

SUMMARY.

THE SARCOPHAGUS containing the body of Alexander the Great has been discovered at Sidia.

THE COTTON MILL at Kingston has been shut down for a month past, at the suggestion of the "combine," to check production.

THE SPEAKER of the Imperial House of Commons has invited Mr. Justin McCarthy to join the panel of five deputy speakers created under the new procedure rules.

THE UNITED STATES Secretary of the Treasury advised of an organized movement for the emigration of German convicts to America and will prevent their landing.

THE BULGARIAN GOVERNMENT has officially informed the Porte that it is determined to reject all proposals calculated to disturb or interfere with the present state of affairs.

A CONVENTION of Longshoremen, representing fifty thousand men, met in New York last week. An attempt is to be made to bring into the society it is proposed to form not only all American wharf laborers, but all English and Canadian ones.

MARCH 2ND was the anniversary of the coronation of the Pope, and in a speech to the Sacred College His Holiness declared his position to be unbearable, and that no arrangement with the Italian Government was possible until the independence of the Papacy was restored.

It is stated that the result of the Duke of Norfolk's efforts to induce the Pope to use his influence to check the agitation in Ireland is a notification that the British Government should grant a privilege to Roman Catholics would serve as a motive for a letter to the Irish Bishops.

THE NORTHERN PART of Italy has been visited by heavy snowstorms. At Turin, the theatres, schools and markets are closed for fear of the roofs falling in. Many villages of Genoa and Lake Como are completely shut in by the snow, and working parties of soldiers have been sent to their relief.

MR. WILSON, the son-in-law of ex-President Grevy of France, has been convicted of complicity in the Legion of Honor scandals, and has been sentenced to two years imprisonment, the loss of civil rights for five years, and a fine of 3,000 francs.

THOUSANDS of blind crows were seen in the woods and fields near Chattanooga recently, and people had no difficulty in approaching and seizing them. No one knows what caused their blindness. A similar phenomenon was observed there three years ago, when so many blind crows were seen around the city that the ground was black with them, and thousands of them died of starvation.

QUEBEC MERCHANTS are complaining that the railway rates charged discriminate against them in favor of their competitors in other cities.

STRENUOUS EFFORTS are being made to secure a good fruit market for Toronto in order to capture as much as possible of the trade that now goes to Montreal.

THE ANTI-POVERTY SOCIETY are endeavoring to introduce the principle of local option into municipal taxation by securing for each municipality the privilege of deciding for itself what it will tax.

THERE ARE SAID to be ten thousand tons of freight at Halifax awaiting transportation to Montreal, Toronto, and the West generally, and the "Oregon," now due from Liverpool, is expected to land two thousand tons more.

A SETTLEMENT DISCUSSED.

THE MANITOBA MONOPOLY TO BE ABANDONED.

ALLEGED "PUT UP" JOB. WINNIPEG, Feb. 27.—It is intimated by the Free Press that Major Bell's Ontario and Western Railway scheme is merely a put up job to direct public attention from the Red River Railway to the boundary.

IT HAS A REBELLIOUS SOUND. WINNIPEG, Feb. 29.—The Free Press, in an article on the "State of affairs" this morning, says: "The fact which we wish to impress particularly upon the public mind is that at the moment Mr. Greenway should ask the people of this Province to stand at his side, thousands upon thousands of the best citizens of this land, Conservatives as well as Liberals, will respond to his call with alacrity and to the honor of participating in the salvation of their Province. This is a fact which may imply a great deal that does not appear on the surface but, nevertheless, it is a fact."

CONTRADICTION REPORTS are given by Canadian Pacific Railway officials and grain buyers relative to the grain blockade, but it seems certain that some progress has been made towards relieving the situation, a work which has been made considerably easier by the fact that owing to the blockade deliveries have been light.

THE PURCHASE OF MONOPOLY. WINNIPEG, Feb. 29.—The Conservative Association of St. Louis met at Deloraine yesterday, and passed a resolution favoring the purchase of the monopoly by the Dominion Government, and that the Glenora and Deloraine branches be extended to the westward.

PROBABILITY OF THE DISALLOWANCE DIFFICULTY BEING SETTLED. WINNIPEG, March 1.—There was a surprise at the reassembling of the Legislature to-day when Premier Greenway moved an adjournment for a fortnight, holding out hopes that the difficulty between the Federal and Provincial Governments respecting disallowance might be amicably settled.

