday, carried a poor old man's net away. As the occurrence was witnessed by many the owner went on board to seek recompense, and was nearly crushed out of existence. Then the magistrate was appealed to. He promptly issued a summons, which was served on Bischell but he did not appear, and judgment by default was given against him and a warrant for his apprehension issued. The constable promptly boarded the vessel with a warrant while the schooner was under way, but, so far, Bischell is gone with the summons, the warrant and the constable. The magistrate telegraphed facts to the commander of the "Indre," and also to the Government. The former replied saying the matter would be investigated.

A DISGRACE TO HUMANITY.

A despatch from Bonavista says: "The schooner "Advance," with no fish, arrived from the Banks. She presents a pitiable appearance, having lost her bowsprit, jib boom and cutwater, in fact everything forward of the bollards has been carried away. The disaster occurred by collision with a French banker. The Frenchmen barbarously treated the crew of the "Advance." Instead of rendering, or even offering to render, assistance, the Frenchmen flung at the Newfoundlanders iron belaying pins and everything else capable of being used by them as a missile.

THE LOWER CALIFORNIA PLOT.

ALLEGED PLOT TO CAPTURE LOWER CALIFORNIA.

San Francisco, May 21.—The *Chronicle* devotes four columns to an alleged conspiracy to capture Lower California and to found an independent republic, to be followed by annexation to the United States. Capitalists interested in Lower California lands and mines and well-known citizens of Los Angeles and San Diego were involved. It is claimed the Mexican Land and Colonization Company, composed of wealthy Englishmen, owning concessions on the peninsula, was to furnish $100,000 to aid them.

SOME SERIOUS VIEWS OF THE RASCALLY CONSPIRACY.

San Francisco, Cal., May 22.—The *Chronicle's* special from Los Angeles gives interviews with a number of prominent citizens on the alleged filibustering scheme. C. A. Deloy, a resident of Ensenada, said: The exposé will create intense excitement on the peninsula and in my opinion will result in President Diaz demanding an explanation from the State Department and probably a demand from the Mexican Government that the conspirators be punished. Mr. Deloy also said the exposure will result in serious damage to the interests of Americans on the peninsula, but that the worst sufferers will be the English stockholders in the Mexican Land and Colonization Company. He thinks the large grant which the Company now holds from the Mexican Government will be declared forfeited and the Company's property at Ensenada, Alamo and other places confiscated. The Company's officers will also probably be arrested.

San Francisco, May 22.—A. K. Coney, the Mexican Consul General here, says: There is no fear of the filibusters attaining their efforts either by peaceful or war-like means. I do not believe the cordial feelings existing between the United States and Mexico, promoted largely through the efforts and by the wisdom of President Diaz, can in any way be interfered with through the efforts of half a dozen adventurers whose sole object is to make money while their dupes suffer.

THE DIVISION OF AFRICA.

ALLEGED ANGLO GERMAN UNPLEASANTNESS.

Berlin, May 25.—The negotiations with England concerning territories in Africa had almost reached the point of an exchange of a protocol conceding to Germany a sphere of influence extending from the east coast to the Congo Free State, when Lord Salisbury sent his envoy emphatic orders to suspend communications. Since then the British ambassador has intimated that the negotiation will only be resumed on the basis of a recognition by Germany of English rights in the west coast of Lake Tanganyika and in the territories north of Tanganyika, including Uganda. The Foreign Office here interprets the changed attitude of Lord Salisbury to public clamor in England over the threatened dispossession of the English from the territories connecting the British Empire in South Africa with the sources of the Nile. Lord Salisbury's action has evoked an energetic protest from Chancellor Von Caprivi, which the Emperor either inspired or endorsed. Only strong state or family reasons determine the Emperor to persist in his cordial relations with the English Government.

The newspapers, commenting on Lord Salisbury's utterances, concur in the opinion that warlike complications are impossible, but it is felt the German acquisition will probably be a source of trouble with England in the near future.

STANLEY'S OPINIONS.

London, May 26.—The *Times* prints a long and caustic letter from Mr. Stanley in reply to the recent utterances of Lord Salisbury. He says that if the German colonial demands be granted it would be more economical to make Germany a gift of the whole British sphere in Africa. Then British investors might obtain so many shillings for the pounds they have so credulously been victimized out of. He declares the German sphere is the finest in Africa, and adds still their cry is "Give! give!" "If you think they are better adapted than the English to civilize Africa do nothing. Heartily yield all including Egypt. Excess of amiability may become an infirmity and the infirmity of negligence, like other diseases, grows till it ends in chronic senility."

The *Chronicle* declares that the Government has ceded to Germany the African State of Unyoro, which, by reason of treaties concluded by Sir Samuel Baker, really belongs to Turkey.

ENGLAND AND EGYPT.

The *North German Gazette*, whose directors recently had several interviews with Chancellor Von Caprivi, obtained a semi-official communication advocating a continuance of the English occupation of Egypt. The *Gazette* suggested that if Germany obtained a hold in the districts in Central Africa claimed by England the British army would be confirmed in the occupation of Egypt.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY IN BERLIN.

The Emperor, as if desiring to mark the strength of the *entente* with England, celebrated the Queen's birthday with universal ceremony. The whole British embassy were banqueted last night at the royal castle. The Emperor toasted the Queen. He said, "May God preserve and protect and bless her for many years to come." The British ambassador responded and offered a toast in honor of the Emperor, who afterwards proposed the health of Chancellor Von Caprivi, calling him his trusted minister and the valuable servant of the country. The English flag was displayed on every Government building. It is improbable that this effusive display of a desire to cultivate the friendship of England will induce Lord Salisbury to concede the demands of Germany. Gen. Von. Caprivi will not abate his claims, and the issue will be an indefinite suspension of negotiations.

FORESTS AS SANITARY AGENTS.

Nashville, May 21.—At the national conference of State Boards of Health, yesterday, Dr. P. H. Brice, of Canada, read an interesting paper on the "Preservation of our forests as a national sanitary measure." The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

That, recognizing the well-known evils resulting to the whole nation from the disastrous floods which, within recent years, have taken place along the valleys of our great rivers, and from the destructive cyclones which from time to time occur, both of which evils have been pointed out to be due mainly to the cutting down of the forests on the mountains and along the hillsides where our great rivers take their origin and the violence which the wind storms obtain blowing over the great tracts of prairies, this National Conference of Health Officers desires most earnestly to bring these evils to the attention of our Federal Government, our state and provincial legislatures and to scientific and commercial bodies, and our enlightened press, urging them to take such comprehensive action as to wit:

1. Cause a survey to be made of the gathering ground of our great rivers to preserve and replant if necessary these acres with protective forest trees.
2. Establish schools where the principles and practice of forest trees will be taught.
3. Make recommendations to our towns and cities to form park associations for the planting of trees and obtaining waste lands to be gradually reforested.
4. Protect by the most stringent legislation the results of the above mentioned work.

FAMINE IN THE SOUDAN.

APPALLING CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

In the British House of Commons Mr. Henry M. Howarth (Conservative) asked on Friday whether anything had been done to relieve the sufferers from the appalling famine in the Soudan. According to reliable advices the population was starving and cannibalism was prevalent. The people were eating anything, dogs, cats, rats and snakes being used for food. Around Tokar and Kassala hundreds of persons were dying daily from starvation, and in other parts the state of affairs was even worse, nearly the whole population having perished.

Sir James Fergusson replied that relief had been given in every district that could be reached by the Government, but in places beyond the control of the Government famine was rife and many deaths had occurred. Around Suakim two thousand persons were being fed daily. The failure of crops for successive years, added to other causes, had led to the present intense distress.

THE WANDERING JEW.

EUGENE SUE'S
GREAT TALE OF THE JESUITS AND LABOR REFORM.

(Condensed for the "Witness")

PART SECOND—THE CHASTISEMENT.

CHAPTER XXI.

THE TESTAMENT.

When Gabriel, Rodin, and Father d'Aigrigny entered the Red Room, they were differently affected.

Gabriel, pale and sad, felt a kind of painful impatience. He was anxious to quit this house, though he had already relieved himself of a great weight, by executing before the notary, secured by every legal formality, a deed making over all the rights of inheritance to Father d'Aigrigny.

Until now it had not occurred to the young priest, that in bestowing the care upon him, which he was about to reward so generously, and in forcing his vocation by a sacrilegious falsehood, the only object of Father d'Aigrigny might have been to secure the success of a dark intrigue.

In acting as he did, Gabriel was not yielding, in his view of the question, to a sentiment of exaggerated delicacy. He had made this donation freely, many years before. He would have looked upon it as infamy now to withdraw it. It was hard enough to be suspected of cowardice: for nothing in the world would he have incurred the least reproach of cupidity.

The missionary must have been endowed with a very rare and excellent nature, or this flower of scrupulous probity would have withered beneath the deleterious and demoralizing influence of his education; but happily, as cold sometimes preserves from corruption, the icy atmosphere in which he had passed a portion of his childhood and youth had benumbed, but not vitiated his generous qualities, which had indeed soon revived in the warm air of liberty.

Father d'Aigrigny, much paler and more agitated than Gabriel, strove to excuse and explain his anxiety by attributing it to the sorrow he experienced at the rupture of his dear son with the Order.

Rodin, calm, and perfectly master of himself, saw with secret rage the strong emotion of Father d'Aigrigny, which might have inspired a man less confiding than Gabriel with strange suspicions. Yet, notwithstanding his apparent indifference, the socius was perhaps still more ardently impatient than his superior for the success of this important affair.

Samuel appeared quite desponding, no other heir but Gabriel having presented himself. No doubt the old man felt a lively sympathy for the young priest; but then he was a priest, and with him would finish the line of Rennepont; and this immense fortune, accumulated with so much labor, would either be again distributed, or employed otherwise than the testator had desired.

The different actors in this scene were standing round the table. As they were about to seat themselves, at the invitation of the notary, Samuel pointed to the register bound in black shagreen, and said: "I was ordered, sir, to deposit here this register. It is locked. I will deliver up the key, immediately after the reading of the will."

"This course is, in fact, directed by the note which accompanies the will," said M. Dumesnil, "as it was deposited, in the year 1682, in the hands of Master Thomas Le Semelier, king's counsel, and notary of the Chatelet of Paris, then living at No. 13, Place Royale."

So saying, M. Dumesnil drew from a portfolio of red morocco a large parchment envelope, grown yellow with time; to this envelope was annexed, by a silken thread, a note also in vellum.

"Gentlemen," said the notary, "if you please to sit down, I will read the subjoined note, to regulate the formalities at the opening of the will."

The notary, Rodin, Father d'Aigrigny, and Gabriel, took seats. The young priest having his back turned to the fireplace, could not see the two portraits.

In spite of the notary's invitation, Samuel remained standing behind the chair of that functionary who read as follows:—

"'On the 13th February, 1832, my will shall be carried to No. 3, in the Rue Saint-Francois.

"'At ten o'clock precisely, the door of the Red Room shall be opened to my heirs, who will no doubt have arrived long before at Paris in anticipation of this day, and will have had time to establish their line of descent.

"'As soon as they are assembled, the will shall be read, and, at the last stroke of noon, the inheritance shall be finally settled in favor of my kindred, who, according to my recommendation (preserved, I hope, by tradition in my family, during a century and a half), shall present themselves in person, and not by agents, before twelve o'clock, on the 13th of February, in the Rue Saint-Francois.'"

Having read these words in a sonorous voice, the notary stopped an instant, and resumed, in a solemn tone: "M. Gabriel Francois Marie de Rennepont, priest, having established, by legal documents, his descent on the father's side, and his relationship to the testator, and being at this hour the only one of the descendants of the Rennepont family here present, I open the testament in his presence, as it has been ordered."

So saying, the notary drew from its envelope the will, which had been previously opened by the President of the Tribunal, with the formalities required by law.

Father d'Aigrigny leaned forward, and resting his elbow on the table, seemed to pant for breath. Gabriel prepared himself to listen with more curiosity than interest.

Rodin was seated at some distance from the table, with his old hat between his knees in the bottom of which, half hidden by the folds of a shabby, blue cotton handkerchief, he had placed his watch. The attention of the socius was divided between the least noise from without, and the slow evolution of the hands of the watch, which he followed with his little, wrathful eye, as if hastening their progress, so great was his impatience for the hour of noon.

The notary, unfolding the sheet of parchment, read what follows, in the midst of profound attention:—

"'Hameau de Villetaneuse,
"'February 13th, 1682.

"'I am about to escape, by death, from the disgrace of the galleys, to which the implacable enemies of my family have caused me to be condemned as a relapsed heretic.

"'Moreover, life is too bitter for me since the death of my son, the victim of a mysterious crime.

"'At nineteen years of age—poor Henry!—and his murderers unknown—no, not unknown—if I may trust my presentiments.

"'To preserve my fortune for my son, I had feigned to abjure the Protestant faith. As long as that beloved boy lived, I scrupulously kept up Catholic appearances. The imposture revolted me, but the interest of my son was concerned.

"'When they killed him, this deceit became insupportable to me. I was watched, accused, and condemned as relapsed. My property has been confiscated, and I am sentenced to the galleys.

"''Tis a terrible time we live in! Misery and servitude! sanguinary despotism and religious intolerance! Oh, it is sweet to abandon life! sweet to rest, and see no more such evils and such sorrows!

"'In a few hours, I shall die. Let me think of those who will survive—or rather of those who will live perhaps in better times.

"'Out of all my fortune, there remains to me a sum of fifty thousand crowns, deposited in a friend's hands.

"'I have no longer a son; but I have numerous relations, exiled in various parts of Europe. This sum of fifty thousand crowns, divided between them, would profit each of them very little. I have disposed of it differently.

"'In this I have followed the wise counsels of a man whom I venerate, for his intelligence wisdom and goodness are almost divine.

"'Twice in the course of my life have I seen this man, under very fatal circumstances—twice have I owed him safety, once of the soul, once of the body.

"'Alas! he might perhaps have saved my poor child, but he came too late—too late!

"'Before he left me, he wished to divert me from the intention of dying—for he knew all. But his voice was powerless. My grief, my regret, my discouragement, were too much for him.

"'It is strange! when he was convinced of my resolution to finish my days by violence some words of terrible bitterness escaped him making me believe that he envied me—my fate—my death!

"'Is he perhaps condemned to live?

"'Yes; he has, no doubt, condemned himself to be useful to humanity, and yet life is heavy on him, for I heard him repeat one day, with an expression of despair and weariness that I have never forgotten: "Life! life! who will deliver me from it!"

"'Is life then so very burdensome to him?

"'He is gone. His last words have made me look for my departure with serenity. Thanks to him, my death shall not be without fruit.

"'Thanks to him, these lines, written at this moment by a man who, in a few hours, will have ceased to live, may perhaps be the parents of great things a century and a half hence—yes! great and noble things, if my last will is piously followed by my descendants, for it is to them that I here address myself.

"'That they may understand and appreciate this last will—which I commend to the care of the unborn, who dwell in the future whither I am hastening—they must know the persecutors of my family, and avenge their ancestor, but by a noble vengeance.

"'My grandfather was a Catholic. Induced by perfidious counsels, rather than religious zeal, he attached himself, though a layman, to a Society whose power has always been terrible and mysterious—the Society of Jesus——'"

At these words of the testament, Father d'Aigrigny, Rodin, and Gabriel, looked involuntarily at each other. The notary, who had not perceived this action, continued to read:

"'After some years, during which he never ceased to profess the most absolute devotion to this Society, he was suddenly enlightened by fearful revelations as to the secret ends it pursued, and the means it employed.

"'This was in 1610, a month before the assassination of Henry IV.

"'My grandfather, terrified at the secret of which he had become the unwilling depository, and which was to be fully explained by the death of the best of kings, not only broke with the Society, but, as if Catholicism itself had been answerable for the crimes of its members, he abandoned the Romish religion, in which he had hitherto lived, and became a Protestant.

"'Undeniable proofs, attesting the connivance of two members of the Company with Ravaillac, a connivance also proved in the case of Jean Chatel, the regicide, were in my grandfather's possession.

"'This was the first cause of the violent hatred of the Society for our family. Thank Heaven these papers have been placed in safety, and if my last will is executed, will be found marked A. M. C. D. G., in the ebony casket in the Hall of Mourning, in the house in the Rue Saint Francois.

"'My father was also exposed to these secret persecutions. His ruin, and perhaps his death, would have been the consequence, had it not been for the intervention of an angelic woman, towards whom he felt an almost religious veneration.

"'The portrait of this woman, whom I saw a few years ago, as well as that of the man, whom I hold in the greatest reverence, were painted by me from memory, and have been placed in the Red Room in the Rue Saint-Francois—to be gratefully valued I hope, by the descendants of my family.'"

For some moments Gabriel had become more and more attentive to the reading of this testament. He thought within himself, by how strange a coincidence one of his ancestors had, two centuries before, broken with the Society of Jesus, as he himself had just done; and that from this rupture, two centuries old, dated also that species of hatred with which the Society of Jesus had always pursued his family.

Nor did the young priest find it less strange that this inheritance, transmitted to him after a lapse of a hundred and fifty years, from one of his kindred (the victim of the Society of Jesus), should return, by a voluntary act, to the coffers of this same society.

When the notary read the passage relative to the two portraits, Gabriel, who, like Father d'Aigrigny, sat with his back towards the pictures, turned round to look at them.

Hardly had the missionary cast his eyes on the portrait of the woman, than he uttered a loud cry of surprise, and almost terror. The notary paused in his reading, and looked uneasily at the young priest.

CHAPTER XXII.

THE LAST STROKE OF NOON.

At the cry uttered by Gabriel, the notary had stopped reading the testament, and Father d'Aigrigny hastily drew near the young priest. The latter rose trembling from his seat, and gazed with increasing stupor at the female portrait.

Then he said, in a low voice, as if speaking to himself: "Good Heaven! is it possible that nature can produce such resemblances? Those eyes—so proud and yet so sad—that forehead—that pale complexion—yes, all her features are the same—all of them!"

"My dear son, what is the matter?" said Father d'Aigrigny, as astonished as Samuel and the notary.

"Eight months ago," replied the missionary, in a voice of deep emotion, without once taking his eyes from the picture, "I was in the power of the Indians, in the heart of the Rocky Mountains. They had crucified, and were beginning to scalp me: I was on the point of death—when divine Providence sent me unexpected aid—sent me this woman for a deliverer."

"That woman!" cried Samuel, Father d'Aigrigny, and the notary, all together.

Rodin alone appeared completely indifferent to this episode of the picture. His face contracted with angry impatience, he bit his nails to the quick, as he contemplated with agony the slow progress of the hands of his watch.

"What! that woman saved your life?" resumed Father d'Aigrigny.

"Yes, this woman," replied Gabriel, in a still lower and more trembling voice; "this woman—or rather a woman so much resembling her, that if this picture had not been here for a century and a half, I should have felt sure it was the same—nor can I explain to myself that so striking a resemblance could be the effect of chance. Well," added he, after a moment's silence, as he heaved a sigh, "the mysteries of Nature, and the will of God, are impenetrable."

Gabriel fell back into his chair, in the midst of a general silence, which was broken by Father d'Aigrigny, saying: "It is a case of extraordinary resemblance; that is all, my dear son. Only, the natural gratitude which you feel towards your benefactress, makes you take a deep interest in this singular coincidence."

Rodin, bursting with impatience, here said to the notary, by whose side he stood: "It seems to me, sir, that all this little romance has nothing to do with the testament."

"You are right," answered the notary, resuming his seat; "but the fact is so extraordinary, and as you say, romantic, that one cannot help sharing in this gentleman's astonishment."

He pointed to Gabriel, who, with his elbow resting on the arm of the chair, leaned his forehead upon his hand, apparently quite absorbed in thought. The notary continued the reading of the will, as follows:—

"'Such are the persecutions to which my family has been exposed on the part of the Society of Jesus.

"'The Society possesses, at this hour the whole of my confiscated property. I am about to die. May its hatred perish with me, and spare my kindred, whose fates at this solemn moment is my last and only thought.

"'This morning I sent for a man of long-tried probity—Isaac Samuel. He owes his life to me, and every day I congratulate myself on having been able to preserve to the world so honest and excellent a creature.

"'Before the confiscation of my property, Isaac Samuel had long managed it with as much intelligence as uprightness. I have entrusted him with the fifty thousand crowns, returned to me by a faithful friend. Isaac Samuel, and his descendants after him, to whom he will leave this debt of gratitude, will invest the above sum, and allow it to accumulate, until the expiration of the hundred-and-fiftieth year from this time.

"'The amount thus accumulated may become enormous, and constitute a royal fortune, if no unfavorable event should occur. May my descendants attend to my wishes, as to the division and employment of this immense sum!

"'In a century and a half, there happen so many changes, so many varieties of fortunes, such a rise and fall in the condition of the successive generations of a family, that probably a hundred and fifty years hence, my descendants will belong to various classes of society, and thus represent the divers social elements of their time.

"'There may, perhaps, be among them, men of great intelligence, great courage, or great virtue—learned men, or names illustrious in arts and arms. There may perhaps, also be obscure workmen, or humble citizens, perhaps so, alas! great criminals.

"'However this may be, my most earnest desire is, that my descendants should combine together, and, reconstituting one family by a close and sincere union, put into practice the divine words of Christ: "Love ye one another."

"'This union would have a salutary tendency; for it seems to me, that upon union, upon the association of men together, must depend the future happiness of mankind.

"'The Company, which so long persecuted my family, is one of the most striking examples of the power of association, even when applied to evil.

"There is something so fruitful and divine in this principle, that it sometimes forces to good, the worst and most dangerous combinations.

"'Thus, the missions have thrown a scanty but pure and generous light on the darkness of this Company of Jesus—founded with the detestable and impious aim of destroying, by a homicidal education, all will, thought, liberty, and intelligence of the people, so as to deliver them, trembling, superstitious, brutal, and helpless, to the despotism of kings, governed in their turn by confessors belonging to the Society.'"

At this passage of the will, there was another strange look exchanged between Gabriel and Father d'Aigrigny. The notary continued:—

"'If a perverse association, based upon the degradation of humanity, upon fear and despotism, and followed by the maledictions of people, has survived for centuries, and often governed the world by craft and terror—how would it be with an association, which taking fraternity and evangelic love for its means, had for its end to deliver man and woman from all degrading slavery, to invite to the enjoyment of terrestrial happiness those who have hitherto known nothing of life but its sorrows and miseries, and to glorify and enrich the labor that feeds the state?—to enlighten those whom ignorance has depraved?—to favor the free expansion of all the passions, which God in his infinite wisdom and inexhaustible goodness, gave to man as so many powerful levers?—to sanctify all the gifts to Heaven: love, maternity, strength, intelligence, beauty, genius?—to make men truly religious, and deeply grateful to their Creator, by making them understand the splendors of nature, and bestowing on them their rightful share in the treasures which have been poured upon us?

"Oh! if it be Heaven's will, that, in a century and a half, the descendants of my family, faithful to the last wishes of a heart that loved humanity, meet in this sacred union!—If it be Heaven's will, that amongst them be found charitable and passionate souls, full of commiseration for those who suffer, and lofty minds, ardent for liberty, warm and eloquent natures resolute characters, women who unite beauty and wit with goodness—oh! then, how fruitful, how powerful will be the harmonious union of all these ideas, and influences, and forces—of all these attractions grouped round that princely fortune, which, concentrated by association, and wisely managed, would render practicable the most admirable Utopias!

"'What wondrous centre of fertile and generous thoughts! what precious and life-giving rays would stream incessantly from this focus of charity, emancipation, and love! What great things might be attempted, what magnificent examples given to the world! What a divine mission! What an irresistible tendency towards good might be impressed on the whole human race, by a family thus situated, and in possession of such means!

"'And then, such a beneficent association would be able to combat the fatal conspiracy of which I am the victim, and which, in a century and a half, may have lost none of its formidable power.

"'So, to this work of darkness, restraint, and despotism, which weighs heavily on the Christian world, my family would oppose their work of light, expansion, and liberty!

"'The genii of good and evil would stand face to face. The struggle would commence, and God would protect the right.

"And that these immense pecuniary resources, which will give so much power to my family, may not be exhausted with the course of years, my heirs, following my last will, are to place out, upon the same conditions, double the sum that I have invested—so that, a century and a half later, a new source of power and action will be at the disposal of their descendants. What a perpetuity of good:

"'In the ebony cabinet of the Hall of Mourning will be found some practical suggestions on the subject of this association.

"'Such is my last will—or rather, such are my last hopes.

"'When I require absolutely, that the members of my family should appear in person in the Rue Saint Francois, on the day of the opening of this testament, it is so that, united in that solemn moment, they may see and know each other. My words may then perhaps have some effect upon them; and, instead of living divided, they will combine together. It will be for their own interest and my wishes will thus be accomplished.

"When I sent, a few days ago, to those of my family whom exile has dispersed over Europe, a medal on which is engraven the date of the convocation of my heirs, a century and a half from this time, I was forced to keep secret my true motive, and only to tell them, that my descendants would find it greatly to their interest to attend this meeting.

"'I have acted thus, because I know the craft and perseverance of the society of which I have been the victim. If they could guess that my descendants would hereafter have to divide immense sums between them, my family would run the risk of much fraud and malice, through the fatal recommendations handed down from age to age in the Society of Jesus.

"'May these precautions be successful! May the wish, expressed upon these medals, be faithfully transmitted from generation to generation!

"'If I fix a day and hour, in which my inheritance shall irrevocably fall to those of my descendants who shall appear in the Rue Saint Francois on the 13th February, 1832, it is that all delays must have a term, and that my heirs will have been sufficiently informed years before of the great importance of this meeting.

"After the reading of my testament, the person who shall then be the trustee of the accumulated funds, shall make known their amount, so that, with the last stroke of noon they may be divided between my heirs then and there present.

"'The different apartments of the house shall then be opened to them. They will see in them divers objects, well worthy of interest, pity, and respect—particularly in the Hall of Mourning.

"'My desire is, that the house may not be sold, but that it remain furnished as it is, and serve as a place of meeting for my descendants, if, as I hope, they attend to my last wishes.

"'If, on the contrary, they are divided amongst themselves—if, instead of uniting for one of the most generous enterprises that ever signalized an age, they yield to the influence of selfish passions—if they prefer a sterile individuality to a fruitful association—if, in this immense fortune, they see only an opportunity for frivolous dissipation, or sordid interest—may they may be accursed by all those whom they might have loved, succored, and disfettered!—and then let this house be utterly demolished and destroyed, and the papers, of which Isaac Samuel possesses the inventory, as well as the two portraits in the Red Room, be burnt by the guardian of the property.

"I have spoken. My duty is accomplished. In all this, I have followed the counsels of the man whom I revere and love as the image of God upon earth.

"'The faithful friend, who preserved for me the fifty thousand crowns, the wreck of my fortune, knows the use I mean to make of them. I could not refuse his friendship this mark of confidence. But I have concealed from him the name of Isaac Samuel—for to have mentioned it might have exposed this latter and his descendants to great dangers.

"'In a short time, this friend, who knows not that my resolution to die is so near its accomplishment, will come hither with my notary. Into their hands, after the usual formalities, I shall deliver my sealed testament.

"'Such is my last will. I leave its execution to the superintending care of Providence. God will protect the cause of love, peace, union, and liberty.

"'This mystic testament, having been freely made by me, and written entirely with my own hand, I intend and will its scrupulous execution both in spirit and the letter.

"'This 13th day of February, 1682, at one o'clock in the afternoon.

"'MARIUS DE RENNEPONT.'"

As the notary had proceeded with the reading of the testament, Gabriel was successively agitated by divers painful impressions. At first, as we have before said, he was struck with the singular fatality which restored this immense fortune, derived from a victim of the Society of Jesus, to the hands of that very association, by the renewal of his deed of gift. Then, as his charitable and lofty soul began fully to comprehend the admirable tendency of the association so earnestly recommended by Marius de Rennepont, he reflected with bitter remorse, that, in consequence of his act of renunciation, and of the absence of any other heir, this great idea would never be realized, and a fortune, far more considerable than had even been expected, would fall to the share of an ill-omened society, in whose hands it would become a terrible means of action.

At the same time, it must be said, that the soul of Gabriel was too pure and noble to feel the slightest personal regret, on hearing the great probable value of the property he had renounced. He rejoiced rather in withdrawing his mind, by a touching contrast, from the thought of the wealth he had abandoned, to the humble parsonage, where he hoped to pass the remainder of his life, in the practice of most evangelical virtue.

These ideas passed confusedly through his brain. The sight of that woman's portrait, the dark revelations contained in the testament, the grandeur of the views exhibited in this last will of M. de Rennepont, all these extraordinary incidents had thrown Gabriel into a sort of stupor, in which he was still plunged, when Samuel offered the key of the register to the notary, saying: "You will find, sir, in this register, the exact statement of the sums in my possession, derived from the investment and accumulation of the one hundred and fifty thousand francs, entrusted to my grandfather by M. Marius de Rennepont."

"Your grandfather!" cried Father d'Aigrigny, with the utmost surprise; "it is then your family that has always had the management of this property."

"Yes, sir; and, in a few minutes, my wife will bring hither the casket, which contains the vouchers."

"And to what sum does this property amount?" asked Rodin, with an air of the most complete indifference.

"As M. Notary may convince himself by this statement," replied Samuel, with perfect frankness, and as if he were only talking of the original one hundred and fifty thousand francs, "I have in my possession various current securities to the amount of two hundred and twelve millions, one hundred and seventy———"

"'You say, sir?" cried Father d'Aigrigny without giving Samuel time to finish, for the odd money did not at all interest his reverence.

"Yes, the sum!" added Rodin, in an agitated voice, and, for the first time, perhaps, in his life, losing his presence of mind; "the sum—the sum—the sum!"

"I say, sir," resumed the old man "that I hold securities for two hundred and twelve millions, one hundred and seventy-five thousand francs, payable to self or bearer—as you may soon convince yourself, M. Notary, for here is my wife with the casket."

Indeed, at this moment, Bathsheba entered holding in her arms the cedar-wood chest, which contained the securities in question; she placed it upon the table, and withdrew, after exchanging an affectionate glance with Samuel.

When the latter declared the enormous amount of the sum in hand, his words were received with silent stupor. All the actors in this scene, except himself, believed that they were the sport of some delusion.

Father d'Aigrigny and Rodin had counted upon forty millions. This sum, in itself enormous, was more than quintupled.

Gabriel, when he heard the notary read those passages in the testament, which spoke of a princely fortune, being quite ignorant of the prodigious effects of eligible investments, had valued the property at some three or four millions. He was, therefore, struck dumb with amazement at the exorbitant amount named. Notwithstanding his admirable disinterestedness and scrupulous honor, he felt dazzled and giddy at the thought that all these immense riches might have belonged to him—alone.

The notary, almost as much amazed as Gabriel, examined the statement, and could hardly believe his eyes. The Jew also remained mute, and seemed painfully absorbed in thought, that no other heir made his appearance.

In the depth of this profound silence, the clock in the next room began slowly to strike twelve. Samuel started, and heaved a deep sigh. A few seconds more, and the fatal term would be at an end.

Rodin, Father d'Aigrigny, Gabriel, and the notary, were all under the influence of such complete surprise, that not one of them even remarked how strange it was to hear the sound of this clock.

"Noon!" cried Rodin, as, by an involuntary movement, he hastily placed his two hands upon the casket, as if to take possession of it.

"At last!" cried Father d'Aigrigny, with an expression of joy, triumph, transport, which it is impossible to describe. Then he added, as he threw himself into Gabriel's arms, whom he embraced warmly: "Oh, my dear son! how the poor will bless you! You will be a second Vincent de Paul. You will be canonized, I promise you."

"Let us first thank Providence," said Rodin, in a grave and solemn tone, as he fell upon his knees, "let us thank Providence that he has permitted so much wealth to be employed for his glory!"

Father d'Aigrigny, having again embraced Gabriel, took him by the hand, and said: "Rodin is right. Let us kneel, my dear son, and render thanks to Providence!"

So saying, Father d'Aigrigny, knelt down, dragging Gabriel with him, and the latter, confused and giddy with so many precipitate events, yielded mechanically to the impulse. It was the last stroke of twelve, when they all rose together.

Then said the notary, in a slightly agitated voice, for there was something extraordinary and solemn in this scene: "No other heir of M. Marius de Rennepont having presented himself, before noon on this day, I execute the will of the testator, by declaring, in the name of law and justice, that M. Francois Marie Gabriel de Rennepont, here present, is the sole heir and possessor of all the estate, real and personal, bequeathed under the said will; all which estate, the said Gabriel de Rennepont, priest, has freely and voluntarily made over by deed of gift to Frederic Emanuel de Bordeville, Marquis d'Aigrigny, priest, who has accepted the same, and is, therefore, the only legal holder of such property, in the room of the said Gabriel de Rennepont, by virtue of the said deed, drawn up and engrossed by me this morning, and signed in my presence by the said Gabriel de Rennepont and Frederic d'Aigrigny."

At this moment, the sound of loud voices was heard from the garden. Bathsheba entered hastily, and said to her husband with an agitated air: "Samuel—a soldier—who insists——"

She had not time to finish. Dagobert appeared at the door of the Red Room.

The soldier was fearfully pale. He seemed almost fainting; his left arm was in a sling, and he leaned upon Agricola.

At sight of Dagobert, the pale and flabby eyelids of Rodin were suddenly distended, as if all the blood in his body had flowed towards the head.

Then the socius threw himself upon the casket, with the haste of ferocious rage and avidity, as if he were resolved to cover it with his body, and defend it at the peril of his life.

CHAPTER XXIII.

THE DEED OF GIFT.

Father d'Aigrigny did not recognize Dagobert, and had never seen Agricola. He could not, therefore, at first explain the kind of angry alarm exhibited by Rodin. But the reverend father understood it all, when he heard Gabriel utter a cry of joy, and saw him rush into the arms of the smith, exclaiming: "My brother! my second father!—Oh! it is heaven that sends you to me."

Having pressed Gabriel's hand, Dagobert advanced towards Father d'Aigrigny, with a rapid but unsteady step.

As he remarked the soldier's threatening countenance, the reverend father, strong in his acquired rights, and feeling that, since noon, he was at home here, drew back a little, and said imperiously to the veteran: "Who are you, sir?—What do you want?"

Instead of answering, the soldier continued to advance; then, stopping just facing Father d'Aigrigny, he looked at him for a second with such an astounding mixture of curiosity, disdain, aversion, and audacity, that the ex-colonel of hussars quailed before the pale face and glowing eye of the veteran.

The notary and Samuel, struck with surprise, remained mute spectators of this scene while Agricola and Gabriel followed with anxiety Dagobert's least movements.

As for Rodin, he pretended to be leaning on the casket, in order still to cover it with his body.

Surmounting at length the embarrassment caused by the steadfast look of the soldier, Father d'Aigrigny raised his head and repeated "I ask you, sir, who you are, and what you want?"

"Do you not recognize me?" said Dagobert, hardly able to restrain himself.

"No, sir——"

"In truth," returned the soldier, with profound contempt, "you cast down your eyes for shame, when, at Leipsic, you fought for the Russians against the French, and when General Simon, covered with wounds, answered you, renegade that you were, when you asked him for his sword: 'I do not surrender to a traitor!'—and dragged himself along to one of the Russian grenadiers, to whom he yielded up his weapon. Well! there was then a wounded soldier by the side of General Simon—I am he."

"In brief, sir, what do you want?" said Father d'Aigrigny, hardly able to control himself.

"I have come to unmask you—you, that are as false and hateful a priest, as Gabriel is admirable and beloved by all."

"Sir!" cried the marquis, becoming livid with rage and emotion.

"I tell you, that you are infamous," resumed the soldier, with still greater force. "To rob Marshal Simon's daughters, and Gabriel, and Mdlle. de Cardoville of their inheritance, you have had recourse to the most shameful means."

"What do you say?" cried Gabriel. "The daughters of Marshal Simon?"

"Are your relations, my dear boy; as is also that worthy Mdlle. de Cardoville, the benefactress of Agricola. Now, this priest," he added, pointing to Father d'Aigrigny, "has had them shut up—the one as mad, in a lunatic-asylum—the others in a convent. As for you, my dear boy, I did not hope to find you here, believing that they would have prevented you, like the others, from coming hither this morning. But, thank God, you are here, and I arrive in time. I should have been sooner but for my wound; I have lost so much blood, that I have done nothing but faint all the morning."

"Truly!" cried Gabriel, with uneasiness. "I had not remarked your arm in a sling. What is the wound?"

At a sign from Agricola, Dagobert answered, "Nothing; the consequence of a fall. But here I am to unveil many infamies."

It is impossible to paint the curiosity, anguish, surprise, or fear, of the different actors in this scene, as they listened to Dagobert's threatening words. But the most overcome was Gabriel. His angelic countenance was distorted, his knees trembled under him. Struck by the communication of Dagobert, which revealed the existence of other heirs, he was unable to speak for some time; at length, he cried out in a tone of despair: "And it is I—oh, God! I—who am the cause of the spoliation of this family!"

"You, brother?" exclaimed Agricola.

"Did they not wish to rob you also?" added Dagobert.

"The will," cried Gabriel, with increasing agony, "gave the property to those of the heirs that should appear before noon."

"Well?" said Dagobert, alarmed at the emotion of the young priest.

"Twelve o'clock has struck," resumed the latter. "Of all the family, I alone was present. Do you understand it now? The term is expired. The heirs have been thrust aside by me!"

"By you?" said Dagobert, stammering with joy. "By you, my brave boy! then all is well."

"But——"

"All is well," resumed Dagobert radiant with delight. "You will share with the others—I know you!"

"But all this property I have irrevocably made over to another," cried Gabriel in despair.

"Made over the property!" said Dagobert, quite petrified. "To whom then?—to whom?"

"To this gentleman," said Gabriel, pointing to Father d'Aigrigny.

"To him!" exclaimed Dagobert, overwhelmed by the news; "to him—the renegade—who has always been the evil genius of this family!"

"But, brother," cried Agricola, "did you then not know your claim to this inheritance?"

"No," answered the young priest, with deep dejection: "no—I only learned it this morning, from Father d'Aigrigny. He told me that he had only recently been informed of my rights, by family-papers, long ago found upon me, and sent by our mother to her confessor."

A sudden light seemed to dawn upon the mind of the smith, as he exclaimed: "I understand it all now. They discovered in these papers, that you would one day have a chance of becoming rich. Therefore, they interested themselves about you—therefore, they took you into their college, where we could never see you—therefore, they deceived you in your vocation by shameful falsehoods to force you to become a priest, and to lead you to make this deed of gift. Oh, sir," resumed Agricola, turning towards Father d'Aigrigny with indignation, "my father is right—such machinations are indeed infamous!"

During this scene, the reverend father and his socius, at first alarmed and shaken in their audacity, had by degrees recovered all their coolness. Rodin, still leaning upon the casket, had said a few words in a low voice to Father d'Aigrigny. So that when Agricola carried away by his indignation, reproached the latter with his infamous machinations, he bowed his head humbly, and answered: "We are bound to forgive injuries, and offer them to the Lord as a mark of our humility."

Dagobert, confounded at all he had just heard, felt his reason begin to wander. After so much anxiety his strength failed beneath this new and terrible blow.

Agricola's just and sensible words, in connection with certain passages of the testament, at once enlightened Gabriel as to the views of Father d'Aigrigny, in taking charge of his education and leading him to join the Society of Jesus. For the first time in his life, Gabriel was able to take in at a glance all the secret springs of the dark intrigue, of which he had been the victim. Then, indignation and despair surmounting his natural timidity, the missionary, with flashing eye, and cheeks inflamed with noble wrath, exclaimed, as he addressed Father d'Aigrigny: "So, father, when you placed me in one of your colleges, it was not from any feeling of kindness or commiseration, but only in the hope of bringing me one day to renounce in favor of your order my share to this inheritance; and it did not even suffice you to sacrifice me to your cupidity, but I must also be rendered the involuntary instrument of spoliation! If only I were concerned—if you only coveted my claim to all this wealth, I should not complain. I am the minister of a religion which honors and sanctifies poverty; I have consented to the donation in your favor, and I have not, I could never have any claim upon it. But property is concerned, which belongs to poor orphans brought from a distant exile by my adopted father, and I will not see them wronged. But the benefactress of my adopted brother is and I will not see her wronged. But the last will of a dying man is concerned, who, in his ardent love of humanity bequeathed to his descendants an evangelic mission—an admirable mission of progress, love, union liberty—and I will not see this mission blighted in its bud. No, no; I tell you, that this mission shall be accomplished, though I have to cancel the donation I have made."

On these words, Father d'Aigrigny and Rodin looked at each other with a slight shrug of the shoulders. At a sign from the socius, the reverend father began to speak with immovable calmness, in a slow and sanctified voice, keeping his eyes constantly cast down: "There are many incidents connected with this inheritance of M. de Rennepont, which appear very complicated—many phantoms, which seem unusually menacing—and yet, nothing could be really more simple and natural. Let us proceed in regular order. Let us put aside all these calumnious imputations: we will return to them afterwards. M. Gabriel de Rennepont—and I humbly beg him to contradict me, if I depart in the least instance from the exact truth—M. Gabriel de Rennepont, in acknowledgment of the care formerly bestowed on him by the society to which I have the honor to belong, made over to me, as its representative, freely and voluntarily, all the property that might come to him one day, the value of which was unknown to him, as well as to myself."

Father d'Aigrigny here looked at Gabriel, as if appealing to him for the truth of this statement.

"It is true," said the young priest; "I made this donation freely."

"This morning, in consequence of a private conversation, which I will not repeat—and in this, I am certain beforehand, of the Abbe Gabriel——"

"True," replied Gabriel, generously; "the subject of this conversation is of little importance."

"It was, then, in consequence of this conversation, that the Abbe Gabriel manifested the desire to confirm this donation—not in my favor, for I have little to do with earthly wealth—but in favor of the sacred and charitable works of which our Company is the trustee. I appeal to the honor of M. Gabriel to declare if he have not engaged himself towards us, not only by a solemn oath, but by a perfectly legal act, executed in presence of M. Dumesnil, here present?"

"It is all true," answered Gabriel.

"The deed was prepared by me," added the notary.

"But Gabriel could only give you what belonged to him," cried Dagobert. "The dear boy never supposed that you would make use of him to rob other people."

"Do me the favor, sir, to allow me to explain myself," replied Father d'Aigrigny, courteously; "you can afterwards make answer."

Dagobert repressed with difficulty his painful impatience. The reverend father continued: "The Abbe Gabriel has therefore, by the double engagement of an oath and a legal act, confirmed this donation. Much more," resumed Father d'Aigrigny: "when, to his great astonishment and to ours, the enormous amount of the inheritance became known, the Abbe Gabriel, faithful to his own admirable generosity, far from repenting of his gifts, consecrated them once more by a pious movement of gratitude to Providence—for M. Notary will doubtless remember, that, after embracing the Abbe Gabriel with transport, and telling him that he was a second Vincent de Paul in charity, I took him by the hand, and we both knelt down together, to thank heaven, for having inspired him with the thought to offer these immense riches to the Greater Glory of the Lord."

"That is true also," answered Gabriel, honestly; "so long as myself was concerned, though I might be astounded for a moment by the revelation of so enormous a fortune, I did not think for an instant of cancelling the donation I had freely made."

"Under these circumstances," resumed Father d'Aigrigny, "the hour fixed for the settlement of the inheritance having struck, and Abbe Gabriel being the only heir that presented himself, he became necessarily the only legitimate possessor of this immense wealth—enormous, no doubt—and charity makes me rejoice that it is enormous; for, thanks to it many miseries will be relieved, and many tears wiped away. But, all on a sudden, here comes this gentleman," said Father d'Aigrigny, pointing to Dagobert; "and, under some delusion, which I forgive from the bottom of my soul, and which I am sure he will himself regret, accuses me, with insults and threats, with having carried off (I know not where) some persons (I know not whom), in order to prevent their being here at the proper time——"

"Yes, I accuse you of this infamy!" cried the soldier, exasperated by the calmness and audacity of the reverend father; "yes—and I will———"

"Once, again, sir, I conjure you to be so good as to let me finish; you can reply afterwards," said Father d'Aigrigny, humbly, in the softest and most honeyed accents.

"Yes, I will reply, and confound you!" cried Dagobert.

"Let him finish, father; you can speak presently," said Agricola.

The soldier was silent, as Father d'Aigrigny continued with new assurance: "Doubtless, if there should really be any other heirs, besides the Abbe Gabriel, it is unfortunate for them that they have not appeared in proper time. And if, instead of defending the cause of the poor and needy, had I only to look to my own interest, I should be far from availing myself of this advantage, due only to chance; but, as a trustee for the great family of the poor, I am obliged to maintain my absolute right to this inheritance; and I do not doubt that M. Notary will acknowledge the validity of my claim, and deliver to me these securities, which are now my legitimate property."

"My only mission," replied the notary, in an agitated voice, "is faithfully to execute the will of the testator. The Abbe Gabriel de Rennepont alone presented himself, within the term fixed by the testament. The deed of gift is in due form; I cannot refuse, therefore, to deliver to the person named in the deed the amount of the heritage——"

On these words, Samuel hid his face in his hands, and heaved a deep sigh; he was obliged to acknowledge the rigorous justice of the notary's observations.

"But, sir," cried Dagobert, addressing the man of law, "this cannot be. You will not allow two poor orphans to be despoiled. It is in the name of their father and mother, that I speak to you. I give you my honor—the honor of a soldier!—that they took advantage of the weakness of my wife, to carry the daughters of Marshal Simon to a convent, and thus prevent me bringing them here this morning. It is so true, that I have already laid my charge before a magistrate."

"And what answer did you receive?" said the notary.

"That my deposition was not sufficient for the law to remove these young girls from the convent in which they were, and that enquiries would be made——"

"Yes, sir," added Agricola, "and it was the same with regard to Mdlle. de Cardoville detained as mad in a lunatic asylum, though in the full enjoyment of her reason. Like Marshal Simon's daughters, she too has a claim to this inheritance. I took the same steps for her, as my father took for Marshal Simon's daughters."

"Well?" asked the notary.

"Unfortunately, sir," answered Agricola, "they told me, as they did my father, that my deposition would not suffice, and that they must make enquiries."

At this moment, Bathsheba, having heard the street-bell ring, left the Red Room at a sign from Samuel. The notary resumed, addressing Agricola and his father: "Far be it from me, gentlemen, to call in question your good faith; but I cannot, to my great regret, attach such importance to your accusations, which are not supported by proof, as to suspend the regular legal course. According to your own confession, gentlemen, the authorities, to whom you addressed yourselves, did not see fit to interfere on your depositions, and told you they would enquire further. Now, really, gentlemen, I appeal to you: how can I, in so serious a matter, take upon myself a responsibility, which the magistrates themselves have refused to take?"

"Yes, you should do so, in the name of justice and honor!" cried Dagobert.

"It may be so, sir, in your opinion; but, in my view of the case, I remain faithful to justice and honor, by executing with exactness the last will of the dead. For the rest, you have no occasion to despair. If the persons, whose interests you represent, consider themselves injured, they may hereafter have recourse to an action at law, against the person receiving as *donee* of the Abbe Gabriel—but in the meanwhile, it is my duty to put him in immediate possession of the securities. I should be gravely injured were I to act in any other manner."

The notary's observations seemed so reasonable, that Samuel, Dagobert, and Agricola were quite confounded. After a moment's thought, Gabriel appeared to take a desperate resolution, and said to the notary, in a firm voice: "Since, under these circumstances, the law is powerless to maintain the right, I must adopt, sir, an extreme course. Before doing so, I will ask M. l'Abbe d'Aigrigny, for the last time, if he will content himself with that portion of the property which falls justly to me, on condition that the rest shall be placed in safe hands, till the heirs, whose names have been brought forward, shall prove their claim?"

"To this proposition I must answer as I have done already," replied Father d'Aigrigny "it is not I who am concerned, but an immense work of charity. I am therefore obliged to refuse the part-offer of the Abbe Gabriel, and to remind him of his engagements of every kind."

"Then you refuse this arrangement?" asked Gabriel, in an agitated voice.

"Charity commands me to do so."

"You refuse it—absolutely?"

"I think of all the good and pious institutions that these treasures will enable us to establish for the Greater Glory of the Lord, and I have neither the courage nor the desire to make the least concession."

"Then, sir," resumed the good priest in a still more agitated manner, "since you force me to it, I revoke my donation. I only intended to dispose of my own property, and not of that which did not belong to me."

"Take care, M. l'Abbe," said Father d'Aigrigny; "I would observe, that I hold in my hand a written, formal promise.

"I know it, sir; you have a written paper, in which I take an oath never to revoke this donation, upon any pretext whatever, and on pain of incurring the aversion and contempt of all honest men. Well, sir! be it so," said Gabriel, with deep bitterness; "I will expose myself to all the consequences of perjury; you may proclaim it everywhere. I may be hated and despised by all—but God will judge me!" The young priest dried a tear, which trickled from his eye.

"Oh! do not be afraid, my dear boy!" cried Dagobert, with reviving hope, "All honest men will be on your side!"

"Well done, brother!" said Agricola.

"M. Notary," said Rodin, in his little, sharp voice, "please to explain to Abbe Gabriel, that he may perjure himself as much as he thinks fit, but that the Civil Code is much less easy to violate than a mere promise which is only—sacred!"

"Speak, sir," said Gabriel.

"Please to inform Abbe Gabriel," resumed Rodin, "that a deed of gift, like that made in favor of Father d'Aigrigny, can only be cancelled for one of three reasons—is it not so?"

"Yes, sir, for three reasons," said the notary.

"The first is in the case of the birth of a child," said Rodin—"and I should blush to mention such a contingency to the Abbe Gabriel. The second is the ingratitude of the *donee*—and the Abbe Gabriel may be certain of our deep and lasting gratitude. The last case is the non-fulfilment of the wishes of the donor, with regard to the employment of his gifts. Now, although the Abbe Gabriel may have suddenly conceived a very bad opinion of us, he will at least give us some time to show that his gifts have been disposed of according to his wishes, and applied to the Greater Glory of the Lord."

"Now, M. Notary," added Father d'Aigrigny, "it is for you to decide and say, if Abbe Gabriel can revoke the donation he has made."

Just as the notary was going to answer, Bathsheba re-entered the room, followed by two more personages, who appeared in the Red Room, at a little distance from each other.

XXIV.

A GOOD GENIUS.

The first of the two, whose arrival had interrupted the answer of the notary, was Faringhea.

At sight of this man's forbidding countenance, Samuel approached, and said to him: "Who are you, sir?"

After casting a piercing glance at Rodin, who started but soon recovered his habitual coolness, Faringhea replied to Samuel: "Prince Djalma arrived lately from India, in order to be present here this day, as it was recommended to him, by an inscription on a medal, which he wore about his neck."

"He, also!" cried Gabriel, who had been the shipmate of the Indian Prince from the Azores, where the vessel, in which he came from Alexandria, had been driven into port; "he also one of the heirs! In fact, the prince told me during the voyage, that his mother was of French origin. But, doubtless he thought it right to conceal from me the object of his journey. Oh! that Indian is a noble and courageous young man. Where is he?"

The stranger again looked at Rodin, and said, laying strong emphasis upon his words: "I left the prince yesterday evening. He informed me that, although he had a great interest to be here, he might possibly sacrifice that interest to other motives. I passed the night in the same hotel, and this morning, when I went to call on him, they told me he was already gone out. My friendship for him led me to come hither, hoping the information I should be able to give might be of use to the prince."

In making no mention of the snare into which he had fallen the day before, in concealing Rodin's machinations with regard to Djalma, and in attributing the absence of this latter to a voluntary cause, the Strangler evidently wished to serve the socius, trusting that Rodin would know how to recompense his discretion.

It is useless to observe, that all this story was impudently false. Having succeeded that morning in escaping from his prison, by a prodigious effort of cunning, audacity, and skill, he had run to the hotel where he had left Djalma; there he had learned that a man and woman, of an advanced age, and most respectable appearance, calling themselves relations of the young Indian, had asked to see him—and that, alarmed at the dangerous state of somnolency in which he seemed to be plunged, they had taken him home in their carriage, in order to pay him the necessary attention.

"It is unfortunate," said the notary, "that this heir also did not make his appearance—but he has, unhappily, forfeited his right to the immense inheritance that is in question."

"Oh! an immense inheritance is in question," said Faringhea, looking fixedly at Rodin, who prudently turned away his eyes.

The second of the two personages we have mentioned, entered at this moment. It was the father of Marshal Simon, an old man, of tall stature, still active and vigorous for his age. His hair was white and thin. His countenance, rather fresh-colored, was expressive at once of quickness, mildness, and energy.

Agricola advanced hastily to meet him. "You here, M. Simon!" he exclaimed.

"Yes, my boy," said the marshal's father, cordially pressing Agricola's hand, "I have just arrived from my journey. M. Hardy was to have been here, about some matter of inheritance, as he supposed; but, as he will still be absent from Paris for some time, he has charged me—"

"He also an heir!—M. Francis Hardy!" cried Agricola, interrupting the old workman.

"But how pale and agitated you are, my boy!" said the marshal's father, looking round with astonishment. "What is the matter?"

"What is the matter?" cried Dagobert, in despair, as he approached the foreman. "The matter is, that they would rob your granddaughters, and that I have brought them from the depths of Siberia, only to witness this shameful deed!"

"Eh?" cried the old workman, trying to recognize the soldier's face, "you are then——"

"Dagobert."

"You—the generous, devoted friend of my son!" cried the marshal's father, pressing the hands of Dagobert in his own with strong emotion; "but did you not speak of Simon's daughter?"

"Of his daughters; for he is more fortunate than he imagines," said Dagobert. "The poor children are twins."

"And where are they?" asked the old man.

"In a convent."

"In a convent?"

"Yes; by the treachery of this man, who keeps them there in order to disinherit them."

"What man?"

"The Marquis d'Aigrigny."

"My son's mortal enemy!" cried the old workman, as he threw a glance of aversion at Father d'Aigrigny, whose audacity did not fail him.

"And that is not all," added Agricola. "M. Hardy, my worthy and excellent master has also lost his right to this immense inheritance."

"What?" cried Marshal Simon's father; "but M. Hardy did not know that such important interests were concerned. He set out hastily to join one of his friends who was in want of him."

At each of these successive revelations, Samuel felt his trouble increase; but he could only sigh over it, for the will of the testator was couched, unhappily, in precise and positive terms.

Father d'Aigrigny, impatient to end this scene, which caused him cruel embarrassment in spite of his apparent calmness, said to the notary, in a grave and expressive voice: "It is necessary, sir, that all this should have an end. If calumny could reach me, I would answer victoriously by the facts that have just come to light. Why attribute to odious conspiracies the absence of the heirs, in whose names this soldier and his son have so uncourteously urged their demands? Why should such absence be less explicable than the young Indian's, or than M. Hardy's, who, as his confidential man has just told us, did not even know the importance of the interests that called him hither? Is it not probable, that the daughters of Marshal Simon and Mdlle. de Cardoville have been prevented from coming here to day by some very natural reasons? But, once again, this has lasted too long. I think, M. Notary will agree with me, that this discovery of new heirs does not at all affect the question, which I had the honor to propose to him just now; namely—whether, as trustee for the poor, to whom Abbe Gabriel made a free gift of all he possessed, I remain, notwithstanding his tardy and illegal opposition, the only possessor of this property, which I have promised, and which I now again promise, in presence of all here assembled, to employ for the Greater Glory of the Lord? Please to answer me plainly, M. Notary; and thus terminate a scene which must needs be painful to us all."

"Sir," replied the notary, in a solemn tone, "on my soul and conscience, and in the name of law and justice, as a faithful and impartial executor of the last will of M. Marius de Rennepont, I declare, that, by virtue of the deed of gift of Abbe Gabriel de Rennepont you, M. l'Abbe d'Aigrigny, are the only possessor of this property, which I place at your immediate disposal, that you may employ the same according to the intention of the donor.

These words, pronounced with conviction and gravity, destroyed the last vague hopes that representatives of the heirs might till then have entertained. Samuel became paler than usual, and pressed convulsively the hand of Bathsheba, who had drawn near to him. Large tears rolled down the cheeks of the two old people.

Dagobert and Agricola were plunged into the deepest dejection. Struck with the reasoning of the notary, who refused to give more credence and authority to their remonstrances than the magistrates had done before him, they saw them forced to abandon every hope. But Gabriel suffered more than any one; he felt the most terrible remorse, in reflecting that, by his blindness, he had been the involuntary cause and instrument of this abominable theft.

So, when the notary, after having examined and verified the amount of securities contained in the cedar box, said to Father d'Aigrigny: "Take possession sir, of this casket——" Gabriel exclaimed with bitter disappointment, and profound despair: "Alas! one would fancy, under these circumstances, that an inexorable fatality pursues all those who are worthy of interest, affection, or respect. Oh, my God!" added the young priest, clasping his hands with fervor, "Thy sovereign justice will never permit the triumph of such iniquity."

(To be Continued.)

CANON WILBERFORCE consulted with a physician on the habit of giving alcohol to the dying, and his answer was:—"It is not unusual to give wine or brandy at the apparent approach of death. Such a practice is mistaken kindness. In many instances patients are sent drunk into another world."

LITERARY REVIEW

SIR WILLIAM DAWSON'S LATEST WORK.

Mr. W. Drysdale has just received from England *Modern Ideas of Evolution as Related to Revelation and Science*, by Sir William Dawson, C.M.G., LL.D., F.R.S., &c., published by the Religious Tract Society. The object of the book is, says the preface, to examine in a popular manner and to test by scientific facts and principles, the validity of that multiform and brilliant philosophy of the universe which has taken so deep hold of the science and literature of our time. The task is a difficult one because of the dazzling and attractive nature of the hypothesis of evolutions; the dashing and plausible character of the arguments by which it is sustained, and its all embracing scope, which enables it to account for everything which has previously been mysterious. Besides this it is in the nature of this protean philosophy that it is itself in process of evolution from day to day.

> Why then attempt such a task? The answer is twofold—general and personal. First, the world of general readers is captivated, dazzled and perplexed by the new philosophy, and greatly needs some clear and intelligible exposition of its nature and tendency, some classification of its variations, and some attempt to explain its agreement or discordance with science and religion. Secondly, the writer of the following pages has of late years been besieged by so many letters and inquiries respecting this subject to which he has incidentally referred in popular books on science, that it becomes necessary in self-defence and to save time to prepare an answer which may meet all demands of this kind.

The book contains 240 pages, and is neatly bound. Price, $1.50.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

Thomas Jefferson's Views on Public Education by John C. Henderson (Putnam Sons) is an interesting and suggestive work. The special subjects treated of are "An admonition to Friends of Civil Liberty," "A State should have a University," "Jefferson's Ideal University," "Our Colored Brethren," and "A Jeffersonian Amendment to the Constitution of the United States," which last shows that it was Jefferson's idea that the National Government should aid the States in securing to all American citizens at least a certain degree of intellectual culture. On this point Mr. Henderson says:

> The American citizen may well ponder over the fact that the vast host of unlettered people in the United States are not a mere local affliction. It is an evil which is only too likely to again and again in various ways affect sadly the fortunes and the civil liberties of the people of the United States collectively considered. It is manifestly of vast importance to the people of the United States considered as a whole that all American youth should have secured to them a certain amount of intellectual culture. A wisely framed provision in the constitution of the United States, by which the national Government would specifically be charged to duly cherish the interests of learning, would be, perhaps, the greatest safeguard which civil liberty and a republican form of government can ever have in the Western Hemisphere.

(Wm. Foster Brown & Co.)

Bright Skies and Dark Shadows, by Henry M. Field, D.D., is published by Scribner's Sons, New York. Dr. Field is the author of a number of popular works of travel. This one is the result of a recent period of exile in the Southern States by doctor's orders. It discusses the race problem, and describes some of the scenes and incidents of civil war, such as the battle of Franklin and the "Valley Campaign," the last days of General Lee and the home and burial place of Andrew Jackson. Dr. Field also describes the interesting places seen upon his route with special enthusiasm over the Christian work done in Philadelphia.

(Wm. Foster Brown & Co., $1.50.)

LAKE CHAMPLAIN.

Mr. W. H. H. Murray, author of "Adirondack Tales," etc., writes *Lake Champlain and its Shores* (De Wolfe, Fiske & Co., Boston), and embellishes it with a portrait of himself. Mr. Murray's idea in the book is to call the attention of students in colleges and public schools to the historic events which are connected with this region and to their intimate connection with American liberty and civilization. He also wishes to call attention to the lake as one of the most desirable of pleasure resorts, saying that he has seen most of the localities in the country noted for their beauty, but knows no spot which for loveliness of appearance, majesty of scenery and varied resources of entertainment can compare with Lake Champlain. Mr. Murray gives a chapter on "Outdoor Life," one on "The Traditional and Historic Period," one on "The Great National Park," and then discusses the "Yachting Facilities" of the Lake with its immense water connections as far as Dalhousie and the Bay of Chaleurs, with possibilities of a solitary trail as far as Lake St. John and the mysterious Mistassini. A chapter on "The Game, Fish and Fishing of Lake Champlain" is furnished by Mr. A. Nelson Cheney, of Glens Falls, N.Y., author of "Fishing with the Fly," and forms a suitable conclusion to the book.

JUDAS MACCABEUS.

Prof. Alfred J. Church, author of many well-known historical works, as "The Story of Carthage," &c., writes, with the assistance of Richmond Seeley, *The Hammer, a Story of the Maccabean Times*, which is published in ornamental binding by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. Prof. Church says that the apocryphal books deserve far more attention than they receive and that among the foremost in point of interest and value, must be placed the First Book of Maccabees, which was written within fifty years of the events which it records. After the return from the captivity the feeble Jewish commonwealth was more and more dominated by the powerful kingdoms established on the ruins of the empire of Alexander, and the national religion was attacked by an enemy which may be briefly described by the word Hellenism. The story of how Judas and his brothers led the movement which rescued the Jewish faith from this peril is the subject of this volume, whose historical correctness may be relied on. The name Maccabee, believed to signify a "Hammer," was originally given to Judas, and afterwards extended to his four brothers. They came of a priestly family belonging to the first and noblest of the 24 "courses." The brothers all met with a violent death. (Wm. Foster Brown & Co., $1.25).

A POPULAR BOOK.

Prof. Drummond's address at Northfield, Mass. *The Greatest Thing in the World*, (Hodder & Stoughton), has reached its tenth edition in English, completing 140,000, besides being translated into several foreign languages. A curious mark of its popularity is that it is published without any other indication of its authorship than a monogram on the cover. The subject is the thirteenth chapter of 1st Corinthians, which Mr. Drummond asks his hearers to read once a day for a while, or once a week for three months. He says:

> "Love suffereth long, and is kind; love envieth not love vaunteth not itself"; get these ingredients into your life, then everything that you do is eternal. It is worth doing. It is worth giving time to. No man ever became a saint in his sleep; and to fulfil the condition required demands a certain amount of prayer and meditation and time, just as improvement in any direction, bodily or mental, requires preparation and care. Address yourself to that one thing; at any cost have this transcendent character exchanged for yours.

(Willard Tract Depository, 35 cents postpaid.)

Henry M. Stanley, the African Explorer, by Arthur Montefiore, F.R.G.S., is published by the Willard Tract Depository, Toronto. It is an illustrated volume of 160 pages, giving an interesting account of Mr. Stanley's work. Price, 50 cents.

RAILWAY MEN AND COLOR BLINDNESS.

J. E. Bryant & Co., of Toronto, publish *Color Blindness in its Relation to Railway Employees and the Public*, a paper read at the Canadian Institute, Toronto, by G. Sterling Ryerson, M.D., C.M., L.R.C.S., Edin., Professor of Ophthalmology in Trinity Medical College, Toronto. Prof. Ryerson holds that the color tests, as made on railways in Canada at present, are imperfect and that it is urgently necessary that this danger be obviated by the proper elimination of the color blind from among the employees, and that the men should be re-examined periodically, and more particularly after severe illness and injury.

The Fifth Edition, revised and enlarged, of *Joint Stock Company Book-keeping*, by J. W. Johnson, F.C.A., of Ontario Business College, Belleville, is just published. Mr. Johnson says that the sale of the book now extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific throughout Canada and the United States. (Price, $1.25.)

Walter Scott, of London, publishes an authorized English edition of Ibsen's *Prose Dramas*, edited by William Archer, in four volumes. The first volume contains "The League of Youth"; "The Pillars of Society," and "A Doll's House."

OTHER PUBLICATIONS.

The last number of *Canadiana* contains "The Early Interpreters," by Mr. John Reade, F. R. S. C, "Lord Amherst's Headquarters," "A trip from New Brunswick to Quebec," and the usual historical notes.

The British Association for the Advancement of Science publishes the fifth *Report of the Committee* appointed for the purpose of investigating and publishing reports of the physical characters, languages, and industrial and social condition of the North-Western Tribes of the Dominion of Canada, with six plates of Tsimshian skulls.

MONTHLY PAPERS.

The Endeavor Herald is the title of a new monthly paper published at Toronto, in the interests of the Societies of Christian Endeavor. The editor is D. J. Howell, while the associate editors are W. S. Leslie and Miss Emily Cutler. The object of the paper is to cement more closely together the hundreds of societies scattered through the Dominion and to give all a broader idea of the possibilities of the work. The first number presents a very creditable appearance, and gives a portrait of the Rev. F. E. Clark, D.D. The price is 25 cents a year in advance, or 20 cents in clubs of ten.

The Temperance Volunteer, published under the auspices of the Montreal I. O. T. V., is another new monthly journal at 25 cents a year, the editor of which holds that if all who are convinced have the courage to act on their convictions that there will be no compromise with the liquor sellers, no high license, but genuine and unmistakable prohibition.

ON THE JESUIT QUESTION.

Parliamentary Corruption as developed in its connection with the Jesuit incorporation and the Jesuits' Estates Act! by a British Canadian. Willard Tract Depository, 10 cents. *Jesuit Morals*, a paper by Rev. John Scrimger, M.A.. and correspondence between Prof. Scrimger and Rev. Father Jones, S.J. W. Drysdale & Co., Montreal, 25 cents. *The end justifies the means proven from Jesuit authors to have been taught for 350 years*, by J. Beaufort Hurlbert, M.A., LL.D., Montreal, 1890. *Jesuit Teaching on the Ten Commandments*, by J. Beaufort Hurlbert, M.A., LL.D., 1890.

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS RECEIVED.

Advance sheets of *Light on Life's Highway* by Wayland Hoyt, D.D., richly illustrated, Philadelphia, John Y. Huber Co., with portrait of Dr. Hoyt. *The Feet of Love*, by Anne Reeve Aldrich, with photo gravure illustrations, Worthington Co., New York, 75 cents. *Stanley and His Heroic Relief of Emin Pasha*, and *Beatrice* by Rider Haggard, Canadian copyright edition, William Bryce, Toronto. *Fourth Report of the Prisoner's Aid Association of Canada*, Toronto. *Calendar of the Wesleyan Theological College*, Montreal. *Temperance and Anti-Tobacco Leaflets*, from R. H. McDonald, San Francisco. *Bible Reading Leaflets*, from James McNab, Toronto. *Prospectus of Iodine Spring House*, Lake Champlain. *How to Make Photographs, with Price List, etc.* Hearn & Harrison, Montreal. *Kindness to Animals*, an essay by Henry Herbert Collins, Montreal. *Personal Religion, the One Thing Needful*, by Robert Wallace, of Belleville Ont. *Will the Old Book Stand?* by H. L. Hastings Boston. Second million, five cents. *Anti-Infidel Leaflets*. Same publishers. *The Net and the Bird*, sermon preached by the Rev. J. Edgar Hill, M.A., B.D. (Edin.). in St. Andrew's Church, Montreal. *The Unity of the Church and Church Unions.* Lectures and Letters by the Reverend Wm. Maclaren, D.D., Professor of Systematic Theology, Knox College, Toronto, with an appendix containing the Rev. Dr. Langtry's letters in reply to Dr. Maclaren, and also the Lambeth Articles, Toronto, Presbyterian News Co. *The Tariff and the Farmer*, is the title of this month's *Forum Extra*. The papers are by ex-Speaker Carlisle and Representative Breckenridge. *Map of Texas*, published by Bankers and Merchants' National Bank, Texas, giving growth of banking in Dallas, Texas.

NEW MUSIC.

L'Avenir, Grande Marche de Concert en octaves, by S. Mazurette (C. J. Whitney, Detroit), dedicated to "Mon ami J. Andre Fowler, pianist, (de Montreal)."

SMALL BORE BULLET WOUNDS.

THE NEW STEEL PROJECTILE PENETRATES FURTHER, BUT MAKES A WOUND MORE EASILY HEALED.

(From Ueber Land und Meer.)

The adoption of small-bore rifles by most European countries—Switzerland now employing 7·5 and 6 millimetres (25 mm. being very nearly an inch), France 8, Belgium 7·6, instead of the hitherto universally used 11 mm.—leads to the consideration of what the effect on the human body will be of the increased penetration of these bullets, which can pass through iron plates of 12 mm. (nearly half an inch), and deal planks of 1.1 metre (about a yard) in thickness—a penetration five or six times as great as that of the projectiles hitherto employed in the German army. Professor Paul Bruns, the well-known surgeon of Tubingen, has published a work which attempts to give an experimentally scientific answer to this important question. His experiments were made with the Belgian Mauser rifle, and the conclusions he has come to must be considered in all respects satisfactory from a humane point of view. He asserts that the hydraulic pressure in the wound is much diminished, partly on account of the smaller diameter of the bullet, and partly on account of the spring action of the thin steel coating which surrounds the soft lead core of the new projectile, so that the extensive tearing of the soft tissues of the body, such as the old lead bullets used to cause—and which often gave rise to the erroneous idea that explosive bullets were employed—will not occur. The new projectile which at one hundred metres, passes through four or five limbs and smashes up three thigh bones placed one behind the other, makes a smooth cylindrical opening of less diameter than itself, through flesh. The wound made where the bullet enters is generally of less diameter than itself; the exit is a slit or a star-shaped opening with torn edges, about six to eight mm. wide. At longer ranges, 400 to 1,500 yards, the bones are not shattered, but bored through in a clean hole or channel. Hence, according to Dr. Bruns, the chances of healing bullet wounds will, notwithstanding the much greater efficiency of the new rifle, be much more favorable than in the case of the larger bores. So it would appear that in all cases progress in the art of war leads to the diminution of human suffering!

A SINGULAR STORY.

HOW AMERICAN BUYERS ARE HUMBUGGED.

A well-known Sheffield house recently received a request from an American firm for samples of goods, and the writer said: "You will, of course, omit the stencilled marks on bandles; also you must not have any marks on the goods of any kind whatever, not even those usually put there by workmen, as any marks or otherwise made different from our instructions would lead our trade to suspect they were foreign make, and be unsalable. The samples sent you are so nearly like yours that we think you will have no trouble in making them, and follow our instructions explicitly." Then follows the very gratifying assurance that if the samples gave satisfaction, heavy orders would follow. The answer was such as might be expected from a reputable Sheffield firm—that the goods could only be sent with the name and place of origin upon them. The enterprising American was not to be daunted, and he suggested in a subsequent letter the following ingenious mode of overcoming the difficulty: "If your name only goes upon the shovels, and not the word 'Sheffield,' we can use them; but to the contrary, if the 'Sheffield' does show on the article, then you will have to let the whole matter pass. Could you not put the name and 'Philadelphia,' or 'Phila.' as we understand there is a part of Sheffield called 'Phila'? If you are required to use corporate marks then there is no objection, but there would be to using a trade mark with the name 'Sheffield' attached. You will, therefore, ship, provided the name 'Sheffield' is omitted.' A suitable answer has been returned to this novel communication.—*Swansea and Glamorgan Herald.*

MONEY TAKEN FROM CANADA!

A suit has been brought in a New York court which throws a strong side light on the Louisiana state lottery swindle. The evidence in this case goes to show that one out of a number connected with that institution, which thrives on the offerings of a generation of fools, has, within ten years, cleared $15,000,000. This little fact indicates more clearly than anything else possible can do how little chance there is of securing a return for the money invested in a lottery ticket. It would be difficult to estimate how much of the money, which has gone for the purchase of race-tracks and blood horses by lottery managers, was taken from the hard earnings of Canadian clerks and mechanics.—*Winnipeg Tribune.*

"CONVERTED PRIESTS."

MR. MARTIN THROWS A LITTLE LIGHT ON HIS OWN DISAPPEARANCE.

AN ARTICLE WRITTEN BY HIM ON THE SUBJECT LAST DECEMBER.

The following article, which appeared in *L'Aurore* on the 26th of last December, over the signature "Gaspard"—his usual *nom de plume*—was written by the ex-priest Louis Martin, and will be read with the greatest interest in view of his own subsequent action:—

A year will have soon expired since my decisive conversion to the Gospel. I have not to regret this most important event of my life, for I have found therein precisely what I have long sought: a God whom we can serve through love and not fear, the religion of the spirit and not of the senses—in one word, Christianity, divested of the rags which concealed its majestic simplicity and its harmonious beauty. It has been given me, at the same time, to see the piety and charity of the primitive church reign among the largest number of its children. God be blessed! for the sight of a true disciple of Christ rejoices and comforts in the midst of the miseries, trials, cares and stupidities of this world of ours.

However, perfection is not of this world, and to seek for it is like looking for the philosopher's stone. It is seldom that a word of praise has not to be followed by a "but." This is precisely the case here. Far be it from me to think of recriminating against anything or any one, but I cannot help saying that a thing has specially struck and profoundly grieved me in the fold of Protestantism, and that is the prejudices which exist among certain Protestants and even among some pastors against converted priests. Some regard them as worldly, degraded beings, imbued with lax morals; they scrutinize their words and try to construe them detrimentally. In short, all, or almost all, look on them with distrust and seem to doubt their conversion.

I do not wish to bestow a panegyric on the Romish priests. Any who have read my "Seven Capital Sins" know that I am above that reproach. Now, I may be permitted to say that this behavior is not very charitable or Christian. For charity, says Paul, thinketh no evil. It forbids us to judge our neighbor rashly. We cannot, then, without breaking the Gospel maxim, suspect a man's sincerity if we have not good reasons for it. That the majority,

THE GREAT MAJORITY, OF THE PRIESTS OF ROME

are worldly men is a fact which cannot be denied by those who know them, if they want to tell the truth; but there are no rules without exceptions, and I daresay that those priests who accept the pure doctrine of the Gospel are not the worst since they are conscious of their degradation and endeavor to get out of it and put themselves on a higher plane of morals and doctrine.

Is there any wonder that a man who has passed twenty-five or thirty years in the Romish Church does not get rid at once of the ideas with which his mind has been saturated in that church? Just as if one should wonder that a miner who had spent thirty years in a coal mine should have his hands and face blackened.

There is at least one quality which cannot be denied to the priest who forsakes the Church of Rome; it is courage. Yes, it requires a great deal of courage thus to break off with old ideas and habits. Oh, what courage to confront the outrages which are showered on the shoulders of the poor "apostate!" What courage, to sunder the ties of parental love and friendship, and to consent to live as an outcast upon the earth! He who makes all these sacrifices, has he not the right to expect that he will find a new family among his co-religionists? The human heart craves for affection. This need is specially felt in those tender and melancholy souls, which being weak also want support and consolation. They are soon discouraged and

RETURN TO OLD ERRONEOUS WAYS.

That may be the explanation of the fact we are so often reproached with, that many priests who seem to warrant the hope that they would become faithful ministers of the Gospel have miserably frustrated those hopes by their defection. Indeed, I do not excuse them. They were wrong, and have shown that they were not firmly convinced or honest, for when once convinced an honest man perseveres. Yet it must not be forgotten that men are men, that the spirit is willing but the flesh is weak. May-be they have never been understood. May-be their characters and their previous education had not been taken enough into account. May-be where they expected to find cordiality they have experienced only coldness and indifference. Moreover, it must be borne in mind that conversion is not wrought in a day. There are struggles, fights, doubts. There are moments when the soul is wrapped in a thick cloud of darkness which no ray of light, it seems, can dispel. If in those dismal moments of suffering and despair the unfortunate convert cannot pour his grief into the heart of a friend he may be lost, whilst a frank and hearty shake of the hand may save him.

One more remark on this subject. We hear often about the priests who have turned out badly after their sham conversion, but seldom of those who have remained faithful to their new faith. To be fair one should strike the balance between the good and the evil done respectively by both classes of converted priests, and, indeed, I am fully persuaded that the good done by the one would more than balance the evil done by the other.

WERE NOT THE FIRST REFORMERS

of the 16th century monks and priests? John Knox himself had received the holy orders. And to-day are not yet the most terrible foes of the papal tyranny converts from the Church of Rome in which they exercised the priesthood? Who has not heard of Lamennais, Father Hyacinthe, Gavazzi, Father McGlynn, Father Chiniquy, the apostle of temperance of Canada and the great evangelist of his countrymen? I mention here the name of the most celebrated only, but how many others in a more humble sphere have done immense good.

If now I consider the Church of Rome itself, I see that her greatest orators have been priests. I also find that the courageous men who have tried (but in vain) to reform that Church were also priests. Finally, those in its fold who have the best and the most practised Christian charity have been priests. Suffice it to name a Vincent de Paul, the apostle of the foundlings, a Lasalle, the great friend of popular education, a de l'Epée, the apostle of the deaf and dumb. It is true that they have all been persecuted by this same Church, but that is another question.

Themistocles used to say: "Let us make a golden bridge to help the flight of the enemy." So shall we do for the priest who comes out of Rome if we consider his sad and critical position. Our trust may be betrayed, but at any rate we shall have done our duty. The

WRETCH WHO WOULD TURN OUT A JUDAS

in these conditions would heap coals of fire upon his own head. As for us who will have worked solely for the glory of God, we shall have a reward even in this life, in witnessing other numerous and lasting conversions.

PRISON REFORM AND THE CHURCH COURTS.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

SIR,—About twelve months ago the church courts of this Province were invited to co-operate with the Prisoners' Aid Association of Canada in asking the Ontario Government to appoint a Prison Reform Commission to investigate and report upon our penal institutions. This was done with a view to the adoption of the best methods of dealing with the criminal classes. A hearty response was made to the appeal on the part of nearly all the churches applied to. Favorable resolutions were adopted, petitions were signed and standing committees were appointed, with a view of securing the appointment of the commission asked for. As a result of this united effort, the Attorney-General has recently intimated that it is the intention of the Ontario Government to appoint a commission on prison reform. This is so far satisfactory; but the Prisoners' Aid Association now desires to go a step further. We are now memorializing the Government to the effect that it is most desirable that the proposed Prison Reform Commission shall spare neither time nor expense in examining into the working of the best penal systems in other countries. Also in the interests of temperance, morality and religion we desire the co-operation of all organized associations of the Province in asking the proposed commission to enquire into and report upon the following, viz: (1) The cause of crime, such as drink, over-crowding, immoral literature, Sabbath breaking, truants from school, etc. (2) The best means of rescuing destitute children from a criminal career. (3) The best means of providing and conducting industrial schools. (4) The propriety of the Government assuming larger control of county gaols. (5) Industrial employment of prisoners. (6) Indeterminate sentences. (7) The best method of dealing with tramps and habitual drunkards.

We desire action not only in the higher courts of the churches but in the lower courts as well. Blank petitions and resolutions can be obtained on application, but we do not wish the churches to be limited to the use of such forms. We simply desire an endorsation of the action we are taking in our efforts for reform in the prison system of the country. As this Prison Reform Commission is issued largely through the influence of the press and the church courts, we trust that its usefulness may not be in the least impaired by any apparent lack of interest now.

A. M. ROSEBRUGH,
Cor. Sec'y Prisoners' Aid Ass'n.

*131 Church street,
Toronto, May 9th, 1890.*

PIGOTT AS A SWIMMER.

Pigott was one of the finest swimmers in all Ireland. He had a passion for the sea, could do anything in it, and remain in it for almost any length of time. At his favorite bathing place the visitors used to be on the look out for him at the hour when he usually took his dip, and before he had accomplished his customary distance in the water he would be so far from the shore that he could only be followed with the aid of a glass.

OUR RESPONSIBILITIES

TO OUR FRENCH-SPEAKING FELLOW-COUNTRY-MEN.

The Rev. Mr. Chiniquy, under date of Montreal, 19th April, 1890, has issued an appeal "To the Venerable Gospel Ministers, to our dear and Christian brethren and sisters:" He shows that his appeal of last January, published in the *Witness* and *Mail* and ten other newspapers, brought assistance from 330 persons to the work of French evangelization, $1,200 being the amount sent. His thanks are given for this assistance both to the press and to the contributors to the fund, which is for the building for the first congregation of converts in Montreal. After remarks as to the cost of the new church, Mr. Chiniquy says:—

"I am happy to say that the committee of the French Evangelization Society has already promised us $5,000, besides the noble gift of the splendid lot, worth $10,000. The congregation, by a generous effort, has raised $1,300 among its members."

"With the $7,500 already subscribed, can we not hope that the $4,500 which remains will soon come from the Christian friends who have delayed till now answering our prayer?"

Mr. Chiniquy recounts the examination of 150 pupils at Pointe aux Trembles, more than half of whom are converts from Romanism. He had seen sadness in the faces of some of them. These would have answered:—"We are sad! . . . For we have just received letters from our families. Our mothers are forbidding us to go back home! and our fathers are cursing us for not obeying the priests of Rome! When the pupils are so happy at the thought that to-morrow they will press themselves on their dear fathers' and mothers' loving bosoms, our hearts are broken by the thought that we have no more mothers! no fathers! Our sister and brother, instead of expecting us with joy, are looking upon us with horror! Having lost our fathers and mothers, as well as our dear sisters, brothers and friends, we are

FRIENDLESS, STRANGERS, OUTCASTS!

Rebuked by our acquaintances and relations, we do not know where to turn our steps to-morrow, when the hour of leaving our college comes!"

"Will it be possible," Mr. Chiniquy goes on, "that there will be a single disciple of the Gospel, a single child of God in Canada, who will harden his heart against these dear young men and heroic young girls?"

The reverend gentleman, after giving illustrations of the sufferings of converted Catholics, proceeds to say of one convert:

"When his mother died, not long ago, she left $5,000 for him in her will, but with the absolute condition that they would be paid to him only after his coming back to the Church of Rome. Those $5,000 are there, in a Montreal bank, to be delivered to him when he will have burnt his Bible to please the priests!

"Yesterday, yes! yesterday, I spent an hour with him, after he had come out from a long and terrible sickness which left him penniless and without even sufficient clothing. . . . Do you think that he feels and looks miserable, and that he

REGRETS WHAT HE HAS DONE?

You are much mistaken if you think so. For he knelt with me to thank the dear Saviour for what he is suffering every day for his sake! He read the 103rd Psalm of David, and, with tears of joy he repeated the words of the old prophet, 'Bless the Lord, O my soul! and let all that is within me bless his holy name!'

"The Christian hero would have starved to death, he would be without sufficient clothing to-day had I not come to his help, almost in spite of himself, in the hours of trial."

Quite a large number of pathetic cases of hardship for conscience sake are cited, and the letter goes on to appeal to the Christianity and patriotism of Canadian people. Mr. Chiniquy concludes his very earnest appeal in the following terms:—

"I respectfully request the public press which takes interest in the evangelization of the French-Canadian people to reproduce this letter. My address now is 14 Park avenue, Montreal, where I will gratefully receive the offerings of our Christian friends for the building of our church and the support of the priests of Rome who came to us for help in their struggles against Popery."

POLITICS AND RELIGION.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

SIR,—The opinion is entertained by many that it is inconsistent with the character of a Christian minister to have anything to say on the subject of politics. I count this a great mistake and wish to say a few words on this subject, suggested by reading the article in the *Witness* of Feb. 12, on the "independence of Parliament.' The *Witness* professes to tell the truth independently and fearlessly, without regard to party. If this article be true, then the time has fully come when Christian ministers should speak out independently and fearlessly against the "carnival of corruption which has reigned for years at Ottawa, and throughout the country." The well being of our Dominion depends upon our standing by "those members of parliament who have remained perfectly independent during this carnival of corruption." As far as we keep silent when this is brought to our knowledge we are accountable for this condition of things.

The *Witness* says:—"It is doubtful whether since Walpole's time there has been in any Anglo-Saxon country such an era of shameless political corruption."

This is fearful for our young Dominion, and if, as the *Witness* says, "one man is mainly responsible for this evil," we should by all means do our utmost to overturn his Government and put in his place one whose hand is free from using bribes.

By this showing of the *Witness* we are already a fallen people, and it becomes us to abase ourselves in the dust and cry to God mightily to scatter the proud rulers who have usurped their authority over us, and hold their position, not by the independent votes of the people, but by buying their offices and keeping them by holding out inducements to their supporters of future gain. Our country, truly, is in a fearful condition when such statements as these go unchallenged. What we need, in my opinion, is not so much a new Government as a new people, a repenting people, a turning to God from all these selfish, unchristian ways.

A. ESTABROOK.

Upper St. Francis, Madawaska, N.B., May 2.

THE BAR TO PROHIBITION—"IT BLEEDS GOLD."

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

SIR,—The Governments and Legislatures of Canada ought to be composed of men who "fear God, and work righteousness;" it is to be feared that a very, very small percentage of them are of that stamp. The Sovereign Ruler in olden times said by Moses "Moreover thou shalt provide out of all the people able men, such as fear God, men of truth, hating covetousness, and place such over them, to be rulers of thousands, and rulers of hundreds, and rulers of fifties and rulers of tens," that is, that every man in office, from the highest to the lowest, should be a wise, God-fearing, and unselfish man. We have not done that; the result is that Canada is at the present time staggering under a huge organized system of legalized plundering by means of combines, trusts, protection, etc.; by thus robbing the people, the rich are ever getting richer, and the poor are all the time becoming poorer. The most impoverishing of all the bad things that curse Canada is the ruinous liquor traffic; but what care our politicians, who pocket large salaries, for the awful wreck and ruin it works; it "Bleeds gold for ministers to sport away." That, in their opinion, especially when it is added to the votes it secures for them, fully compensates for the thousands of lives lost to Canada each year by means of drink. The homes it breaks up and scatters, the dull times caused thereby, and the enforced idleness of our workpeople, to say nothing of the murders, robberies, and crimes of all kinds that result from it, or the pauperism and insanity it causes. No government can be justified in drawing a revenue from the vices of the people: it is the price of blood; it would be far more statesmanlike to license coiners and counterfeiters than it is to license liquor sellers; that would only make the people poor, but the liquor traffic not only makes and keeps them poor, but kills their bodies and damns their souls. But whose fault is it that we have bad men in our Parliament and in our Legislative Assemblies? These men could not do as they do, control political conventions, if men who call themselves Christians had any backbone in them, and stood up fearlessly for God, and home and country; it is because these men shirk their duty at these times and places that politics are a stench to so many. Thank God the new party is come, and come to stay, and thousands who have been Tories, and thousands who have been Grits, are all sick and weary of things as they have been and are; they want and will have "righteousness and truth" in public affairs, and will govern themselves accordingly, be the consequences to political parties what they may. An old adage says, "It is a long lane that has no turn in it." The signs of the times point to a healthier, happier future for Canada; all over it the people are waking up to see how terribly they have been ruled and robbed by the liquor party by being helped by Governments that have shared the plunder with them. The only effective remedy for the drink curse is:—1st, Personal total abstinence from intoxicating drinks; 2nd, always everywhere discountenancing the use of them by others; and, 3rd, always everywhere using our influence and voting against all candidates for office who are not honestly in sympathy with the total prohibition of the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor and will not do his best to have it enforced.

J.R.

Guelph, April 9th, 1890.

It is by the Emperor of Austria's own permission that the first lady doctor, Frau Rosa Kerschbaumer, M.D., has been officially appointed the head of an eye hospital in Austria. The lady is a Russian by birth, who has studied under the eminent Austrian oculist Dr. Arlt, and who, as her husband's assistant, has performed a great many successful operations, particularly for cataract.

STANLEY'S COURTSHIP.

REFUSED THREE YEARS AGO BECAUSE HE DYED HIS HAIR.

BARONESS BURDETT COUTTS INDUCED HIM TO TRY AGAIN.

LONDON, May 10.—There has been a great deal of romancing about Mr. H. M. Stanley's engagement to Miss Dorothy Tennant. The news was sprung as a great surprise on Saturday morning. Newspaper men had to scramble about in a lively manner to ascertain the facts about the engagement. The few people who claimed to possess the secret clothed the affair with all the romance possible. To day I learned the exact facts. Mr. Stanley met Miss Tennant with a party on the Duke of Westminster's yacht a few weeks before he started for Africa to rescue Emin. He was introduced to her by the Baroness Burdett Coutts. Mr. Stanley was much impressed with Miss Tennant, and sought occasions to continue the friendship. A few days before he started for Africa he proposed marriage. Much to his surprise he was rejected. To the Baroness and one or two other intimate friends Mr. Stanley did not hesitate to denounce Miss Tennant's conduct in encouraging him to the point of proposal and then jilting him. To one or two friends who ventured to talk with her on the subject, Miss Tennant said she could not stand a man who dyed his hair. It is a well-known fact that while in America, and while here, before he started for Africa the last time, Mr. Stanley always dyed his hair. Photographs taken of him here just before starting show his hair to be jet black. During his last African visit he discarded dyes altogether and is now content to let his hair remain as white as snow. The stories about Stanley sending impassioned love letters from the heart of Africa to his anxious fiancée through the Emin Relief Committee in London is nonsense, Stanley went away a rejected suitor. When, homeward-bound, he arrived at Brindisi, Miss Tennant was not there to meet him, as surely she would have been if she had been betrothed to him. Nor did she meet him in Paris or Brussels. From Brussels Stanley wired to two intimate friends in London to meet him at Ostend and lunch on the boat with him while crossing to Dover. These friends were Mrs. French Sheldon, of New York, and Harry Welcome, who is getting up the American dinner to Stanley in London. Miss Tennant was not there. Among the party to meet Stanley at Dover was the Baroness Burdett-Coutts. During the journey up she contrived to let Stanley know that if he still loved Dorothy Tennant, and would ask her again to marry him, this time he would not be refused. The result was that Stanley drove at once from the Victoria Station to the home of the Baroness, where Miss Tennant was waiting to meet him. Whether Stanley asked her again there and then to be his wife I cannot learn. But he did so very soon afterwards. This is the true story of the engagement, which is still the subject of the greatest gossip. No date has been fixed for the wedding, but it will probably be early in July.

From Sir John Millais's celebrated picture, "Yes or No?" of which Miss Dorothy Tennant was the original.

Photographs of Millais' celebrated picture of "Yes or No?" the original of which was Miss Tennant, are in great demand, as are that of the house in which Stanley was born at Denbigh, in Wales, under the name of Rowland. It is not known positively what Stanley intends to do, whether to settle in England after his marriage or not. Just now Stanley is full of the idea of transporting negroes from the Southern States to Central Africa. The precise site fixed upon is the Upper Congo forest country, 35,000 square miles in extent, and which Stanley estimates would provide for each negro of the South something like a quarter of a square mile of land for his inheritance. The climate is healthy, abounding in navigable rivers, with hills and valleys to diversify the scenery. It struck Stanley in passing through that it resembled Arkansas, Mississippi or Louisiana, without their swamps. Anything might be grown on it, he says, from oranges, sugar cane and cotton of sub tropical lands to the wheat of California and rice of South Carolina.