AFTER NEW MEMBERS were introduced, and the introduction showed that the Government ranks had been recruited by Mr. Gellay, who supported the Norquay administration, Mr. Greenway asked that consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor's speech should stand.

MR. NORQUAY, who this was unprecedented, as not a solitary member of the Government which produced the speech was present. He contended that the Greenway Government should take up the speech as a matter of courtesy, and that they contain no grounds capable of opposing that course lay their policy before the House.

AN UNPRECEDENTED SITUATION. Mr. Greenway said the Government had seized the earliest opportunity which presented itself and submitted the policy to a higher tribunal than that of the House and he thought it had been in some measure endorsed. They were in an awkward position, for, as far as he could gather, they were without precedent for the present of affairs.

AFTER UNIMPORTANT BUSINESS, Mr. Greenway said he was about to put a motion which might perhaps surprise outside members just called to the city, but one which they would nevertheless find of interest, and which he would explain.

MR. NORQUAY felt that this was only a compromise, and he believed it was a compromise. The stand they had taken on this question for years was the stand they were going to maintain.

THE MOTION CARRIED, and the House adjourned. Messrs. Greenway and Martin leave to-morrow night for Ottawa.

A THEATRE. WINNIPEG, March 2.—A prominent Canadian Pacific official states that the company's shops will be removed from Winnipeg to Port Arthur if the Red River road is to be built. This means an annual loss of \$300,000 to Winnipeg.

THE DEPTFOOD ELECTION. MR. BLUNT'S CASE. LONDON, Feb. 28.—Mr. Gladstone has written a letter to the electors of Deptford in support of Mr. Wilfrid Blunt's candidacy for the House of Commons. He urges that Mr. Blunt went to Ireland to maintain the law, to vindicate the rights of the law, and to stand by the law.

BLUNT BEATEN. LONDON, February 29.—Mr. Wilfrid Blunt (Liberal) was defeated in the Parliamentary election at Deptford to-day. The vote was:—Darling (Conservative), 4,345; Blunt, 4,070.

IRISH OFFENCES. LONDON, February 27.—In the House of Commons to-day Col. King-Harman, under secretary for Ireland, announced that the Government would lay on the table the returns from Ireland by counties, showing the number of cases brought against offenders under the Crimes Act up to the end of December.

ONLY A FAIRISH LEGEND. Sir James Ferguson, Parliamentary secretary to the Foreign Office, in response to a query by Mr. Bryce (Liberal), said there was no foundation for the statement made by the Paris Temps that England is negotiating with Turkey for Salonica and an island commanding the Dardanelles, in return for which she would guarantee to the Sultan Constantinople and the immediate district, the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles, and all his Asiatic provinces.

THE PROCEDURE RULES ADOPTED. LONDON, February 28.—In the House of Commons to-day the second procedure rule, which reduces to one hundred the majority necessary to enforce closure, was adopted by a vote of 206 to 134. A motion for the adoption of a rule enabling the Speaker to order the withdrawal of disorderly members or to ask the House to decide upon the conduct of such members was adopted.

RACKET OVER A TOAST. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 2.—Mr. John L. Lawson, banker, member of the Union League, and a Republican, has offended the citizens of the United States. At the banquet given by the Society of the Sons of St. George on Wednesday night, to Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the 1,500 guests drank the health of the Queen of England standing. When the toast, "The President of the United States," was proposed, Mr. Lawson shouted vociferously, "Not standing!"

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

CHAMBERLAIN'S MISSION.

LONDON, March 1st.—Sir James Ferguson declared in the House of Commons to-day that there was every reason to hope that Mr. Chamberlain's mission had resulted in a satisfactory settlement of the fishery difference. He hoped that the American Senate, rising superior to partisan considerations, would ratify the treaty.

PERSONAL. Mr. Simson Jones, Dominion Commissioner to the Argentine Republic, has arrived in London on his way to South America. He sails from Southampton on the 9th.

THE UNITED STATES TARIFF.

MR. MILLS ON THE PROPOSED CHANGES.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Chairman Mills of the Ways and Means Committee says, in explanation of the tariff bill presented yesterday: There are two or three hundred articles on which the duty is to be removed. A large number of the articles thus placed on the free list are of minor importance and the change can in no wise affect our industries, and where a country charges an import duty upon any of the articles named the proposed duty will remain. The principal item is lumber, and as to some of the articles placed on the free list the result will be to break up a few of the numerous trusts now forming in the country.

THE CROWN PRINCE'S CASE.