EQUAL RIGHTS AND FIRST PRINCIPLES.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

SIR,—I am an interested reader of your valuable paper. I note, with interest, your editorial remarks regarding Equal Rights and the Ottawa elections, and I also note your remarks as to the value of that election in forecasting the issue now before the electors of Ontario. Permit me to remark, before proceeding, that I am as radical an Equal Righter as the editor of the *Witness* himself.

I agree with you in the most radical principles you lay down, and it is because I do not always agree with you in your methods of advocating them that I now write. I think there can be no doubt that this agitation has stirred the people profoundly—But

1. The Ottawa election was for the Commons and could not largely affect the parties in this case. The Conservative could quiet his conscience without risk of injuring the Government. So could the Reformer without fear of harming his side—so many of both voted Equal Rights.

2. In the Ontario elections it is quite different. Here, none but conscientious Equal Righters will leave their party in any case, because each party is fighting for the control of the Government. Again, the Equal Rights people have no leader. Few, very few Liberal Equal Righters have any faith in W. R. Meredith as caring a fig for Equal Rights, properly so called. They will not leave Mr. Mowat to vote equal rights, when that means voting for Mr. Meredith. Your own list of nominations in Ontario shows this—Every Equal Rights candidate is Conservative—so is the solitary New Party man.

3. What are Equal Rights anyway? The phrase is too indefinite. The platform is too thin. It is plausible and fair-looking—but will it bear the strain of use? Does it mean the equal right of each denomination to get out of the state all it can, to carry on its work of christianizing the Indians—or to get as much property as possible into its hands free from taxation? Or, may it mean the equal right of each denomination to sell its vote to the highest bidder? If that is what it means we have equal rights now. Will they accept the following plank for their platform? Complete separation of Church and State. No endowments for church work, nor for institutions controlled by churches. No tax exemptions of buildings or lands used for religious or church purposes. No interference with church or religious organizations by the State, and no interference by such organizations with the State? This is rock bottom, and all Equal Righters will be floundering in the mud till they reach it. Will Dr. Caven stand upon that platform? Will Mr. Hay of Ottawa? If so, will they forego the thousands more paid to their Indian schools in the North-West? Will they surrender the ten thousands paid by the municipalities in tax exemption? Will the Methodist Equal Righters, or the Anglicans do likewise? Will the leader of the "noble thirteen" take this position? No, he will not. He believes it is the duty of the Government to assist in Christianizing the Indians—so does the Pope of Rome. They are both Equal Righters and of the same stamp too.

Now, there are a great many people in Ontario who are ready to join the Equal Rights party when they plant their feet upon such principles as those noted above, but are afraid to trust themselves upon the present platform, especially as long as Mr. O'Brien, M.P., and Mr. Meredith, M.P.P., are among its principal supporters.

Another matter—the *Witness* is in the habit of charging the party organs with a disposition to characterize all who do not agree with them as cheats, &c., &c. Does not the *Witness* come perilously near doing the same thing when it insinuates,—indeed, states,—that those differing from it on these equal rights questions, &c., are under the dominion of party or afraid of Rome.

Many of us are anxious to see the *Witness* take a position and maintain a temper which are unassailed, but it must be careful, else it, too, will get tarred with the brush it fears for others.

BAPTIST.

The Queen has derived much benefit from the massage treatment at Aix-les-Bains.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLING.

A VETERAN DRUMMER TALKS ABOUT THE OLD TIMES AND THE NEW.

"Yes; times *are* changed," said a veteran commercial traveller, with an emphasis that showed how he felt about it. "I saw the handwriting upon the wall a good many years ago—not so far back as the days when customers stood outside of bankers' doors with their hats in hand—but long before the Canadian Pacific was more than a dream reduced to paper."

A glance of enquiry and expectation from the reporter, and the veteran went on:—"I travelled at that time from one end of the country to the other, and there were few railways. Sometimes I had one run of a hundred miles, driving straight on, waiting only for relays of horses. Well, one of the things that first startled me was the sight of a few crates of crockery sent to Winnipeg, all the way across the prairies by teams,—sent direct from Staffordshire in England on a bill of lading. 'Oho,' said I, 'that means death to the middlemen'; and I made up my mind accordingly. By watching the changes I have kept on the crest of the wave ever since, determined to be always young, and to take advantage of every new thing that comes on."

"Why should a bill of lading surprise you?"

"At that early time they were almost unknown. We did all the business in Montreal between the English manufacturer and the retailers in the West. There was no such thing then as buying in England by retailers; yet here was this bill of lading on goods sent through in bond, which means that the Company that undertook the carriage of goods also undertook the collection of the money payment. This was at a time when we crossed rivers

IN ALL SORTS OF PUNTS AND CANOES,

where now railway bridges and comfortable cars carry you over. I tell you the line on the north shore of the St. Lawrence has made a difference. We did business by the season, making few visits. Now we do it by the day, as we had been doing in Ontario for years previously. There has been a great change in orders given. Some of them even come by telephone, as a country firm requires a few boxes of this that or the other; and where they order several different classes of goods, by arrangement with the traveller, all will come from the different stores in one package, making freight hardly worth considering. Strange to say, however, though the improved facilities enable the distribution of goods to take place more rapidly, the number of people in business appears to increase out of a ratio with the increase of the population. Then undue competition takes place; and many goods are in a friendly way thrust upon a buyer by the great number of sellers who wait upon him from day to day. Thus much trouble comes to the seller as well as to the buyer himself, who finds himself with more goods than he wants. But where the real danger to the seller comes is that at the same moment that is going on, all conditions of men are scouring the country for orders for firms in Great Britain direct.

BUY YOUR GOODS FROM FIRST HANDS

where you can,' is now being indoctrinated into the country storekeepers. The store keeper says to himself, 'I can order my goods as I want them; why should I order more than I want and carry them over year after year?' By ordering his goods as he requires them he saves interest on his money, insurance on the goods, and in deterioration he loses nothing. Of course, wholesale men on their side have advantages too. Owing to the low rate of cable telegraph messages they can order goods as they want them, subject to reply—that means, if the order is at a price lower than the market price, the merchant can reply stating the difference, and if satisfactory the wholesaler can have the goods he requires in his store in ten days, for distribution."

"Is this sort of thing benefiting the country?"

"Yes. It is benefiting the country; but it is crushing the men in trade while it benefits the many. Numbers who made fortunes under the old regime have been ruined under the new—sometimes, because of taking risks under circumstances that they would not have been called to do in old times, and sometimes because they failed to appreciate the true value of the changed conditions. I tell you, after a man passes thirty-six or forty he does not care to change his opinions, and sometimes he utterly refuses to change. He continues to look for the old faces, and will utterly refuse to recognize the new. But the man in business to-day who hesitates to appreciate new conditions is lost. He must do it, provided the conditions are sound. He must keep in touch with the most distant parts of the Dominion. To enable him to do this there are—without being quite exact—6,000 commercial travellers in the country. This number is out of all proportion to the increased business done; but it is to meet the increased competition in order to get what business there is that gives scope to so many. In the old times a representative of a house would visit his customers two or three times at most in a year. Their orders would be given in due time. That would be an end to the expense as far as the taking of orders went. To-day if you want to keep these customers in touch you must

GO AND SEE THEM ONCE A MONTH,

or your competitor will in time, by persistent and regular calling, win him from his allegiance. Sometimes a firm wants money, and then the traveller will sell at what is commonly called a 'cut,'—that is, he will give a discount and cut under all other prices to get marketable paper. Of course, he never tells what he sells at, neither will the buyer, as it is a mutual interest to be secret. Are the travellers as different as the methods? Oh, yes. A traveller of to-day would not keep his position very long if he were not different. To-day he is a hard-working, steady, painstaking man. Where twenty years ago men would take a week to 'do' a town, he will now do it in twenty-four hours, and be at work in another town in the morning. Yet there are 6,000 of them. They are of all sizes, and they have various ideas—and various salaries. They have revolutionized every place, given out ideas by the thousand in such a manner as to teach the merchants of the country all that is new and newsy in their business. Fresh from the foreign markets, full of trade news, they are always welcomed by the trade. I never was insulted except once in a quarter of a century of experience; and I am glad to say the merchant apologized at once when reminded that he had insulted me. The traveller is only too glad to tell all he knows to the prospective buyer in hope of making a sale, and whether he purchases or not, the merchant or dealer gets the information anyway. Many merchants are candid enough to admit the service thus received by them. The commercial traveller of to-day, I am sure, drinks less liquor in the country hotels than do the European and American commercial travellers in the city hotels; yet by their custom and criticism they have

IMPROVED THE COUNTRY HOTELS

and those in the towns as well—a fact that is largely to their credit and to which the less travelled public are indebted for the comfort they enjoy. The old fashion of treating customers has been long since relegated to the winds in a very great measure. There is some of it done yet; but those who do it have to be sure of their men. If you approach most business men that way, they will look at you in a way that is uncomfortable for you. The old fashion of playing cards till three o'clock in the morning is done with. 'The old guard,' as it is called, has now few votaries. When a customer comes to town, of course, he will be shown some politeness, but even in Pembroke—a place whose reputation for treating and excess passed as gospel with the old guard, but is not correct, nevertheless—the greatest difference is now noticeable."

"How is the traveller as a family man?"

"Oh, well, he is away from home three months out of the four and when he comes home he likes to spend his time there, and see something of his family. They make the best of travellers, for the reason that each one gives his employer a bond in his wife and family—security that generally holds him."

"As to railways, how are they now compared with old-time lines?"

"There has, indeed, been a change. The Grand Trunk has improved more than a hundred years. The Canadian Pacific has, of course, had the advantage of being entirely new, but the Grand Trunk is now running them so close that many of the travellers cannot see any difference between them. They approach excellence as closely as you can find it upon this continent. Let any man say who dares that competition between these roads has not worked wonders! It has done so in civility to passengers, in improved service and speed, and in every way you can think of."

The traveller further said that the salary of a man "on the road" is from $500 to $2,000. In some cases he is paid only by commission upon his sales, and in others he gets a salary and commission besides. In a good many cases, however, there were many houses that employed "youngsters," who stayed on the road but a short time.

THE OPTION TOO LOCAL.

Three-fourths of the ratepayers of Oshawa are opposed to granting shop licenses in this municipality. Then why should they not have a say in the matter? The license law has been so amended that the residents of the two south wards have no say in the granting of shop licenses for the north wards. Thus the most influential and most thickly populated portion of the municipality, nine-tenths of whom are against opening a liquor store, are debarred from signing a petition against such saloon, although they have to suffer all the consequences with the rest of the community.—*Oshawa Vindicator.*

NEW FORM OF ADVERTISING.

An American firm is offering advertising caps in brilliant colors to be bought by the gross and distributed among street boys, the advertisement being on the hat-band. The *Witness* tried this plan thirty years ago, only giving the newsboys respectable uniform caps with no advertisement. They took them willingly enough, but within a week there were not three on the street. They were too respectable looking for the public opinion of the pavement.

THE COMING CONVENTION.

(From the Woman's Journal, Ottawa.)

We are looking for a "time of refreshing" in the meeting of the Dominion W. C. T. Union in Montreal in May, and hope that as many of our sisters as possibly can may attend. Although the Provincial Executive choose the delegates, if from any reason a delegation is not full, it may be made up from the provincial visitors present, therefore we look for a number of visitors. We know of no stimulus to W.C.T. U. efforts like a convention, and the memory of that in June last in Toronto is still a refreshment to us. The presiding of Miss Willard was an object lesson not soon forgotten, and we are sure the W. C. T. U. wheels have run more smoothly since those lubricating lessons in parliamentary practice were applied.

In addition to Miss Willard and Miss Anna Gordon, Miss Scoville, of Tennessee, the gifted young evangelist, will assist in the programme. Miss Scoville's Bible readings are a means of grace, resulting always in a deeper consecration and soul uplifting to her hearers.

The large hearted hospitality of the Montreal W.C.T.U. is well known, and a warm welcome is awaiting those privileged to attend. Let us assist them in their preparations and arrangements as much as possible. Let each delegate bring the banner of her Union to beautify the places of meeting, and send in her name as soon as possible to the billeting committee. Let us come together determined on the greatest good for the greatest number, sinking all petty differences, remembering that we are legislating not only for each local and provincial union, but for one whose boundaries are the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, with possibilities which are endless wrapped up in its broad domain.

PRESIDENCY OF THE WORLD'S W.C.T.U.

The last number of the *Union Signal* (Chicago), publishes the following card:—The general officers of the W.C.T.U. of the United States desire to recognize officially the graceful and generous action of Mrs. Judge Foster, of Quebec, president of the Dominion W.C.T.U., of Canada, and her associates in executive committee, who have expressed the wish that Miss Frances E. Willard, the present president of the World's W.C.T.U., should continue to fill the office instead of Mrs. Judge Foster, to whom it would fall by the prescribed order in May, 1890, she being president of the National W. C. T. U. next in order. Thus Miss Willard is called to serve two terms as world's president. The action of Mrs. Foster had never occurred either to our president or ourselves. We cannot fail to appreciate the courtesy, and as American committee for World's W. C. T. U. to accept for Miss Willard the honor and the labor which our Canadian sisters had the undoubted right to tender, knowing that she will kindly add this to her already more than onerous duties. May this gracious act unite more closely the lands of the maple leaf and the golden rod.

CAROLINE B. BUELL,
MARY A. WOODBRIDGE,
L. M. N. STEVENS,
ESTHER PUGH,

American Com. World's W. C. T. U. with Miss Willard.

THE EXTORTIONATE DOCTOR.

The Birmingham *Medical Review* says:—A woman brought her daughter to a friend of mine practising in the "Pottery" district. The girl had dislocated her jaw, which dislocation was soon reduced by the usual method, and a bandage applied to keep it in place. On being asked the fee, my friend, not having had a similar case in private practice, went into another room and consulted a tariff of medical charges published by the Shropshire Ethical Society, and found "for reducing dislocation of jaw, one to three guineas." Seeing that the woman was not in good circumstances, he felt that the minimum fee was not likely to be forthcoming, so he tentatively asked whether the girl had ever had the jaw out before. "Oh, yes, sir," she replied, "about twelve months ago, and was treated by a doctor at——." "How much did he charge you?" "A shilling, sir." "Didn't that strike you as being a somewhat peculiar fee?" "Well, sir," was the reply, "we did think it a good deal."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SCOTT'S EMULSION
Of Pure Cod Liver Oil and HYPOPHOSPHITES of Lime and Soda

Scott's Emulsion is a perfect Emulsion. It is a wonderful Flesh Producer. It is the Best Remedy for CONSUMPTION, Scrofula, Bronchitis, Wasting Diseases, Chronic Coughs and Colds.
PALATABLE AS MILK.
Scott's Emulsion is only put up in salmon color wrapper. Avoid all imitations or substitutions. Sold by all Druggists at 50c. and $1.00.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

MADE WITH BOILING WATER.
EPPS'S
GRATEFUL—COMFORTING
COCOA
MADE WITH BOILING MILK.

HOOD'S "TRIUMPH"
is the Soap of the age for PURITY, general excellence, and price, put up in boxes containing 60 pressed pound bars (full weight), in Blue Wrappers, at 7 cents each, made by "THE AMHERST MFG. CO." Ask your Grocer for it, or send to the factory, 57 Amherst street, for a box.
NAME and TRADE MARK is stamped on Soap and Wrapper

THE ONLY PERFECT FENCE.
BEST STEEL WIRE
GALVANIZED.
WOVEN WIRE FENCING
54 cts. per Rod and Upward.
McMULLEN'S
Twisted Wire Rope Selvage.
All widths and sizes. Sold by all dealers in this line. Freight prepaid. Information free. Write
The ONTARIO WIRE FENCING CO., Picton, Ontario, or to our Wholesale Agents.
The B. Greening Wire Co., Hamilton. Jas. Cooper, Montreal.
Carvell Bros., Charlottetown, P.E.I.
No rigid twists. Wire galvanized before weaving. Perfectly adjusted for extremes of cold and heat. A complete barrier against all animals. No trouble to erect.

1834. 1890.
J. A. MATHEWSON & CO.,
202 McGill st., Montreal.
IMPORTERS and WHOLESALE GROCERS.
Buyers have in this establishment the advantages of lengthened experience, with FRESHNESS of stock and ASSORTMENT MAINTAINED.
Orders carefully attended to.

DR. CHASE'S New and Complete RECEIPT BOOK
AND HOUSEHOLD PHYSICIAN.
The great work of his life. Nearly 900 pages. The greatest selling book in the world to-day. Big terms to agents. Printed in English and German. Mention this paper.
F. B. DICKERSON & CO.,
Windsor, Ont., or Detroit, Mich.

DICK'S OINTMENT for Man and Beast
DICK'S
TRADE MARK
Is invaluable in all cases of Cuts, Burns, Scalds Bruises, Saddle Galls, Sores Flesh Wounds, Scratches &c., &c. It is soothing and calming in its operations, quickly affording relief and cure. Its effects are almost magical.
For sale by Druggists and Dealers. Price 25c.
ASK FOR IT, and take no other.
DICK & CO.,
P. O. Box 482,
MONTREAL.

ARMSTRONG'S
IMPORVED DEFIANCE GEAR.
As now made, springs swing in free shackles, hanging body low, making perfect riding job. FREE FROM SIDE JAR OR TEETER. THE HANDIEST GEAR FOR CARRIAGE MAKERS TO BUY, going out with spring bars and steps all ironed, ready to bolt body to. THE BEST GEAR FOR USERS TO BUY, having above advantages, and reducing repairing expenses to almost nil. Send for descriptive circulars giving opinions of users.
J.B. ARMSTRONG MFG. CO., L'd, Guelph, Can

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

ALL IN ADVANCE.

—:o:—

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

—:o:—

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

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

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

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

Contracts payable quarterly in advance.

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

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

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

The Witness.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1890.

LINCOLN'S SHAME.

The Conservatives of Lincoln have declared by their action in re-electing Mr. Rykert that a man unanimously convicted by Parliament of "discreditable, scandalous and corrupt conduct" is a fitting representative for them. They are probably quite right. They did not allege anything against the Liberal candidate. He was an honest, capable, respectable man, but a Conservative boodler seemed to them preferable to an honest Liberal. It is reported by the Liberal press that Sir John Macdonald and his Government and the other party leaders brought about the re-election of Mr. Rykert in accordance with an agreement entered into before the proceedings before the Committee terminated. The Government did not oppose Mr. Rykert's candidature openly, but it is not probable that they interfered to save him from condemnation. The St. Catherines *Journal*, the oldest and most influential Conservative organ in the county, opposed Mr. Rykert from first to last, and fittingly characterized him, his conduct and his candidature. It is most probable that if Mr. Rykert attempts to take his seat in Parliament he will subject the Government to great embarrassment, and will bring down upon himself fresh humiliation. There is nothing to prevent this Parliament from expelling Mr. Rykert. In any case the sitting member for Lincoln will probably find himself a sort of political pariah at Ottawa. If Mr. Rykert simply resigns again without attempting to take his seat the Conservatives of Lincoln will have wallowed in the mire for no reason but the gratification of Mr. Rykert's vanity. But perhaps the Conservative electors enjoy dirtying themselves, or perhaps a little dirt, more or less, does not seem to them to make much difference in view of their condition. The Conservative electors of Lincoln and the electorate of Haldimand deserve to be disfranchised. These counties have brought disgrace upon Canada as far as they could. Both should be compelled to stay at home in a political sense and not defile their neighbors with the mire which attaches to them. Both Conservatives and Liberals should make a note of the fact that it is partyism which has degraded the electors of Lincoln to such a degree that they apparently glory in their shame.

UNDERBILLING RAILWAY FREIGHT.

Complaints have been formally and publicly made by the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railway Companies of systematic frauds practised against them in the shipping of grain. They have, they say, discovered that the quantities entered in the way bills by shippers, and upon which the charges are made, are in many instances much smaller than the quantities placed in the car. The Canadian Pacific furnished a list of ten cars, in which the quantities were misstated on an average of over nine thousand pounds, and it was stated on the Corn Exchange that in one case a car billed as containing twenty-four thousand pounds was found to contain forty-seven thousand pounds. It seems impossible that underbilling to such an extent could have been practised without the knowledge of the agents of the companies as well as of the shippers. Yet it is admitted that this system of cheating has been in practice without check for some years. Honest grain merchants who refused to profit by this practice were greatly injured and in some cases driven out of the Canadian distributing trade altogether by less scrupulous dealers. Many grain merchants suspect, and do not hesitate to express their suspicion, that the railway companies prevented by their agreements as to rates from cutting in order to secure an advantage over their competitors, suggested, or at least winked at, the practice. Indeed, the members of the Corn Exchange have given expression to their suspicions by instructing their delegates, who are about to wait upon the railway companies in regard to the matter, to enquire as to the instructions issued by the companies to their agents respecting the billing of weights. The practice of underbilling having become systematic it is plain that the railway companies have nothing to gain by it, as neither road can hope to obtain an advantage over the other by means of it. The companies have joined in denouncing it, and also in applying a remedy so far as Montreal is concerned. They have adopted the plan of refusing all track delivery of grain and of having it weighed into the elevators. All grain placed in the elevators has to pay a charge of a half cent per bushel, and as grain hitherto was delivered on the track with the right of free storage for twenty-four hours, the new regulation is equivalent to placing a tax upon grain for consumption in and distribution from Montreal of half a cent per bushel. The grain merchants are of the opinion that the remedy against underbilling was adopted by the companies rather with a view to increasing the revenues of their elevators, than of preventing cheating. This opinion is confirmed in some degree by the fact that no remedy for underbilling in the case of way stations is contemplated, although frauds in regard to grain shipped to them have, in all probability, been much more practised than in the case of freight destined for Montreal, which might have been weighed out here and thus checked, whereas there is no such danger in the case of small stations, where the means of weighing it out do not exist. Montreal is already greatly handicapped as a distributing centre by the low through charges on grain, and if the underbilling is not prevented between way stations she will be at a still greater disadvantage. Grain merchants are anxious that the frauds should be prevented, but they most decidedly object to the regulations so arbitrarily put in force by the railway companies. They say, in the first place, that the common law will compel the companies, as public carriers, to give track delivery and a reasonable time to the merchants in which to accept delivery, and that the companies in placing all grain in the elevators and charging for it are, in their opinion, acting illegally. Some of the largest grain dealers, among whom are those who distribute Western grain among the Eastern towns, state that the only adequate and proper remedy is for the agents of the railway companies to check the weight of the grain at the place at which it is received. The shipper has to weigh the grain into the car and a representative of the company might easily be present during the time of weighing and check the weights. At all considerable receiving stations there should be track scales as in the North-West where the grain is weighed in the car by the officials of the road. This is done easily, quickly and accurately, the cars one after another being weighed as they move over the scale. If the companies erected such scales prominent grain men say that they would gladly pay a fee of a dollar a car for weighing. As it is at present grain buyers and shippers are often defrauded by underweight, and as there are no means of checking weight when delivered in or out at way stations, it is not easy to establish a legal claim for shortage. Grain for export between elevator points is weighed into the cars and out by the companies, which are in that case held liable for the delivery of every pound they transport, while grain for delivery at way stations is weighed in by the company, if from an elevator point, but not weighed out, and the shipper is liable to loss if the buyer makes a claim, as the railway company will not allow for any shortage in such a case. This is a method which manifestly offers the agent or employees of the company opportunity and temptation to weigh scant or short quantities out of the elevators into the cars. If the quantity in the elevator runs short the company which has given a receipt for it is liable; if it runs over the company gains. Such methods cannot long be tolerated in any case. The companies should have facilities and conveniences at all important stations for weighing and measuring large quantities of freight. It is undoubtedly the right and even the duty of the companies to proceed against those who have defrauded them or may defraud them, but by refusing to give the names of those whose misdeeds have been discovered they shield the wrong-doers, while taking measures which injure the business of the innocent.

ROMAN CATHOLIC EDUCATION.

A most important case has come before the Manitoba courts which, if all the pleas of the defendant were admitted, would establish the principle of separate schools for Roman Catholics the world over. Action has been taken—some say by friendly parties—against the teacher of a Roman Catholic school for refusing to discontinue, in conformity with the recent Manitoba School Act, the religious exercises which have all along been practised in his school. The action is in the form of an application to the court for an injunction to prevent him from continuing these exercises. He answers, admitting all the facts, but holding the law thus invoked to be *ultra vires* of the Legislature of Manitoba. In this allegation he is probably right, but the reasons he offers for the unconstitutionality of the law are such as would prevent such a law from being passed in any free country. The education of children is, he says, one of the fundamental principles of the Roman Catholic church, and is considered as solely within its jurisdiction. Any attempt to force any other principle upon Roman Catholics would, therefore, be trampling on their religious convictions. Leaving it to the court to answer this plea, it will strike most people that if the Roman Church and other churches making similar claims had carried out this alleged "fundamental principle" and really educated their children the principal plea in favor of establishing State schools would never have existed. Had the State found the children competently educated it would have had no right to limit people's freedom by establishing schools of its own. The only thing that makes State schools right, and indeed imperative, is the fact that without them the mass of the people is left in neglected ignorance, and is utterly unfit to exercise the rights of citizenship which our form of government requires of them. This has always and everywhere been particularly true of peoples under the guidance of the Roman Catholic Church, which, while it is most anxious that all children shall be thoroughly trained in their duties to the clergy, has appeared rather to fear than to desire that they should learn to think and judge for themselves.

THE FRENCH AND NEWFOUNDLAND.

British Canadians have the fullest sympathy with the people of Newfoundland in their desire to secure full and sole control of the whole of their island and of the waters belonging to it, and in their determination to check any attempt at further encroachment from whatever source it may come. That Imperial statesmen cannot be depended upon to conserve and guard to the utmost the territorial and commercial rights of the colonies Canada has ample reason to know. Not that Imperial statesmen are altogether to blame. They have many disputes and difficulties to settle with foreign nations, and a good deal of give and take, without strict regard to legal or treaty rights, seems necessary if a settlement is to be reached without resort to the final arbitrament of war. The trouble is that the give generally falls on the colonies. English diplomatists have less knowledge of colonial matters than the colonists, and have, of course, little of the feeling in regard to them which animates the latter. With France, Great Britain has a good many disputes, the most dangerous of all being the Egyptian and the Newfoundland affairs, in both of which an immediate settlement was urged. In regard to both of these affairs France's national pride is involved. Egypt has, since Napoleon's time, been regarded by France as in some sort under her exclusive protection, and she did much by means of loans and the construction of the Suez Canal to establish a sort of claim upon that country. By drawing back when Arabi's revolution threatened the country France, which was then in Egypt on at least equal terms with England, lost her hold upon the country. England is now, so far as European nations are concerned, in exclusive possession, and there is little doubt, in spite of repeated conditional promises to quit, that she will remain in possession. France feels sore toward England over Egypt, and has even gone so far as to exercise the little authority that remains to her, in regard to the finances of the country, to prevent the consolidation of the national debt and the reduction of taxation. The Miquelon Islands and whatever authority she can claim upon what is known as the French coast of Newfoundland—the north and east coasts,—are all that is left to France of her immense territories in North America, which included at one time all that was known of the continent but a few settlements on the Atlantic coast. France prizes this scant remnant of what was once an immense empire beyond its material worth, at a high sentimental value, and the fishing rights and powers involved are doubtless of use to her as a training school for her navy. France has suffered a great humiliation, not only in the utter defeat of her armies, but in the loss of Alsace and Lorraine, and in the comparatively low place she occupies in the world since the rise of the German empire, which came about through her fall. English statesmen have, therefore, had to deal with a great nation which feels sorely humiliated and which has been injured in such a way as to make the matters in dispute the most difficult possible to arrange satisfactorily. It is little wonder that the British Government was glad enough to temporize in this Newfoundland affair with a *modus vivendi*; to which it must be remembered the Imperial Government before consummating it obtained the sanction of the Newfoundland Government of the day. It is all very well to say that the people of Newfoundland were not consulted, but the Government which accepted the *modus vivendi* had just been returned to power by an overwhelming majority of the people and that upon an issue connected with this French trouble, the policy of selling bait to the French, which was endorsed by the people. The French have no rights in Newfoundland but to take cod in its waters and to land on the coast and dry them, and these rights should, if possible, be purchased from them. Canada will, as far as she is able, help to bring about a settlement on these lines. Canada might very well spend a few millions in conjunction with Great Britain and the Newfoundlanders in paying France a generous sum for her claims.

THE BEHRING SEA QUESTION.

It would be easy, and there is on first reading a great inclination, doubtless, to exaggerate the danger attending the fresh phase on which the Behring Sea fishing negotiations have entered. That the matter is serious enough is beyond all question, however, as the British proposals were generous, to say the least, and they have, at the very beginning of the fishery season, when trouble is to be apprehended if no settlement is arrived at, been rejected, and that in a manner intended to impress the British and Canadian authorities with the fact that the United States Government is fully determined to insist upon their claim to territorial rights in Behring Sea, territorial rights which, it is fair to say, that they at present do not contemplate exercising except for the purpose of guarding their monopoly of the seal fur business. No other nation to-day puts forward any pretensions to such territorial rights on the high seas, the law of nations limiting the sovereignty over unenclosed waters to three miles from the coast. The United States successfully disputed Russia's claims to the rights which she now claims to have bought with Alaska. Her position from a legal point of view is so weak that she dares not attempt to exercise it fully, even in the matter of guarding the seal fisheries. It is probable that the rejection of the British proposals and the announcement that the United States Government will adhere to its inadmissable claims is intended to enlist the national self-conceit on the side of the Republican party in the elections. Mr. Blaine, the Secretary of State, is a man of great ambition, and of unscrupulous methods who, in his effort to reach the Presidential chair, brought about the defeat of himself and his party. He is now, and has been ever since, a "disgruntled" candidate who is trying to pave the way for his own preferment. In spite of his subserviency to the voters moved by the lowest and most selfish interests, perhaps in consequence of that and of his greed and corruption, Mr. Blaine seems further off from the prize he wishes to secure than ever. The respectable people of his own party have no confidence in him, and all that he does seems only further to estrange the best classes from him politically. In the case of the Behring Sea dispute the ablest and most independent journals of the United States are against his contention. That he is not prepared to stand upon the rights of the United States, as he alleges them, is shown by the fact that instructions have been issued to the revenue cruisers to deprive the British sealers of their catch and implements, and then let them go. The United States Government fears to seize the vessels and declare them forfeited, as it would have a right to do had it any confidence in the justness of its claims. What the British Government will do under the circumstances can only be guessed at. It is most probable, however, that it will do as it always has done, exercise patience and allow things to take their own course. The Canadian sealers will not be protected, though doubtless protests will be formally entered at Washington against interferences with British vessels. The United States Government counts upon the forbearance of the British Government. It is not safe, however, to overlook or ignore the indignation and feelings of injustice which will be aroused in Canadian sealers. If Canadian sealers take the law into their own hands and defend themselves against piratical attacks, as they have a perfect right to do, the victims will not be all on one side, and Mr. Blaine's policy will not be so popular as it at present is with the unthinking classes.

POLITICAL IMMORALITY.

As election times approach the political depravity of the people of Canada reveals itself. We have already referred to the utterly contemptible position of both parties in the County of Lincoln, which is going to result in an unprecedented political disgrace to that county and to Canada. The morals of both parties in the Province of Quebec is illustrated by the shameful story of Mr. Pacaud, of Quebec, who, according to his own account, accepted ten thousand dollars from a certain contractor with which to buy off the Opposition, who would otherwise have exposed an objectionable contract. Mr. Pacaud was, it is said, going to swear to this transaction, had the courts permitted him to do so. Could infamy go further than for both parties to plot together to pass the item for a contract on condition of dividing the money paid for it? It is obvious that, if the money went to the Opposition at all, which that party of course stoutly denies, there must have been a division, as it would be simply incredible to suppose that Mr. Pacaud or, in other words, Mr. Mercier, had any intention that the Opposition should get all the "swag." The morals of the people themselves is heard in the daily remark that, of course, the enemy must be fought with their own weapons and, unfortunately, nobody expects to carry such and such a county without money. We should like to know what good and moral end is going to be achieved by a man whose position is secured by corrupting the people. Yet every political position in the gift of all parties is understood to be more or less for sale. We have just seen how a prominent Republican official in the United States has had the effrontery to declare publicly that such a state of things was wholesome and desirable, so little was he afraid of any public opinion in an opposite direction, so convinced was he of the utter political demoralization of the nation in whose presence he was speaking. It is a sort of general understanding, even among those who are working for moral ends, that it is necessary, or at least a great advantage to their cause, to secure a man who can spend money with which to buy the position in which they wish to place him. People do not consider that every cent that a man is willing to pay, even for the legitimate expenses of his own election more than he would give for the election of another representing his views, is a demoralizing influence, and that the most of such expenditure is meant as payment for opportunities of corruption. The man who is willing to serve his country disinterestedly and well, to stand firm against the seductions of bribes, offices and decorations, and to face the ostracism which he must suffer from his less honorable neighbors surely does his full part when he gives his time and energies. Let those whom he represents pay the cost of inducing each other to vote for him. It is marvellous how easy the promoters of a political movement may be duped. Here is, perhaps, a well-known contract jobber who holds, as one of them declared to a *Witness* reporter the other day, that a contractor's business is to serve the Government and hold his tongue; he has professed great interest in the movement in question and has subscribed to its funds, therefore he should have its support. Is not this being bought dirt cheap? Here is another man who, in view of the votes it controls, has been a noisy advocate of some good cause. He is well known at bottom to be a mere party politician, presumably sent among them to exploit them for the benefit of his party. Yet as his professions towards their particular movement are clear and strong he must have their support. This is all right, of course, if he is otherwise honest and his professions can be trusted, but too often the conduct of such men shows all too plainly that when party or personal interest is in question their cause will take a back place with him.

A TELL-TALE MIRROR.

We can often get very valuable hints as to our own outward appearance in the eyes of others by studying ourselves in the glass with which we view, and by which we criticise our neighbours. Evil-doings, like calamities, stand out much more plainly when seen at a great distance than when befogged by the animosities which brought them forth, and amid which they appear natural and familiar. By this method nations which regard themselves as the chosen homes of liberty may learn something at the hands of even so despotic a country as Russia. One of the hateful results of the Federal system of the United States is the fact that the law abiding people of the civilized parts of the country have to remain fellow-citizens of the most lawless and bloodthirsty communities, without being able to lift hand or foot to put a stop to the systematic outrage against free men, comparable only to that which characterizes the Arab slave system in Africa, or to reform a convict system whose heartless horrors vie with those in Siberia, against which Americans manifest so much natural indignation. If Mr. Kennan would take a trip to the South and study the chain gangs there, informing himself with regard to the trials and commitments of negroes to them, he would probably, unless things have changed greatly since Mrs. McDougall travelled through that region for the New York *Witness*, find himself in a position to parallel in his own country almost every one of the horrors which he has been so nobly and courageously exposing in the empire which is blighted by a long inheritance of Romanoff absolutism. The chief difference is that the sufferers in the South are, as a rule, negroes and not whites. We have just had a striking example of the sway of barbarism in the South. Unfortunately, it is very far from being a solitary instance. At Cedar Keys, in Florida, there has been for some time back a reign of terror, during which the inhabitants, white and black, have been domineered over by a gang banditti, headed by a ruffian named Cottrel, miscalled a mayor. In fact, so far as the negroes are concerned, the reign of terror would appear to have lasted ever since the war which ended twenty-five years ago, the negroes having been treated there worse than dogs, for there are few communities in which there is not some kindly feeling towards dogs. They have been made the victims of the most degrading brutalities for the gratification of the satanic instincts of a race brutified by slavery as much as themselves. All this time the United States Government and the American nation have had to stand by without being able to interfere, nor could they do so until an insult was offered to a United States official. Taking this occasion a naval force has been sent to Cedar Keys to capture the outlaws. In spite of the terrorism exercised by Cottrel and his band, the appearance of a United States force seems to have instantly thrown the sympathy of the people upon the side of the ruffians. Not only are they by common consent protected from capture, but the strongest feeling manifests itself even in the very face of the sailors whose orders are to take the mayor dead or alive. "So this is a republican form of government," was the astonished protest of one against those who were hunting down the band of dacoits. The loud thanksgivings of the negroes at the advent at last of the Linkum soldiers tells of a country changed since the days of slavery only for the worse. In those days their masters valued them if they did not like them. Now they treat them as vermin. The United States is not, however, the only country that has something to learn from the Siberian exposures as to how things at home to which we are familiarized by much use may appear to those who behold them from a distance. When an English newspaper correspondent was making enquiries of a Russian official with regard to the Siberian atrocities he was coolly told to look to Ireland, where he would find a parallel to all he complained of. There the right of trial is also curtailed, and severities are exercised for political offences, of which all the world has heard. Mr. Gladstone, being asked to agitate against these Siberian outrages, as he did against the Bulgarian ones, pertinently asked if a remonstrance from the English Government was not likely to meet with the same reply from the Russian Government which the English correspondent got from the Russian official. There may not have been the shooting down of prisoners in cold blood, but there was the interference with a crowd during the excitement of a public meeting, and the shooting down in the melee of admittedly innocent people. There may not have been the exile of those who spoke against the Government to a land of torment, but there was the imprisonment of many of them for no greater offence and under circumstances equally humiliating. In Ireland the right of habeas corpus is suspended; in Russia, as the Russian official said the suspension is not temporary it is permanent. In Ireland the verdict of murder of the Mitchelstown coroner's jury is set aside by the Government and the officials defended by means of temporary coercion laws, in Russia the coercion laws are permanent.

Mr. Whelan has made what seems to be a clean breast of the whole story of his relations with the hangers-on of the Mercier Government pending the payment of the hundred thousand dollars awarded him by arbitration as against the Mercier Government in the matter of the Quebec Court House. The Government having submitted the case to arbitration might have been expected to pay the claim immediately on the decision being given or at least just as soon as the estimates could be got through the Legislature. Instead of this there seems to be have been uncertainty as to whether the claim would be paid at all or not. Mr. Whelan felt it necessary to interest "friends" of Mr. Mercier in the matter. These "friends" seem to have flocked around the contractor and his hundred thousand dollar award like flies around a syrup-pitcher. Mr. Whelan sought out Mr. Pacaud as an "influential friend," but Mr. Pacaud's turn had not come yet, and he was told that "other people," presumably "friends," had that business in hand. These other people put in an appearance in the persons of Messrs. Achille Carriere and Charles Langelier and N. E. Cote, and to these friends Mr. Whelan paid fifteen hundred dollars. They again come on the scene accompanied by Mr. Beausoleil, a legal partner of Premier Mercier, and an expert in matters of practical politics, and to this company, through Mr. Ford, was paid an order for two thousand dollars, which after passing Mr. Beausoleil's hands, was discounted by a third party. In spite of these payments Mr. Whelan's claim seemed to him no nearer payment than before, and he dismissed Carriere, Langelier & Co., and relied apparently upon Mr. Ford and Mr. Beausoleil. To Mr. Ford Mr. Whelan gave an order on the Government for thirty thousand dollars with which to pay their (Ford and Whelan's) debts, but Mr. Mercier refused to accept the order, and finally the irrepressible Mr. Beausoleil managed to get from Mr. Mercier a letter of credit for fifteen thousand dollars on account of this order, which had been in the meantime cancelled by Mr. Whelan; and of this fifteen thousand dollars Mr. Beausoleil, according to Mr. Whelan, received six thousand dollars with which to meet a note of a member of the law firm of Mercier, Beausoleil, Martineau & Co. Although Mr. Whelan had now paid out to the political jackals of the Mercier Government nine thousand five hundred dollars, he seemed about as far off as ever from getting his claim through. At this juncture he met Mr. Pacaud on the street and again solicited him to get the claim put through, but Mr. Pacaud did not then undertake it. Later, however, Mr. Pacaud met Mr. Lemieux, a business confidant of Mr. Whelan, and stated to him that he had been authorized to settle the details of the payment of the claim. Mr. Pacaud declared that it was necessary to settle with the Opposition, and that he had seen Mr. Tarte about the affair, Mr. Taillon, the leader of the Opposition, not being a proper sort of man to mention such matters to, and Mr. Tarte had undertaken to keep the Opposition quiet for ten thousand dollars. Mr. Whelan did not believe Mr. Pacaud's story, but he finally paid the ten thousand dollars in hard cash to Mr. Pacaud. Mr. Whelan says that later Mr. Pacaud came back with a new demand for five thousand dollars with which to pay cheques given by Mr. Mercier on banks in which there were no funds to meet them, and this demand also was complied with. Mr. Whelan according to his story had not even yet seen the last of the insatiable Mr. Pacaud, for the latter appeared with still another demand for $15,000. Mr. Whelan had lost patience and his "benevolence" had been exhausted, so he dismissed Mr. Pacaud with an intimation that there was nothing more to be got out of him. Mr. Pacaud may give the name of the person or persons he declares he paid the money to for the Opposition or not as it pleases him, but his statements will have no effect upon public opinion in view of this revelation of all the facts. Unless the whole story can be proved untrue, Mr. Pacaud simply appears as one of half a dozen other jackals of Mr. Mercier's who devoured Mr. Whelan. According to Mr. Whelan's story, Mr. Pacaud acted, or pretended to act, as Mr. Mercier's agent, and received as such five thousand dollars. It seems probable that the Government and its favorites bled Mr. Whelan until he refused point blank to be bled any further. The story that the Opposition was involved was probably made out of the whole cloth by Mr. Pacaud. Mr. Mercier and his Government should be turned out of power.

THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT cannot guarantee the independence of any nation in Europe, so that if the King of the Belgians relies upon it to preserve his kingdom during the inevitable conflict between Germany and France he is leaning upon a broken reed. If the English people were determined to keep Germany out of Holland and France out of Belgium, they could probably do it. Wealth still constitutes the sinews of war, and Great Britain could with hers buy allies and find ammunition and supplies until her enemy had become exhausted. But the British people cannot now be aroused in favor of the independence of the smaller European nations as they once could. To preserve a people from outrage they would probably be willing to go to war, and had not Russia stepped between the Turks and the Bulgars the English would probably have driven the Turks out of Europe, bag and baggage. But to preserve the Dutch from being included among the well governed kingdoms of the German Empire or the Belgians from becoming citizens of the Republic of France they would not fight. England is too busy with her colonies, her commerce, her manufactures, her dependencies and her political and social reforms to be disturbed easily. She would risk her world-wide commerce to prevent massacre or oppression if she were sure she could accomplish the task, but she would not risk it in favor of a dynasty or of the preservation of national boundaries in Europe. If ever England was committed to the preservation of a small and gallant kingdom, she was so committed in the case of Denmark, yet when Prussia and Austria invaded Denmark the English Government was compelled to abandon the King of the Danes and allow the vultures to tear Denmark to pieces. Belgium and Holland had better conclude defensive alliances with Germany against France and with France against Germany, which shall permit them to preserve a strict neutrality until invaded.

GERMANY AND FRANCE are doing a wise thing in slashing out a wide line of demarcation between them which everyone will be able to see and whose position, relative to any occurrence, no one will be able to question. Between Canada and the United States there is not the same sort of occasion for making a neutral belt of some perceptible breadth. We do not remember having had any international quarrels or questions arising out of uncertainty as to the location of events. Still, it would be an immeasurable benefit to both countries if our own boundary line was devastated, to the extent, at least, of removing every house that bestrides it and forbidding all erections across it forever except by international agreement. A house is a domicile and a domicile should be in one country or another. It is well known that one principal object for which people place themselves in the ambiguous position of being domiciled in two countries is smuggling. This being the case it is wonderful that two governments which hold smuggling to be a greater sin than the grossest immorality should have stood it so long. But the great object of bestriding the line with one's house is to be able to evade the liquor laws of both countries. This is, of course, in the eyes of governments a comparatively venial offence. The evil is, nevertheless, an enormous one, especially where the trick is played between the two prohibition countries or counties. Still, to all representations made comes only some helpless reference to a clashing of jurisdiction. Ever since Canada became a federation this question of jurisdiction has stood in the way of almost every reform that has been attempted. It is, however, a maxim of law that there is no evil without a remedy, and it is about time that the remedy was found for this evil.

THOUGH DEPRECATING A LITTLE ACIDITY towards political opponents we are heartily with "Baptist" in the matter of his letter. Equal Rights men should carefully eschew all side issues, wash their hands of the anti-French movement, which is, to say the least, none of their business, and concentrate all their energies on the one point of securing absolute separation of Church and State. This plank of complete separation of Church and State is laid down by Principal Caven and by the Equal Rights Association of Ontario as the main one of their platform. It also stands at the head of the Quebec manifesto. "Baptist" seems to think, however, that there are, even among the Equal Righters, some who need to be further educated on this subject, and he cites the grants to denominational Indian missions as the place where the shoe pinches. There may be equal rights, he says, in allowing all denominations to get their hands equally into the public chest, but is not the main protest of the Association against that very thing? All exemptions from taxation he rightly puts in the same category. We are not aware whether there is inconsistency in this matter in any of the Equal Rights advocates. We have, of course, been quietly assuming that they meant all they said. We cannot, however, insist too strongly that this demand for the entire separation of Church and State was the original cause, and is the whole purpose of the Equal Rights movement. It is on that ground and with that purpose we support it, and we wish to see it in hearty alliance with every person and party which has that end in view.

THE INCREASE in the American duty on barley from ten to thirty cents a bushel, which is provided for by the McKinley tariff bill, will be a serious matter for the Canadian farmers, as it is probable that the new duty is prohibitory, but it will work much greater injury to the American consumer and the American interests concerned in the importation of this grain. The city of Oswego, the most important American port on Lake Ontario, in fact the only American port on that lake of any importance, and one of the principal lake ports of the United States, is dependent for its prosperity upon the Canadian barley and lumber trade, and the new duty will wipe out eight of the ten million dollars of capital invested in malting houses in that city. Nor will the loss be confined to the bad business of brewing. The value of the elevators and grain stores of the city will be similarly affected, a large fleet of canal boats will be deprived of cargoes, and a great number of men will be thrown out of employment. Though the Canadian farm lands which have been growing barley for the American market may be reduced in value for a time by the changes in trade the new scale of duties must cause, they will still retain their fertility, and until there are no hungry mouths in the world the products of fertile fields will not lack a market.

ALTHOUGH BOTH of the engine room compartments of the "City of Paris" were filled with water, as a result of the wreck of one of her engines, the vessel was kept afloat for several days without assistance in the shape of extra pumps, and this proof of the efficiency of the modern system of bulkheading ships has been recently strongly corroborated. The new steamship "Beacon Light" on the fourteenth instant collided with an iceberg off the banks of Newfoundland and so severe was the shock that not only was the vessel's bow crushed in but the collision bulkhead was pierced. In spite of this terrible disaster the "Beacon Light," under her own steam power, reached New York on the twentieth with two thousand five hundred tons of water in her hold. When these performances on the part of modern steamers are contrasted with those of the steamers of the "Oregon" type, which sank like stones when their collision bulkheads were pierced, the decided nature of the improvement that has been effected is manifest, and there is cause for hope that the time will arrive when nothing short of the ripping out of the whole bottom of a modern steamer will cause her destruction.

THE LIBERAL GOVERNMENT of Nova Scotia has been sustained at the poll, as every one supposed it would be. The administration was not a strong one, though the Premier and Attorney-General are men of considerable ability, and it has made mistakes, such as the policy of the Premier in favor of a repeal of confederation, which had to be dropped. The Opposition was, however, weak both in point of ability and in point of numbers during the last Legislature, as their leader, Dr. Mackay, was their only able man, and he had a following of only five against thirty-three Government supporters. The Opposition has lost its leader, who was defeated by a labor candidate, but it has gained six or seven seats. The Government will have a large majority, but the Opposition will be strong enough in numbers to criticise and check bad legislation.

THERE IS A GOOD DEAL of force in the argument of the Chilians against compulsory arbitration of international difficulties. Voluntary acceptation of arbitration is what makes submission to the decrees of the arbitrators easy for nations. If attempts are made to compel nations to submit to arbitration, negotiation will be at an end, and a summons to arbitration will be followed, in the case of nations strong enough to do so, by a declaration of war. The natural disinclination to appear before an international tribunal would, however, disappear rapidly once arbitration became customary. There will probably have to be a much longer era of voluntary arbitration before the nations are all educated up to the point of submitting to compulsory arbitration.

CANADA PRIZE COMPETITION.

THE RECOGNITION MEDAL AND PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

SOMETHING ABOUT JETTONS—THE REPORT OF THE JUDGE FOR PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

This week we begin sending the Recognition Medals to those who wrote stories for the Canada Prize Competition. The obverse of this medal bears the words "The Montreal *Witness* Canada Prize Competition. To the Story Writers, 1890." The device on the reverse is copied from an old jetton issued as a Canadian souvenir one hundred and thirty-six years ago, when Canada was a French colony.

Canada was not settled independently by families, like the thirteen colonies to the south, but under the patronage and active support of the Government. Champlain, in his endeavors to found in Canada a New France, saw the necessity for Government influence, which could only be furthered by a powerful friend at court. He therefore sought out such a friend to be patron of his new colony, and secured the appointment of Charles de Bourbon as viceroy of French America. Champlain retained, or rather accepted, at his hands the position of lieutenant or acting-governor. Although the office of viceroy was retained until the close of the old order, it was, with one exception, a sinecure. That exception was in the person of De Tracy, who came to Canada to regulate affairs, and who conquered the Iroquois in their own strongholds.

Jetons were used in mediæval times before the old Roman notation had become obsolete, as aids in recounting or casting up accounts, hence the name from *jeter* to throw or cast up. Almost every large office, private or public, having large transactions had jettons struck for the use of their clerks and customers, and sets of these were often given away to those with whom the issuers had dealings. After the Arabic notation had become generally adopted the practice of striking jettons annually or periodically and giving them away to customers and friends, was continued by the Abbeys, public departments, and others. In 1751 the first jetton was issued from the office of the Canadian Viceroy resident in Paris, to be distributed among the friends of, and to make friends, for the colonization enterprize, to influence immigration to the colony and to popularize colonization to America. A different jetton was issued annually until within one year of the Conquest. They all had the King's bust on the obverse, and an inscription with an allegorical device relating to colonization or the French dominion in the New World on the reverse. All also bear the inscription, more or less abbreviated, *Colonies Francaise de l'Amerique.*

The device adopted for the *Witness* Canada Prize Competition medal is that of the jetton of 1754, which bears the legend, *Noninferiora metallis.* This means, when translated, that the beavers and the field of corn displayed on the jetton are not inferior to the precious metals as a means of producing wealth. In the early days of the colony many adventurers had come out expecting to find gold and silver for the mere picking up, and had returned disappointed, and spread the opinion that New France was little more than a desert. This jetton was to inform the people that Canada had proved as rich a country to those who had sought wealth through agriculture and the pursuit of the fur trade as others producing gold most abundantly.

Some of these jettons are very rare, selling as high as fifty dollars. That from which our medal is copied cost the owner twenty-five dollars.

The dies of this medal were engraved by the George Bishop Engraving Company, and the work of striking it was done by Messrs. Heny & Leslie, Montreal.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

We present below the report of Dr. Harper, the judge for Prince Edward Island. Dr. Harper has thought it advisable, from the division of the province into four counties, to award one of the prizes for neatness and care in the stories from schools to a school in each county.

The character of the papers sent in is, generally speaking, very creditable, though there ought to be material among the schools of the island from which a larger number of papers should have been forthcoming. The competition is worthily represented by the city of Charlottetown which has produced the best paper for the province, the author of the sketch being Miss Nellie M. Hodgson, a pupil of Prince street school. The sketch is historic, the substance of it being confessedly taken from a Charlottetown newspaper of 1865, the date at which the occurrence described took place. The paper is exceedingly neatly written out, while there is a humorous tone about some of the sentences which will probably please some of the older folks of the province who remember the fiasco. The young authoress is only thirteen years old; she is one of Miss C. C. Snaddon's pupils. Were there a second place for the province in the competition that place would certainly belong to Master Fred. R. Hodgson, of West Kent street school. His sketch takes first place in the city division for the province.

THE CITY OF CHARLOTTETOWN DIVISION—"Tenantry in Prince Edward Island and Some of the Events Connected Therewith" is an excellent compendium of the "Land Question" and, in taking first rank, indicates much industry on the part of the youthful essayist, Master Fred. R. Hodgson, who is fourteen years of age and a pupil of Mr. Geo. E. Robinson, of Kent Street School.

"The Tenants' League," by Miss T. May Dodd, is a morsel of history of the times when the poor farmers of the province found it difficult to make ends meet. Miss May's essay takes second rank in this division; she is a pupil of Miss E. E. Mackinnon, of Upper Prince Street School.

"An Ice Boat Adventure," by Miss Mary Allison Jost, is the simple narrative of an incident which not a few of the competitors have selected as a subject for their composition. Miss Mary tells her story unaffectedly, and but for some minor slips in composition came very near taking second place. As it is she takes third rank for the division. She is a pupil of Miss C. C. Snaddon, of Prince Street School.

Of the others, special mention may be made of an original sketch by Miss Rosamond Churchill, entitled "When I met the Marquis," and one by Miss Margaret E. James under the heading, "Visit of the Prince of Wales."

The papers from Miss C. C. Snaddon's school are the neatest in their arrangement and writing.

QUEEN'S COUNTY DIVISION.—The paper that takes first rank in this division is Master Allan Simpson's sketch of "Dr. John Geddie." The facts are connected chiefly with the experiences of the distinguished missionary before he left for the New Hebrides, as well as during his return visit to Prince Edward Island. Master Allan's narrative is very interesting. He is fourteen years of age and a pupil of Bay View School, where Miss Eliza Aitken is the teacher.

"The American Gale," by Master Nathan J. Lockhart, is a favorite sketch selected by many of the competitors. The writer belongs to Cavendish school, which is under the supervision of Miss H. L. Gordon. His paper takes second rank for the county.

"The Wreck of the Marcopolo," by Miss Lucy Maud Montgomery, is a very chaste description of a sad event of coast life. Miss Lucy's paper takes third rank for Queen's County: she also belongs to Cavendish school.

Of the others may be mentioned with a degree of credit to the writers: "The Yankee Storm," by Miss Mamie McLeod, of Bay View school, "The Loss of the Fairy Queen," by Miss Eva Hyde, of Meadow Bank school, "The Heroic Rescue of a Child by its Mother," by Miss Katie Campbell, of Belle Creek school, and "The Seven Brothers," by Master R. H. Jenkins, of Mount Albion school.

The school that takes first rank for neatness is Miss Eliza Aitken's school, of Bay View.

KING'S COUNTY DIVISION.—The first rank in this county is taken by Master Oliver Rose, of Lakeville School. The sketch which is entitled ——— ———, is short, but it is very neatly written out, while the incident is narrated in proper language. Master Oliver is fourteen years of age and belongs to Mr. William Rose's school.

"The Seal Hunt," by Master Harry Bishop, is the record of an incident of the greatest interest to boys. The writer belongs to Kingsborough School, from which the neatest papers have been sent. Miss Minnie M. Hooper is the teacher of Kingsborough School. "The Seal Hunt" takes second rank for the county.

"Adrift on the Ice," by Master Alfred Sinnott, of St. Peter's Harbor School, takes third rank for the county. His teacher is H. D. McEwen.

The neatest papers, as has been said, were sent from the Kingsborough School.

PRINCE COUNTY DIVISION.—The first rank in this county is taken by Miss Eliza D. Ramsay a pupil of Summerside High School of which the principal is Mr. Neil McLeod. The title of Miss Ramsay's sketch is "The Woods and the Sea have Ruined Me," the subject matter being the adventures of Davie Power, the Settler.

"The Iceberg Disaster of 1885," by Master Ernest Crawford of Tyron School, is the concise record of a recent event in connection with the crossing of the Straits of Northumberland during mid-winter. This sketch takes second rank for the county. L. R. McDonald is the writer's teacher.

"A Crime and its Penalty," by Miss Margaret Rogers of Alberton Grammar School. This is a well-told story which has a plot that could be expanded. It takes third rank in the county. Miss Minnie Larkin is Miss Margaret's teacher.

"Home and Happiness" is a very nice little paper written by little Emily Wood, who is only nine years old. This young lady is a pupil of Mount Tyron School, and well deserves to be mentioned. Another sketch that deserves mention is by Master Keith Stewart, also nine years of age. Keith entitles his sketch "Lost on the Ice"; he is a pupil of Miss F. J. Schurman who has charge of the Summerside Eastern District School. Of others to be mentioned is "The Kensington Fire," by Fairlie M. Durant, of the Kensington School, "The Yankee Storm," by Miss Josie Phee, of Norway School, and "A Life Among the Indians," by Miss Mary S. Dunbar, of Allerton Grammar School.

The school which sends the neatest papers is the Kensington School, of which Mr. Herbert H. Shaw is the teacher.

THE END

JUSTIFIES THE MEANS.

THE CARDINAL AND THE BISHOP EXPLAIN HOW

THE REV. MR. MARTIN HELPED TO DESERT HIS WIFE, HIDDEN IN A MONASTERY—WARNED TO KEEP AWAY FROM THE PROTESTANTS—HELPED TO BREAK THE LAW—HOW HIS CONSCIENCE REVOLTED—HIS ESCAPE FROM THE MONASTERY AT TRACADIE—REUNION WITH WIFE AND FAMILY—HE TELLS THE WHOLE STORY OF HIS STRUGGLES AGAINST THAT DOGMA OF THE CHURCH OF ROME THAT ENCOURAGES A MAN TO DESERT HIS WIFE.

That Mrs. Martin had the absolute faith of a loving woman in her husband is the very prominent feature in the whole Martin case that is pleasant to look upon. From the first she was confident her husband held her too much in his heart to leave her. No matter how many priests or cardinals should attempt to influence him, she was sure he would be true to his promises to her and return from whatever restraint was placed upon him, self-imposed or otherwise. Her faith in him has been vindicated, and that in face of almost universal doubt and very general condemnation of the Roman Catholic Church authorities and Mr. Martin, the ex-priest. Some of Mr. Martin's friends stuck to him in their belief and trust in him. Those who were aware of his history and his struggles were full more of sympathy than blame for him. He had to face some

VERY TRYING POSITIONS FOR A SENSITIVE MAN.

No sympathy, however, could be had for him in the final step—the desertion of his wife and family. As for the advice of the Bishop and others, the action of the nuns and the police, judged from the standpoints of free men, it was horrible. That any professed follower of our Lord Jesus Christ should advise another to leave his wife and children in face of their marriage vows seemed incredible. Not only did this seem so to Protestants, Roman Catholics themselves in many cases denounced it roundly or spoke about it as incomprehensible. The steps taken concerning Mrs. Martin, the out-spoken denunciations of the United States and Canadian independent press had, as will be seen, from one of the letters of the Archbishop to Mr. Martin the effect of arousing a fear in the mind of that gentleman that the Protestants might reach Mr. Martin. He well knew that the latter was where no Protestant could hope to find him. Roman Catholic institutions are walled and hedged about in a way to keep their secrets. Few ever get to Protestant ears. Whatever steps were to be taken in the finding of Mr. Martin would very probably not be taken by the authorities with the same alacrity that Sergeant Gauthier showed in the sending of his policeman in citizen's dress to Mr. Martin's house.

WOULD MARTIN EVER BE HEARD OF MORE?

That was the question which thousands asked. The suspicion expressed by many was that if he ever did come back it would be because he obeyed the will of the Roman Catholic clergy and came back to avoid prosecution of the Catholic church officials at law and avoid the consequent scandals. All sorts of suggestions were made for attempting his discovery, and for prosecuting those who had helped him to go away. There were many quite ready to believe that he had been helped away or kidnapped by the church from which he had separated. As one circumstance after another came out, however, it became plain enough that he had gone away himself. But he has returned. He tells his own story, and upon it he must take his position. Those who had trust in him gave him a very hearty welcome without asking him any question as to how, why, or in what manner he returned.

THE FIRST SIGNS OF REMORSE.

On Friday forenoon, the Rev. Mr. Morin received among other letters one in the handwriting of the ex-priest. It bore the post mark of Tracadie, N.S., and was such a letter as did not prepare Mr. Morin for the surprise that came later. It was a letter that purported to give a succinct, candid statement of his departure from the Protestant faith which he had espoused. He had first been assailed by doubts after he had returned from the New England States. These doubts were caused by the actions of certain persons with whom he had come in contact there, his visit having been a very great disappointment to him. He said he had found bitter deception, much loss, and it tried him sorely. "I am not ambitious," said he in the letter, "but I would like the means of living honorably and supporting my family without being a charge upon anyone. After long suffering I felt quite exhausted and utterly used up. I said to myself that one of these days I should be unable to do anything to help myself. I saw misery at the door. I had not the face to ask more help from my friends. Then I took the last step. Once I had disappeared, I had nothing to fear for my family because I knew that friendly persons would watch over them. Meantime it must not be thought that the sacrifice I have made costs me nothing. God alone knows what I have suffered, and that which I shall continue to suffer. I am not a father for nothing. It is always the recollection of my little girl which kills me. She loves me, the poor child. I must finish now because my sobs are choking me. I pray you to communicate this letter to the Rev. Father Chiniquy, who has been so generous and kind to me. I am not ungrateful to him. I shall always have in my heart a recollection of his goodness."

THERE WAS NO EXPECTATION

from this letter that before the day was over Mr. Louis Martin would be reunited to his family before Mr. Morin's eyes. Yet such was the fact. Mr. Morin, who had had expectation of seeing Mr. Martin return to his family, gave up every idea of that kind after reading the letter. It was therefore with the greatest astonishment and gratification that an hour or two later in the day Mr. Morin received a telegram dated Levis, in which the signer stated "I shall arrive at Bonaventure depot at 8 o'clock." The signature was "S. Martin." That, however, was a mistake easily made. Mr. Morin at once recognized the necessity of action. Mr. Harper, who had been called in, heard the news, and being well acquainted with Mr. Martin, determined to go down the Grand Trunk line as far as possible and meet him. The matter was arranged, and the two left for St. Hilaire on the 5.20 train. The question most discussed was what had induced the revulsion of feeling to cause Mr. Martin's return. As it happened both had had confidence in Mr. Martin's professions of manliness, and therefore he was certain of a friendly meeting.

FACE TO FACE WITH HIM.

When the Quebec express came along the Rev. Mr. Morin entered one end of the train and the *Witness* man the other. The latter had the first words with the returning father and husband, who was much surprised at the meeting. He looked jaded and wearied, having been travelling all night. He seemed hardly to comprehend the greeting he would receive, and when the hand was extended to him he grasped it warmly and he seemed much affected with the sincerity of the welcome. A few minutes afterwards Mr. Morin entered the car from the other end of the train when it soon was made apparent that he had returned to his wife and family and that he had had enough of his retreat at the monastery. No person on the train was aware of his identity. The story had been kept well in Montreal, and when he reached home there was little time lost in getting to the residence of Mr. Morin.

THE FAMILY REUNION.

The Rev. Mr. Morin had that morning invited Mrs. Martin to tea in order to cheer her up, little dreaming what was in store for her. She was therefore at his residence with her two children. The ladies of Mr. Morin's household were with her, and the children looked their brightest—pretty babies they are. Mrs. Martin was not aware of the joy in store for her. It had been arranged that she should not be told, in case the telegram might be bogus, and the whole affair a hoax just as the Toronto message had been. When the news was communicated to her that her husband was coming and would soon be here, she settled quietly back in her chair in something like a faint, but with her mind full of satisfaction. Her husband was bending over her in a few minutes later, and one after the other the ladies were leaving the room with the babies, and the quiet reunion was over. There were not many words spoken, and these were to the children by the father who had returned to them. Mrs. Martin had said, "I shall see my husband before Sunday." She had been right. There he was.

QUITE A DIFFERENT MAN

was Mr. Martin an hour afterward when the *Witness* man called to see him. Had the picture been taken of Mr. Martin on the train and compared with the Mr. Martin as he stood three hours afterward in Mr. Morin's parlor, it would have been difficult to recognize in him the same individual. After spending a pleasant hour with the few friends present, Mr. and Mrs. Martin returned home. It was then arranged that there should be a statement made of the whole affair, Mr. Martin giving the facts as they had occurred, and on Saturday morning the Rev. Dr. T. G. Williams, Rev. Mr. Morin and the *Witness* representative met for this purpose. When the gentlemen had been seated the proceedings took somewhat of an inquisitorial aspect.

REV. DR. T. G. WILLIAMS' BRIEF SPEECH.

"Now, Mr. Martin," said Dr. Williams, "we want you to put us in possession of a statement of the whole affair that will show the public its truth and the justice of your position. I do not mean everything you have done, but such a candid showing of your position as will permit the people to judge of your doings—a candid, honest statement of the causes that led to your departure and the reasons for your return. I have been questioned already concerning your position from every available point—why did you do this and why did you not do that. If Mr. Morin feels as I do in this matter that is the statement we would like to hear from you, in order that all criticism of your conduct can be answered by us. I have had my own theory, and Mr. Morin his, and we have endeavored to show people that you were not the man to abandon your family except under very exceptional circumstances. Of course we could not deny that you did wrong in going away under any circumstances, but I feel that in coming back—if you have come conscientiously—you have done the right thing. You are liable to err, as we all are, subject to doubts and discouragements. I have felt, however, that whatever occurred to shake your resolution your heart was with your wife and family. You have been criticised from every point of view. Your defence lies in a true statement of the whole case."

HOW HE LEFT THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

"I should like Mr. Martin to state when he wrote the letters he did to Mr. Beullac," said the Rev. Mr. Morin.

"It was while I was yet a Roman Catholic and shortly after I came to Montreal," said Mr. Martin. "I wrote to the Rev. Mr. De Gruchy after that, and was then still a Roman Catholic. After that, partly by reading up the Bible and partly by talking to the Rev. Mr. Chiniquy, I became a Protestant. It was only on my return from New England that some doubts entered into my mind and they were doubts as to discipline but not as to doctrinal points. I thought some men were permitted to do strange things and still remain in the Protestant Church. I had met with financial loss and great discouragement and both physical distress and uncertainty as to my future harassed me. It was then that I wrote to Father Pesnelle, Paris, for his advice. He was one whom I had met in Wisconsin, and who knew my circumstances and of my separation from the Church of Rome. I also wrote two letters to Cardinal Taschereau. The first he did not answer, and the second was to remind him that I had not received an answer and that I thought it very strange not to hear from him. I received an answer soon afterwards telling me that he had referred the letters to His Lordship Bishop Fabre."

A TROUBLED MIND.

"Was it really a desire to return to the Church of Rome that actuated you in writing these letters, or was it a change of religious opinions, in expressing yourself as a prodigal son?" asked Dr. Williams.

"I was really in doubt, considering my nonsuccess as perhaps a punishment for leaving the church as I did. I thought that perhaps if I gave up everything, my doubts and my perplexities, I would get peace of heart and a satisfied conscience in the church of Rome. I was in fear of infidelity. There was really a struggle going on in my mind as to all this. That is why I wrote these letters."

THE FIRST STEPS TAKEN BY HIMSELF.

"Did no one approach you to urge you to return to the Church of Rome?" said Dr. Williams.

"No; I was the first to take the steps I took," replied Mr. Martin. This is the Cardinal's reply:—

"'QUEBEC, 23rd April, 1890.

"'MY DEAR SIR,—I have never either forgotten or despised you as you appear to believe from your letter of yesterday. The same day your first letter was received I transmitted it to the Archbishop of Montreal, with whom I have agreed, that he shall take you under his protection, for you are in his diocese. He answered me a few days later that he would take the matter into his care and use all means in his power to draw you towards peace and provide for your family. I will tell you frankly that your second letter has much grieved me on account of the threats contained therein. Think of it seriously, my dear sir. The question is your eternal salvation. You must know that if there are sacrifices to make to take the way of heaven, you must not hesitate to make them. Go and see Monseigneur Fabre. I am sure that he will do all in his power for you. *Totus Tuus in Christo.*

"'E. A. TASCHEREAU,
"'Archbishop of Quebec.'

"That is the Cardinal's letter. I then received the following

LETTER FROM THE ARCHBISHOP OF MONTREAL:

"'MY DEAR SIR,—I will receive you willingly to help you to execute your work of returning to the church of Rome. I will be at my place on Monday night and probably all the rest of the week with the exception of Monday night. Thursday I will be here all day. I have also to go to some confirmations in the country on Friday morning. I am expecting to go out frequently for confirmations; but I do not foresee any other reason for absence. Come, the sooner you do so the better. I am your obedient servant,

"'EDWIN CHARLES FABRE,
"'Archbishop of Montreal.'

Montreal, 26th April, 1890.

A PERSONAL INTERVIEW WITH THE BISHOP.

"It was on Monday morning that I received the letter, and I went to see Mgr. Fabre on Wednesday at 10 o'clock. I was well received, and we talked in his study. He urged me to return to the Church. I asked him to take the family and I would consent. He said the nuns would take the children and my wife would be placed in some respectable Roman Catholic family. I saw the Bishop again on Saturday morning, and the arrangement was made that I was to go away at once. The first time I went to see him His Lordship told me I would have to spend a few months in Nova Scotia at the monastery in Tracadie. I told the Bishop that I had contracted some debts. These I wanted to pay before I left, and I asked him

TO LEND ME ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

I arranged to go on Saturday, but found I could not do so. The Bishop kindly loaned me the money, and I gave him my receipt for the amount, not specifying what date I should repay him. He, in fact, said that as the money was to be used in a good cause I need not trouble about ever paying it unless I could do so comfortably. I expended $35 in paying debts, gave Mrs. Martin $5, and took the remainder with me. I have about $20 left."

"Mrs. Martin said she noticed something very odd about you on Monday when you went away?"

"I felt very badly. I went to Mr. Rivard's intending to tell him that I was going on a little journey, and to ask him to tell my wife that I should not be back again.

IN MY GRIEF AND REMORSE

I could not utter the words, and I then telegraphed to Mrs. Martin from the Windsor Canadian Pacific Railway depot. That is the message which went astray, and which stated that I had gone on a little journey for a few days; not to be uneasy."

"What did you say to Father Larocque before you went away?" asked Dr. Williams.

"I never saw Father Larocque," was Mr. Martin's quick reply.

"Then Father Larocque must have got his news from the Bishop," returned Dr. Williams.

"The Bishop was confirming some of Father Larocque's parishioners on Sunday and probably told him about the matter. It was on Saturday that I had seen the Bishop, and the latter probably thought I had left the house by that time. It was on Monday the nuns came to see Mrs. Martin."

THE PRIEST AND POLICEMAN.

"Yes," added Dr. Williams, "it was on Monday the nuns called, and when they learned that you were still in the city they declined to tell their message. They must then have told the Bishop you were still in the city. If you had been away when they called very probably they would have told Mrs. Martin their message, and perhaps your wife and children would have been provided for, never to be heard of more by the outside world. Who sent the policeman there on Tuesday to find out if you had really gone? The nuns dared not come back or we would have caught them. I asked Father Larocque if it was not his ecclesiastical superior that had induced him to send the policeman there in plain clothes and with instructions to deny his identity. He would not answer me, but he did not deny it. I told him there was only one conclusion to be reached in my mind—that he had been told to do it by his superior. It is simply a certainty that the Bishop instructed Father Larocque to have the policeman make the inquiries concerning you. Then Father Larocque went to St. Jean Baptiste station and got Sergeant Gauthier to have Policeman Lamouche sent to your house. He was to dress as a citizen and to deny he was a policeman, and see if you actually had gone. Now when did you leave the city finally, Mr. Martin?

OFF TO THE HIDING PLACE.

"I left on Monday night, reached Truro on Tuesday, journeyed on to Tracadie next morning and arrived at the monastery that day. I had a mile and a half to walk on foot. During my journey the recollection of my family often tempted me to throw my railway ticket out of the window, and get off at the next station and come back again. My journey was a terrible one from the recollections forced upon me. I found the monastery without any difficulty, I learned from a young Acadian who spoke French where it was. I arrived on Wednesday, was shown to my room, and there were no questions asked, as these monasteries are like boarding-houses. No one except the abbot was aware who I was. On Thursday I wrote to the Archbishop and to the Cardinal telling of my arrival, and how often on the way I had had a desire to return to my wife, as the memory of my deserted wife and children was killing me. I told them how terrible was my agony. The Cardinal replied to me as follows:—

MY LORD CARDINAL'S ADVICE.

QUEBEC, May 17th, 1890.

"M. LOUIS MARTIN, Tracadie,—Your letter of the 8th of May having announced to me that Monseigneur of Montreal would give me information of your state and disposition, I have to delay my answer to this day. Do not let yourself be discouraged by the difficulties you have experienced. God permits those difficulties only to give you occasion to merit special grace by your sufferings.

Qui coepit in vobis opus bonum perficiet usque in diem Christi Jesu.—Philip i. 6.

Esto fidelis usque ad mortem et dabo tibi coronam vitae.—Apoc. ii., 10.

Qui certat in agone, non coronatur nisi legitime certaverit.—2 Tim. ii., 5.

Qui perseveraverit usque in finem hic salvus erit.—Matt. x., 22.

"Who, indeed, can be dearer to you than Jesus Christ, who suffered to the last drop of his blood to redeem your soul? How many tears has he shed for your salvation. Do not regret those which you now shed to do penance. Your first and admirable sacrifice you have made to come back into the good path of eternal salvation. Do not render it null by retracing your steps. Nisi coronabitur nisi qui legitime certaverit—2 Tim., ii. 5.

"Have confidence in my Lord of Montreal who loves you and will do all in his power to save your soul. Dominus sit tecum.

"Totus tuus in Christo Jesu.

"E. A. CARDINAL TASCHEREAU,
"Archbishop of Quebec."

"I also received the following letter from the Bishop of Montreal, Monseigneur Fabre:

SUCH A CHRISTIAN LETTER.

MONTREAL, 12th May, 1890.

"MY DEAR SIR,—I have received your two letters. I hope that now everything is at peace in your heart and that you can now continue the exercises of your retreat. Make it as long as you can, because you cannot take too many precautions against future temptations. Your disappearance has excited a great sensation among the Protestants. The newspapers have related in their own way your history. They have published a letter which was written to you by Abbe Pesnelle, C.M., of Paris. This letter most probably was received after your departure. Some conclude from this that you will not be seen any more—that you have returned to your Church. They will take all means possible to find you—at least for some time. It is for you to take all measures to avoid them. I have the hope that

THEY WILL NOT SUSPECT THE PLACE

in which you are. At this moment study earnestly your soul and what you must do to save it. Do not be afraid of any sacrifice. It is only through great faithfulness to God that you can hope to obtain grace for yourself and for the one who has followed you in your misfortune. God does not resist a fervent prayer. The very holy virgin and St. Anne, patron of the Bretons, will be to you a great help if you invoke them. It will be impossible for the nuns to return to your home. They would not be well received. Pray with confidence and take courage, but also have a strong will. I am yours obediently,

"EDOUARD CHARLES,
"Archbishop of Montreal."

MRS. MARTIN AND HER CHILDREN.

THE REVULSION OF FEELING.

It is strange that the tone of this letter decided Mr. Martin upon his course in a great measure. He did examine his soul. He could not get rid of the great fact that "What God hath joined together let no man put asunder." He was a man, with a man's soul. It revolted at what he had done. When he had finished the reading of this letter, he remarked that when in the monastery known by name only to the abbot, he had heard his case discussed by two priests who had read it in the *True Witness*. They did not know him, but he heard one of them say he could not believe that the story was possible. The abbot is a Belgian, and he had heard of Mr. Martin from Monseigneur Fabre.

"How did the abbot know you, Mr. Martin?" asked Dr. Williams.

He received a letter about me from Archbishop Fabre, telling him that I was coming. He received me very kindly. I went away to that monastery because the bishop advised me to go there. There is also such a monastery at Oka, but the bishop said that it was crowded, that there was no room for me there, and that I had better go down there to Tracadie. I had never heard of that place before.

HOW MR. MARTIN WENT AWAY.

"What did the abbot say when you told him you were going away?"

"I did not tell him I was going away. I did not know that I was going away myself quite. I was not sure. I was thinking all the time about my family. Several times I was on the point of going away; but I said to myself 'If I go back the Protestant friends will say he is a curious fellow who changes his mind every fortnight.' I did not know what to do. It was a struggle between my conscience and my love for my family on one hand and

MY PROMISE TO THE CHURCH OF ROME

on the other. I thought I would have found peace in the arms of the church. I did not. I wanted some clothes and asked permission of the abbot to go to Antigonish, a few miles away. While on the train I heard two persons, English-speaking persons, one of whom was a priest, talking about my case, and one was saying to another that he had read in the papers that the Protestants were in a great commotion about me. I heard that the Protestants were preparing to support my wife and family, which was my duty, and I resolved to come back and do it myself. This seemed to me to be a voice from God pointing to me my real duty, and I resolved to come back. I had not purchased a ticket as Tracadie is a way station. At Truro I purchased my ticket for Montreal, resolved to come back at once and take all the risks of doing what seemed to be my clear duty to my God, and to my wife and children.

WILL WRITE TO THE ABBOT.

"Have you written to the abbot about the decision you took?"

"No, I have not had time. I shall, however, write to him when I get a rest and ask him for his bill, so that I can pay him for the time I was there. I was there, of course, for the purpose of penance."

"What was your penance?"

"It was meditation and the reading of spiritual books. I went walking sometimes and sometimes fishing. I was not in any sense a prisoner. The abbot could not confine me. He had no such power."

"What about your return to the priesthood?"

WANTED TO BE A PRIEST AGAIN.

"I was careful not to assent to return to the Church of Rome if there was no chance of being reinstated as a priest. Bishop Fabre, however, had some doubt as to his authority to absolve me. The abbot urged me to write to the Bishop of Montreal and get absolution, so that I should be reconciled to the church. I had two letters written—one for the Archbishop and one for the Cardinal. I was going to post them, but when I resolved to return to my wife and family I tore them to pieces and threw them out of the car window."

"Did the Bishop of Montreal tell you that you would be restored to the priesthood?"

"Yes; I should not have gone back otherwise."

"Did anyone ever express sympathy with your wife?"

A TOUCH OF NATURE IN THE ABBOT.

"Yes; the abbot asked me what would become of my wife. I told him the bishop had promised to send the children to the Grey Nunnery and my wife to some Catholic family. I said I did not think the mother would consent to be separated from her children. The Archbishop had said he would give no assurance that they would remain together, but would do whatever could be done for the best."

"Were you told that it would be impossible for you to become an active priest again, Mr. Martin?"

"No; I was told it was a matter of expediency; that it might be better for me to remain a monk. If I could not remain a monk it would be better for me to teach in some college where I would be away from the world and its temptations. As for my desire to be an active priest again, the Archbishop said he would do his best for me, but he could not promise that any bishop would be willing to give me charge of a parish. If the bishop had told me I could not return to the active priesthood I would not have left at all. I wrote to the Cardinal and to the Archbishop that I had two very good reasons for wishing to re-enter the active priesthood—first, that my father had spent a great deal of money upon my education as a priest and that I wanted to be in a position to recoup him and my mother in their old age; my second point was that I felt it my duty towards my wife and children to support them. I asked them to be kind to my wife as I was afraid she might become insane with grief at my disappearance."

HOW THE MORAL OBLIGATION FELT.

"How did you feel as to your moral obligation to your wife and children?" asked Dr. Williams.

"I felt bound by my conscience to provide for them. Even according to the Catholic theology I was bound in honor to take care of my children; not of the wife, but of the children. The teaching of the church is to that end."

"Did you believe that God would absolve you? Did you not promise before God to love, cherish and protect your wife, and that no man could absolve you from a duty to your God to keep that promise?" asked Dr. Williams.

"That is just where my conscience came in conflict with the law of the Catholic church," replied Mr. Martin. "I felt that nothing could absolve me from that promise made before God."

ABOUT THE FUTURE—DOUBTS DISPELLED.

"You may be assailed by doubts again, Mr. Martin, in the future. I hope that your sad experience will warn you that power to absolve belongs to God, and is not relegated to any church."

"I never could make myself believe that God could require of me any such sacrifice as that suggested to abandon my wife and children."

"You surely must have thought when you left that you were not sinning against the law of God?"

"When I left I tried to make myself believe that the Church of Rome was right. I could not, no matter how I tried, believe it. The idea was revolting to me."

"I did not wish to suggest that thought to you; but I am glad you answered it in that way," said Dr. Williams.

GOD OR THE CHURCH, WHICH

"I was encompassed by troubles. In the midst of them doubts assailed me. I thought that had I not sinned I would not have had these difficulties. Well, in this state of mind I thought that by returning to Rome I should find peace of mind. At the same time, when I left my wife and children the idea with me was that I was held by God under obligation to them. The church of Rome said I was not. If I returned to the church of Rome I must submit to the church of Rome—must humiliate my individual opinion and accept its discipline. Now I have tried it, and after fifteen days I find it impossible to abstain from my own conscientious conviction that my duty to my God and conscience was to come back and stand by my wife and her children. The Catholic bishops and priests may say what they please, and some Protestants, too, may criticise me, I am now sure that in returning I have done my duty as a man and a Christian.

"LOOKING BACK AT IT ALL,

knowing what I know now, with the experience of it before me, I regret having gone away in the first place. I regret very greatly the suffering I have caused my wife. I too have suffered. No one knows what I have suffered. On the other hand seeing the fruits that I have reaped from the experience of my sufferings I am glad to have passed through it all."

"Do you think it possible you will ever have a desire to leave your wife and children again?" asked Dr. Williams, with a quiet smile.

"Only death shall ever part us now," was the response.

"Well, now you will have to provide bread and butter for your family?"

"Yes; that is what I came back to do."

"How are you going to do it?"

"By teaching and in any way I can."

"Very well, Mr. Martin. We will have to try and find you some pupils."

"I would like," said Mr. Martin, "to have you give my thanks to the kind friends who have been so kind to Mrs. Martin in my absence. I thought I knew something of Protestants. I never felt so much as I do now that I did not know them as I do now."

A STIRRING LECTURE.

"Now, Mr. Martin," said Dr. Williams, "you were as much bound to your wife as I am or either of these gentlemen to theirs. There is no church, nor semblance or shadow of a church, which can absolve a man from his responsibility. Were a man to come to me and tell me that he was troubled with doubts, and thought it his duty or wish to change his church, but that to do so he must leave his wife and children—that the church said he must do so—I should say to him, 'No: no church can disannul your marriage vows, and if you dare desert your wife and children I shall have you arrested.'"

Having delivered these stirring words the Doctor arose, and the conference was at an end.

KEEPING THE SECRET

of Mr. Martin's presence was no easy matter. There were no afternoon newspapers on Saturday, and the morning papers had no inkling of his return. Not half-a-dozen men in the city were aware of Mr. Martin's return. The busy telegraphic correspondents were also in ignorance of the matter. So it was kept over Saturday. The news spread, however, on Sunday, and Mr. Martin was very soon found and interviewed.

A COURSE OF LECTURES.

"I intend," said Mr. Martin to a reporter this morning, "to give a series of lectures shortly, which I think will be interesting to the Protestant people."

REJOICING AT THE RETURN OF MR. MARTIN

was general among his friends, and he evidently will not want for attention from them for some time to come. Among those who have most rejoiced is the veteran Father Chiniquy, who was telegraphed as to the return of his friend. He answered very quickly:

"Bring forth the best robe and put it on him; put ring upon his hand, shoes upon his feet. Bring hither the fatted calf, kill it; let us eat and be merry. Give him this message. C. CHINIQUY."

PRACTICAL SYMPATHY WITH THE WIFE.

Mr. Fenwick, of Elder's Mills, sends $2 for Mrs. Martin, and supposes "Mother Church cannot be compelled to support Mrs. Martin. The rest of the letter is very decided in its opinion as to "Mother Church."

A WOMAN'S TRUST.

How implicitly Mrs. Martin yet trusts in her husband was shown on Thursday afternoon. A lady with whom she is very intimate called upon her to go out for a short walk. Mrs. Martin made a number of little excuses for not wishing to go, but upon being pressed as to her real reason, answered, "I am afraid that while I am out a letter may come from my husband, and I should miss it, or that if he comes home again I would not like him to find the door closed, as he might think I had left the city and he would not know where to look for me."

A RUSSIAN "BOJAR" ARRESTED.

A QUEER BIT OF NOBLE BRIC-A-BRAC WHOSE SANITY IS QUESTIONED.

CHICAGO, May 21.—Count Theodore Regal of Kiev, Russia, was arrested for raising a disturbance in the Palmer House last night. His story is an interesting one. He says he came from Kiev, Russia, in 1872, and worked as a clerk in various drug stores for some years when he went to the North-West. He left Russia in order to wed the wife he now has with him, Adelaide Rosalie Van Bergs. Previous to her marriage she lived in Bergen, Norway. She was rich, owning a line of steamships that plied between Norway and the West Indies. The Count was poor, though noble, and the young lady's practical mother therefore opposed the marriage.

Their young love, however, could not be governed by the mother's commands. The Count and his love fled to Zurich, Switzerland, where, as he says, they were "united amid scenes of Alpine splendor." Then they came to this country. The Count says that he and his wife have got along comfortably, and would now be leading a life of sobriety and industry but for an overwhelmingly good piece of news that he received a week ago. It was from Hamburger Brothers, attorneys of New York, and told him that Joseph Paetekewsky, Count of Kiev, was dead, and he (Mr. Regal) was Bojar, Count de Regal, owner of estates consisting of 10,000 acres of blue grass prairie, and heir to 200,000 roubles.

This was apparently what upset the Russian, for his disturbance in the Palmer House consisted in proclaiming in the corridors such announcements as "Hurrah! I'm now a Bojar, which beats my father's title by one point! I'm Captain in the Royal Guards! I'll go back to Russia and, as Ruskin says of Peter the Great, I'll teach all Europe how to fight."

After his arrest "the Bojar" said that he was a personal friend of Count Tolstoi. "My mother," he said, "will receive her son in royal style. I will go to Washington first and see President Harrison and promise him one of the finest bearskins the Czar can find in his storerooms."

Opinions differ as to the Count's sanity. He will be examined. He is highly educated and carries a gold medal earned at the University of Heidelberg.

BEECHER'S STATUE.

The figure of Henry Ward Beecher in J. Q. A. Ward's new statue, which is to stand in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, is of heroic size, nine feet in height, and will stand on a granite pedestal of about the same height. He stands, wearing his familiar cape overcoat, the straight-cut undercoat being also open, with his soft hat in his left hand, and his right hand somewhat extended, as if addressing a public meeting. The figure at the left of the base will be that of a negro girl—a liberated slave, who looks up in admiration. Those on the right will be of a young boy, rather poorly clad, who looks also up, and of a young girl, who reaches to lay some flowers on the plinth.

THE BEHRING SEA QUESTION.

HOPES THAT AN AMICABLE ARRANGEMENT WILL BE COME TO.

THE LATEST ASPECT OF THE CASE.

NEW YORK, May 22.—A Washington despatch to the *Herald* says: At the Cabinet meeting on Wednesday it was decided to reject the British proposition submitted three weeks ago for a settlement of the Behring Sea question. Secretary Windom was decidedly opposed to the acceptance of the proposal, first, because its provisions were deemed by him entirely inadequate to secure the professed object of preserving seal life in the Behring Sea, and, second, because it virtually ignored the established position of the United States in that sea arising out of its ownership of the partially surrounding shores and of a part of the islands within the sea, the possession of a universally recognized boundary line which included in the cession to the United States the very part of the sea wherein alone this country has sought to exercise a territorial jurisdiction, the inheritance from Russia of continuous claim of jurisdiction never directly questioned nor successfully assailed, and the undoubted right that the United States has to exercise a reasonable police jurisdiction to protect its own property and interests in Behring Sea and secure to itself the natural use and profit thereof. Secretary Blaine

DID NOT ADVOCATE AN ACCEPTANCE OF THE PROPOSAL,

and thought it probable that further negotiations would abate the Canadian contentions and improve the position of the United States. The British proposal, being without support from either of the two departments immediately concerned with it, necessarily met with rejection, a like fate with that which overtook the preceding American proposal in the Council of the Governor-General of Canada. It is said that in neither case was an acceptance of the proposal anticipated by the party submitting it, but that the only result expected from the exchange of proposals was the bringing of the parties a little nearer together by the elimination of some points of difference. To some extent this expectation has been realized, so that the negotiations are really in better state, notwithstanding the rejection of the counter proposals, than at the beginning. The

NEXT STEP IN THE NEGOTIATIONS

will be the discussion and settlement of the details connected with the creation of a joint commission of experts to prepare and submit to the two Governments a full and particular project as the basis of a treaty by which the whole question can be permanently settled. It is possible the Government of Russia may be directly represented in this commission of experts, but that is a matter which has not yet received any consideration, and is altogether likely to be governed by the wishes of that Government at the proper time. In any and all events there is a confident expectation that a treaty can be framed in time for submission to the Senate immediately upon the opening the second session of the present Congress. The more important question for the Cabinet on Wednesday was that of the *ad interim* policy to be pursued in Behring Sea with immediate reference to the sealing season which will be in full headway by the end of this month. The Treasury view was that inasmuch as the British Government had admitted

A CLOSE SEASON TO BE NECESSARY

to the preservation of the seals and the just interest of the United States, and had offered as part of its proposal a radius around the seal islands to protect the female seals from attacks while obtaining food in waters adjacent to the rookery islands, it would be admissible and proper to enforce by warning and by restraint after warning had proved ineffectual in any case such a closure during the present season relying upon the good sense and disposition of the British Government to acquiesce in measures so entirely reasonable and merely provisional. This view prevailed, it being a practical and substantial acceptance of the *modus vivendi* voluntarily tendered by the British Government in company with its rejected proposal. The commanders of the cruising vessels will be emphatically enjoined to refrain, so far as possible within the lines of their instructions, from any conduct toward the British sealers whom they meet that can be made the occasion of just complaint or resentment. These instructions will be communicated to the British Government in order that the Canadian authorities may take any action they may deem advisable toward the common end of maintaining peace and amity from now till the close of the season.

A CANADIAN LADY'S MARRIAGE.

MISS WARD, OF TORONTO, BECOMES PRINCESS DE CARAMAN-CHIMAY.

NEW YORK, May 21.—The *Herald's* Paris special says:—The marriage of Prince de Caraman-Chimay, eldest son of the Belgian family of that name, with Miss Clara Ward, daughter of Mrs. Cameron, of Toronto, was celebrated at high noon to-day at the Nunciature in the Rue de Varennes, Mgr. Rotelli, the Papal Nuncio, giving the nuptial benediction. The reception room was crowded with a brilliant assemblage of branches of the families from all directions, numerous Americans and Canadians also being present. The ceremony was performed in the small chapel, while in an adjoining room the choir of the Madeleine rendered the "Marche Religieux," from "Lohengrin," "Panus Angelicus," by Cæsar Franck, and Gounod's "Hymne a Ste. Cecile." The bride wore a costume of white satin, covered with point lace, with a long veil of point lace held by a coronet of orange blossoms. She also wore a magnificent pearl and diamond necklace, and diamond crescent and earrings, gifts from the groom's and her mother's family. The bride, who is but seventeen, is tall and blonde, with dark eyes and brows, and

SHE LOOKED VERY HANDSOME IN HER GORGEOUS BRIDAL ROBES.

She has a fortune of $2,000,000 in her own right, with more in prospect. Her marriage with Prince de Caraman-Chimay is quite a romantic affair. Two months ago she left school in London and went with her mother, Mrs. Alexander Cameron, of Toronto, to Nice. There they met for the first time her present husband, and a speedy betrothal was the result. The bridegroom, who is tall and dark and thirty-two years of age, is the eldest son of Prince de Chimay, minister of foreign affairs at Brussels. Lord Lytton and Mr. Whitelaw Reid were witnesses for the bride, and Baron Beyens, Belgian Minister, and Duc de Fezensac, for the groom.

THE DRESSES.

Mrs. Cameron, mother of the bride, wore a costume of moss-green velvet, richly embroidered with colored garlands, in Louis XVI. style, made in a long casque over a petticoat of the palest brocade, with embroidered waistcoat of white satin, and a jabot of lace about the throat. Her bonnet was of gold lace and feathers. Mrs. Eber Ward, sister-in-law of the bride, a tall fair girl, with clear cut features, wore a costume of rose-colored silk with high puffed sleeves, the front being a mass of fine embroidery in gold, silver and pearls. On her head was a tiny bonnet made of two bands of gold with bunches of small pink feathers in the front and back. Mrs. George Torrance, of Toronto, step-sister to the bride, was attired in a long robe of apricot yellow brocade, with satin sleeves, embroidered with silver and crystal. She wore a Medicis collar lined with white feathers and a bonnet trimmed with butterflies and pansies.

Mrs. Whitelaw Reid wore a costume of heliotrope silk with silver embroidered sleeves and a bonnet of the same combination. Mme. Hector Fabre, wife of the Commissioner of the Dominion of Canada, was dressed in silver gray brocade, embroidered, the front covered with spangles, a Medicis collar of embroidered velvet lined with white feathers and high sleeves of brocade spangled with silver.

THE PRESENTS.

Among the almost innumerable wedding presents received from the members of the two families and their friends were a diamond necklace and earrings from Prince de Chimay, and another diamond necklace and magnificent corsage decoration in diamonds and pearls. Comtesse Greffulhe gave a pearl necklace and large diamond crescent. Mr. Eber Ward, the bride's brother, presented a brougham. Her uncle, Mr. Lyon, a complete toilet service of silver. Her grandmother, Mrs. Lyon, superb crystal bottles mounted in silver. Prince Pierre de Caraman-Chimay, a diamond brooch with pendent watch and diamonds. Her two sisters gave her a bracelet and watch set in diamonds; the stepmother of the groom an exquisitely ornamented prayer book, which the bride carried; the Duc de Fezensac a card receiver lined with gold. Lord Lytton sent an immense packet of white lilies, tied with blue and pink ribbons, with a bunch of white gardenias, on a gilded ribbon.

THE FUTURE HOME.

The newly married couple, after congratulations in the reception room at the Nunciature, left Paris by the four o'clock train for the Chateau de Chimay, at Chimay, a town on the frontier of France and Germany, where they will remain for the present. Later on they will occupy a hotel in Paris, upon which they have not yet decided. Mr. Alexander Cameron, stepfather of the bride, will soon return to Toronto, while Mrs. Cameron and Mr. and Mrs. Eber Ward will remain for the present in Paris, where they have taken a hotel for the season. Among the guests were Prince and Princess de Chimay, Prince and Princess Pierre de Caraman-Chimay, Comte and Comtesse Greffulhe, Prince Alexander and Princess Eugenie, aunt of the groom, and the young Comtesse de Caraman-Chimay's sister and cousins, General and Mrs. Rathbone, Mme. Fabre, Marshal and Mlle. McMahon, Comte Louis de Turenne, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Henry Cawthra, of Canada.

HARD FOOD NECESSARY.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 23.—The report of the committee on dietetics at the American Medical Association yesterday concluded that the American people were being ruined by the too free use of liquid foods and that children were the greatest sufferers from this cause. The use of liquid food caused defective jaws and teeth, which was the first step downwards, and unless stopped, would ultimately end in oblivion. The association will adjourn to-day.

THE DOMINION CAPITAL.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, May 19.—Bank street Presbyterian Church yesterday dedicated its new Sunday-school hall. The Rev. James Fleck, of Montreal, assisted the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Moore, preaching in the evening. This evening a social is being held. The new building is of stone. The interior is handsomely finished, and the whole edifice is a credit to Bank street congregation and Ottawa Presbyterianism.

THE ONTARIO ELECTIONS.

There are now four candidates in the field for election to the Ontario Legislature, Mr. Donaldson, the Equal Rights exponent; Mr. Bronson, Mr. Mowat's candidate; Ald. Hill, the nominee of the Conservative Workingmen's Association, and Ald. Farrell, a self nominated workingman's candidate. The Conservative Association have under consideration the policy of not nominating an Opposition candidate. There must be something the matter with the grand old party when it "funks" and neither nominates nor endorses a candidate at a general election. The prospects are that Mr. Donaldson, the Equal Rights candidate, will poll a very large vote, and it would not be surprising, if the Conservative vote is turned loose, to see Mr. Donaldson head the poll on the 5th of June. It is stated that Mr. Robillard, the Federal Conservative member, is supporting Mr. Bronson. Mr. Bronson's probable majority is put by some as high as five hundred.

THE HUDSON BAY RAILWAY.

Mr. Hugh Sutherland, ex-M.P.P., seems to make a living out of the promotion of the Hudson Bay Railway scheme, or else he has abundant faith, for he is here in season and out of season. He talks little of the project, makes no boast publicly, but is evidently a stayer. He is now making a big push. He has Mr. Ross, M.P., Mr. Lariviere, M.P., a prominent contractor and others at work with him, not at all "squelched" by the failure of the Government to propose a grant to the H. B. Railway. The Government were asked to grant in cash about $4,000,000. There is a Dominion land grant already. The road was once actually commenced, but shortly came to a dead stop, for want of funds, doubtless, and has never since started up again. The Manitoba Government recently made a liberal cash grant in aid of the enterprise, otherwise Parliament would not have renewed the charter, as they did the other day, for three years. Perseverance and quiet work will accomplish great things, and one cannot help hoping that Mr. Sutherland's faith in the project will bring him some return.

PENCILLINGS.

At a meeting of the City Council to-night a special committee recommended that offers be asked for electric street railway lines. The growth of the city, at present marvellous, is materially retarded by the absence of transit facilities and real estate is depressed by the same cause.

The construction of a telephone line to Montreal was commenced to-day via Crysville and Lachute.

The Minister of Justice states that he has been notified by the British authorities that a copy of the new extradition treaty between Great Britain and the United States is on its way out. On its receipt with the official statement announcing that it is in force it will be proclaimed in the *Canada Gazette* and thereupon be in full force and effect in this country.

OTTAWA, May 21.

ROME'S POLITICAL POLICY.

United Canada, the Roman Catholic organ here, frowns down on the candidature of Ald. Farrell for the Legislature, because, being a Roman Catholic, he may break the solid Roman Catholic vote for Mr. Bronson, Mr. Mowat's candidate. In other words the Church, which directed a solid vote for Mr. Mackintosh, a Conservative, to ensure the defeat of the Equal Rights candidate in the recent Federal contest, will now espouse the cause represented by Mr. Bronson, a Liberal. The Roman Catholic Church favors neither party; it knows on which side its bread is buttered.

THE BISLEY RIFLE TEAM.

The complexion of the Bisley Dominion rifle team is rapidly changing. Sergt. Loggie, of the Newcastle, N.B., Battery, has resigned, and Sergt. Ogg, of the Guelph Battery, will take his place. Sergt. Goodwin, of Hamilton, has also resigned, and this brings in Capt. E. B. Busteed, of the "Vics," who made a capital score in the grand aggregate here last year. Lieut. Manning, of the 62nd, has not been heard from, but he will certainly go. This would leave Sergt. Riddle, of the 6th Fusiliers, waiting man, with another man of the same corps next, Pte. Waters. The team sail for England by the "Parisian" on the 25th of June.

RYKERT IN HIS OLD AGE.

The last issue of the *Colonies and India* of London, Eng., in an editorial note, expresses the opinion that but for the scandal Mr. Rykert would sooner or later have been taken into the Cabinet. Whether this is true or not, it is certain that Mr. Rykert stood a good chance of spending his golden age—old age—in the Canadian Senate. The new Muckle revelations do not astonish anyone here, as they are of a piece with the whole disgraceful business.

THE YEAR'S CRIME.

The criminal statistics for the year ending 30th September, 1889, have just been issued. There are two divisions of offences, great and minor. In the former the number of persons charged were as follows:—

Ontario	3,827	New Brunswick	135
Quebec	1,757	P. E. Island	27
Nova Scotia	156	Manitoba	136
British Columbia	189	The Territories	87

The number of convictions were as follows:—

Murder—Ontario, 8; Quebec, 7; Nova Scotia, 2; New Brunswick, 3; Manitoba, 2; British Columbia, 9; the Territories, 1. Prince Edward Island had none. In all Canada there were 32 cases, the largest number on record except in 1886, when there were 33.

Rape and other offences against females—Ontario, 42; Quebec, 38; Nova Scotia, 3; New Brunswick, 3; the Territories, 1; Canada, 87, or one to every 58,269 of the population.

Other offences against the person—Ontario, 2,932; Quebec, 1,324; Nova Scotia, 249; New Brunswick, 352; Prince Edward Island, 63; Manitoba, 113; British Columbia, 84; the Territories, 48; Canada, 5,165, the largest on record, or 1 to every 981 of a population.

Robbery with violence and burglary—Ontario, 144; Quebec, 87; Nova Scotia, 15; New Brunswick, 6; Prince Edward Island, 1; Manitoba, 17; British Columbia, 12; Territories, 1; Canada 283, the largest number on record, or 1 to every 17,913.

Horse, cattle and sheep stealing—Ontario, 27; Quebec, 6; Manitoba, 1; Territories, 5; Canada 41, below the average.

Other offences against property—Ontario, 1,851; Quebec, 1,142; Nova Scotia, 130; New Brunswick, 71; Prince Edward Island, 16; Manitoba, 76; British Columbia, 85; Territories, 46; Canada 3,415, the largest on record except 1885, 3,509, or 1 to every 1,484.

Breaches of by-laws and other minor offences—Ontario, 10,404; Quebec, 3,479; Nova Scotia, 309; New Brunswick, 422; Prince Edward Island, 123; Manitoba, 212; British Columbia, 318; Territories, 82; Canada 15,449, a decrease of 1,000 under last year, but much larger than any other year.

Drunkenness—Ontario, 7,059; Quebec, 3,412; Nova Scotia, 657; New Brunswick, 1,383; Prince Edward Island, 330; Manitoba, 592; British Columbia, 368; Territories, 41; Canada 13,841, against 12,807 in 1888, and 11,694 in 1887, or 1 to every 356 inhabitants.

The total convictions of all kinds by provinces have been as follows:—

Year	Ontario	Quebec	N. S.	N. B.	P. E. I.	Man.	B. C.	Territories.	Canada
1880	18,311	5,866	1,655	1,473	469	271	47	117	28,209
1881	17,110	6,430	1,590	1,359	527	1,054	451	204	29,225
1882	17,460	6,195	1,194	2,278	514	2,505	548	8	31,305
1883	17,678	6,662	1,448	2,571	530	3,444	1,010	6	33,338
1884	16,276	6,190	1,419	2,453	527	2,147	485	39	29,536
1885	20,097	7,223	1,701	2,047	698	1,883	297	123	33,869
1886	19,174	7,854	1,542	2,176	658	1,411	999	50	33,874
1887	20,630	8,327	1,265	1,860	510	891	732	37	34,453
1888	23,917	9,190	1,202	2,072	468	748	796	161	37,649
1889	22,5[illegible]7	9,521	1,373	2,246	535	1,115	883	232	38,431

The ratio of total convictions in 1889 to population is one to every 132, or exactly the same as 1888, and compared with one to every 150 in 1880. The ratio to 1,000 population in cities was:—Montreal, 36.18; Toronto, 33.83; Quebec, 21.88; Hamilton, 45.69 (which gives that city the notoriety of the wickedest city in Canada); Ottawa, 29.27; Halifax, 18.02; Kingston, 27.38; Winnipeg, 42.18; St. Johns, Que., 5.27, the lowest.

£5,000,000 FOR THE PUBLICANS.

LONDON, May 22.—Mr. Gladstone, in a letter expressing his views of the Government's measure to compensate publicans for loss of business resulting from the proposed increase in licenses, writes that the mere introduction of the bill has already increased the value of property of publicans £5,000,000. The bill, he said, is the heaviest blow struck at the cause of temperance.

A SINGULAR DUEL.

VIENNA, May 22.—A remarkable duel was fought here yesterday between a man and a woman. A young physician of this city offended a Croatian girl a day or two ago and refused to apologize for the affront, whereupon the girl challenged him to fight a duel. The challenge was accepted and the two met in a hired room yesterday. The weapons were swords. The girl, who is only 19 years of age, proved to be a splendid fencer and wounded the doctor twice. The girl is said to have been educated in South America.

CONSPIRATORS ON TRIAL.

SOFIA, May 21.—At the trial to-day of the persons charged with conspiring against the Government, Mayor Panitza denied that Russia was implicated in the plot. He asserted that Kissoff, formerly commandant of Sofia, originated the conspiracy and induced the witness to watch the movements of Prince Ferdinand with a view of seizing him. After the conspirators had gained possession of Ferdinand they were to strive to bring about the election of a new prince.

DEATH OF THE ELEPHANT MAN.

PITIFUL STORY OF UNFORTUNATE JOSEPH MERRICK.

LONDON, May 15.—No invented tale ever spoke so to the heart at once of the cruelty of life and the beauty of human compassion, as the true story disclosed by a sentence in the newspapers announcing that Joseph Merrick, the "elephant man," was dead.

Imagine a human soul clothed in a body so unspeakably frightful that seeing it men turned sick with loathing and women fainted; a being who had to be conveyed from place to place in secret; who had hardly dared to venture abroad even by night; who, finding his fellow-creatures ran from him, grew terrified by the terror he created, and shuddered in dark corners like a hunted beast. Imagine him driven by starvation to accept a showman's offer and to be exhibited to the most brutal of audiences, that commonly enough shrieked and ran pell-mell from the tent as soon as the curtain was drawn.

Early in 1886 Frederick Treves, one of the surgeons of the London Hospital, found Merrick in a penny show in a room off the Whitechapel-road, crouching behind an old curtain and trying to warm himself over a brick that was heated by a gas jet. Mr. Treves went up to him not only without fear and loathing, but with sympathy. For the first time in his life of twenty-four years Merrick heard a kind word and was spoken to like a man. The effect was curious. It made him afraid at first. He shrank as an ordinary man would from something uncanny. Then, as he began to realize the truth, he broke into sobs of gratitude. Days and even weeks passed, however, before he recovered from the shock of hearing a compassionate word.

The police prohibited his show on the ground of public decency. So he went to Belgium, where again the police interfered, and where an agent decamped with his money. Merrick was left destitute and starving in the streets of a foreign town, where the ignorant mob thought him a fiend.

He came back to London—how no one quite knows. At every station and landing-place crowds dogged him. Steamers refused to have him on board. But he came back to London because in London lived the only man who had ever given him a kind word. He made his way to the London Hospital, found Mr. Treves, who had him lodged for a time in an attic in the hospital, and determined to find a permanent shelter for him.

But now it was found that no institution would receive him. The Royal Hospital for Incurables and the British Home for Incurables alike declined to take him in unless sufficient funds were forthcoming to pay for his maintenance for life. He himself begged that he might be placed in a blind hospital. It is hard to match the pathos of this plea.

Then, in November, 1886, Carr Gomm, the chairman of the London Hospital, wrote to the *Times* asking help for this case, and the British public responded. A room was built for Merrick on the ground floor in a remote wing of the hospital, and there, surrounded with books, flowers and a hundred tokens of the kindness that is really quick in the public heart, he has lived until this last week.

He had found many friends—the Prince and Princess of Wales, Mr. Gladstone, Mrs. Kendal and others. To Mrs. Kendal is due the happy suggestion that Merrick should be taken to see the Christmas pantomime at Drury Lane. She engaged the royal box; she had him brought to the theatre and took every precaution that no strange eye should see him. Hidden from the house behind the curtains of the box, the "elephant man" tasted an hour or two of intoxicating happiness. It was all real to him—the fairies, the splendor and the jewels.

Merrick, in spite of his hideous exterior and terrible experiences, was in his way a gentle sentimentalist and gushed forth at times, under the happy conditions of his life at the hospital, in verse modelled on the hymns of Dr Watts, in which he gave utterance to feelings of gratitude, the sincerity of which none ever questioned. It was a tender heart that was beating beneath a mask more hideous than that of Orson. Above all it was a heart that was filled with love for the man who was literally his saviour, who first spoke kindly to him, who rescued him from a fate a thousand times worse than death, and to the end was both his doctor and his friend. Recently it was only Mr. Treves who could thoroughly understand the poor creature's maimed utterances, and to Mr. Treves he clung to the last with the wistful trust and affection of a dumb animal.

THE NATIONALITY OF BRITISH EMIGRANTS.

The proportions of English and Scotch in the total emigration in 1889 are a little changed from the immediately preceding years, the English percentage rising to 64, and the Scotch percentage, after having risen from 10 to 13 in the few years preceding, again falling back to 10. The Irish proportion remains, as in 1888, at about 26 percent, which contrasts with the time when it was as high as 40, 50 and 60 percent. The figures are as follows:—

	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Total.
United States	93,307	17,567	57,897	168,771
British N.A.	22,417	3,649	2,203	28,269
Australasia	23,013	2,374	2,817	28,204
South Africa	12,775	979	130	13,884
All other places	11,916	785	1,876	14,577
Total, 1889	163,518	25,354	64,923	253,795
Total, 1888	170,822	35,873	73,233	279,928

THE CANADIAN PONY.

Mr. Beaubien, in his efforts to boom his stud of Percherons, played a master stroke on Saturday in inducing the Governor-General to visit his stables at Outremont. At the lunch which followed the inspection His Excellency declared his belief that "the importation of Percheron stock would be the means of renewing the old Canadian stock of horses, which had been so renowned in their time." Other speakers expressed the same hope. As a matter of fact, there is not a tittle of proof that there is a drop of Percheron blood in the Canadian pony, which in no way resembles the lumpish, soft, loose jointed, fine-boned animals now imported from France. The probability is that the Canadian horse is the native stock crossed with the English army-horses introduced at the time of the conquest. The repeated and expensive experiments of three agricultural societies in this district were altogether unfavorable to the Percheron and to the Norman horses.—*Huntingdon Gleaner.*

LETTERS FROM DR. WELLS.

The Rev. Dr. Wells is once more going abroad, this time to Norway and Sweden, returning through Denmark, Germany, etc., etc. Dr. Wells' letters to the *Witness* from Spain a couple of years ago, will long be remembered, brimming over as they were with interest, and our readers will be glad to learn that his letters from Europe this year also will be published in our columns.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

BURLINGTON ROUTE—BUT ONE NIGHT CHICAGO TO DENVER.—"The Burlington's Number One" daily vestibule express leaves Chicago at 1 p.m. and arrives at Denver at 6.30 p.m. the next day. Quicker time than by any other route. Direct connection with this train from Peoria. Additional express trains, making as quick time as those of any other road, from Chicago, St. Louis and Peoria to St. Paul, Minneapolis, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Cheyenne, Denver, Atchison, Kansas City, Houston and all points West, North-west and South-west.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

AWFUL BLOOD HUMOR.

Terrible Blood Poison. Suffered all a man could suffer and live. Face and body covered with awful sores. Used the Cuticura Remedies ten weeks and is practically cured. A remarkable case.

CURED BY CUTICURA.

I contracted a terrible blood-poisoning a year ago. I doctored with two good physicians, neither of whom did me any good. I suffered all a man can suffer and live. Hearing of your CUTICURA REMEDIES I concluded to try them, knowing if they did me no good they could make me no worse. I have been using them about ten weeks, and am most happy to say that I am almost rid of the awful sores that covered my face and body. My face was as bad, if not worse, than that of Miss Boynton, spoken of in your book, and I would say to any one in the same condition to use CUTICURA, and they will surely be cured. You may use this letter in the interests of suffering humanity.

E. W. REYNOLDS, Ashland, Ohio.

KNEE TO FOOT RUNNING SORES.

I have been afflicted with a sore limb, which the doctors called Eczema. My limb from the knee to the foot was one mass of running sores. The doctors bandaged it every day for a week, and every time the bandage was removed a large scab would come off, and the blood pour down. I got one bottle of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, one box CUTICURA, and one cake CUTICURA SOAP, and they cured me. I told a lady who was similarly afflicted to use it, and it cured her also. I gratefully acknowledge that it was CUTICURA that cured me.

MRS. KATE BEARD, Orange Valley, N.J.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT

The new Blood and Skin Purifier and greatest of Humor Remedies, internally, and CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, speedily cure every humor and disease of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair, whether simple, scrofulous, hereditary, or contagious, when physicians and all other remedies fail. This is strong language, but true. Thousands of hopeless sufferers have found it so.

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SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON.

TEACHING TO PRAY.

June 8.—Luke 11: 1-13.

Golden Text.—"Ask, and it shall be given you; seek, and ye shall find: knock, and it shall be opened unto you"—Luke 11: 9.

EXPLANATORY.

I. Jesus teaching to pray, by example and by precept.—Ver. 1. "As he was praying in a certain place". The Oriental attitude in prayer was either standing or bowing on the knees, with the head toward the ground.

"When he ceased". They did not interrupt him. He may have been praying aloud with his disciples, as some think, and the hearers were struck with the fervor and rapture of his prayer. But then there would be less reason for the question how to pray. His example would have taught them. "One of his disciples said unto him, Lord, teach us to pray". Not "give us a form of prayer," but teach us how to pray, with what spirit, asking for what things, with what form, or shall it be without set form, in what way, so that we may obtain the blessings of prayer and an answer from God. "As John also taught his disciples". It is not known whether John taught his disciples some form of prayer more perfect and spiritual than those customarily used by the Jews, who were very punctilious in the use of forms of prayer, or whether he only taught them the true spirit and aim of prayer, and how to pray so as to receive an answer.

II. The Model Prayer.—Ver. 2. "And he said unto them, When ye pray, say". Not necessarily the words that follow, and only those, but, as in Matthew, "after this manner" pray ye. The fact that Christ gave his prayer in two different forms shows that no exact form of words was required; and the fact that Luke writing, writing at least 25 years after the formation of the Church, gives one form, and Matthew another, shows that no obligatory form was in use in the churches. It is right, and often blessed, to use the Lord's Prayer as a form for bringing large numbers into the unity of worship, provided it is always filled with the spirit; but it must not be imposed upon the worshippers as a law, nor its mere repetition viewed as a virtue.

Note that first in this prayer are the petitions for others,—for God's honor, and the coming of his kingdom among men. After that, both in place and importance, come the petitions for ourselves. The very act of praying such a prayer enlarges and broadens the soul, and is an antidote to selfishness.

"Our". Implying that all men are brethren, because children of the same Father; implying, too, our fellowship with Christ. "Our Father". The most endearing name under which God can be addressed, reminding us of his infinite love and exciting our filial trust.—*Schaff.* "Which art in heaven". Showing that no earthly father is meant, but God himself, perfect in holiness, limitless in power.

First Petition. "Hallowed". Held in reverence, treated as holy, loved and worshipped by ourselves and by all. "Be thy name". God's name means "himself as revealed and manifested." The third commandment requires us to do what we here desire that all may do.

Second Petition. "Thy kingdom come". The reign of God through Christ in the hearts of all men. The true praying of this prayer implies that we are doing and giving all in our power to hasten on the coming of this kingdom in our own hearts and in the world.

Third Petition. "Thy will be done, as in heaven, so in (on) earth". The standard of obedience is that of the inhabitants of heaven, both in inward spirit and outward form. The petition implies that we ourselves desire so to do God's will. That we wish God's will to be done in us and for us by his providence and by his Spirit. This is much more than mere submission to God's will. That all the world may obey God as perfectly as the angels obey him. What a prayer this is! What changes, what overturnings it implies.

Fourth Petition. Now begins the second class of petitions,—those for ourselves. 3. "Give us day by day our daily (or needful) bread". That which satisfies our daily wants, both bodily and spiritual. This petition shows that God cares for our bodily wants. He "knoweth that we have need of all these things." Every worldly gift comes from God. No matter how much we must work for our daily living, still it is the gift of God, for he gives us the strength to work, and the opportunities, and controls the course of nature which supplies our wants. "Money is as powerless against flood and drought, frost and fire, rot and grub, as Pharaoh was against frog and fly, locust and darkness.—*Boardman.* It includes supplies of spiritual food,—food for the hungry heart, food for the mind, food from heaven for the soul. Of what use is earthly food without the heavenly?

Fifth Petition. 4. "And forgive us our sins". One of the first and deepest needs of the human soul is forgiveness from our heavenly Father,—to be received back into his fellowship, his family, and his home. "For we also forgive". We cannot sincerely ask God to forgive us, if we do not forgive those who have sinned against us.

Sixth Petition. "And lead us not into temptation". Thou who art the guide of our life, lead us away from temptation. For whosoever wishes to be led into temptation, and is not afraid lest he fall, is already more than half fallen. But if God in his wisdom brings us into trials and tests, then "we may count it all joy," and by God's strength gain the victory.

Seventh Petition. "But deliver us from evil". Not merely from the evil one, but from evil, every evil, temporal and spiritual. The great evil of the world is sin, the source and fountain of nearly all the other evils in the world. The mark of a saint is the strength of his longing to be delivered from all sin.

Conclusion. In Matthew is given the reason for perfect faith in God that he can and will answer the prayer.—"For thine is the kingdom and the power."

III. An illustration of the way to pray.—Vers. 5-8, 5. "Which of you shall have a friend, and shall go unto him at midnight". A most inconvenient time, when it would require a good deal of patience to grant the request. "Lend me three loaves". Thin cakes, of which it would easily take three to satisfy a hungry man.

6. "For a friend of mine". Giving the reason for his inopportune but urgent request. The friend arriving at that late hour was doubtless suffering from hunger. There were almost no hotels in the East, and usually only enough bread was prepared for one day, so that the host was out of bread, and it would take considerable time to grind the flour and bake the loaves.

7. "My children are with me in bed". In the same apartment, but not in the same bed. Each had a bed, or mattress. "It is usual for a whole family to sleep in the same room, especially those in lower life, laying their beds on the ground."—*Barber.* "I cannot rise and give thee". I will not, I cannot without too much trouble. (1) It would disturb the family. (2) It was no little bother to get up from a comfortable bed, light a lamp, and get what was needed. (3) It was difficult to unbar the door. (4) A note in Van Doren says, "An Eastern traveller is of opinion that the request was not only that the loaves might be lent—but that it implied 'Bake them for me. I have no meal in the house, and am unable to bake bread for my guest.'"

8. "Not....because he is his friend". Though the higher motives will not avail, for the friendship is so weak. "Yet because of his importunity". The word rendered by "importunity" is too mild. It should be as in the margin, "shamelessness"; *i.e.*, no shame can check or stop.—*Alford.* "Unweariedness."—*Vulgate.* "Indefatigableness."—*Oosterzee.* "Persevering importunity."—*Major.* "He will rise and give him". It was less trouble to grant his wishes than it was to endure the unwearied importunity.

God is not compared with this selfish man. "It is not a comparison, but a contrast."—*Sadler.* The argument of this parable is: "If selfish man can be won by prayer and importunity to give," "much more certainly shall the bountiful Lord bestow."—*Trench.*

Examples. Abraham pleading for Sodom (Gen. 18: 23-33); Jacob wrestling at Peniel (Gen. 32: 24-32); Nehemiah (1: 4-12); Elijah (Jas. 5: 16-16).

IV. The Answer to Prayer assured.—Vers. 9, 10. 9. "And I say unto you". Applying the parable just spoken. Each of the forms of asking referred to had been used by the man applying to his friend for bread. He first asked; he then sought the door, and arguments and means to persuade his friend; and he knocked, and continued knocking till he obtained. "Ask.....seek....knock". The three words imply distinct degrees of intensity. There is the "asking" in the spoken words of prayer, the "seeking" in the efforts and labors which are acted prayers, the "knocking" at the gate with the urgent importunity which claims admission into our Father's house.—*Ellicott.* This threefold repetition presents prayer under different aspects, and forms a climax.

10. "For every one that asketh", etc. The promise is repeated to make certainty more certain.

The absolute promise. The promise here given is absolute and unqualified to those who fulfil the conditions. These conditions imply that we ask what is good. "If ye abide in me, and my words abide in you, ye shall ask what ye will, and it shall be done unto you" (John 15: 7). That we ask in Christ's name (John 14: 14), and hence things which he approves. "Ye ask and receive not because ye ask amiss, that ye may consume it upon your lusts" (Jas 4: 2). That we ask in faith, which is proved by perseverance, and by the faithful use of all proper means. That we ask in submission to God's better knowledge and will.

The threefold answer. There are three ways in which prayers are answered. In the praying itself is an answer, the communion with God that comes through prayer; but this cannot come without another answer. There is a giving of the exact thing we ask for, in all cases where direct promises are made, or where it would be good for us to receive it; but not always in the way, or at the time, we may set. As many times the exact thing we ask for, in the form we ask for it, would be the worst things for us, and what we really do not want; therefore, in such cases God gives us the spirit of our prayer, what we really would have asked for had we known all things, as he does. A child asks for a white powder he sees, thinking it sugar, when in reality it is poison. The parent refuses the poison, and gives real sugar instead. He, not in a literal form, but a thousand times more really, gives what the child asks for. So does God with us, and so at last we shall see that every true prayer is really answered.

Note in regard to the answer, that the best things cannot be given directly, as houses or money can be given, but they must be wrought in us; and the extent to which they can be given depends on our co-operation. Such gifts are character, the Holy Spirit, education, usefulness, love. The best answers to prayer, therefore, often take a long time to ripen so that we can receive them, but the answer begins to come with the first prayer of faith.

V. Illustration and proof from human experience.—Vers. 11-13. 11. "If a son shall ask bread (a loaf).... will he give him a stone"? The loaves or cakes used in the East at that time are said to have resembled a smooth flat stone, so that the question does not mean, will he deny him? but, will he deceive his son by giving him what is of no use to him, and only in appearance what he asked for?—*Riddle.* If we ask a stone, thinking it bread, God will give us the bread, and not the stone.—*Abbott.* "If he ask a fish will he....give him a serpent"? Which resembles some forms of fish. Here the substitute spoken of is not merely useless, but hurtful.

12. "Ask an egg....offer him a scorpion"? "There is no imaginable likeness between an egg and the ordinary black scorpion of this country, neither in color nor size, nor when the tail is extended, in shape; but old writers speak of a white scorpion, and such an one, with the tail folded up, as in specimens of fossil trilobites, would not look unlike a small egg. Perhaps, however, the contrast refers only to the different properties of the egg and the scorpion, which is sufficiently emphatic."—*Thomson, Land and Book.*

SCORPION.

Human fathers do not give such gifts, and yet how often we deem the bread God gives a stone, the fish a serpent, and the egg a scorpion, totally misunderstanding the character of his best gifts.—*Bliss.*

13. "If ye then, being evil": imperfect, sinful, selfish. "Know how to give good gifts unto your children". Very few, if any, are so much baser than the brutes as not to do this. "How much more shall your heavenly Father". Infinite in his love and goodness, and in his desire to help and bless. "Give the Holy Spirit". The best of all good gifts, the sum and source of all. The good father who gives this best of all gifts, will not withhold any of the lesser good things.—*Condensed from Peloubet's Select Notes.*

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IS TICHBORNE ALIVE?

IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING "THE CLAIMANT."

THE GENUINE HEIR REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN FOUND IN AUSTRALIA—A THRILLING NARRATIVE.

Startling developments of an entirely novel character are promised in the famous Tichborne case, as *Town Topics* reports in its current number.

They furnish a most amazing climax to the series of events which began in 1868, when the fat gentleman who has since been chiefly known as "the Claimant," was acknowledged by Lady Tichborne as her son, Roger Charles Doughty Tichborne, eleventh baronet, and heir to the titles and estates.

The litigation that followed, and dragged on for years, with the ultimate conviction and punishment of "the Claimant," Arthur Orton, as an impostor, are familiar history.

Since his release from prison "the Claimant" has led a quiet life, part of the time serving as waiter in a New York restaurant, and it was generally supposed that the famous case was ended. Now comes another chapter which reopens the whole subject in a most sensational manner.

About the first of March last Mr. Henniker-Heaton, the well-known member of Parliament for Canterbury, received from Australia a telegraphic message announcing that the real Sir Roger Tichborne had been discovered, and that a letter containing particulars would be forwarded by the next mail.

This despatch was signed by what was apparently an assumed name—at any rate, it was not recognizable by anybody in England to whom it was shown. That it was sent in good faith and by some responsible person was evident from the fact that the cable tolls, amounting to nearly $200, had been paid in advance by the unknown correspondent.

Mr. Henniker Heaton was doubtless selected as the recipient of this strange communication and the letter which was to follow it, because he is better known to the Australian colonists than almost any other member of the present House. He was much startled by the dispatch, and immediately communicated its contents to the solicitors of Sir Henry Tichborne. The tidings were also privately reported to "the Claimant."

The Australian mail, which brought the promised letter, has arrived, and the letter—a bulky document—has been read by Mr. Henniker-Heaton, and shown by him to the Tichborne solicitors. Its full text has not been authoritatively divulged, and will not be until a trusted agent, who has been sent to Australia post-haste, shall have had time to investigate and report upon the matter.

The narrative given in the letter is substantially as follows: Many years ago the real Sir Roger Tichborne went to Australia and led a wild life in its primitive society. Half of the men who surrounded him were convicts and desperadoes, and among them he was "hail fellow, well met," although himself free from any criminality. One day there came to the settlement a convict from England.

This fellow had been a groom on the Tichborne estates and knew the whole family intimately. He had, moreover, stolen from Lady Tichborne a great mass of letters, papers and valuables of various kinds, which he had secreted in England and which had now been sent out to him in Australia by his family. This man recognized Sir Roger at once, though the baronet did not know him.

Soon the convict and some of his comrades formed a conspiracy. The ex-groom knew that Lady Tichborne was close to the end of her life, and that Sir Roger would be the heir to the estates. The plan of the conspirators was to detain Sir Roger in exile, and send one of their own number on to England to impersonate him and gain possession of the property.

Accordingly the young baronet was kidnapped by them and taken to a remote point, afar inland, and there kept a prisoner. A minute physical examination was made of the captive, and every bodily peculiarity and mark was copied faithfully by artifice upon the body of his impersonater.

The most amazing part of the story, however, is yet to be told. The conspirators in Australia during all these years had the real Tichborne like a white elephant on their hands. Criminals as most of them were, they hesitated to kill him. Happily the conspirators had made a lucky strike in the gold fields and had grown very rich; richer by far than the spoliation of the Tichborne estates would have made them. So they were able to keep their prisoner in comfort.

One of them built a magnificent mansion in the outskirts of one of the Australian capitals. Attached to it was a wing containing two or three rooms, and surrounded by a garden enclosed by a high wall. This was the prison, year after year, of the true Sir Roger Tichborne. One by one the conspirators died, until at last only one, the owner of this mansion and prison, survived.

This last gaoler of the stolen baronet died in February last and Sir Roger passed into the keeping of others, who were ignorant of his identity and supposed him to be a madman. One of the solicitors of the Tichborne family is now on his way to Australia to investigate the matter, and the cabled report, which may be expected in a few weeks, is looked for with the most intense interest.

* * *

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

The English Presbyterian Church has now in China twenty ordained European missionaries, ten medical and sixteen lady missionaries, the number of communicants in connection with the church being 3,572.

It is a Magnificent Gift, that of $100,000 each to Union Theological Seminary and the University of the City of New York, by Mr. Charles Butler, of this city; and he did not wait till he was dead.—*N. Y. Independent.*

We Welcome the Announcement that the will of the late George S. Pepper, of Philadelphia, gives over a million dollars to local educational and charitable objects. The will honors and perpetuates his memory.—*N. Y. Independent.*

The London Missionary Society has perfected a scheme by which young unmarried men of sound Christian character and good general education, but who have not had a college and theological training, will be employed abroad. The candidates must furnish evidence of being successful in Christian work.

At the Annual Meeting of the orders of the King's Daughters and the King's Sons of this city, last week, Mrs. Bottome, the President, stated that every woman in the Central Council is a Trinitarian. Of the 150,060 members, all but a dear little handful, she added, are of the same way of thinking.—*N. Y. Independent*

Messrs. Russell & Co., the large ship builders, Greenock, have recently adopted an excellent plan on pay day in their yard. They have affixed a notice at the gate stating that change may be got there by the respective squads, so that they do not require to go to a public house for it, which used to be the old way, and is still maintained in many works.

Naval Officer Willis has issued the necessary papers to the Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage to permit removal from the Custom House, duty free, of the portion of Mars Hill that is to be made the corner-stone of the new Brooklyn Tabernacle. Dr. Talmage, in his bill of lading, describes the stone as "one piece of rough granite, one and a-half cublic feet, no commercial value."

The Missionary Societies of the different denominations are already feeling the influence of the Christian Endeavor Society in increased contributions from the young people. One of the principles of the movement is that as a rule each society should give what it may have to give through the regular channels of its church and denomination.—*Christian Endeavor Bulletin.*

The Annual Meeting of the Young Abstainers' Union was held in Exeter Hall, under the presidency of Sir Arthur Blackwood. The Union aims at drawing the children of the upper and middle classes into sympathy with the temperance movement. The membership is now 7,899, with 411 honorary members who are old abstainers.

Rev. R. Ballantine, of Peebles Free Church, (Scotland) has during the winter dispensed with the evening "sermon," and instead converted his whole congregation into a "Bible-class," a feature of which was young men reading out in church various selected chapters in the Bible. Some of the older members objected to dispensing with the sermon. A plebiscite was taken, and the church was practically unanimous in favor of the new plan.

Miss Julia Ames, editor of the *Union Signal*, has been chosen delegate from World's and National Woman's Christian Temperance Unions to the annual convention of the British Woman's Temperance Association, to be held in London the latter part of May. Miss Ames expects to sail May 7, and will spend several months abroad. Mrs. Frances J. Barnes, of New York city, a leader in young women's work, and Mrs. (Judge) Steadman, of New Brunswick, are also delegates from the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union.—*Canada Citizen.*

The Rev. E. Walpole Warren, the rector of Holy Trinity Church, New York, thinks that the way to get the people into the church is to preach the Gospel to them. Preach to them, he says, the Gospel from experience without fine language, without dabbling in modern science unless prepared to go deep enough, without theorizing, personally, plainly. He thinks half an hour is long enough for a sermon. The Rev. Parker Morgan thinks the way to reach the mass is by regular house-to-house visitation.

There is no Evidence that the petition to "the Czar of all the Russias," which is circulating in England and in this country, will accomplish any good; and many think it will be resented at St. Petersburg, and that the Czar will never see it. If M. Gier, the Czar's foreign minister, has a touch of humor he might start a petition praying the Queen to suppress the opium traffic, and beseeching Congress to give the country preventive legislation against the awful vice of the drink habit.—*Christian at Work.*

"India," the organ of the Indian National Congress, is ably conducted, however unpleasant reading it may be to Englishmen. If they want to see their countrymen held up as monsters of iniquity, capable of every vice and acting systematically, from the most selfish motives, they can do so in its pages. No need to say with Burns,

O wad some power the giftie gie us,
To see oursels as ithers see us.

India supplies an excellent mirror for that purpose.—*The Christian World.*

An Interesting Report has been published under the title of "Slum Evangels" to show the progress of the work in the lowest districts of London. At first there were two workers who resided in the slums, now over eighty persons are engaged in this work. The whole time of these laborers is spent in house-to-house visitation, nursing the sick, feeding the starving, and doing Gospel work, as opportunity offers. These visitors were coolly received at first, but have ready access to the poor now. Over one hundred young women have been rescued from lives of shame, and about six thousand children have been cared for during the year.

The Death of Mr. Mackay in Africa was announced at about the same time as accounts reached this country of the murder by burglars in Tokio of a Canadian member of the Methodist Episcopal mission in that city. Two vacancies—who will fill them? We are glad to add that on Sunday last, St. Paul's Reformed Episcopal Church in Philadelphia completed the collection of the sum necessary ($400) to maintain a missionary on the Congo, under the direction of the work carried on through the agency of Mr. Guinness. Ought not many churches to thus maintain a pastor abroad as well as at home?—*Episcopal Recorder, Philadelphia.*

Children's Scripture Union.—At the eleventh anniversary of the "Children's Scripture Union," held in London, it was reported that over half a million of membership cards had already been issued for 1890. Branches now exist in all parts of the world, and the children's leaflets have been printed in forty-eight different languages. Testimony of blessing upon the daily reading of the Word was received from distant lands and from towns and villages at home. This society arranges for the regular daily reading of the Scripture by individuals, for Bible study in classes, and for training through these means for missionary work of all kinds.

Some One Asked the Editor of the London *Punch* why ragged people never go to church, and he replied, "Because when people go to church they soon cease to be ragged." There is a world of truth in that explanation. The hungry, ragged creatures that have to be fed and clothed by the hand of charity rarely belong to any church. Grumble, as too many people do, about the amount of money required to maintain churches, it is the best invested money in the country. There are scores of hungry and ragged men who would soon be able to feed and clothe themselves if they were brought under Gospel influences.—*Canada Presbyterian.*

The Presbyteries of the United Presbyterian Church are voting this year on two overtures, one allowing theological students to be licensed at the end of the second year, the other refusing licensure to any student and installation to any elder who uses tobacco in any form. The former overture has been answered overwhelmingly, it is said, in the affirmative. In answer to the latter two hundred and thirty-three presbyters, according to the *United Presbyterian*, have voted in favor, and two hundred and fifty-seven against. In five presbyteries there were tie votes. Some of the presbyteries think there ought to be a distinction in favor of the eldership.—*N. Y. Independent.*

The Rev. Mr. Dunlop, of Queen's, a missionary to Japan, delivered an interesting address on Sunday afternoon to the students in Jackson Hall. He spoke of the "self supporting band" in Japan, and urged the necessity of Christians going there and taking positions as teachers in the Imperial schools. "If you do not go," he said, "others will," and pointed out that these others were very apt to instil agnostic ideas. He also told an amusing story of the authorities not wishing to engage a missionary to teach English in a particular school, as it was situated in a Buddhist stronghold, and that they were compelled to engage a Dutchman to do so, who entered into the task with more zeal than knowledge.—*Methodist Topics.*

The Fruits of Mr. Moody's Visit to New York continue to show themselves. Following those gathered from the meetings for young men at Association Hall, Twenty third street, and at the Harlem branch, comes that which is reported by the Rev. W. C. Bitting, at the Mount Morris Baptist church and the Rev. J. F. Avery at the Baptist Mariners' Temple. Mr. Bitting will soon receive a large number of converts and Mr. Avery and his people rejoice over souls redeemed as the result of the meetings. An interesting item of intelligence is that Mr. Avery's Temple work is to have the help shortly of five missionaries, who are coming this month from the Rev. Dr. Grattan Guinness' training school in London. This is good ground for their maiden efforts.—*N. Y. Observer.*

Tunis.—A Protestant place of worship, seated for about 300 worshippers, has been opened at Tunis. The occasion was one of great rejoicing on the part of the little church, which counts some two hundred members of various nationalities. Well nigh all the Protestant pastors in Algeria attended and took part in the proceedings. One of the oldest members of the church is a Frenchman, M. Chapelié, whose ancestors when driven from their native country by the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes took up their residence in Tunis. Thus the despot, who persecuted the Protestants of his kingdom, contributed unconsciously to the spread of evangelical truth throughout the world, as well in the north as in the south of Africa, where many of the descendants of Huguenot refugees are to be found to this day.

A Unique Enterprise for reaching the masses was started about a year ago in Detroit, under an impulse received from the Christian Workers' Convention, which had just held its annual session there. The Casino Theatre, an establishment of low tone, and frequented by hundreds of young people, was leased by several gentlemen in the city, among them the proprietor of the Detroit *Journal*, and converted into a Gospel tabernacle. Services have been held seven nights in the week, one evangelist succeeding another in conducting them. A daily noon prayer-meeting draws an average attendance of fifty. Temperance is kept at the front. There have been some remarkable conversions, and the endeavor is made to induce such converts to join some church.

It May Not Be Generally Known that San Francisco possesses the best kindergarten system in the world. In the ten years of its existence that system has done much to transform a city of "hoodlums" into a decent and law-abiding town. Of its nineteen free kindergartens four are maintained by the "Stanford Memorial Fund," the gift of Senator and Mrs. Stanford: two are supported from her private purse by Mrs. Hearst, wife of Senator Hearst; and two are paid for by Mrs. C. B. Alexander, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Crocker. Among the best results of the work of these schools are reckoned growth of affection in the households of the poor, a higher value put upon children, a steady growth in moral quality, and in sobriety, industry, economy, thrift, self-dependence and good manners.

A Plagiarized Catechism.—A most singular illustration of how the east and west are reacting on each other has come to our notice. Mr. Hackett, at Allahabad, was on Saturday evening, June 16th, delivering a lecture on "The Aryanvedic Religion." It was mostly taken up with an account of a curious catechism put forth by Pundit Raghunath Rao, the Dewan of Indore, as a short catechism of the Aryanvedic religion. Our friends in Scotland will be, perhaps, flattered, but certainly astonished, to learn that it is taken word for word from the Shorter Catechism so familiar to all dwellers north of the Tweed. Only it consists of some 20,000 questions and answers, those relating to our Lord Jesus Christ being omitted. On this being pointed out to the Dewan, he defended his compilation on the ground that the truths were common to both, and he wished to use a formulary that might, as far as possible, commend itself to both Christians and Hindus.—*Church Missionary Intelligencer.*

Various Opinions have been expressed as to the wisdom of the Bishop Wm. Taylor's movement along the line of self supporting missionary effort. Different reports, some favorable and some unfavorable, have been circulated about it, but he has held on to his policy, and now a ten years' experiment is entitled to much consideration. The following summary of the work of the decade certainly speaks greatly to his credit:—"During the past ten years about $120,000 have been invested in building colleges, schools and churches, and furnishing them. During these ten years over twenty missionaries have been constantly at work, and there are now twenty-eight or twenty-nine in the field. All have had self-support, and some of the stations have had $20,000 surplus over self-support, all of which has been invested in the work. Hundreds have been converted. Several of the converts are now missionary teachers in the mission schools. Thousands are under the influence of the missionaries."—*Pres. Observer.*

The Chinese Representatives of the London Mission in China of the Wesleyan, Baptist, Presbyterian and Scandinavian Missions have addressed "the Christian Churches of England" on the subject of "the importation by British merchants of opium into China." As rum is destroying Africa, so British opium is wasting China. The frightful effect of this traffic is thus described by the Christian Chinese: "The introduction and sale of opium extends to all the cities and villages of the land, the Chinese expending upon it more than $50,000,000, (about £10,000,000 sterling) every year. By this means the rich are made poor, and the poor led to sell their children, and its curse appears in the dissipation of the wealth of the land. Scholars, agriculturists, artisans and merchants, represent the constant and productive employments of the people. When once they acquire the opium habit they become weak, inefficient, and indolent in every department of labor; every form of handicraft deteriorates, business suffers, and time is squandered. There is no worse evil than this, and its curse appears again in the gradual destruction of the industries and trade of the country. Our people, originally, are comparatively strong and healthy, but when once they acquire the opium habit they become mere weak skeletons, and can neither eat nor sleep with comfort. This physical deterioration is transmitted to their children and grandchildren, and the curse of opium is seen in the injury it inflicts upon the very life of the people." Will not all Christian readers utter a prayer that this enormity may be put a stop to by the English Government?—*The Churchman.*

THE CHINESE MISUNDERSTOOD.

THE MOST WONDERFUL NATION NEXT TO THE JEWS.

At the Baptist Anniversary in England the Rev. C. Spurgeon, Medhurst, said: Next to the Jews the Chinese are the most wonderful nation of which we have any knowledge. Their historic literature is unparalleled, and dates back almost as far as the founding of the Jewish nation itself. When Moses was leading the children across the desert the Chinese had already developed their present unique civilization, and were living in much the same way as they are to-day, with the one exception that they then wore no pigtails. Yet never has a great people been more misrepresented or misunderstood. This is due, no doubt, to the fact that they have been so long isolated from the rest of the world, and that in both speech and in thought they are farther removed from ourselves than any other race. They are always ready to listen to reason, yet they have been denounced as obstinate and self-willed. No nation has ever borrowed less from its neighbors; and some of the ripest and most luscious fruits which this nineteenth century has dropped into our laps have sprung from seeds which first took root and germinated in China. Yet the Chinese have been stigmatized "servile imitators." Unlike their neighbors the Japanese, who have now taken the Occident as their guide in almost everything, the Chinese still affect to be the thought-leaders of the world. We may afford to smile at this foolish pride, but we must acknowledge that the Chinese have always been the imperial race of the East, and time will prove them to be the first and most competent of Asiatic nations. They rightly consider that the faithful performance of domestic and social duties is the best guarantee of fidelity in public life and they make this a *sine qua non* among the conditions of all the official classes. God has made them pre-eminently the guardians of his law as written on the hearts of men, as he chose the Jews to be the preservers of his will as revealed by revelation and inspiration. In the schools of the empire the children are taught to regard moral excellence as the great desideratum of life; to emulate the noble and virtuous examples of the past, and to prize mental perfection more than wealth. It follows that the moral rather than the material welfare of the people is the aim of the Government of China, as witness the destruction by Commissioner Lynn of the smuggled opium which led to our going to war with the Chinese empire. Many would have confiscated the goods and disposed of them at a profit. Nevertheless, the village Chinaman is a very difficult person to describe. He is many-sided and chameleon-like, ever presenting himself under new aspects. He is full of surprises for the unwary. He uses the most primitive form of human speech, he possesses the oldest living civilization, a civilization most admirably adapted to meet the ends for which it was intended. He lauds the necessity for investigating all things, and he regards the acquirement of a good style as of more importance than the acquisition of knowledge. He combines real philosophical talent with the most astounding obtuseness whenever the observance of the phenomena of nature is concerned. He so ardently cherishes the memory of the venerable past that he forgets that his land is the mournful illustration of the degeneracy of the present. Though he possesses a massive intellect, and is full of energy and fertility of resource, he fails to perceive that the conservatism which has been his guardian angel now threatens to become his destroyer, and only grudgingly consents to accept homœopathic doses of reform as he feels the irresistible pressure of the times. (Applause.) Despite the present poverty-stricken aspect of the country, the dingy and neglected appearance of the public buildings and temples, chiefly remarkable for the entire absence of anything like fresh paint on their ornamental woodwork, the shockingly lamentable condition of the highways, and the rude and primitive agricultural implements in use by the peasantry, the Chinese still fondly look on their ancient empire as the model kingdom for the whole earth. It may have its faults, and these may be grave ones, but, after all, a model kingdom does set an example of true paternal government to the outside nations, and you know that Confucius is the "model teacher of all ages." It would be difficult, perhaps, for us to do more than give a very qualified assent to this proposition; but we will all heartily unite in acknowledging the Celestial's claims in the matter of his filial piety. The dutiful son in China acts in everything with a view to his parents. Has he made himself a name? He values the reputation chiefly because it brings honor to his aged father and mother. Is he convicted of crime, and punished? No punishment can be severer to him than the consciousness that he has disgraced his parents. No matter how little he has to live upon, he will always manage to save and to support his infirm relatives with his savings.

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CHRIST CHURCH, OSHAWA, ONT.

Our church is a frame building well appointed internally for worship, including an organ. Outside it is a neat looking edifice with a suitable steeple. It can seat about 300 people and is all paid for except $400. This is the only debt on the congregation to this day. Our number is not large, but is increasing and the future looks more promising. Our town has about 5,000 inhabitants within three miles of Lake Ontario. Our clergyman, the Rev. C. E. Dobbs, preaches morning and evening at Christ Church, Oshawa, and at 3 o'clock p.m. at Cedardale, a village one and one-half mile distant. Our Sunday School meets at 2 30 o'clock p.m. for one hour. At 3 30 o'clock Mrs. Dobbs has a Bible reading for adults. This was begun two months ago, the first being five or six persons. It has steadily increased and last Sunday it numbered about 300 persons, men and women of all ages and of every denomination. These are regular attendants. Mrs. Dobbs is talented and personally attractive to every one. In teaching, she is earnest, and there is such magnetism in her manner and tone of voice that she rivets attention for about three quarters of an hour. Many, through her instrumentality, have entered upon the Christian life. At Cedardale, a Sunday School is held between 2 and 3 o'clock p.m. by people of that place. On Tuesday night Mr. Dobbs holds a prayer meeting at Cedardale which is well attended. On Wednesday night, at Oshawa Church, a regular service is held by Mr. Dobbs. On Thursday afternoon the principal Sunday School lady teacher with all her pupils meet for prayer. On other nights Mrs. Dobbs at the parsonage meets anxious inquirers, of whom there have been many of her Bible class.—*The Parish Messenger, Chicago, Ill.*

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SINGLE TAX AND THE GOPHER.

(*To the Editor of the Witness.*)

Sir,—The *Witness* finds itself in the centre of civilization. Fortunately, there is no duty on imported newspapers; and why the Republican party do not tax Canadian publications out of the "home market" is a question which finds its only solution in qualifying it as one of the inconsistencies of the party of great moral ideas. American paper manufacturers, type makers, typesetters, newsboys, and the general reading public should demand protection from foreign competition in everything, including literature. Foreign literature should not be encouraged; Canadian papers coming across the line interfere with the sale of our productions, both in the material used in the equipment of a publishing establishment and the typographical labor supply. Our American brains also need protection from foreign invasion, so say the desciples of the great "Block of five party." We are not protected, however, consequently I see by a copy of your paper bearing the date of April 30th, that a certain Mr. Dewdney and the editor are very much agitated over the pestilential gopher. Mr. Dewdney is worried about the fellow who burrows underneath the surface of the agricultural ground and who is sucking the very life out of the plant which supplies the staff of life, while the editor has his eagle eye on the fellow who does not burrow under the ground but burrows more effectively into the pockets of the poor people who capture what escapes the other one which operates under the skin of old mother earth. The poor tillers of the soil,—the drawers of water and the hewers of wood—have a pretty hard time of it between the two suckers. But the editor has spotted the really destructive gopher, and appears willing to shoot him dead with an editorial paper ball. Mr. Editor, please fire 100 percent single tax at that inactive, non-resident and non-working gopher and see how mighty sudden he will either desert his hole and let somebody else in who will use it, or stay there and use it himself. Remove both the landlord and the taxes on labor and the products of labor from the farmer's path and he will not be bothered very much by the species of gopher of which you complain. The farmer, and all other users of land, should receive and hold the full fruits of his labor, minus the price he is willing to pay the community for the privilege of using, in perpetuity if he wishes, any portion of the land which he thinks best suited for his business, whether he be a farmer, merchant, manufacturer, professional man or a humble settler. The single tax will kill forever the iniquitous robbery perpetrated everywhere by the grasping, indolent, privileged classes, who grow rich on subsidies or by holding the choicest portions of the land out of use until the crowding in of population forces the payment of high prices for the use of the same, which must of necessity come out of the pockets of the very people who give this enormous value to lands, the value of which no one man ever created, but which was created by the mere presence and necessities of the people. Give everybody free access to the natural opportunities and the full benefits of individual effort but give back to the people the values which they create and use it for the necessities of the community, namely: Free schools, free libraries, free water supply, free street cars, and public improvements of all kinds. Force the gopher from the grasp he now has on the earnings of the farmer in the North-West and elsewhere, force the "unearned increment" into business channels, calling into operation the labor of those willing and anxious to work; thus you will make way for a wave of prosperity along the lines of industries of all description which will be followed by an era of prosperity and peace unequalled in the history of the world. T. W. Greene.

195 Broadway, New York, May 10th, 1890.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Tobacco, For and Against it—The Secret of Content.

"THE DECENT FOLKS' SIN."

A lady in a note from Berwickshire, Scotland, writes: "I enclose a copy of verses written by my daughter. If you think them worthy of a place in the *Witness* I shall be glad. They have already appeared in a small local paper." J. P. B.

The verses which we give below may fit in with the thoughts of some of our readers at the present time.

"THE DECENT FOLKS' SIN."

John Grant was a Scotchman, leal-hearted and true,
A blacksmith to trade, good work he could do,
Obliging and steady, he ne'er tasted drink,
And he smoked but an ounce in the week, I think.

Katie, his wife, had a face fresh and fair,
And to John, no woman with her could compare,
A true loving couple, not the least of their joys
Was that they had been blessed with two sturdy boys!

But in fairest of "Edens" a serpent may lurk;
And John comin' in one night from his work,
Was confounded to find Katie's face bathed in tears;
He stood quite amazed, with a mind full of fears.

Then strode forward, and gently lifting her head,
"What ails ye, my lass," he anxiously said,
Katie lifted her apron, her wet cheeks to wipe,
And out fell tobacco, some matches, a pipe.

"John, oot oor Rob's pocket a' got they the nicht,
An' I'm feer'd he'll gang wrang, for he's no daen' richt."
"Wheesht, Katie, ma woman, nae greetin', hoot, toot,
About the young scoundrel ne'er pit yersel' oot."

"An' besides," John went on with a smile on his face,
"That's no sic a sin, or a deedly disgrace,
'Baccy's weel patronized by maist decent folks,
No to gang very far—*Oor Minister smokes.*"

As John uttered these words Katie sprang to her feet,
"Ye ca' it 'nae sin!' and ye wonder a' greet;
It's a dacent folk's sin! an' ye're gaun wi' the lave,
Nor seekin' frae evils yer laddie to save.

"Oor minister smokes!' o' that there's nae doot,
Puir Bob telled me that, juist afore he ran oot,
But it's aff to the manse this nicht a will gang,
It's no be ma faut if ma laddie gangs wrang!"

Dumfounded was John, he had ne'er seen his wife
In such an excitement in their married life,
He went round the corner, and there he did wait,
Till he saw Katie enter the minister's gate.
Then he went to his "study" and there stopped to think,

'Katie's no that far wrang, smokin' leads aft to drink;
'A dacent folk's sin,' she said, 'troth that's nae joke;
Smokers disna aye drink, drinkers maistly aye smoke!'

"'A dacent folk's sin,' that's a hard nut to crack:
Sic a tift she was in; a' wush she was back;
A've a gude mind t' fallow her straucht up the brae,
A'm wonderin'—'what will the minister say?'"

As Katie was shewn to the minister's room,
She nearly grew sick by the heavy perfume
Coming in from the garden, the windows ajar,
Where the minister smoked his evening cigar.

With a frank smile he entered poor Katie to greet,
"How are you to-night? Mrs. Grant, take this seat,"
But the moment his eyes on Katie's face fell,
He said, "What's the matter? I hope you're all well!"

"We're a' weel, sir! thank ye! but a'm sair put about,
This nicht John an' me, hae fairly cast out."
So Katie began—no time did she waste,
But plunged into her story with desperate haste;

Telling what she had found in Rob's pocket that nicht,
And she said "A' told John, ye're no daein richt,
In smokin' yersel; and maitters tae mend."
There Kate's heart beat as her story did end.
He said, "Baccy's patroneezed by most dacent folks,
No to gang very far, oor minister smokes."

Mr. Martin's face flushed, hesitating he said,
"Your moral is plain, and easily read;
And I think you're quite right every means to employ,
For keeping temptation away from your boy.

But as for him smoking, 'tis but a boy's trick,
He'll soon give it up, whene'er he turns sick;
It's true smoking often has led on to drink;
But it cannot do that with abstainers, I think.

John and I are abstainers; there's no need for alarm,
And all that I smoke, can do nobody harm;
A small mild cigar in the evening just serves
To give rest to my brain, and to soothe all my nerves,
And fits me for study, or sermons to write;
For you see, Mrs. Grant, my work is not light."

With the air of a queen, Katie rose from her chair,
And she said, "Mr. Martin, these words a' can't bear,"
And she stretched forth her hand, her eyes flashing with light,
"At this moment a picture appears to ma sight,

"Of the time when our Saviour's blessed feet trode
This earth, when he entered the temple of God,
And that which defiled, he o'erthrew—he o'erturned,
While anger within his holy soul burned.

"Ensamples to Christians—to others ye live.
Ye are His servants—His message ye give;
As ye study His Word, or seek guidance in prayer,
Do you need a cigar for His work to prepare?"

Mr. Martin, like John, never uttered a sound,
But sat with bent head, his eyes on the ground,
While repenting—shamed thoughts flashed through his brain,
But his better self rose in the midst of his pain.

A gentle tap then was heard at the door,
It opened, and honest John stood on the floor;
A look to Katie, the next at the minister's face,
Who said, as he rose, with his own ready grace—

"A mother in Israel your wife is to be,
Thank God for the sermon she has preached to me;
Now a promise I'll make, and to it I'll stand,
Will you join with me, John?' John gave him his hand.

"An' that wi' ma heart, sir; the sermon's been plain,
The application's at hand, we'll no seek it in vain!"
"No, John, we'll apply it, and none of the folks
From this time will say that the minister smokes."

I. M. Bruce.

ONE OPINION AGAINST HER.

Editor Home Department.—I have just been reading "Moonlight's" letter, and I cannot refrain from giving her my opinion although she may not value it any more than she did in the last discussion. First, that I may not be misunderstood, let me say that I abominate smoking, I think it is a dirty, filthy habit, and don't see how any man can reconcile his conscience to indulging in it. But, though holding these views, I believe it would be both wrong and foolish to refuse to marry a man just because he smoked. The importance of this point has been greatly exaggerated, when it ought to sink into insignificance in comparison with the essential qualities of a man's moral character. If your lover is good, and noble, and tender, and true, what does it matter in comparison whether he smokes or not? He wouldn't do it if he believed it to be wrong, and that you think it wrong is no reason for refusing to marry him. That would just be condemning him for not being able to think as you do. You will never find a perfect man and the least fault he could have is the habit of smoking. If that is the worst one you may consider yourself blest among women, even though every one of your sons grows up to follow in his footsteps; for you may be sure they will imitate his noble qualities as well as his bad habits. In writing this I have in mind a real person—a noble Christian gentleman who, whether he eats or whether he drinks, does all to the glory of God. Yet he smokes, and when I think that there are actually those who would refuse to marry such a man on this account, I wonder how people can be so foolish. I used to say that if a man thought more of his tobacco than he did of me, he never should have me; but that is not exactly the way to put it. Of course a man loves the woman of his choice more than his tobacco, but I think he would be rightly annoyed if he were called upon to give up one or the other. I would not blame him if he thought her love did not equal his when she was not ready to take him cigars and all. There are, perphaps, some things he would like her to give up—corsets for instance—but of course she is not going to "look like a dowdy," just to gratify a "silly whim," though she would be ready to die for him if it were necessary. As to the proposed society, I would say, let the young ladies be required to condemn the use of tobacco, if so desired; but not to condemn those who do not agree with them. I fear I have not made my views clear, but I have already taken up too much space. Those who feel as I do the insignificance of the question, will understand me. Those who do not, won't. Minnehaha.

Does he smoke to the glory of God, too?—Ed. Home.

STUDY HEREDITY.

Dear Home Circle,—I have been hitherto a silent member of the "Home," but on reading "Moonlight's" letter I felt that I must give her my opinion, which has always been that a man who cared so much for his tobacco that he could not give it up for a good wife was not worthy of one. Who would want to be kept in an atmosphere poisoned by tobacco with not a thing in the house that was not tainted by its odor? Dear friend, take a look into the subject of heredity, and I do not think you will hesitate to form the opinion that it would certainly be right to refuse a lover who would not give up tobacco. Do you not think it would be a good plan to form a "Y" in which to get the young men to pledge themselves against tobacco and strong drink? Hoping to hear from you again and from others on this subject, I am a White Ribboner and think every woman, old and young, should be one. B. A. F.

HOW TO BE CONTENTED.

Dear Editor and Home Friends,—I, too, have long wanted to be one of the Home Circle, but it seemed as if I had nothing to write about. "Rainbow's" letter encouraged me and then "Coryl's." It seems as if I can do nothing of any consequence, but I am working at home and I suppose that is something when it is for our dear ones. I have read quite a number of "Pansy's" books. I have just finished reading "Household Puzzles," and I think there are characters in it that might be studied with much benefit. Now, if everyone of us would be a "whatsoever" Christian, and whatsoever our hands find to do, do it with our might, I think there would be a great many more contented people in the world. We have started a Band of Hope at our school (meeting every Wednesday night), and although at first there was not much to encourage us (it being a country school), I am glad to say there is more interest taken in it now and we are determined to fight alcohol to the last. We have taken the *Witness* as long as I can remember, and would not do without it. I always look forward with great pleasure for its coming, and especially the Home Department, for it is good to get the opinions of other people on different subjects when you are not satisfied with your own. Cousin Florence.

May, 1890.

QUERIES.

Editor Home Department,—Please insert in the Home Department, in answer to a request by "A Country Mother," the following hymn, composed by R. S. Taylor and entitled,

SOMETHING TO DO IN HEAVEN.

There'll be something in heaven for children to do
None are idle in that blessed land,
There'll be loves for the heart, there'll be thoughts for the mind,
And employment for each little hand.

There'll be lessons to learn of the wisdom of God
As they wander the green meadows o'er,
And they'll have for their teachers in that bless'd abode
All the good who have gone there before.

There'll be errands of love from the mansions above
To the dear ones that linger below,
And it may be the children our Father will send
To be angels of mercy in woe.

Chorus for each verse.

There'll be something to do, there'll be something to do,
There'll be something for children to do;
On that bright, shining shore, where there's joy evermore,
There'll be something for children to do.

T. R. L.

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NOTICE.

Correspondents of this column must invariably send with their letters their names and post-office address. Only the *nom de plume* will be printed, if so desired but no anonymous letter will be used. Address all letters, "Editor Home Department."

BOYCOTTING A BUTCHER.

BY ELLA B. CARTER.

It happened on this wise. A butcher owned an unoccupied store next to the back-yard entrance to my domicile. It was one of those buildings that, like some people, seem superfluous and never to have found their vocation. No business throve at Number Six, and it stood empty most of the year. Passing this building one day, I noticed a stir about the place; upon inquiring the cause I learned that it had been rented for the purpose of a drinking-saloon. The thought of a saloon by the back gate, our favorite way and shortest cut to the horse-cars and the stores, filled me with swift indignation. Not that a saloon is an unusual thing in the city; indeed, whenever I took my walks abroad, I found saloons to right of me, to left of me, and all around me, and I was painfully conscious of passing fifteen on my way to church on Sunday mornings but there were none of the hated places in actual juxtaposition to my home. My soul was full of revolt. I stopped and pondered a moment; what could I do about it? I knew the owner; indeed, I was a customer of his, and I liked the man, who was a Jew. I knew his character, a money-getter, of course, but I admired his sobriety, his industry, his business qualities, his parental pride and tenderness, and I determined to go to him and kindly expostulate.

A few minutes later, I walked into his shop, which was a little farther down the street, and asked him if he had really rented Number Six for a saloon? He answered with an air of careless bravado that he had, that he could not afford to have it stand unoccupied, and that a saloon business there would certainly be successful and stay. I expressed my regret, and pleaded with him to reconsider his action; I appealed to his fatherly love,—his children might be ruined by this saloon; it would hurt the morals of his clerks, make the neighborhood less respectable, and depreciate the value of property. To all my entreaties he replied, "It is rented; a saloon will come there. The Excise Board has granted a licence, and that's all there is about it." And I walked away sorrowfully.

What redress was there for me? The appeal to Cæsar, to the highest municipal authority? I had nothing to hope from that source: they would protect the saloon, and logically enough, since that which is established by law has a right to be upheld by law. They would protect the saloon before they would protect me from sights and sounds that may constitute an assault as well as blows, and from which the state ought to protect its decent citizens.

The next morning at the usual time I went out to do my marketing. As was my habit, I went to the shop kept by the owner of Number Six. But before I gave my order, I said to him: "Are you still determined to rent Number Six for a saloon?" "I am," he answered, very red in the face and very angry. "In that case," said I, "I can never spend here another dollar of my honest money. Will you please tell me the amount of my indebtedness to you?" I paid my bill, and I confess that as I walked out I thought with satisfaction that the custom I had thus withdrawn amounted in a year to as much as the rent of Number Six; and I determined to ask some other temperance women to withdraw their patronage from him also. I did not think at the time it was boycotting but such it was, and I had to suffer from the recoil of the method, to take a longer walk that morning, and to buy an inferior grade of meat and vegetables.

Several days after this incident, I was passing by the shop of the owner of Number Six. The proprietor was standing in the door. It was an awkward moment. I believed he cherished resentful feelings towards me, and if I said "Good morning," the return would probably be a cutting rebuff. Now I like to greet courteously my worst enemy, and when near the butcherman I bade him "Good morning." What was my surprise, when in return to my salutation, there was not only a cordial "Good-morning," but he smiled, he doffed his hat, he bowed nearly to the ground; it was almost a salaam. And I went my way thinking, after all, men respect our opinions because they know in their hearts that we are right.

Returning a half-hour later, the butcher was still standing in the doorway and was now beckoning me to enter, and asking if he could have a word with me. Somewhat dumfounded, I went in. He sat down on a barrel of potatoes, and I leaned against some piled-up bags of turnips, while he said in substance that he had been thinking the matter over and he had changed his mind about Number Six, and had determined not to rent it for a saloon. It was all true, the saloon would have a bad influence on his children; his clerks, too, would be neglecting business and drinking beer, and then it would be less pleasant to sit with his family upon the stoop of warm evenings, as he liked to do; besides he wanted to be a good neighbor, and wanted to do nothing to depreciate the value of property or the respectability of the locality. "No," he concluded, bringing his fist down hard on the counter, "no saloon keeper shall come to Number Six, even if he has got his license! I'll stand a law-suit first." Of course I told him I was glad of his decision; we shook hands, and my next day's dinner was bought at his shop.

Boycotting is a doubtful expedient which is growing unpopular and giving way to nobler and more rational measures; but it has seemed to me that in the butcher's case the end justified the means; at any rate, it prevented a saloon from coming next to my back gate.—*Union Signal.*

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THE CONTRIBUTION BOX IN UTOPIA.

One of the little things that amazed me when I first came to Utopia was the immense size of the contribution boxes. A plate, I found, was quite out of the question; for no platter, though huge enough to hold a thanksgiving turkey, would accommodate the pile of money, which, every Lord's day, found its way into the Lord's treasury. So they have large wicker baskets especially made for this purpose, which hold several thousand dollars each. One would think, at first, that no deacon of ordinary muscular development could be found to carry such a heavy load of money; but it must not be forgotten that the Utopians, for convenience, use paper money as we do in America; and very rarely does anything less than a dollar-bill find its way into the contribution-basket. To be sure, there is some silver collected from the children and the very poor people; and these offerings are considered of especial worth, because it is known that in every case a piece of silver represents real sacrifice and self-denial, whereas it is not so sure that these are always represented by the rich man's bill. No copper, however, finds its way into the church treasury. It is considered a base metal in Utopia, and unworthy of use for such religious purposes. "How much do your people give?" said I one day to an old Utopian soon after my arrival. "Each one as the Lord hath prospered him," was the reply, "We lay aside one offering on the first day of the week. No one ever thinks of giving less than a fifth of his income; and when people grew rich they give very much more, from one-half to two-thirds or more, reserving only enough to live on comfortably." "But your people must be unusually wealthy," I continued; "for I see that Utopia gave a hundred millions of dollars for foreign missions last year." "On the contrary," replied my friend, "we have no such enormous fortunes as I hear are common in America. No man is allowed to accumulate more than one hundred thousand dollars in Utopia, and it is scarcely respectable to be worth more than fifty thousand dollars; for we think that such wealth shows that a man has not given away his share. Why, I understand that your government collected a revenue of over three hundred millions last year, and that your Christian people gave away for foreign missions less than five millions. In Utopia we should be ashamed of ourselves if our government expended for internal improvements and all other purposes more than our people gave away for the conversion of the world." Then I began to understand why the contribution-boxes were so large in Utopia.—*From The Golden Rule.*

* * *

Two Kinds of Christians.—The facetious Sydney Smith had two yoke of oxen on his little farm in Yorkshire, to which he gave the names of "Tug" and "Lug," "Haul" and "Crawl." These would be appropriate names for a large class of church members who put no heart into their Christian work. It is mere tug and toil and task to them. They get no spiritual satisfaction, and their labors yield no results. There is but one way to become a thorough, happy and effective Christian. Whether you are a pastor, with large flock and salary, or small; whether you are a Sabbath-school teacher, or a philanthropist pushing an uphill reform, or a parent guarding and guiding the home flock, you will get no good, and do no good, unless you serve Christ heartily.—*Dr. Cuyler.*

CHILDREN'S CORNER

AN OLD FASHIONED DOLL'S HOUSE.

BY MRS. R. R. TORPIE.

My young readers will perhaps be surprised to learn that as long ago as in the reign of our good Queen Anne, little Anne Sharp, the daughter of an Archbishop, had a beautiful doll's house; and that this very house is now preserved as an heirloom in an English family. She married the Dean of Ripon; and, of course, she carried her doll's house with her, when she set up her housekeeping in her new home. The house looked like a great cupboard outside, and when you opened the door, you saw its nine rooms at once: it consisted of two stories, and was about six feet high, and four feet wide; the nine rooms were arranged one above another—three rooms on each floor. At the top of the house was the lady's bedroom, with a handsome four-post bed with rose-colored satin hangings; the bedding and blankets are all beautifully made—the blankets worked with red and yellow wool in the corners; high-backed oak chairs are placed round the room, and a chambermaid stands there who wears a flowered chintz gown and long apron; a muslin handkerchief over her shoulders, and another tied round her head and under her chin, and bound with a pink ribbon. This room opens into a dressing room, where there is a toilet table and looking-glass, draped with white muslin over blue; a wooden chandelier, prettily carved, hangs from the ceiling, and on the table is a pretty little bedroom candlestick in silver. A little boy, dressed in blue satin jacket and trousers, with a hat and feather, stands in this room, each little figure has a slip of paper attached with the name, the boy's is "William Rochette;" there is a parrot in her cage in the corner.

The next room is the nursery, with a bed hung with green satin, and a baby's cradle of dark oak and ivory, with ivory rockers, and a baby tucked in under the counterpane, it wears a cambric cap, trimmed with lace and a crimson satin rosette, and a tiny bib; there is a silver posset-pan for its food, and tiny models of old-fashioned toys; a quaint little doll stands beside the nurse, in a hoop and brocade, high-heeled shoes, and a high-crowned cap; her dress is of white and yellow satin, and she has an apron and ruffles; the nurse in a yellow dress, a net apron and handkerchief, and high cap, with a knot of blue ribbon. The baby's bassinette is on the floor, trimmed with silver lace, and a pincushion to match.

The next story contains the withdrawing-room, dining-hall, and kitchen. In this picture of the old times, we see how people looked, walked, and dressed. Lord Rochette is holding open the door for his guests to pass in to dinner: his clothes of satin, embroidered with silver, large buckles on his shoes and a powdered wig; the ladies went in first to dinner, and the gentlemen followed.

Tea had just been brought to England, and little China cups, without handles, were to be seen. The dinner service was of old white china, the plates in a pile at the end of the table; no glasses appeared, but a silver flagon.

Two large silver candlesticks were on the dinner-table, and sconces hung on the walls for additional lights. "Roger, the butler," stands by the cellar-door. There is a corner cupboard in the dining-hall, and in the kitchen, which opens out of it, pots, pans, scales, pestle and mortar, a bellows, a pewter-service, and a pile of plates in a brass stand, being warmed. A sucking-pig is being roasted, and in the scullery, close by, is a plum-pudding, in the copper. In every kitchen, in old days, there were two little dogs, who had been taught to run upon a wheel, like a squirrel in a cage, and keep the spit going; they were called turnspits, and one dog rested while the other worked; we are glad to think that this practice has died out, and our little four-footed friends nowadays are better off than formerly.

The servants' hall comes next. There are plenty of old oak chairs there, and a long oak table, upon which is a pewter-pot and candlesticks, and a pack of tiny cards, for the servants' recreation, who amused themselves in great houses very much on the pattern of the people upstairs. A doll ticketed as "The footman," stands in the servants' hall, dressed in scarlet, with a tall grenadier cap. The footman of those days ran before the coach and six, to clear the road, and fill up the ruts, lest the carriage should be upset, or stick fast as it often did in long journeys, upon the bad roads, before the stage-coach days.

The next room is "Mrs. Hannah's the housekeeper," who appears like a sensible, comfortable middle-aged person, in a green short gown, tucked up over a scarlet baize petticoat, a large but tidy cap and a white kerchief crossed over her bosom; her room had not much furniture, a four-post bed, chest of drawers, looking-glass, and two chairs; but even in the drawing-room we must remember there was neither sofa nor easy chair, and the ladies' were so stiffly dressed that it would not have been easy to use those comfortable articles of furniture, with which we are provided; and, all taken into account, masters and servants, children and animals, seem to be much better off now than then.

This expensive toy-house of little Anne Sharp's has outlived many generations of children; and those who played with the beautiful dolls had no idea that, nearly two hundred years after they were dead and gone, their dolls and toys would show the children of our days how the people of Queen Anne's time dined and dressed and lived.

In one thing alone, how much better off humble children are now than the palace children long ago. They had, for instance, no illustrated magazines every month; not to speak of all the useful and amusing books for children that fill our nursery shelves. Let us be thankful for our superior privileges; use but not abuse them; and share with others our own abundance of gifts and blessings.—*Sunday Scholar's Treasure.*

* * *

PUZZLES No. 21.

FRUIT PUZZLE.

My first in heart, but not in soul,
My second in part, but not in whole;
My third in ride, but not in walk,
My fourth in sing, but not in talk.
My fifth in scene, but not in view,
My sixth in old, but not in new;
My seventh in print you'll always see,
So now this puzzle answer me.

Lucilla.

GEOGRAPHICAL ARITHMOREMS.

(*Use Roman notation.*)

Example: 550 x no, no—LonDon.

1. 551 x bun.
2. 51 x snob.
3. 651 x an.
4. 1000 x 1 x 50 x an.

Davis Robson.

CHARADES.

I.

I am a word of eleven letters, meaning an appointment; change one letter and I am what may follow the appointment if all does not run smoothly. Cordeb.

II.

James Herbert now a pet has got,
I've one and its relations;
They live on bushes on a spot
That oft has inundations.

Andrew A. Scott.

III.

While in the heavens its course it is winging,
Melodies pleasant I hear my first singing;
List'ning I ride with my second increasing,
Speed of my noble steed, going unceasing,
Till by the bonny and beautiful bower,
Gaze I at home on my whole's pretty flower.

Andrew A. Scott.

SQUARES.

I.

1. Ought to "begone!" 2. Bad quality in a joke. 3. Wild boars are good at this. 4. Seen in the whirlpool. Wilfred G. Cole.

II.

1. A support. 2. Useful to bind with. 3. Not closed. 4. Much used by the literati. Jas. Herbert.

III.

1. A fruit. 2. A musical instrument. 3. To impel. 4. To assemble. Davis Robson.

IV.

1. A color. 2. Uncommon. 3. A surface. 4. A division of time. Davis Robson.

PUZZLERS' CHAT.

Will F. A. McL. please send answers to the two squares and diamond sent some time ago?—Complete answers have been received from James Herbert and F. A. McL. Robert J. Harper sends an almost perfect list.

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES NO. 19.

Two Half Squares.—

I.

S C O R N
C O R E
O R E
R E
N

II.

W
L O
T E N
T O A D
L E A S E
W O N D E R

Enigma—Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.

Transpositions—1. Garden, danger, gander. 2. "Pinta," paint, inapt. 3. Finder, friend. 4. Crotons, cartoon.

Squares—

I.	II.	III.	IV.
R A C E R	P O S T S	L A T I N	S P O R T
A B O V E	O P E R A	A B A S E	P O L A R
C O V E S	S E V E N	T A I L S	O L I V E
E V E N T	T R E A T	I S L E T	R A V E N
R E S T S	S A N T A	N E S T S	T R E N T

Miscellaneous Anagrams—1. Constable. 2. Representative. 3. Parliament. 4. Pomegranate. 5. Watermelon. 6. Strawberries. 7. Everlastings. 8. Bachelor's button. 9. Tangleweb. 10. Perplexity.

I Pray the prayer of Plato old:
God make thee beautiful within,
And let thine eyes the good behold
In everything save sin!
—*Whittier.*

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.]

A NEW INDUSTRY.

Under the above heading F. D. Curtis, a noted agriculturist of Utica, N.Y., writes an article in the *Country Gentleman* of May 1st recommending the farmers of the Northern States to grow hemp. It is a product which is easily raised and for which there is constant demand. There is a prejudice among farmers against growing flax, because it is hard on the land. This is owing to its abundant seed production. Hemp does not yield so much seed and is less exhaustive than flax. Mr. Curtis recommends that hemp be sown on a clover sod, which should be turned over in September. At the proper time the next spring, the hemp should be sown broadcast and lightly harrowed. The same land may be seeded to rye in the autumn, and in the spring following, with clover again.

The great difficulty in the way of growing hemp heretofore, has been the expense of breaking the hard, woody fibre, so as to reduce the product to small bulk for easy and cheap transportation. This difficulty has been overcome by the invention of a machine which will shortly be described and illustrated in a report on textile fabrics about to be issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. To carry on this new industry in a proper manner, the farmers of a given locality would have to combine in a similar way to what they do in the establishment of cheese factories. Either by forming an association and jointly owning the machinery required, or by entering into a contract with the party providing the machinery to grow hemp enough to keep it running, a start might readily be made. As one means of counteracting the agricultural depression, farmers will do well to devise co-operative schemes whereby they may help themselves, and help one another. Among these, hemp culture seems worthy of being taken into consideration. It is generally assigned as one cause of the prevailing depression, that certain crops are being raised in excess of the demand for them. While this is the case, we are importing staples which can be grown to advantage in this country. Hemp is one of them.

LINDENBANK.

WASH AND BE CLEAN.

Dr. J. A. Beaudry, secretary of the Provincial Board of Health, read a paper at a recent meeting of the "Société d'Economie Sociale," in which he stated that "bathing is almost unknown among Canadian farmers," and he held that according to statistics carefully gathered by himself during the past ten years, "in the surrounding country districts the death rate was higher there than in our cities." I have very little personal knowledge of home life among the *habitants* around Montreal and would fain hope that Dr. Beaudry's statement as to the death rate in the country is overdrawn, but I have reason to fear that he is not far astray in his statement about the neglect of bathing among Canadian farmers.

During the warm weather, most of the boys and young men in the country bathe more or less frequently in the nearest lake or river, and where there are no lakes or rivers, perhaps a small stream is dammed up to make a bathing pond for the boys to sport themselves in, but in too many cases, as the Canadian farmer grows older, there also grows an aversion to allowing any part of his body, excepting the extremities, head, hands, and feet, to come in direct contact with water. On rare occasions, such as after logging, or some other dirty work, the whole body may be washed, but the average farmer does not seem to enjoy such extra ablutions and they are very rarely resorted to in cold weather, when there really exists a much greater necessity for them. In warm weather when the farmer is busy at work he perspires freely and the deleterious matter emitted from the pores of his body are wiped off in the clothing, thus permitting the pores to continue their function unimpeded, but in the winter time the case is very different, for then the offensive matter is not washed away by superabundant sweat but continues to accumulate on the surface of the skin where it helps to obstruct the free discharge from the pores, and the waste matter, which ought to have escaped through the skin, is forced upon the lungs and the kidneys, thus imposing more work upon these organs than rightfully belongs to them, and more or less impaired health will follow. Consequently, we find that the winter season is the most sickly time on the farm, when really it ought to be the reverse.

It is true that very few farm houses are furnished with bathrooms, but this want need not prevent the farmer from making his weekly or bi-weekly ablutions even in the coldest weather.

I don't use a bathroom myself, yet I give myself a good washing all over with soap and water except my head, twice each week, winter and summer, in my bedroom. When the weather is cold I place a lighted coal-oil stove in the room a couple of hours before retiring time, and on this I place a dish containing sufficient water to warm up the water used in washing. If the night is very cold, I wash in water heated up to blood heat, but in ordinary weather I prefer it a little cooler. I use an ordinary wash-basin, having first spread a lot of newspapers over the carpet to prevent its being wetted by the stray drops, and when the washing is done I give myself a good rubbing all over with a large coarse linen towel. I never use soap when washing my head, and I never allow oil to be put on my hair, for I believe that the use of hair oil and soap helps to make so many bald heads in towns and cities, but my hair, though grey, is quite as thick on my head as it was forty years ago. If farmers but knew how comfortable they could go to sleep after a good washing and rubbing all over with a coarse towel, they would resort to this most wholesome opiate without delay.

There is another advantage in frequent washing which ought to have considerable weight with farmers, where the women folk have more work to do already than is good for their health. The washing of the under-clothing is a very easy matter where the body is kept always clean by frequent washings, but when body washing is neglected, the clothing, as well as the washerwoman, suffers severely from the consequences of such neglect.

RUSTICUS.

AGRICULTURAL.

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

HOME MADE SUPERPHOSPHATE.

R. F., Brookfield, N.S.—I tried making superphosphate by a recipe which I cut out of the *Witness* about a year ago. The ingredients given were 100 lbs. water and 48 lbs. sulphuric acid to 100 lbs. of bones, but I was obliged to double the amount of acid before gaining the desired result. Will you please answer the following questions: 1st. Is sulphuric acid of uniform strength or does it vary in quality. 2nd. Does the cold or heat of the surrounding atmosphere make any difference? 3rd. Does the acid lose its strength if exposed to the air? 4th. Also, is the acid of any use except to dissolve the bones, and if it is not, would not an alkali be equally good as well as cheaper? Ans.—1. Sulphuric acid is not always of uniform quality. It may become weakened, or be diluted. Hence recipes for making superphosphate usually prescribe that the sulphuric acid must be of full strength. 2. No. 3 Yes. When the sulphuric acid is added to the bones, the box or barrel which contains them should be tightly covered up, to prevent the fumes from escaping during the process of dissolving. 4. Yes; it does more than dissolve the bones. It adds sulphur and phosphorus to the lime and animal matter that go to form bone, thus making what is known as superphosphate. A good manure may be made with bones without forming a superphosphate, by dissolving the animal matter of the bones by means of alkali lye, and thus freeing the bone from earth, which is then in excessively fine particles, fit to be dissolved by the moisture in the soil. Many recipes have been given for this. Among the best is the following given by Dr. Nichols in his Boston *Journal of Chemistry* some years ago: "Take a barrel of fine ground bone, and a barrel of good wood ashes, mix well together, and add three pailsful of water; mix the whole intimately, stirring daily; the mass will be fit for use in a week." Bones may also be rotted, as it were, by covering them with a heavy coat of unleached wood ashes, and sprinkling water or urine on the heap; or, still better, putting them into a hole in the ground, and keeping them soaked with the drainings from the barn yard. Whenever it is practicable, farmers should manufacture their superphosphate at home. Much of the "boughten" article is so made that the gelatine in and on the bone is driven off by burning, and only mineral elements left. There are, however, brands of "raw-bone" superphosphate to be had in the market that are free from this objection. I have much confidence in the following process of preparing a home-made fertilizer. The recipe appeared many years ago in the *Canada Farmer*, when I was editor of that journal. At that time "Coe's Superphosphate of Lime" was a very popular brand:—"Firstly—pound the bones to a coarse powder with a hammer, then put them into a boiler with a little water and steam them for half an hour, remove the bones to a half barrel or other convenient vessel. If the sulphuric acid is of full strength take of it half the weight of the dry bones you are about to dissolve, and add to it one-third of its bulk of water, pour this mixture on the bones, and in about a week, with daily stirring, they will be reduced to a paste. I then put all the hen manure I have on an earthen floor, and pour on it the dissolved bones reduced with its own bulk of water, and mix the whole thoroughly, then add a barrel of charcoal dust or dry peat to every twenty pounds of bones, again mix, make the lot into a snug heap; in a few days work it over again, let it heat, repeating the working and heating till the whole becomes a dry powder that you can sow broadcast, or feed from a drill machine. Last year, with the bones from the house and the manure from twelve hens, I made eight barrels of superphosphate that proved itself superior to Coe's wherever tried, particularly in the garden and on corn. The cost was almost nominal:

Sulphuric acid, 20 lbs.	$1.00
Labor and horses, say	1.00
Half barrel spoiled	0.50
	$2.50
8 bbls. superphosphate, 150 lbs. each—1,200 lbs., at Coe's price, 2c per lb.	$24.00

COAL ASHES.

J. J. C., Sarnia.—Q.—I am told that coal ashes are worthless as a fertilizer. Can you tell me why? Please publish the composition of coal ash in your next *Witness*—with any information you may have. Ans.—Coal ashes are not absolutely worthless. They contain from four to eight pounds of matter valuable to the farmer out of every hundred. Hence they are not worth hauling any great distance. The reason why they are of so little value is that they contain so large a proportion of insoluble matter, as will be seen by the following table of their chemical analysis:—

	White ash.	Red ash.
Insoluble matter	88.68	85.65
Soluble silica	0.69	1.24
Alumina	3.36	4.24
Iron	4.03	9.83
Lime	2.11	0.16
Magnesia	0.19	2.01
Soda	0.22	0.16
Potash	0.16	0.11
Phosphoric acid	0.20	0.27
Sulphuric acid	0.86	0.43
Chlorine	0.03	0.01
100 lbs. anthracite coal ashes contain:—		
Soluble in water	3.47	3.35
Soluble in acids	7.56	8.00

KIND WORDS ABOUT AN EDITOR'S IGNORANCE.

MILO, The Ridge.—I am obliged by your answer to my questions. I am a little surprised to find that copperas as a manure is new to you. The quotation I gave from my note book is years old, perhaps twelve. After sending my letter I read in the *American Agriculturist*, page 153, March No. a notice, which I anticipated you might possibly quote. I had read before in the *American Agriculturist* a half column notice of a work on manures in which it was noticed that copperas was coming into prominence. I send you this in a friendly way, as I like to believe in you. Drive on with your good pen, and may the Lord bless you. P.S.—The Grange Supply Company, Toronto, quotes iron sulphates at four cents per pound. Ans.—Many thanks for the above kind communication. "Good words are worth much and cost little." Editors are popularly supposed to know everything, but they don't. Occasionally, like other mortals, they are obliged to confess their ignorance. They don't own all the books they would like to, and sometimes paragraphs in the journals they take escape their notice. The quotation which I might have made before, and which I gladly make now, is as follows:—

"COPPERAS AS A MANURE.—George Schall, Berks Co., Pa: Copperas (iron sulphate) is little, if any, employed in this country for fertilizing purposes, but experiments in England and France show that in proper quantities it is highly valuable on many soils. Griffiths, in his "Essay on Manures," gives the details of a large number of these experiments on potatoes and other crops, and remarks: 'It has been shown that iron sulphate (in small quantities) is a beneficial manure on most crops.' It is applied as a top dressing at the rate of 56 to 112 pounds per acre, after the crops have appeared above ground. It may be used either finely powdered and mixed with ten times its own bulk of sand for distribution, or in solution. If applied dry, it is best to do it after a rainy day. An excessive quantity is fatal to growth."

FARMER'S BAROMETER—GOOSEBERRIES—BEES.

ENQUIRER, Ont.—Q.—1. Where can I get a barometer in Montreal suitable for a farmer, and at what price? 2. Can a gooseberry bush, Houghton seedling, for instance, be kept in good bearing order for many years by cutting out the old branches? Does not the root after a while get old, and stop growing strong healthy branches? Is it not as well to dig up the old bushes now and then and plant new ones in their places? 3. When bees are wintered in a cellar, and when spring is coming, is there any way to stop so many from coming out of their hives, and falling on the floor, where they get lost? Ans.—1. You can get a mercurial barometer from $8 up, or an Aneroid barometer from $6 up. Mr. Henry Sanders of Montreal, quotes these prices. 2. Yes. Only dead branches and enough old ones to prevent the bush becoming too crowded need be cut out. Houghton's seedling requires to be shortened back considerably, as it tends to make very long sprays of thin wood. Better berries will be obtained by curbing this rampant growth. I cannot say how long gooseberry bushes may be expected to continue in good, vigorous growth, but it is well to replace them with young trees whenever they show signs of failure. An excellent way to propagate the Houghton is by means of layering, which is easily done, owing to the tendency above noted. 3. Usually the departure of bees from their hives toward spring results from old age and approaching death. Instinct teaches them to leave the hive when about to die. In a bee cellar, however quiet the little insects may be, and however well they may winter, the visitor will hear a feeble buzz every now and then, as one and another of the busy little workers comes out of the hive, takes a short, last flight, then falls on the floor and expires. In some cases, toward spring, a cellar becomes too warm, which makes the bees uneasy, and causes them to come out of the hives for air. The remedy in such cases is to cool the temperature. This will usually have the effect of checking the exodus unless, as is sometimes the case, the bees have become affected with diarrhœa.

DANDELIONS, GRASS AND WEEDS.

SUBSCRIBER, Bolton.—Q.—Will you please tell me through the columns of the *Witness* how to get rid of dandelions in a lawn, and also how to kill grass and weeds that grow up between the slats of a walk, a bed of coal ashes having been put down before the walk was laid? Ans.—The dandelion, although not a very obnoxious plant, is sometimes more abundant than welcome. When it is troublesome in pasture grounds and meadows, it is a good plan to try and smother it out by sowing and harrowing in more grass seed. If they are too much in possession of the soil to get rid of them in this way the sod must be broken up, a crop or two taken off, and the field put into clover for a couple of years. In the case of lawns the lawn-mower and thistle-spud will usually make a thorough clearance with a little perseverance. Grass and weeds between the slats of a garden walk may be extirpated by a plentiful use of salt.

THE OX-EYE DAISY.

ANTI-DAISY, Cobourg, Ont.—Having got the ox eye daisy in a meadow through grass seeds sown I would like to know from you, through your valuable paper, how best to eradicate it. It seems to be in patches throughout the whole field. Is it possible to hand-pick it, and if so, when is the best time to do it? Kindly furnish me with any information you can on this subject. Ans.—This weed is becoming a great nuisance in many parts of the country. Where there are only small patches of it, hand-picking is practicable, and if done when the plants are in bloom, which is the easiest time to find them, they should be gathered in a basket or bag and destroyed, because if left on the land, some of the seeds may ripen. When there are too many to pick by hand, the field must be ploughed, cropped and clovered to make a good riddance of the pests. Care must be taken not to permit any of them to ripen their seeds in the fence-rows.

FARM GLEANINGS.

A DANGEROUS ROOT.—Dalore Menard, while ploughing on his farm in Sandwich East on Wednesday, ate what he thought was a carrot. In two hours he died in terrible agony. The root was a wild parsnip.

THE ILLINOIS AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTAL STATION has reached the conclusion that while the yield of orchard grass is less than that of timothy, its composition and digestability indicate a better quality of hay for milch cows and growing stock.

FEEDING THE FARM is done by saving everything which would make manure. We let manure go away into vapor by washing, scattering and other wastes. We must stop all this. Vegetables and all other plants require a variety of food. Manure should be spread evenly, as this helps to feed all the plants.

THE RECENT VEGETABLE CONFERENCE at Chiswick communicates the cheerful tidings that the once terrible potato disease is now practically mastered. Mr. Veitch, the well known nurseryman, has arrived at the conclusion that the chief secret lies in the positive change of seed. Let no selection for planting be made of the crop grown on the spot, but bring fresh stock from another locality. Result; better crops and less disease.

A NUMBER OF SPORTSMEN in Hamilton, who deplore the scarcity of quail in that vicinity, have determined to stock several farms about Hamilton with these birds. Some time ago an order was placed in Chicago for 50 brace of quail, and the first consignment of 12 dozen brace lately arrived. They were liberated on half a dozen farms near the city. Every effort will be made to protect these birds from the ravages of pot-hunters and to prevent them being shot out of season.

IN PLANTING OUT YOUNG ROOT-GRAFTED TREES set them deep enough to have at least three inches of the cions below the surface, so as to secure rooting of the cions, especially if they are of hardy varieties and you desire hardiness. The specially vulnerable portion of the tree is at the ground surface, and the piece of root, or whole root even, may not be hardy, and rooting of a hardy cion is the only way of making sure of having a hardy tree. Furthermore, do not make the mistake of failing to pack the dirt well around and among the lower rootlets.

PROF. BUDD commends the following resolution, which, as reported in the Iowa State Register, was passed unanimously by the members of the Iowa State Horticultural Society a few years ago: "Resolved, That the best time for pruning is when the leaves are about fully expanded in the spring." One of the special points in pruning urged by A. L. Hatch, in his paper read last February before the Wisconsin State Agricultural meeting at Madison, was to prune in spring, and then only after favorable winters left the trees in a vigorous condition. Under these circumstances the growth or formation of new wood favors the rapid healing of the wounds made with the knife.

THE DAMAGE done by sparrows this spring to bush fruits, especially gooseberries, is enormous. Around Ashford it is not infrequent for every gooseberry bush in a large garden to have its fruit buds entirely destroyed. They have now begun on the red currant bushes. Other pests which farmers speak of as unprecedentedly destructive this year in Kent are rats and mice. Out of one wheat stack alone on a farm in Romney Marsh last week no less than 5,000 mice were killed, and other equally well-authenticated stories are told of immense numbers of rats as well as mice being turned out lately elsewhere on the stack being pulled to pieces for thrashing. Farmers of experience attribute the plague of these rodents to the fact of last year having been favorable for breeding them. It may be asked whether the dog muzzling order has anything to do with their multiplication. At all events the order enables them to make light of their canine foes.—*Kent Express.*

PROF. ROBERTS points out a common mistake made in the raising of beets, by planting them entirely too late. The common practice is to prepare the ground and plant them after cross-planting is completed. Being a native of cold climates, beets will germinate and grow before corn. The ground should be fitted and made deep, rich and mellow early in spring. The crop may thus get the start of weeds, and the labor and expense be greatly reduced. A crop raised on an inverted clover sod with manure, is stated as a fair average of success. It yielded at the rate of 1,196 bushels per acre, or 35 tons. The cost was seven cents a bushel. The roots were rated as worth 10 cents a bushel for feeding. This was an unfavorable season. In ordinary seasons the cost of raising has been five cents a bushel.

EUROPEAN CROP PROSPECTS.—So far as the crops abroad are concerned numerous reports are being given in *Dornbusch*. Favorable and seasonable weather has favored the wheat-growing Continental countries, and from all of these the reports are good, the spring sowings especially being well spoken of. Rain, which was very welcome, has fallen in Southern Russia, to the great benefit of spring wheat, barley, and seeds. The latest advices from Spain point to at least an average harvest, while the crops in Morocco promise much better than was expected a month ago. The reports upon the crop prospects of Germany are good as a rule. In spite of the fields not having been protected by snow, the seeds have got well through the winter, and are now in good, and generally in excellent condition.—*Glasgow Herald.*

HOW HORSE-RADISH IS GROWN.—Near large cities vast quantities of this plant are grown, and usually as a crop to follow others put in early. For example, it may be planted between the rows of early cabbage, which will give the rows the same distance apart as the cabbage, two or three feet, the roots being 15 to 18 inches apart in the rows. The planting is performed by making holes 10 to 12 inches deep by a planting-stick or light crowbar. A piece of root is dropped into each hole, leaving the top two or three inches below the surface. By having the roots below the surface no injury is affected by hoeing over in the early growth of the cabbage. And by the time of the last hoeing of the cabbage the horse radish begins to show top growth, and when the cabbage comes off, has the ground to itself. It is a crop that requires but little after-attention, except to keep down the weeds by the hoe the entire summer; and it usually well repays when the crop is taken off. Of course any early crop-ground is as good as the cabbage quarter, the only feature is to have such a crop as will come off, say, in July. By growing this way, one summer suffices to give good, stout, clear roots, and is a far better way to grow, even for family use, than the old one of having the horse-radish in some neglected corner to plant itself, and dig as wanted. Such roots are gnarly and small, and of no use as a marketable product nowadays. For house use the aim should be to grow only the best.

POTATOES UNDER STRAW.—There are two or three advantages in growing potatoes in this way. One is that no cultivation being necessary the hills can be planted closer together each way, giving a larger yield. The mulch aids materially to retain moisture in the soil, and this in a dry season especially is often quite an item. No cultivation is necessary, and in a busy season often this will be an item. The plan is better for late than for early varieties, as the mulch rather retards the growth, at least at first. In many localities there is more or less of a drought nearly every summer, during the latter part of July and August, usually at a time when late potatoes need moisture: and a good mulch at this time will aid in securing this by retaining moisture in the soil. Were it not for interfering too much with other work, the best plan of applying a mulch is to prepare the soil in a good tilth, mark out the rows and plant the seed, covering with soil, but taking pains not to cover too deep. Then, after the plants have started, just showing above ground, apply the straw. But care must be taken not to wait too long. The only objection to covering with straw as soon as planted, is that if the weather should be cold and wet there is considerable risk of the seeds rotting, and especially in low, wet land. On higher or well-drained land this danger is very much less. The soil should be ploughed deep and thorough, and prepared in a good tilth by harrowing. Mark out the rows shallow and not more than two feet apart; then drop the seed eighteen inches apart in the rows, covering with a little soil, and then haul out and apply the wheat-straw, spreading evenly over the surface. No other attention will be necessary.—*Prairie Farmer.*

KEROSENE EMULSIONS.—Probably next to the arsenites—London-purple and Paris-green—no single insecticide equals in value the kerosene emulsion. The great value of this substance rests in the fact that it kills by contact, and thus insects that suck, like lice and true bugs, are killed by its use. Mix one quart of soft soap, or one-fourth lb. of hard soap, with one or two quarts of boiling water; as soon as the soap is all dissolved, stir in, while all is yet hot, one pint of kerosene oil. This is now violently stirred till it is permanently mixed—that is, till upon standing the oil will not rise to the top but will remain incorporated with the liquid. This stirring is best done by the use of a force-pump—pumping back into the vessel containing the liquid. When we are ready to use this, stir in enough water to make fifteen pints in all—that is, one-fifteenth of the liquid applied would be kerosene oil. We must bear in mind that the lice are well concealed and protected by the thousands of leaves from which they are sucking the life and a livelihood. Often the leaves curl up, and thus make the protection more sure. But we must strike every louse or insect with the liquid. We cannot, then, turn or sprinkle on the liquid gently; we must dash it on with force, that every insect may be struck; then there will be no complaint of ill success. Thus the kerosene emulsion should always be applied with a good force pump. It is doubtless better to throw all liquid insecticides with force in spraying for injurious insects; with the kerosene emulsion it is absolutely essential to success. The kerosene emulsion is superior to any other insecticide in destroying plant-lice, scale or bark-lice, many of the bugs, and not a few caterpillars, grubs and slugs. Its great value lies in its excellence as a specific against plant-lice. Even the eggs can be killed by its use early in the spring, just before they hatch.

KOHL-RABI.—Kohl-rabi roots (an agricultural writer in the *Gardener's Magazine* says) are highly nutritious and of much value for feeding stock. The crop may moreover be grown with considerable success on soils from which it is not practicable to obtain really good crops of either turnips or swedes. The bulbous portion of the stem, commonly designated the root, may be given to cows in milk with but little risk of a disagreeable flavor being imparted to either milk or butter, provided the quantities are moderate in proportion to the other foods. Strong lands are the best suited for cultivation of kohl-rabi, but it is not particular in the matter of soil, and provided it has the advantage of fairly well-tilled ground and a moderate dressing of manure a crop ranging from twenty-five to thirty tons per acre may be expected with the utmost degree of confidence. The middle of April is considered by men of experience to be the best time in the whole year to sow or drill the seed, and with reference to this point we would strongly recommend the drilling of the seed where the crop is to be grown as much preferable to sowing in beds and transplanting when the plants are large enough. More seed is undoubtedly required when the drill is brought into requisition, the usual quantity being four pounds per acre; but as a set off to this the labor incurred in the preparation of the seed beds and in transplanting is saved, and it may happen just when the plants are ready to go out that the weather is so hot and dry that to proceed with the work of transplanting would incur the risk of losing a large percentage. On ordinary soils the rows should be eighteen inches apart and a distance of fifteen inches be allowed from plant to plant, and on deep rich loams an increase of three inches each way will be a decided advantage. With the seed should be drilled a mixture of guano and superphosphate at the rate of three cwt. per acre, and in equal proportions, or it may be sown broadcast and harrowed in when the land is undergoing the needful preparation, but drilling the manure and seed together is the better way. Thinning at the proper time, filling up such blanks as may occur, and plying the hand or horse hoe, for the purpose of keeping the weeds under and maintaining the surface in a loose condition will follow as a matter of course and need not be dwelt upon. The bulbs, when they have attained their full size, can be eaten off the land in precisely the same manner as turnips, or they may be stored in the same way as mangles and swedes, and when stored they can be kept in the most excellent condition.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

TO DRY UP THE COWS use a dog and the average boy. This is a good way to make blue milk.

MR. D. F. APPLETON'S Jersey cow, Eurotisama 29668 has completed her year's test for butter with the amazing amount of 945 lb. 9 oz., beating the record by 8 lb. 10¼ oz.

THE ONTARIO LEGISLATURE has passed a law making it compulsory for municipalities to place a tax on dogs, at the following rates:—1st dog $1.00, each extra dog $2.00, 1st bitch $2.00, each extra bitch $4.00.

LOSSES OF CATTLE AND SHEEP in northern California are reported as heavy on account of the unusual rainfall. Estimates run from 20 up to 50 percent of range stock. It is thought it will affect the California beef and mutton market the coming season.

MR. TURNBULL CONCLUDES that in the United Kingdom the total value of the live stock, including poultry and goats, was last year £227,771,481, or at the rate of £4 15s per acre, whilst in 1887 it was only £183,806,737, or £3 16s 9d per acre. The increase within the two years has thus been £43,964,744, or 13s 8d per acre.

THE EARL OF LEICESTER, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Norfolk, has been fined $,00 and cost for neglecting to give notice to the local authority that two cows were suffering from pleuro on his home farm. "Apparently there is Draconic justice meted out to all in the petty sessions of that county," thinks the *North British Agriculturist.*

THE COST OF PLEURO PNEUMONIA.—A return on the subject of pleuro-pneumonia was published yesterday as a Parliamentary paper, from which it appears that during the three years 1886, 1887, and 1888 the nett compensation (after deducting receipts of salvage) paid to local authorities of Great Britain and Ireland amounted to £163,935 15s 7d, of which sum £53,850 10s 4d was paid to Scotland.

A LIVERPOOL SKIPPER is successfully experimenting in importing live sheep from Buenos Ayres. A consignment of between 300 and 400 animals arrived in excellent condition, and the mortality on the voyage was singularly light, something under a dozen sheep having been lost. The animals realized double the price of frozen mutton from Buenos Ayres. They were fine sheep of the Lincoln breed, and dressed to about 80 lb. In the Argentine republic, sheep are produced in millions, and a regular and extensive trade may be established.

CARE OF FOALS.—The season has now come when the complaints of mortality among the young foals will again be heard. Last season was the worst for many years in some sections of the country. That there are causes for these epidemics is generally allowed, and in most of the cases it is not hard to define. In a general way, with the mare running quietly in the yard, not overfed, there is not often trouble, neither is it the case when the mare is worked moderately and moderately fed, but where mares are kept in idleness and fully fed, trouble multiplies fast. The difficulty is caused by the blood being heated. The foal should be carefully watched after birth to see that it has its passages all right. Should it be costive great care in the treatment is required, as very little over-dosing will kill it outright. In this case try injections of warm water with a little oil added, or pass a little lard up the rectum with the finger; a dose of sweet or castor oil is the safest. Should costiveness be anticipated give a dose of raw linseed oil to the mare before foaling. In a case of scours also try mild remedies; a dose of sweet oil will help allay any irritation, and often stop an attack of this kind.—*Farmers' Advocate.*

CROSS BRED CATTLE.—An American writer says: "A Jersey thoroughbred bull coupled with a thoroughbred Holstein-Friesian cow will produce a choice dairy animal for both milk and butter. By this blending of the butter and milk breeds you get the rich butter qualities of the Jersey and the large milk flow of the Holstein—a happy combination—and you get beef size not found in the Jersey." To this the Jersey *Bulletin* replies: The probabilities are that you would be disappointed. The first produce of such violent crosses rarely blend. The poorest half-bred Jerseys we ever saw came out of large Holstein cows. They had gained neither size nor milk flow, and had lost symmetry and butter power. If you must cross your Holsteins to get legal milk, better try a Shorthorn of good milking strain or an Ayrshire. The Jersey is too far removed—too high." We have no doubt our contemporary is right. The Holstein and Jersey would not be at all likely to nick well—in fact, good Jersey crosses are rare. They mate well with the Shorthorn, but that accommodating breed crosses well with almost any other, and a Jersey-Kerry is generally successful. The Jersey-Ayrshire cross is often good, but the Guernsey-Ayrshire is better. This last is a most valuable cross.—*Irish Farmers' Gazette.*

DAIRYING DOTS.

DO NOTHING IN A HURRY about the cows except the milking, and don't hurry in that, but be quick about it.

DON'T BE AFRAID of washing out the flavor of your butter; you can wash out the buttermilk taste, but not the true butter flavor.

GERMAN CREAMERIES.—There are now 403 registered co-operative creameries in Germany. But these figures do not in any way represent the total number of creameries worked on co-operative principles, since in Schleswig-Holstein alone there are 468 establishments of this kind, of which number only 93 are registered.

THERE IS A LARGE AND GROWING CLASS of people in our cities and towns who will have fine, freshly made, aromatic butter on their table, regardless of cost. If poor butter was offered at ten cents per pound they would prefer paying fifty cents for butter suited to their tastes. Every dairyman should determine to cater to the tastes of those who demand good butter, and who are willing to pay for it. There is never any surplus of the choice makes of butter.

CHEESE IS RARELY CONSUMED AS A FOOD, except by those who live an open-air life of hard manual labor. It is taken to promote digestion—just a little bit after dessert at dinner, the germs it contains being supposed to become supremely active when set loose in the stomach in causing the digestive fermentation which converts food into the soluble liquid which can be absorbed by the walls of the stomach and intestines. The old couplet expresses this power:

Cheese it is a peevish elf,
Digests all except itself.

ALL MILK SHOULD BE STRAINED at once after being drawn from the cow, through three strainers, and immediately submerged in water, the temperature of which should not be over forty-five degrees in summer nor below forty degrees in winter. There is a large percent of cream lost in not keeping water at the proper temperature and letting milk stand too long before setting. It has been proven that milk loses over twenty-five percent of cream if left out of the creamer until the animal heat is gone. So says "Creamery Rules," good authority.

A CORRESPONDENT in the *Scotsman* gives an account of a new invention for the milking of cows, which is being experimented at a farm near Kilmarnock, on the Duke of Portland's estate, occupied by Mr. D. Shaw. The invention is the work of a sanitary engineer in Kilmarnock, and, according to the not very sanguine correspondent, "it is almost an assured fact that the thing is quite practicable." Briefly described, the invention consists of a peculiarly-shaped milk-can, which is connected with an air-pump, and is fitted on to the udder of the cow. By exhausting the air in the milk-can a vacuum is produced, and the milk is drawn by suction out of the udder.

ABOUT ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY TONS of butter are marketed annually in Peru, Ind., one hundred tons of which passes through the hands of merchants. To save giving offence to customers, the merchants have hit upon a plan to buy butter upon its merits. An inspector has been appointed to whom all butter must be shown before it is offered for sale. He grades it, and the owner can then offer it and receive the price that such butter brings. If it is only fit for waggon grease it brings a lower price; if good or extra it brings a corresponding price. The effect of this will be to increase the quality of butter, and possibly to drive very poor butter away from that market.

THE ART OF MILKING well required long practice; a good milker would obtain at least one quart more than a poor one. Gentle and kind treatment of the cows is important, and milking should be done at regular times; set new hands at milking farrow cows first, for then the loss by bad milking would not be as great as with new milch cows; more milk is obtained by rapid than by slow milking; sit close to the cow, rest the left arm gently against her leg to guard against damage by the cow's raising her foot. Feeding the cow with a small mess will make her good natured at milking time. A good milker will keep his nails paired short; sit on a stool; milk fast; and tie her tail to her leg in fly time. Never wet the teats with milk, as it tends to make them crack; wet with water, if anything; this leaves the teats clean and soft.

A MILK FILTER.—Messrs. Drummond, plumbers, Lockerbie, have just brought out a milk filter. The upper portion consists of a large tin basin, with an upstanding rim, about an inch deep round the top; at the bottom there is another concave rim, about four or five inches deep, and standing well out, it forms a very safe footing for the construction; within this is a cylinder about three inches in diameter, close at the bottom, and open at the top, where it is fitted into a corresponding hole in the basin, and furnished with a lid of gauze wire, with a handle for lifting it out and in. At the foot of the cylinder is an aperture, and into this is fitted a small tube, which runs flush with the bottom rim, after coming to the outside of which a dairy spigot (one with the centre lifting out like pin) lets off the milk, either on to the refrigerator or any vessel set to receive it. Within the cylinder, on a little wire frame, about an inch from the bottom, rests the sponge that is supposed to catch all the impurities. An objection that the filter would require more watching than convenient in case of an overflow is obviated by the fact that the receiver can be made any size up to ten gallons, so there would always be sufficient space for emptying the cans as the milk comes from the cows, and the more pressure the faster the milk would flow through.

SPRING CHEESE.—That spring-made cheese are inferior to summer-made is a point many farmers would dispute, but it is a fact ("Y.," writing in the *Agricultural Gazette*, says) that the merchants generally use this as a hook on which to hang objections when purchasing, and insist on having them at a lower figure than they are willing to give for those made on the summer's grass. There is no disguising the fact that they are different in quality and *goût*, but it does not follow that they are inferior. Some of the points of difference may be noted. They must be richer in butter-fat, because we find that winter milk is richer in this ingredient than that of summer, owing to the use of concentrated foods to a large extent. We acknowledge that this richness is not so apparent in the spring-made article, but it must be there all the same, as under ordinary circumstances it is in the milk from which it is manufactured. Grass alone will only yield some 8 to 10 percent of cream, while 15 and 16 is not uncommon on winter foods. The state of the weather has always, of course, a very great influence on the coagulating of the milk and ripening of the curd, and it must be confessed that this is rather adverse in spring. The weather is cold, and this hinders the ripening of the milk in the mornings, necessitating the use of a little sour whey in addition to the rennet, while the curd takes longer time to "cook" before it is ready for vatting.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS.

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

GENERAL.

INITIALS ON COPPERS.

MONTREAL AND SUBSCRIBER.—Q.—1. Why does the letter "H" appear beneath the date on the new cent of 1890? 2. How long has this been the fashion? 3. Why is it omitted from some cents, as from the one bearing date of 1888? Ans.—1. When the demand for new coins becomes so pressing at the Royal Mint that it cannot be met a contract is given to Messrs. Ralph Heaton & Sons, of Birmingham, to strike either the home or the colonial bronze coins. The coins so struck bear the letter "H," the initial of the firm. 2. The letter "H" first appears on the Canadian coinage of 1871. 3. The coinage of 1888 was struck at the Royal Mint, hence the absence of the letter "H."

TO COAT BASSWOOD.

READER, Ont.—Q.—How can I coat basswood so that it will retain its whiteness and yet bear a nice gloss? Ans.—Use three or four coats of white shellac rubbed down with pumice powder and raw linseed oil, and cleaned off with methylated spirits. As white shellac is expensive one coat of size made of the clearest glue might be applied before the shellac.

TO BRIGHTEN OLD WOOD.

SUBSCRIBER, Que.—Q.—How can we polish our piano, the first polish having worn off? Ans.—It would need to be scraped off, to show the wood, then rubbed down smooth with fine sand paper and finished with one coat of Wheeler's or other wood filling, (which may be had to suit light or dark woods), laid on with a brush. This filling is to be mixed with turpentine to the consistency of good varnish and rubbed into the pores. When this is dry varnish twice with hard oil, finish and rub down with pumice powder and raw linseed oil, clean off with spirits. Spirits must not be too strong nor left too long on varnish, or it is apt to lift it.

NO CREMATORY HERE.

BLOOMFIELD, Ont.—Q.—Is there a crematory in operation in Canada. Ans.—No; the nearest one is in Buffalo, New York.

PUBLICATION QUERIES.

[We do not propose to answer, under this head, any questions which should obviously be sent direct to a bookseller or a music dealer, such as "Where can I obtain such and such a book, and at what price?" Such questions will be simply ignored as serving no public purpose.]

INQUIRER, Que.—Q.—I would like to get a map of the city of Montreal at moderate price. Where are they sold? Ans.—All Montreal booksellers keep them, at prices from 10 cents up.

TOBACCO, N. S.—Q.—Can you give any information on the injuriousness of the tobacco habit? Ans.—We are constantly publishing facts about the use of tobacco, etc. We think that a book entitled "Tobacco, its Effects on the Human System," which can be had from W. Drysdale & Co., Montreal, for 30 cents, will give full information.

CONSTANT READER, Ont.—Q.—Would you kindly inform me through the Queries Department where I could get the "English History of the War of Independence?" English, in one volume, containing the portraits of officers. Ans.—We cannot learn of the book you mention, but would suggest a copy of "McKenzie's History of America," which contains, we think, all the information desired.

J. C. J., Wisconsin.—Q.—Will you please inform me how to get a copy of the Montana *Wool Grower*, which I saw mentioned in the *Witness*? Ans.—Address the "River Press Pub. Co., Fort Benton, Choteau Co., Montana."

LEGAL.

(ONTARIO.)

OBTAINING A MARRIAGE LICENSE.

D., Ont.—Q.—Is a witness necessary in applying for a marriage license in Ontario? Ans.—No.

DIVORCE DESIRED.

LAWS, Ont.—Q.—If a man leaves his wife to provide for herself and children as best she can, for a number of years, and she knows that he is incontinent, but cannot prove to any one time or place, or single out any one female, but can get good reliable men to vouch that this is his manner of life. 1. Can she get a divorce in Ontario? 2. If so, how should she proceed? Ans.—We think that Parliament would grant her a divorce under such circumstances. 2. To obtain it she should instruct and retain a solicitor.

A PURCHASE OF CATTLE.

A. K., Ont.—Q.—A farmer advertises a number of cows for sale "all to calve before May 1st." I buy two, one of which proves to be farrow, and the other does not calve until June. What redress have I in each case, or must I be the loser? Ans.—According to your statement of facts you ought to be in a position to recover damages at the farmer's hands for breach of contract.

LANDLORD AND TENANT—BRIDGING—RENT.

A CONSTANT READER, Paisley, Ont.—1. A person having a farm rented with a river running through it, can he compel the landlord to bridge it so he may cross to fields on the other side? 2. A man having a farm rented cannot raise enough money on farm to pay rent. He has it rented for three years and leaves it in two. Can the landlord compel him to pay three years' rent? Ans.—1. We cannot see that he is in a position legally to do so. 2. The landlord is legally entitled to hold the tenant liable for rent for the full term of three years—that is to say, there is no sufficient reason apparent to excuse the tenant as a matter of law from payment of the three years' rent for which he contracted.

A SALE OF GOODWILL—ANTICIPATING A FAILURE.

X.Y.Z., Galt, Ont.—Q.—1. A and B enter into partnership and buy out the business and goodwill of C,—C promising before witness to leave the town. Inside of a month he starts same business inside half a mile away from A and B's premises. Now, can A and B come on him for damages for hurting their business and taking their customers from them, there being no writings, only witness to his promise? 2. A and B enter into partnership and put into the business cash, equal shares. In case A and B fail can their creditors come on A and take his household furniture? B being a single man has none. Ans.—1. Your statement does not clearly make out a case for damages against C. It may be that the purchasers are entitled to same, but from the information given us alone it is not apparent that they are. It would perhaps be better that a personal consultation be had with a solicitor, as in that way the material facts of the case would be more satisfactorily and definitely reached. There is, at least, one very nice question of fact to be determined before the desired legal opinion can well be given. 2. It is altogether likely that, subject of course to the legal exemptions, the furniture may be subjected to seizure at the creditors' instance for satisfaction of the debts of the firm.

DRAINAGE.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER, Thedford, Ont.—Q.—I want to make a ditch through part of my farm by way of natural water course, and in doing so it would throw the water on my neighbor's land, and he threatens to sue me for damages if I do so. Can I force him to give me outlet, or could he collect damages if I drain my land toward his farm? Ans.—It may be that the provisions of The Ditches and Watercourses Act could be utilized for you. If so, it would be well to take advantage of it. A solicitor should be employed to attend to the matter.

THE FREEDOM OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

D. C., Onemee, Ont.—Q.—Having noticed some time ago in your legal column of the *Weekly Witness* that all public schools were free: Does that mean to non-resident children as well as those belonging to the section? Ans.—It is enacted by sec. 6 of the Public Schools Act that "All public schools shall be free schools, and every person between the age of five and twenty-one years shall have the right to attend some school." Sec. 202 (1) makes the further provision that "It shall be the duty of the trustees of every rural school section and of every public school board to admit, on payment in advance of fees not exceeding fifty cents per pupil for every month, any non-resident pupils who reside nearer to such school than the school in their own section, and in case of dispute as to the distance from the school, the inspector shall decide." Such is the legislation upon the subject.

MEDICAL.

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

INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM.

CONSTANT READER, Ont.—Q.—Kindly place in your Medical Column a remedy for inflammatory rheumatism, which I have at present. It commenced in my knee and now is down in the foot, very painful and much swelled. I have had it before, some years since, but it left me after a time of its own accord, but now have got it for eight weeks. Ans.—A personal consultation is necessary for proper treatment, but you may find help by using "Tongaline," which can be obtained at any chemist's.

ERYSIPELAS.

SUBSCRIBER, Victoria, B. C.—Q.—I am greatly troubled with erysipelas in my face; have been subject to it for the last 18 years. Have tried several doctors' prescriptions without receiving any benefit from them. Every time I get heated up it is liable to break out. My face gets swollen up so that I can scarcely see, and I suffer fearfully. Ans.—Attend to general rules of health, and be careful of your habits, diet, &c., as it is a disease associated with or caused by disordered digestion. Avoid raw east winds. Keep feet dry, and body warm. Burdock tea would help you.

WRINKLES.

SUBSCRIBER'S DAUGHTER, Ont.—Q.—What would you advise for the prevention of wrinkles in a young girl, barely nineteen. The lines are scarcely visible yet, except to a very close observer. Ans.—No medicine can help you. Live in a happy way, and you will thus cultivate such an expression as will remove your trouble.

PAINS IN THE CHEST.

NEW SUBSCRIBER, Ont.—Q.—1. My wife is troubled with dull pains in the chest, especially in the left side and shoulder. She also suffers from constipation. What should she do? 2. Our little girl, age two and a half, has a disagreeable trouble; the calls to urinate are so frequent it scalds her badly, and prevents us taking her out. She seems to be healthy otherwise. What shall we do for her? Ans.—Your wife's troubles are such as may arise from drinking tea, therefore discontinue its use. Eat slowly, and take little fluid while eating, and none for two hours afterwards. The use of stewed rhubarb, greens, etc., will remedy the constipation. If this fails take a teaspoonful of Gregory's mixture after dinner. 2. Feed the child at regular hours, and teach her to empty the bladder every four hours. A belladonna porous plaster over the small of the back may help her. See she has no worms, as these sometimes induce much irritation, especially pin worms. Asparagus and its tea are both good for her.

LAME BACK.

SUBSCRIBER, Ont.—Q.—I am a man of forty, and have been troubled all spring with lame back. At one time I had to creep on my hands and knees. I have been treated by my physician for three weeks, and he pronounced it muscular lumbago. I have used liniment and plasters and am not better. Please prescribe for me. 2. Am troubled with some kind of skin disease on my head. Breaks out in red blotches and in a few days peels off in white scales. 3. Could you prescribe for my wife who has a sluggish liver? Ans.—Your troubles arise from some disorder of stomach and liver, so see to your diet and hygiene. Be sure and bathe regularly, avoid tea, coffee, pickles, fresh bread and pork. Eat little meat or butter, no pastry or rich food. If you could get the back rubbed down the spine with pure acetic acid, and have the parts painful well rubbed daily, you would get great relief. Take four grains of iodide of potash in water after meals. 2. After washing the head in soft water with castile soap, dry it, and rub ten or fifteen drops of coal oil well into the roots of the hair. 3. Eat freely of all kinds of greens and vegetables, especially rhubarb. Take no tea, etc.

ITCHING RASH.

SUBSCRIBER'S SON, Ont.—Q.—I have on one of my hands on back a light rash, and it gets very itchy at times and then goes away again, and if I rub it it sweats. I try not to if possible. It does not spread. The pimples do not show unless I rub it. What can I do for it? Ans.—Take one drop of liquor arsenicalis in water after meals, and use an ointment of zinc with 20 drops of coal oil to the ounce. Eat your food slowly and very dry. Avoid tobacco, liquor, tea and rich food.

CURE FOR BUNIONS.

A subscriber says: "Dissolve two or three small pearl buttons in the juice of a lemon and when it forms a paste apply every two hours for a day or two." We insert it for such as wish to try it, without knowledge of its value.

HEADACHE.

OLD SUBSCRIBER, Ont.—Q.—I have a young lady friend who is troubled a good deal with headache, coming on in the afternoon. What would help her? Ans.—Live on two meals a day, and take plenty of outdoor exercise with attention to diet. No medicine will be required.

TREATMENT FOR POISON IVY.

POISON IVY, Ont.—Q.—While playing in the woods my little boy got poisoned with poison ivy. What treatment would you advise? The spots are spreading over his body, otherwise he is in good health. Ans.—Attend to general health and keep the skin clean. There is no medicine that I know which will do much good. An occasional warm bath with two or three ounces of sulphurette of potash in it will help the elimination of the poison.

ULCERATED LEG.

PATELLA, B. C.—Q.—Some years ago a friend of mine had what is known as "bad legs." The trouble extended to and above the knees. They continued ulcerated for about three years, then the ulcers disappeared, and have remained closed ever since, i.e., four or five years. The knee joint appears to be affected, and when moved produces a peculiar grating sound, but does not cause much pain. Health otherwise very good. What would you advise him to do? Ans.—Rub the part with camphorated goose oil, one pint of tincture camphor to five of oil. Attend to diet, bathing, &c.

ULCERATED EAR.

READER, N. S.—Q.—I have had an ulcer in my left ear for over twenty years. When three years old I had scarlet fever and have had this trouble in my ear ever since. It is sometimes very sore but never pains. It discharges a good deal and I have to keep cotton wool in it all the time. What can I do for it? Ans.—I could not well advise without seeing you. You should make an effort to consult an aurist, though it is possible but little can be done for you. I think Schüssler's *kali. phos.* taken regularly would do you much good.

SEA VOYAGE FOR DYSPEPSIA.

BROME, Que.—Q.—I think I have dyspepsia. I have generally a good appetite, but food does not set well on my stomach, sours in about two hours. I feel soreness of stomach and sometimes of bowels, not very strong, often feel quite weak, head dull and heavy, aches after violent exercise. I live very plainly, take no liquid of any kind with meals, no butter or sugar, both seem to injure. I bathe once a week beside hand bath nearly every morning. Can do about one-half usual amount of manual labor. Do you think a change of climate would be beneficial, either the sea side or short sea voyage or other change? Ans.—The use of Bellock's charcoal would do good, take it according to directions on the label. A sea voyage would be excellent for you.

CONSTIPATION.

E. J. H., Ont.—Q.—Our baby girl is ten weeks old and her bowels never move without using syringe or giving castor oil. She has been the same since she was three weeks old. The mother is costive most of the time. Can you give a remedy? Ans.—The mother's cure will be followed by the cure of the child. She should use Graham flour, corn meal, figs, prunes, fruits and all manner of greens and vegetables, especially stewed rhubarb. Dosing with castor oil and syringing will do much harm and must be discontinued. The drinking of flaxseed tea, seeds and all, is very efficacious in constipation, half a pint may be taken three or four times a day. Avoid tea, coffee, fresh bread, pickles and rich food. Give the child a little sweet cream daily. If this fails give the child three or four grains of Schüssler's *kali mur*, four times a day.

ACHING BACK.

MRS. W. MCL., Ont.—Q.—I am a farmer's wife, and had a severe attack of the grippe last February. It affected my back, especially about the kidneys. This last month the old pain or dull aching has returned to the small of my back and also between my shoulders and back of my neck. When I press my hands on the lower part of my back it feels quite sore inwardly. I have tried rubbing with turpentine but that has very little effect. When the pain leaves for a day my flesh stings and is very itchy. I bathe regularly with warm water and castile soap. I drink very little, and have got very thin, but am fairly strong in other respects. What will help me? Ans.—You need to be careful of your general health. Your condition does not warrant overwork. Eat plenty of plain food. Have the spine well rubbed on either side night and morning. Wear a band of red flannel round your waist and take of Schüssler's calc. phos. about the size of a bean four times a day. Take one drop of tincture of nux vomica in half a cup of boiling water before meals.

PAIN UNDER SHOULDER BLADE.

B., Ont.—Q.—I am a young lady 19 years old and have been a constant reader of the *Witness* ever since I knew how to read. For the last nine months I have been troubled with an almost constant pain under my left shoulder blade. For a while I thought it was from my lungs and went to a doctor, who said they were sound. He treated me over two months, but I got no better. I am also troubled with a severe nervous headache about once a week, which comes on about 10 o'clock in the morning and keeps getting worse as the day wears on. It always settles over my right eye and the pain is excruciating, sometimes it is so bad that I cannot keep my eye open. The next day I am weak and miserable. In other respects my health is pretty good and my appetite is all right, only when my head aches. I can stand a reasonable amount of house work but get tired out very easily. Please tell me what is the matter. I forgot to say that often a cold chill runs through my shoulders and seems to centre around the place where the pain is. Ans.—You should consult some well-known doctor in Toronto, or come down and see one here. Note and follow what is so often said about dieting, bathing, etc. When the headache is very bad take ten drops of tincture nux vomica in a little water.

TO SEVERAL CORRESPONDENTS.

CONSTANT READER, Que.—You should come to Montreal and consult an oculist.

WIFE OF SUBSCRIBER, Ont.—You should see a good doctor.

SEA SIDE.—Could not advise you without a personal consultation.

SUBSCRIBER.—Would advise you to take a course of Turkish baths for a few months while under medical care. The Montreal Turkish Bath would be a suitable place.

PEARL, Ottawa.—Could not advise you without a consultation.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.

THE MORNING after their tiff, Edwin called at Angelina's house. Angelina herself opened the door. He stammered and asked if her father was at home. "I will see," was her frigid reply; "what name, sir?" —*Funny Folks.*

THE TRUSTWORTHY CAT.

I.

A Trustworthy Cat, with a countenance fair,
And fur as tidy as ever you'd wish
Was sitting, apparently taking care
Of a trayful of drying fish.

II.

She winked and blinked, and she softly purred,
And once in a while she nodded her head,
And if I mistake not, this I heard,
And this is what she said:

III.

"You see that I hold a Position of Trust—
A very important position to hold—
The appointment, for once, was perfectly just,
And was given away, not sold.

IV.

"I am the Watch-Cat of the Fish:
I help to maintain my country's laws;
When the Thief-Cats try to steal, I wish
You could see me use my claws!

V.

"I have held the place for a year, and though
I understand a Poet has said
'What cat's averse to fish?'—I go
Hungry, sometimes, to bed.

VI.

"I never have touched a single fish,"
I was certain I saw her wink one eye,
And I whispered softly, "I really wish
You'd tell me—in confidence—why?"

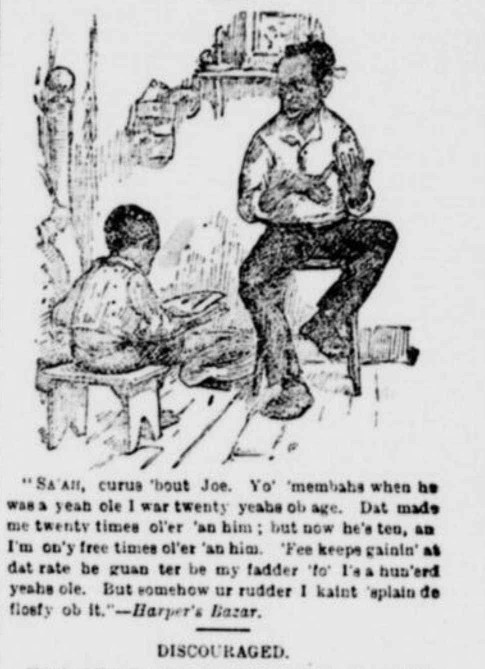
VII.

She grinned at me with a Cheshire grin,
"My character's made," she softly purred,
"But you will not mention it just within
This town?" So I gave my word,—

VIII.

For it seemed to me I have never met
A cat so utterly free from fault,
"I am fond of fish," she said, "but yet
I cannot abide them salt!"

MARGARET VANDEGRIFT.



"SA'AH, curus 'bout Joe. Yo' 'membahs when he was a yeah ole I war twenty yeahs ob age. Dat made me twenty times ol'er 'an him; but now he's ten, an I'm on'y free times ol'er 'an him. 'Fee keeps gainin' at dat rate he guan ter be my fadder 'fo' I's a hun'erd yeahs ole. But somehow ur rudder I kaint 'splain de flosfy ob it."—*Harper's Bazar.*

DISCOURAGED.

Head of Family—I'm discouraged and tired of life. Friend—Why so despondent? "Statistics." "Statistics?" "Yes; they say that five hours of work a day is enough to supply each member of the community with a living, provided the work be equally shared by all." "Well?" "Well, I'm the only one in five in my family that labors. So, if the statistics are true, to support the crowd I've got to work twenty-five hours a day!"—*Chicago Times.*

THE SAME SUCCESS.

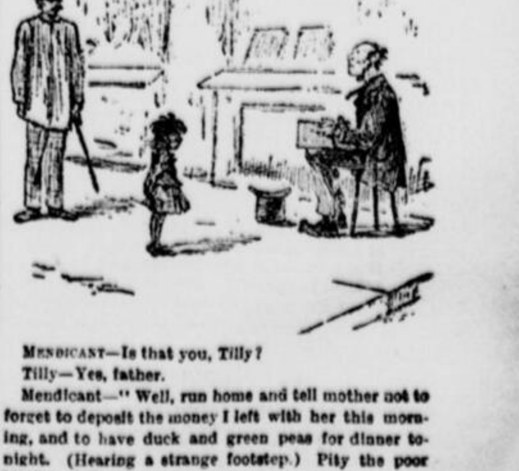
Collector—Mr. Hardup in? Mrs. Hardup—No; he's out collecting. C.—That's what you told me the last time I was here. Mrs. H.—Yes. C.—And the time before that. Mrs. H.—Yes. C. (sarcastically)—He don't seem to have much success. Mrs. H. (as she slams the door in his face)—Seems to have as much success as you have.—*Texas Siftings.*

A NEW USE FOR THE BABY.

Sanguinary Mike—"'Tain't no use, Reddy. They've went an' put in a burglar alarm."—*Judge.*

A GREAT CAREER.

An interesting anecdote is current in Vienna of the late Count Andrassy and his whilom secretary M. Doczy. The Count and his secretary were driving one day through Terebes in a phaeton. Some Polish Jews stared at them with more than usual curiosity. The secretary said, "Your Excellency imagines, I suppose, that the Jews are admiring the Prime Minister; but I can tell you they are not—they are admiring me. They know that I am a poor Jew, and the fact that I am seated side by side with Count Andrassy in his phaeton is to them a much more astonishing miracle than that the landlord of Terebes is seated high up in the King's council-room." The Count laughed and urged that he too had made his way in the world well; and afterwards at dinner he asked the company assembled who had made the greater career, he or his secretary. He pleaded in his own favor by reminding them of his exile and the sore straits he was in then; but the secretary, in his turn, described his obscure birth and the extreme poverty of his student days, and related how his first literary wages had been earned by writing a love-letter for a cook. Everybody—including Count Andrassy's family—took the secretary's part, till the Count played a last trump, and said, "You all forget that I have been hanged."



MENDICANT—Is that you, Tilly?
Tilly—Yes, father.
Mendicant—"Well, run home and tell mother not to forget to deposit the money I left with her this morning, and to have duck and green peas for dinner to-night. (Hearing a strange footstep.) Pity the poor blind!—*Life.*

SNORED TOO LOUD.

Bunting (to policeman)—I understand you secured the discharge of Officer O'Brien for sleeping on duty. That was right. Officer Mulcahy—Yis, sorr. Yez see, me an' O'Brien had a nice corner to go to shlape in ivery noight, but O'Brien snored that loud of cudden't shlape at all, so oi reported him.—*Harper's Bazar.*

CHICAGO has secured the fair, the Libby Prison is now there, and arrangements are being made to take thither John Brown's old fort at Harper's Ferry. Boston is to take immediate steps to have Bunker Hill tied down securely.—*Boston Traveller.*

"WHAT'S ICE NOW?" asked old Pomposity of Mr. Freezeout. "Same as usual—frozen water," replied the arrogant ice king.—*Chatter.*

EVEN WHEN a man weighs his words he often finds they have no weight.—*Yonkers Statesman.*

ONE OF ONTARIO'S SOCIAL PROBLEMS

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

(*Special Correspondence of the Witness.*)

TORONTO, May 24.—Juvenile criminals have long been a subject of close study and earnest attention by a number of persons in this city who approach the question of crime from the side of prevention rather than from that of punishment. Prominent amongst these people is ex-Mayor Howland, whose impulsive character and unbounded enthusiasm are a great source of strength to any movement with which he identifies himself. The process by which the hardened criminals who prey on society are developed is not a mysterious one. The relation between cause and effect is easily discernible. The parents, for some reason, but too often from mere want of force of character, lose control of the child. They may be working hard for a living and be constrained to neglect their children, who learn all kinds of bad habits, and form all sorts of evil companionships on the streets. The same children resent the discipline of the public schools because it is too irksome for those who are allowed so much latitude at home and in the gutters. They play truant, and are punished until they become so hardened that neither the parents nor the truant officer can do anything with them. The commission of some petty crime brings them under the eye of the police, and in the usual, old-fashioned course, a few days in gaol in close companionship with fiends in human form make them not merely fit for a life of crime, but eager to enter upon it in spite of its risks. *Facilis descensus Averni.* Of recent years we have entered on a practical experiment of an interesting kind for the purpose of diverting this stream of young humanity from the broad road that is so densely travelled. This is the establishment of

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS,

the effect of which has been so far an almost complete success. The present condition of the only real school of this kind—the one at Mimico for boys—is the result of an interesting process of development. The law under which it is organized and maintained stood for years a dead letter on the statute book until the Public School Board was prompted to take action by the voluntary co-operation of a few sympathetic and benevolent, but at the same time practical men of business. Amongst them were Mr. Howland, Mr. Justin Proudfoot, Mr. McCabe, the general manager of the North American Life Assurance Company, Mr. Beverly Jones, a clear-headed lawyer. They raised a good deal of money for the erection of a suitable building, procured a free site from the Ontario Government, and induced the Public School Board to pay the salaries of the teaching staff. Three years ago the school opened with three pupils. At the end of a month there were 16; at the end of the first year, 50; at the end of a year and a half, 62; and at present there are 109—the full number that can be accommodated. It is expected that a new building will be added in a short time providing accommodation for 45 more.

WHY PUPILS GO THERE

may need, for some, a brief explanation. The discipline of the school is very strict, and runaways are brought back from places as distant as Chicago and Buffalo. By a law enacted a few years ago the county judges and police magistrates are authorized to commit to this school children who have got beyond parental control, even though they may have been guilty of no crime for which imprisonment would be a penalty. This power is freely but judiciously exercised, and it would be exercised with still greater freedom if the accommodation were at all adequate to the demands made upon it. Once, there, the boys—and the Mimico School is for boys alone—seem to like it, with few exceptions. Attempts to get away are few and far between, and the fact that sooner or later the police of the United States cities, acting in concert with our own, run them to earth and hand them over, has been brought thoroughly home to them. The discipline is of a very practical and useful kind. Part of each day is spent by the pupil in learning some useful trade, and part in ordinary school work. Each side of his nature is thus developed, which is more than can be said of the pupils attending the ordinary public schools.

THE USEFULNESS OF THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL

is not limited to those who come directly under its discipline. The public school authorities are able to bring, through its existence, a pressure to bear on viciously inclined boys that is very salutary. Quite recently, while on a visit to the City Inspector's office, I heard the complaint of a mother who had brought her boy to his notice. She had learned by accident that he had become a confirmed cigarette smoker and she could not break him off the cigarette habit. The inspector questioned the boy and ascertained who his companions were. He then entered the complaint against him in a book and warned him that when two more such marks against him were registered he would be turned over to the police and sent to fill the next vacancy in Mimico school. Another boy was brought to the inspector with the complaint from his mother that he was a confirmed truant. The inspector quietly but firmly told him that he had no choice as to whether he would go to school or not; all the choice left him was the school he would go to. If he preferred the one to which his mother sent him he could go there; if he refused to go there the police would decide for him and he would go to Mimico. He quickly made his choice with the evident intention of sticking to it. So strong a hold has the Industrial School idea taken of the people of Toronto that steps have just been taken to establish

AN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

It will be under the same Board of Management as the Boys' School, but the Board has wisely been enlarged to admit a number of ladies. The City Council will grant $20,000 for the purchase of a site and the public will be appealed to for funds to put up a building. The Public School Board will then supply a teaching staff, and the system will go into active operation. It is needed quite as much as the boys' school, perhaps more. The condition of the gutter girl is a very shocking one, and steps to reclaim her have been taken none too soon. Emerson once defined civilization as the "power of good women." The power of bad women must then be the very opposite. Repression of vicious women has not proved efficacious. All who earnestly desire the well-being of society, not to speak of the welfare of the children themselves, must sympathize with so practical a philanthropic project.

THE LONGUE POINTE HORROR.

CONTINUATION OF THE INQUEST—A PARTIAL LIST OF THE DEAD.

The inquest on the remains found at the Longue Pointe Asylum horror was continued during the week. On account of the tardiness of the asylum authorities in producing a list of the missing to the representatives of the press assembled on Thursday afternoon prior to the continuing of the inquest, and making the *Witness* reporter the spokesman, interviewed the Coroner, Mr. L. O. David, who is representing the Crown in this case, and the foreman of the jury, as to the importance of this list being made public. Sister Therese, superioress of the Convent, was again called to answer why the list had not been produced. In answer she said she had brought the death list with her, which was as follows:

Lay Sisters—Lumina Bouthillier, Alexandrina Gravel, Louise Gravel, Victoria McNicol, Demerisse Gilbert.

Patients—Brunnette, Mathilde; Brunnette, Dame Presper; Blais, Dame Onesime; Brouillet, Zelie; Binard, Catherine; Cartier, Elide; Coleman, Dame; Chartrand, Dame; Collyer, Georgina; Carlisle, Charlotte; Cardinal, Dame, V. J.; Cote, Dame Frs.; Daly, Bridget; Dauphin, Zoe; Davidson, Eliza; Doucet, Constance; Gibson, Clara; Gleeson, Margaret; Galarneau, Delima; Hackurst, Eliza; Huot, Jane; Hunot, Albina; Kelly, Dame William; Larante, Amelia; Lariviere, Betsey; Leveille, Exilda; Lamarre, Sophie; Lamy Elizabeth; Leonard, Catherine; Layo, Marie; Lapierre, Asilda; Lemay, Euphemie; Michaud, Lema; McAvoy, Dame; Mireault, Dame; McGibbon, Hattie; Phaneuf, Dme., nee Aurest; Phelan, Victoria; Prevost, Delphine; Poirier, Delia; Poirier, Dme, nee Rocheleau; Richard, Eliza; Raymond, Flavie; Shehan, Dme., Mary; Therriault, Hortense; Thivierge, Clarisse; Vernier, Judith; Williams, Dme. Annie; Williams, Sophie; Bricher, Domitilde; Lalumiere, Euphrosine.

Witness said that those whose names appeared on the list were inmates of the third and fourth flats, and were mostly violent patients.

The secretary of the asylum, Sister St. Charles, upon being cross-examined by Mr. L. O. David, said that the above list was not an official list made up from the books, but had been made up from among patients the Sisters in the various wards thought had been lost. As may be imagined this unpleasant statement was received by the jurors with dissatisfaction, as they naturally presumed the list was officially made out. The Sister was then instructed that such a list was not satisfactory and that an official list must be produced, showing the name of every inmate missing from the asylum. The inquest then adjourned till to-day, May 28th.

ELECTROCUTION LEGAL.

The Supreme Court of the United States has denied the application for a writ of error in the case of Kemmler, confined in the state prison at Auburn, N.Y., and under sentence of death by electricity, on the ground that the change in the method of inflicting death is within the legitimate sphere of the legislative power of the state, and that the 14th amendment is not a prohibition of the death penalty, but means that cruel and barbarous punishments should not be inflicted. There are four or five murderers in New York whose fate is settled by the decision, their sentence being deferred till the point was settled. The case does not end here. An appeal has to be heard on June 2 at Buffalo, asking a writ of *habeas corpus* on the ground that the power conferred on Sheriff Durston is unconstitutional, the power belonging alone to the sheriff of the county in which the execution takes place. This appeal does not affect, however, the method of execution, and probably it will be disposed of in time for the Court of Appeals at Saratoga. Another issue in the case will be the request for Judge Wallace to execute the writ of *habeas corpus* granted by him at Syracuse on the condition that it would revoke the writs of the Supreme Court.

THE WHELAN-PACAUD SCANDAL.

The Whelan-Pacaud scandal is the political sensation of the Quebec election campaign, and is attracting no end of attention. Mr. Pacaud is fighting the allegations of Mr. Whelan with might and main, and in an eight column article again raised his contention that he took the $10,000 which he admits receiving in order to fix the Opposition, but he hardly attempts to explain away all the other transactions which took place between the contractor and the Premier's circle of friends. The contract which the scandal centres upon is that given in 1883 by the Mousseau Government for the building of the Quebec Court House. The contract was given for $150,000, and nine hundred thousand has under it been spent on a five hundred thousand dollar building. The story has come out as the result of a suit between Whelan and his partner, Ford, and Whelan has evidently made a clean breast of the whole affair. He says that had Ford not carried off the books of the firm he would have secured an award of $348,000, and that an attempt was made to bleed him white.

MONTREAL NEWS.

ST HENRI, a suburb of Montreal, has decided on borrowing $100,000 for town improvements.

ACTIVE PREPARATIONS are being made by the militia and other bodies for the forthcoming visit of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught.

THERE ARE NOW three day-baking establishments in the city, and the proprietor of one thinks that before long there will be three more.

THE SS. "VANCOUVER," which arrived in this city last week, had a particularly hard voyage. Captain Lindall said it was the severest he had ever experienced.

THE FUNERAL of Sub-Chief McCulloch of the Fire Brigade last week was a very imposing spectacle, the finest funeral, some old residents say, that has taken place in Montreal. It was attended by a large body of public men and nearly all the firemen of the city. Mourning will be worn for a month by the captains and foremen of all the fire stations.

DONALD MORRISON, whose fast and its breaking was spoken of last week, is still eating heartily. Mr. McKillop, the blind bard of Megantic, paid him a visit at St. Vincent de Paul and gave him much information about his friends and relations, which Morrison seemed to enjoy. Mr. McKillop alleges he did not meet with the most polite treatment from the prison authorities, in fact, was treated somewhat rudely by Warden Ouimet.

EVADING CUSTOMS DUES.

AN OLD DODGE TO BE PUT AN END TO.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—The Collector of Customs at Plattsburg, N.Y., has informed the Treasury Department that his deputy at Trout River, N.Y. reports that a Canadian house has recently been moved in such manner as to place it directly upon the boundary line between this country and Canada, thereby placing one half of the house within the United States and the other half in Canada. In reply to his request of information as to whether the whole house or one half only is dutiable, Assistant Secretary Tichenor refers to the revised statutes governing the case. If any building were so placed as to fall both within the United States and a foreign country, it must be construed to be wholly within the United States for customs purposes. The Secretary instructs the collector to assess duty upon the whole house with reference to its component materials. The Secretary adds: "In referring to your statement that you suppose there is but little doubt that the building will be used as a 'line store,' it may be well to say that you should take all lawful precautions in guarding the interests of the revenue at that point."

A FAMOUS ANNIVERSARY.

PARIS, May 23.—The fetes at Montpelier in honor of the sex-centenary of the university were opened yesterday with the greatest enthusiasm. The town is crowded with visitors. All the technical schools of Paris and the provinces are represented. There was a procession from the students' club to the university. The delegates from New York and Baltimore headed the line of foreign delegates.

COMMERCIAL.

WITNESS OFFICE, Monday, May 26.

FINANCIAL.

The first week has not been a very busy one, and no great change in either the financial or commercial situation can be reported. The weather has been very dull and anything but favorable for business, and trade has been neglected by a holiday in this country, the Queen's Birthday, and another in England, Whitmonday.

Rates of money and sterling are about the same as last week. Call loans on satisfactory stock collateral are made at 5 percent and good commercial paper is negotiable at 6 to 7½ percent, as to name and date.

Sterling Exchange is dull at 108 13-16 to 108⅞ for round amounts of sixty day bills between banks and 109⅜ to 109½ for demand bills. Currency drafts on New York are drawn at about par. Counter rates about ¼ higher all around.

The Stock market has been very dull for bank stocks during the week but values have been on the whole very steady. Early in the week the stock market was weaker for the miscellaneous list and Telegraph, Canadian Pacific and Richelieu, the three most active stocks on the list went off a point or two, but they have since rallied and are now quoted higher than ever. Cotton stocks are dull but steady. City securities dull and unchanged. Cotton stocks inactive.

Morning sales—30 Merchants Bank, 140¼; 50 Telegraph, 97½; 25 at 97¼; 300 at 98; 50 Montreal Street Railway, 206; 1 Gas, 200; 75 Canadian Pacific, 83¼; 475 at 83⅜; 950 at 83½; 150 at 83¼; 100 at 33⅜; 350 at 83½.

Afternoon sales.—25 Bank of Montreal (ex-div.), 219½; 25 at 219; 5 Merchants (ex-div.), 140¼; 75 Montreal Telegraph, 98¾; 225 at 99; 5 Montreal Street Railway, 206; 25 Gas, 202; 100 Canadian Pacific Railway, 83⅜; 300 at 83½; 115 Gas Rights, 30½.

MONTREAL STOCK MARKET.

(*Furnished by MacDougall Bros., Brokers*).

MONTREAL, May 23.

Bank Stocks.	*Buyer p.c.*	*Seller p.c.*	*H'lf y'rly dividend*	*Par value of shares*	*Amount paid up.*
Montreal	220	219½	5	$200	all
Ontario	119	117	3	100	all
Peoples	100	97	3	50	all
Molsons	165	....	4	50	all
Toronto	215	205	4	100	all
Merchants	141½	140	3½	100	all
Eastern Townships	....	132	3½	50	all
Union	....	....	3	60	all
Commerce	124½	123	3½	50	all
Jacques Cartier	....	....	3	25	......
Hochelaga	102	100	3	100	......
British N.A.	....	....	3½	....	......
National	....	....	....	....	......
Ville Marie	....	....	3½	....	......
Intercolonial Coal	....	30	4	100	......
Montreal Telegraph Co.	97¼	96½	3	40	......
Richelieu & Ontario Nav.	61½	60½	6	100	all
City Passenger Railway	206	205	6	50	all
Montreal Gas Co.	201	200	....	40	......
Canada Shipping Co.	75	65	1½	100	......
Canadian Pacific Ry.	83¼	82½	....	100	......
" L. G. Bonds	....	109	....	£ 5	......
Canada North-West Land	81½	80	....	100	......
Canada Cotton	60	....	....	100	......
Dundas Cotton	....	....	....	100	......
Montreal Cotton	95	90	....	100	......
Canada Cott. Bds	....	....	....	100	......
Stormont Cotton	....	....	....	100	......
Hochelaga Cotton	....	....	....	....	......
Bank of Montreal x-d.	....	....	....	....	......
Merchants x.d.	....	....	....	....	......

THE STATE OF TRADE.

There is no change to report in any department of the wholesale trade, which remains very dull indeed for this season, owing partly to the unfavorable state of the weather and partly to the fact that there is not much grain to export. Of trade in the West the Winnipeg *Commercial* says:

There has been but little if any change in the state of the city wholesale trade since our last report, and the movement is generally slow, although in a few minor lines there has been some activity. In lines of every day consumption wholesalers are not very anxious to push sales, while the present scarcity of money in the country lasts, and buyers are a little cautious also, getting supplies just as they are actually wanted. Cold and wet weather has had a depressing effect on lines required for contracting and building, while they have completely demoralized the sorting trade in season lines. Sales of fall goods from samples have also been light, and mostly in the city, as in some branches travellers have not gone out with those samples as yet. There will, however, be a general stampede this week, and every branch will be represented throughout the country. The report upon collections is not a flattering one, and cash returns have been very slow indeed. In the city there seems to be some money in circulation but in the country it is very scarce. Still the feeling generally is hopeful, especially since the snow and rainfall of Wednesday and Thursday, which banished all fear of loss of a grain crop from drought this year.

DRY GOODS.—The weather has been unfavorable, and no change has occurred. Cottons are firmer and more active. Woollens are dull. Remittances are freer.

IRON AND HARDWARE.—Pig iron is still further depressed, Glasgow warrants being quoted at 44s 3d. Canadian bar iron is quoted at $2.35 to $2.40 although it is said that cuts are offered for round lots. English, $2.75. Quotations for pig iron are nominal and for small lots on spot:

IRON AND HARDWARE.—Business is dull. Glasgow warrants are quoted at 44s 10d. Summerlee sold at $23.75. Bar iron is weak at $2.40.

Coltness, $25.00; Calder, $24.00; Langloan, $24; Summerlee, $24.00; Gartsherrie, $24.00; Dalmellington, $22; Eglinton, $20; Carnbroe, $21; Bar Iron, per 100 lbs.—Ord. Crown, $2.40; Swedes, $3.75 to $4; Lowmoor, $5.25; Hoops and Bands, $3; Block tin, $24 to $25. Copper, per lb.—Ingot, 15c; Sheets, 14c to 19c; Canada plates, good brands, $2.90 to $3. Tin plate—Coke, $3.75; Charcoal, $4.50. Lead, per 100lbs.—Pig, $3.90; Sheets, $4.75. Shot, $6; Lead pipe, $5.25; Zinc, sheets, $6 to $6.25; Spelter, $6.00; Remelted, $1.00; Russian sheet iron, per lb., 10c to 10½c.

NAILS are more active and prices are firmer. We quote:—Hot cut, 10 dy. to 60 dy., $2.65; steel cut, $2.75.

LEATHER—Business remains dull. Prices are firm. We quote to-day:—Spanish sole, B. A. No. 1, 20c to 22c; Spanish sole, B. A., No. 2, 17½c to 18c; Spanish sole, ordinary No. 1, 18½c to 19c; Spanish sole, ordinary No. 2, 16c to 17c; China sole No. 1, 18c; China sole No. 2, 16½c; Slaughter sole, No. 1, 22c to 25c; English oak sole, 40c to 44c; Rough, light, 18c to 20c; harness, ordinary, 20c to 25c; harness, extra finish, 25c to 28c; Upper, waxed light, 26c to 28c; Upper, waxed, medium and heavy, 24c to 27c; Upper, grained long, 27c to 30c; Upper, Scotch grained, 28c to 32c; Buff, 10c to 13c; Pebbled Cow, 10c to 13c; Glazed Cow, 10c to 12c; Splits, medium, 14c to 18c; Splits, junior, 12c to 14c; Splits, calf, 32c to 35c; Calfskins, light, 40c to 45c; do. heavy, 45c to 50c; do. French, $1.05 to $1.35; Kipskins, English, 60c to 70c; Patent cow, 15c to 16c; Kid, French, $10 to $20.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Orders come in very slowly as yet.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—Business is more active. Heavy chemicals are weaker. We quote:—Bleaching powder, $1.80 to $2; bicarb. soda, $2.75 to $3.00; sal soda, 85c to $1.00; caustic soda, $2.10 to $2.75; soda ash, $1.50 to $2.00; chlorate potash, 22c to 25c; alum, $1.50 to $1.75; copperas, 80c to 90c; sulphur flour, $2.25 to $2.50; sulphur roll, $1.90 to $2; sulphate of copper, $6.00 to $7; white sugar of lead, 8c to 12c; brown sugar of lead, 7c to 10c; bich. potash, 9c to 11c; bich. soda, 7c to 8c; logwood, per 100 lbs., $2 to $2.25; sumac, Sicilian, $67 to $70; prus. potash, yellow, 25c to 26c; Cutch, 7c to 7½c; Gambier, 8c to 8½c; Madras indigo, 60c to 80c; Quinine (Eng.), 52c to 55c; do. German, 45c to 50c; opium, $4.25 to $4.50; morphia, $1.90 to $2; glycerine, 24c to 25c; carbolic acid, 55c to 60c; iodide potass. $3.75 to $4; gum arabic, 65c to $1.25; tartaric acid, 53c to 55c; cream tartar, 26c to 27c.

PETROLEUM is unchanged at quotations:—Canadian in car-lots, one month storage, 12½c; American carlots, 23c; 10 brl. lots, 24c; 5 brl. lots, 24½c; single barrels, 25c.

COAL is lower. The following are the quotations for to-day:—Anthracite, $5.75 for stove, $5.75 for chestnut, $5.50 for egg and $5.50 for furnace per 2,000 lbs. We quote to-day:—Scotch grate, $5.50 per ton; Scotch steam, $5 50 per gross ton; Lower ports grate, $5.50 per net ton, and Lower ports steam, $4.00 to $4.25 per 2,240 lbs.

HIDES AND SKINS are dull and unaltered. The quotations are:—Toronto No. 1, 6c; Toronto No. 2, 5½c; Hamilton No. 1, 5½c to 6c; Hamilton No. 2, 4½c to 5c; Western buff and upper No. 1, 5½c to 6c; Western buff, bands No. 2, 5c to 5½c; heavy steers, 9c to 10½c; bulls, heavy, 5½c to 9c; dry hides, 10c to 11c; calfskins, Chicago, 8c to 8½c; green butchers' No. 1, 4½c; No. 2, 3½c; No. 3, 2½c; calfskins, 5c per lb.; sheepskins, $1 to $1.25; lambskins, each, 75c. Clips, 15c each.

GRAIN AND FLOUR.

GRAIN.—There is no change to report. No business is reported. Values are nominally unchanged. We quote:—

Wheat, No. 1 hard Manitoba	1.20	to	$1.22
No. 2 do. do. do	nominal.		
Peas, per 66 lbs. in store	.69	to	.70
Peas, afloat, May delivery	.70	to	.71
Quebec oats	.00	to	.36
Ontario oats	.00	to	.38
Corn, duty paid	.50	to	.51½
Corn, cargoes in bond	.41	to	.43
Barley, feeding	.00	to	.40
Barley, good malting	.00	to	.52

FLOUR.—Business continues dull and without change. No sales were reported on 'Change. Stocks in store are somewhat lighter. Quotations, which are unaltered are as follows:—

Patent Winter	$5.25	to	$5.50
Patent Spring	5.75	to	5.90
Straight Roller	5.00	to	5.15
Extra	4.70	to	4.80
Superfine	4.25	to	4.50
Fine	3.60	to	4.00
City Strong Bakers	0.00	to	5.50
Strong Bakers'	0.00	to	5.50
Superfine (bags)	2.00	to	2.01
Extra (bags)	2.22	to	2.30
Fine (bags)	1.50	to	1.90
Oatmeal, standard, per bag	2.15	to	2.25
Oatmeal, granulated	2.30	to	2.50
Oatmeal, rolled	2.30	to	2.40

GENERAL PRODUCE.

EGGS.—Receipts have been very light, and as the demand is a very good one, the price has advanced a cent to a cent and a half. In the country there is an active demand, and now that the McKinley bill has passed the House of Congress the American demand is better than ever, and it will continue to be good until the new duty goes into operation. We quote at 13c to 13½c.

HOG PRODUCTS.—There is a very fair demand and prices are very steady. The quotations are as follows; Western Mess, $16.00 to $16.50; Chicago Short Cut, $17.00; Canada Short Cut $17.00; lard, 8c to 8½c per lb.; bacon, 10½c to 11c; hams, 11½c to 12c.

FRUIT.—Steady with a fair volume of business. The quotations are as follows to-day:—Oranges, $3.50 to $5; lemons, $2.25 to $4; yellow bananas, $1.50 to $2.50; pineapples, $1.20 to $2.75 per doz.; strawberries, 25c to 30c per box.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

CHEESE.—The bulk of the cheese handled here last week was sold on a basis of nine cents, but the price this week will probably be around and about 8½c. There is no tendency towards holding back and it is moving out fairly well.

BUTTER.—No accumulation of new butter is permitted, and the demand for finest is sufficient to clear up the rather meagre supply of that grade. The quotations are as follows: Creamery, 18½c to 20c; Townships, 16c to 18c; Western, 12c to 15c; old creamery, 14c to 19c; Townships, 10c to 12c; Western, 7c to 10c.

WEST END STOCK MARKET.

The receipts of live stock at the yards of the Montreal Stock Yards Company, Point St. Charles, for the week ending May 23rd, were as follows:—

	Cattle	Sheep	Hogs	Calves
Receipts of live stock at the Montreal Stock Yards, Point St. Charles, for the week	2,664	233	850	336
Left over from previous week	966			
Total for week	3,630	233	850	336
Left on hand	139	89	278	

The receipts for the week were large at these yards, but cables reporting bad trade on the other side gave a dull tone to the market here both in export and butchers' stock. Some of those having export cattle sold here in preference to shipping, thus flooding the local market, lower prices all round being the immediate result. No export sheep and but few butchers. Over supply of hogs; trade off.

We quote the following as being fair values:—

Cattle, export		4½c to 5¼c
Cattle, Butchers'	good	4¼c to 4½c
" "	medium	3½c to 4c
" "	culls	3¼c to 3½c
Sheep		5c to 5½c
Hogs		$5.00 to $5.10
Calves		$3.00 to $6.00

HORSE MARKET.—MAY 26.

There is a pretty good business doing in the horse market, both on local account as well as for shipment to the United States, and during the past week there were shipped from here across the lines 201 horses, costing $20,866.50, or an average of $103.81 each. The highest-priced large lot were 20 horses which cost here $2,741, and the lowest priced lot were 19 horses which cost $1,696.

WEST END HORSE MARKET.

(*Report of the Montreal Horse Exchange, Point St. Charles.*)

The receipts of horses via G. T. R. for the week ending May 23rd were 357; left over from previous week, 59; total for week, 416; shipped during the week, 262; left for the city, 70; sales from the stable, 35; on hand, 49. We report for the past week a slow trade, there having been no American buyers and but few local ones, and these sales at very low prices. Not much enquiry for horses. 49 good drivers and general purpose horses on hand for sale.

VIGER COW MARKET.—MAY 23.

There were about 120 milch cows offered on this market to-day and not many of them were good milkers, and these were held at higher figures, which caused a slow trade and few sales during the early part of the day. A very fine cow was held at $70, and another at $60, but neither of them were sold during the early part of the day. A superior milker was sold for $55, and several pretty good cows at from $40 to $50 each; common cows sold at from $25 to $35 each and small lean bossies at about $20, but not many of them were sold before noon. Eli Patenaud, of St. Isidore, sold seven good cows on Thursday afternoon at $47 each. There were 80 young pigs from four to six weeks old offered on this market to-day and there seemed to be an active demand for them, especially for those showing good breeding. Prices were from $1.75 to $3.50 each.

LIVE STOCK MARKET—MAY 26.

There were about 225 head of butchers' cattle, 350 calves and 350 sheep and lambs, offered at the East End Abattoir to-day. The small supply of cattle enabled drovers to advance the prices about one-quarter of a cent per lb. over those of Thursday, but they were not so much higher than on Monday. The highest price paid to-day was 5¼c per lb., and pretty good stock sold at from 4½c to 5¼c do.; large oxen in fair condition sold at about 4½c do.; bulls at from 3½c to 4½c do., and milkman's strippers at from 3½c to 4½c per lb. The calves were generally of indifferent quality and sold at from $1.25 to $4 for common, and a few of the best brought upwards of $7 each. Sheep and lambs were slightly lower in price; pretty good sheep, that were shorn, sold at from $4 to $5 each, with a few very good ones at from $6 to $6.50 each, while the inferior mutton critters sold down to $3 25 each. Lambs sold at from $2 to $4.50 each. A few good thrifty steers were bought at about 4½c per lb. for shipment to Britain as stockers, but there is no demand for fat cattle for shipment owing to the low prices prevailing in British markets.

THE CHEESE MARKET.

LONDON, Ont., May 26.—Seven factories boarded 640 boxes the first half May. No sales are reported.

INGERSOLL, Ont., May 26.—The cheese market on Tuesday was largely attended by both buyers and salesmen and about two carloads of cheese were sold at 8½c. The season is rather backward and the make is sold close to the hoop.

AMERICAN CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, May 23.—Beeves—Receipts, 116 carloads, or 1,954 head. These arrivals included 45 car loads for exportation, dead and alive; 44 carloads to be sold and 27 carloads consigned direct to New York and Brooklyn slaughterers. The market ruled active with a good clearance of the pens, but prices were full 10 cents per 100 pounds lower. Poor to prime steers sold at $4.30 to $5 per 100 lb., with a 2-car lot of very fine Colorado steers at $5.07½. Bulls and dry cows ranged from $1.75 to $3.45. Dressed beef firm at 6½c to 7½c per lb. Latest private cable advices from London and Liverpool quote American steers very dull at 7½c to 8½c per lb. for the dressed weight, sinking the offal, and American refrigerator beef lower at scant 5½c per lb.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—Receipts, including 1 carload consigned direct to a local slaughterer, were 37 carloads, or 8,115 head. Sheep were rated steady; lambs ½c per pound higher. Four carloads remained unsold at the close. Fair to prime sheep sold at $5.25 to $6 per 100 lbs; common to choice lambs at $7.50 to $9, with a selected bunch of little Jersey lambs at $9.75. Dressed mutton firm 9c to 10½c per lb., dressed lambs steady at 12c to 14c.

CHICAGO, May 23.—Cattle—Receipts, 11,000 head; shipments, 3,000; market steady; beeves, $4.60 to $5.00; steers, $3.50 to $4.50; stockers and feeders, $2.40 to $4.00; cows, bulls and mixed, $1.50 to $3.40; Texas steers, $2.80 to $3.90. Hogs—Receipts, 23,000 head; shipments, 6,000; market slow, shade lower; mixed and light, $3.80 to $4; heavy, $3.80 to $4.50; skips, $3.10 to $3.70.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

MILWAUKEE, May 26, 1.15 p.m.—Closing—Wheat, 89½c cash; 89½c May; 90½c July.

TOLEDO, May 26, 1.15 p. m.—Closing—Wheat, 94c cash; 94c May; 94c June; 94½c July; 92½c Aug.

DULUTH, May 26, 1.15 p.m.—Closing—Wheat, No. 1 Hard, 93c cash; 93c May; 93½c June; 95½c July; 92½c Aug.

ST. LOUIS, May 26, 1.20 p.m.—Closing—Wheat, 95c cash; 92½c July; 91c Aug.; 91½c Sept.; 94c Dec. Corn, 30⅝c cash; 30⅝c May; 30½c June; 31½c July; 32c Aug.; 32½c Sept.; 33½c Oct.

NEW YORK, May 26, 2.15 p.m.—Closing—Wheat, 96½c May; 96½c June; 96½c July; 95½c Aug.; 95½c September; 97½c December; $1.01½ May of 1891. Corn, 39½c May; 40c June; 41c July; 41½c August; 42½c Sept.

TORONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO, May 22.—Wheat, Spring, No. 2, $1.02 to $1.04; red winter, No. 2, $1.05 to $1.06; Manitoba, No. 1 hard, $1.22; do., No. 2 hard, $1.20; barley, No. 2, 47c to 48c; No. 3, extra, 44c to 45c; No. 3, 39c to 40c; peas, No. 2, 60c to 62c; oats, No. 2, 37c to 39c; flour, extra, $4.20 to $4.25; straight roller, $4.60 to $4.65. Market quiet. Sales No. 2 fall wheat, outside, at $1.00. Oats on spot at 39c to 40c, and outside at 35c to 35½c.

INGERSOLL MARKETS.

INGERSOLL, Ontario, May 26.—White wheat, red fall wheat and spring wheat, $1.00 to $1.03 per bush.; barley, 35c to 40c per bush.; peas, 55c to 60c per bush.; oats, 30c to 34c per bush.; corn, 40c to 50c per bush.; buckwheat, 40c to 50c per bush.; rye, 55c to 60c per bush.; bran, $12 to $14 per ton; shorts, $18 to $20 per ton; potatoes, 75c to $1 per bag; onions, $1.25 to $1.50 per bag; live hogs, $5.25 to $5.50 per cwt.; dressed hogs $6.25 to $7.25 per cwt.; hay, $8 per ton; flour, $2.25 to $2.50, per cwt.; oatmeal, $2 to 2.50 per cwt.; cornmeal, $2 to $2.50 per cwt.; butter, tub, 15c to 16c per lb.; eggs, 9c to 10c per dozen; lard, 11c to 12c per lb.

GUELPH MARKETS.

GUELPH, Ont., May 26.—Flour, roller, $2.50 to $2.75; fall wheat, $1.00; spring wheat, 98c; bran, $13; barley, 35c to 40c; oats, 34c to 35c; peas, 58c to 59c; rye, 40c to 45c; hay, $9; eggs, 11c to 12c; butter, 16c to 18c; potatoes, per bag, 50c to 60c; sheepskins, $1.00 to $1.50; hides, $2.50 to $3.00; wool, 20c to 23c.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths invariably must be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Verses and extended obituary notices are charged for at regular rates

BIRTHS.

BISSETT.—At 225 Stanley street, on Saturday the 17th inst., Mrs. Edwin Bissett, of a son.

BUSBY.—At 616 Dorchester street, Saturday, the 17th inst., the wife of O. C. Busby, of a daughter, prematurely born

BOURNE.—At the Rectory, St. Andrew's, Que., Sunday, May 18th, the wife of the Rev. N. A. F. Bourne, of a daughter.

DEACON.—At Pembroke, April 6th, the wife of W. H. Deacon, LL.B., of a son.

DOUGHERTY.—At 337 Laval avenue, on the 20th inst. the wife of W. A. Dougherty, of a son.

DRUMMOND.—On the 21st inst., the wife of Jno. J. Drummond, of a son.

FORBES.—On the Island of Kusaie, Micronesia, March 4th, the wife of the late Rev. J. J. Forbes, missionary, of a daughter.

JONES.—At 59 Forfar street, on the 16th instant, the wife of John Jones, of a daughter.

LYDON.—May 22nd, at 140 Craig street, the wife of Edward H. Lydon, of a son.

TURNER.—At 30 Favard street, Point St. Charles, on 6th May, the wife of William Turner, of a son.

MARRIED.

AMES—KENNEDY.—At the residence of the bride's father, on the 19th inst., by the Rev. A. G. Upham, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Wells, Herbert Brown Ames, to Louise Marion, eldest daughter of John Kennedy, C.E., Montreal.

BRYMER—SKEITH.—At the residence of the bride's father, May 21st, 1890, by the Rev. J. Scanlan, C. Campbell Brymer, to Laura, youngest daughter of John Skeith, Esq., all of this city. No cards.

BRYMER—SKEITH.—At the residence of the bride's father, May 21st, 1890, by the Rev. W. R. Cruikshanks, G. Campbell Brymer, to Annie, eldest daughter of John Skeith, Esq., all of this city. No Cards.

JACKSON—SCHAYLTE.—In St. Michel, P.Q., on the 15th May, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. A. B. Groulx, Thomas Isaac Jackson, of Havelock, Huntingdon Co., to Henrietta Freller, eldest daughter of Joseph Schaylte.

McWHINNIE—CASSIDY.—On the 8th inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, Pointe aux Trembles, (en haut), Henry McWhinnie, D.V.S., of Troy, N.Y., to Willa M., fifth daughter of the late Creighton Cassidy.

POLETTE—GAGNON.—On the 20th May, inst., at the Church of Notre Dame, by the Rev. V. Sorin, P.S.S., William A. Polette, Esq., advocate, to Lilly Garden, eldest daughter of Chs. Ed. Gagnon, Esq., both of this city.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—On May 9th, at the residence of his brother, Dominionville, Ont., Joseph Anderson, in the 67th year of his age.

BLACK.—Suddenly, at his late residence, 1199 Dorchester street, May 16th, James F. D. Black, Esq., City Treasurer, aged 65 years.

BUSBY.—At the residence of her father, in this city, on Sunday, the 18th inst., Lillie, youngest daughter of Wm. Cooke, and wife of O. C. Busby, in the 19th year of her age.

DANIELSON.—At the General Hospital, on May 21st, Nils Danielson, a native of Norway.

DOUGLAS.—At 770 Sherbrooke street, on the 19th inst., Eleanor, widow of the late Walter Douglas, of Glasgow, Scotland, aged 81 years.

HASTINGS.—In this city, on Sunday morning, the 18th of May, Margaret Ogilvie, widow of the late George Hastings, aged 69 years.

HANRAHAN.—At Windsor, Ontario, on the 16th inst., Stanislaus, only son of Mr. W. A. Hanrahan, Windsor, and grandson of Mr. Edward T. Taylor, Montreal.

HOWES.—In Boston, Mass., on the 13th inst., Joseph W. Howes, aged 77 years, formerly of this city, the pioneer of the Express business in Canada.

HODGSON.—On Tuesday, 20th May, 1890, Marjorie Isabel, youngest daughter of Thomas E. Hodgson, aged 15 months.

GRAHAM.—At Point St. Charles, on May 19th, Henry Thomas Graham, age 10 years, and 9 months.

GREER.—In this city, on the 19th inst., Jane Elizabeth (Jeanie), beloved daughter (fourth) of the late William Greer, of Montreal.

GUTHRIE.—In this city, on the 21st inst., Jane Brown, widow of John Guthrie, aged 51 years and 5 months.

KNOWLTON.—At Knowlton, on the 15th inst., Luke M. Knowlton, aged 82 years.

LEWIS.—In this city, on the 21st instant, Daniel Lewis, aged 70 years, a native of Wales.

McCULLOCH.—Suddenly, in this city, on the 18th, Francis McCulloch, Assistant-Chief Montreal Fire Department, in his 65th year.

McGRATH.—In this city, on the 22nd May, Mr. John McGrath, aged 68 years.

McINTOSH.—At his brother-in-law's residence, 5 Kirk Entry, Wellgate, Dundee, Scotland, on the 1st May, 1890, James McIntosh, aged 19 years, son of the late Alex. McIntosh, 42 Forebank Road, Dundee.

McKAY.—Suddenly, at his late residence, St. Urbain, Co. Chateauguay, on the 11th instant, Donald McKay, aged 90 years, beloved father of Donald McKay and Mrs. R. G. Foster, of this city.

MULLARKY.—At Auckland, New Zealand, on the 1th of April, 1890, James E. Mullarky, aged 25 years and 7 months, formerly of Odelltown, P.Q.

PLUMMER.—On board SS. "Orinoco," (Bermuda to New York), William Plummer, lately Commissioner of Indian Lands, Ottawa, aged 71 years.

RODGER.—At Burnside, West Garafraxa, on the 14th May, 1890, William Ross Rodger, a native of Marykirk, Kincardine, Scotland, aged 60 years.

Peoples' Journal, Scotland, please copy.

SHAW.—At the Methodist Parsonage, Barnett, on May 14, Herbert Hemingway, dearly beloved and only son of Rev. Ed. A. Shaw.

"Safe in the arms of Jesus."

SANDHAM.—Suddenly of membranous croup, on the 22nd May, Rita Christina, aged 5 months, and 14 days youngest daughter of John Sandham.

STAFFORD.—At No. 2 Durocher street, on the 22nd inst., Catherine Gilbert (Katie) fourth daughter of H. S. Stafford, Esq., aged 2 years, 11 months and 12 days.

SCOTT.—At "Scottsgrove," Ballina, Ireland, on Sunday, May 4th, 1890, Robert Scott, father of J. S. and G. M. Scott, of this city.

SMITH.—At Melbourne, on the 12th inst., Margaret Ross, beloved wife of George Smith, aged 73 years, a native of Sutherlandshire, Scotland.

SNEATH.—At Pueblo, Colorado, on the 18th inst., of heart disease, Eliza Jane Lowe, eldest daughter of James Lowe, and dearly beloved wife of James R. Sneath.

THOMSON.—At Hemmingford, on the 17th of May, 1890, Andrew Thomson, a native of Galloway, Scotland, aged 79 years and 3 months.

WOODS.—On the 16th instant, at Davos Platz, Switzerland, Harry Woods, formerly of Winnipeg, aged 28 years.

WILLIAMS.—In this city on the 20th, Christianna Thomas, beloved wife of Robert Williams, aged 64 years 6 months.

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

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.
Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall street, N.Y.

BOYS AND GIRLS FROM MAINE.

Boys and girls from Maine, remember Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. Now don't deny it. "Heals all cuts, burns, and bruises like magic." That's Johnson's Anodyne Liniment surely. Ask your nearest dealer.

Quicker than anything else on earth, Johnson's Anodyne Liniment will reduce inflammation. Used up ball players and athletes find Johnson's Anodyne Liniment a balm in Gilead. Full particulars sent free.

Toothache,—every ache flees from Johnson's Anodyne Liniment, as from a wrath to come. Every traveller should have Johnson's Anodyne Liniment in their satchel. Safe and reliable. I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass.

Kidney troubles, if taken in season, are easily cured with Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. Fact. A noble gift to the world, Dr. Johnson left in Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. Many bless him.

J. G. PARKS, the well-known Photographer, has opened a new Studio at 2264 ST. CATHERINE STREET, near the English Cathedral, and is giving his personal attention to customers. Twenty-one first prizes in various exhibitions.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WEBSTER
WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY THE STANDARD AND THE BEST
ANCIENT AND MODERN.
DON'T BE DUPED.

A so-called "Webster's Unabridged Dictionary" is being offered to the public at a very low price. The body of the book, from A to Z, is a cheap reprint, page for page, of the edition of 1847, which was in its day a valuable book, but, in the progress of language for over FORTY YEARS, has been completely superseded. It is now reproduced, broken type, errors and all, by a photographic process, is printed on cheap paper and flimsily bound. It is advertised to be the substantial equivalent of "an eight to twelve dollar book," while in fact it is a literal copy of a book which in its day was retailed for about $5.00, and that book was much superior in paper, print, and binding to this imitation, and was then the best Dictionary of the time instead of an antiquated one. A brief comparison, page by page, between the reprint and the latest and enlarged edition will show the great superiority of the latter. No honorable dealer will allow the buyer of such to suppose that he is getting the Webster which to-day is accepted as the standard and THE BEST.

There are several of these reprints, differing in minor particulars, but, DON'T BE DUPED, the body of each is the literal copy of the 1847 edition.

WHAT THE PAPERS SAY.

The New York *Times* says:—

"Only those who are ignorant of the great advances that have been made in dictionaries are likely to buy this reprint at any price."

The *American Bookseller*, of N.Y., says:—

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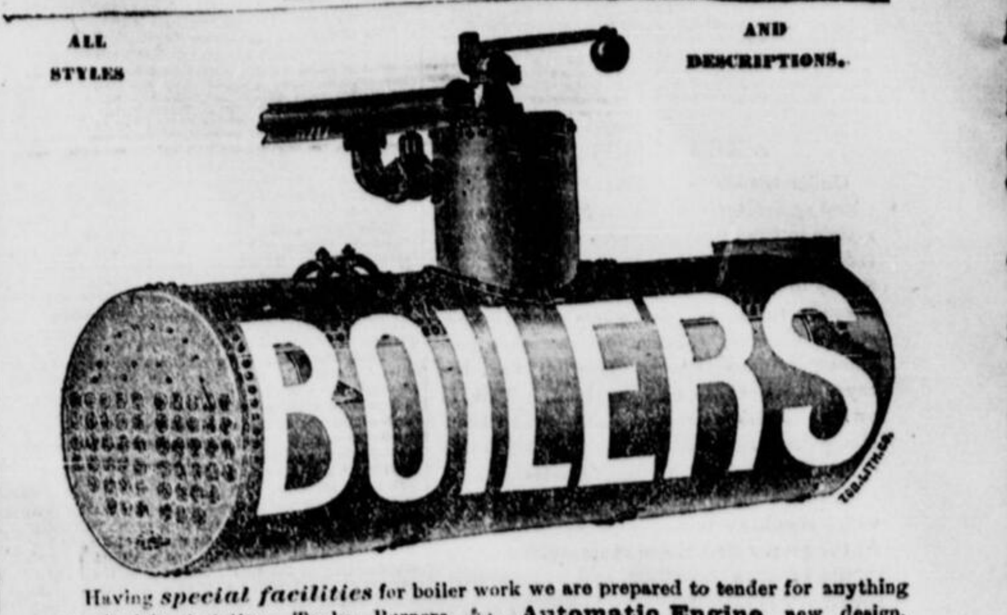

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