ALL PREPARED FOR THE WORST—ARRIVAL OF PRINCE WILLIAM AT SAN REMO—A SAD FAMILY GATHERING—THE OLD EMPEROR ILL.

Berlin, March 3.—The Imperial family has ceased to hope for the recovery of the Crown Prince. The first results of the microscopic examination by Professor Waldeneyer, as communicated to the Emperor, are unfavorable, disclosing traces of cancer in the pus arising from necrosis of the cartilage of the larynx. The full official report of Professor Waldeneyer will be delayed until Dr. Recklinghausen makes an analysis. Dr. Ziemssen will probably also be requested to examine the pus. Apart from the results of the examination, Court dispatches confirm the progress of symptoms tending toward a fatal issue.

THE LATEST BULLETIN.

THE SCOTT ACT IN HALTON.

MILTON, Ont., March 1.—Voting on the petition to appeal the Canada Temperance Act in the county of Halton took place to-day, and returned a majority of about two hundred in favor of the petition. The result is a general surprise. The returns, so far as received, are as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Name, For, Against, Total. Includes names like Atton, Georgetown, Burlington, Oakville, Milton, etc.

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

(Special to the Witness.)

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TOBACCO, March 1. The week Prince Bismarck had a long conference with Emperor William, it is supposed, with reference to the proposal to grant Prince William power to sign in the event of the temporary incapacity of the Emperor concurrent with the prostration of the Crown Prince. The Crown Prince differs from Prince Bismarck on the question of a regency of this character.

TOBACCO, March 1. The Crown Prince's strength has increased since the sleeping potion was discontinued, and the mucus from his throat is now but very slightly tinged with blood. A more hopeful feeling prevails. Professor Waldeneyer's opinion will be sent to Berlin and will be given to the Crown Prince, but will not be published. Dr. Mackenzie conferred two hours with Prof. Waldeneyer to-day. It is stated that the Crown



THE THREE-MILE LINE.

THE DEFENCE OF PORTS.

An important report is published by the committee appointed to consider the defence of British ports, home and colonial. The report suggests a total expenditure amounting to \$3,000,000. It admits that the existing works of defence at Halifax, though extensive, are of date, and that they contain no arms capable of opposing modern armaments.

THE TRAFALGAR SQUARE QUESTION. LONDON, March 2.—Mr. Bradlaugh resumed the debate in the House of Commons this evening on the motion of Sir Charles Russell for the appointment of a committee to enquire as to the cost of the Government of Trafalgar Square.

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A LIBERAL UNIONIST ELECTED. LONDON, Feb. 28.—Mr. Hoare, Liberal Unionist, was to-day elected without opposition to the House of Commons for Hampstead to fill the vacancy caused by the elevation of Sir Henry Holland to the peerage.

CANADIAN FREIGHT COMPETITION.

A PROTEST AGAINST HOSTILE LEGISLATION FROM THE CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE. WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Senator Cullum has presented in the Senate the protest of the Chicago Board of Trade against any legislation to cut off the competition of Canadian railways in the transportation of freight in bond from one point to another in the United States.

THE PRESENCE OF PRINCE WILLIAM at the villa has cheered his mother and the princess. He has stated his intention to go to Berlin, if he is factually accompanied by the Crown Prince and has relinquished his proposed journey to San Remo. The respite from suffering that the Crown Prince obtains encourages confidence that he will be able to return to Berlin as soon as possible.

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REPEAL.

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SKETCHES FROM CANADIAN HISTORY.

A DARK NIGHT'S JOURNEY.

BY L. LEACH.

Between twenty and thirty miles below Quebec, on a small clearing a short distance from the river bank, stood a stone house surrounded by the defence of palisades usual at the time of which we speak, the year memorable in the annals of Canada, 1690. This was the home of the Sieur de Langris, erected by his father a few years before, when he obtained a grant of the seignior from the King. That father had taken part in a raid on the borders of New England, at the command of Count Frontenac, Governor of Canada, and had been shot down at the first attack. Henri, the only son, had thus become heir to the few miles of forest, behind the two or three cleared fields which formed the only productive part of the domain.

The village of these fields could only be carried on under the protection of the guns of some of the troops, detailed from the nearest fort for the duty of guarding the settlers from the roving bands of Indians, always on the alert to seize them. Such a life as this in the wilds, never free from the thought of peril to these helpless and dependent upon him, is apt to warp a man's nature either to gloom and despondency or to that reckless disregard of life often found in the colonist of a new country inhabited by savage tribes. The young Sieur de Langris, however, was of too healthy a nature to fall into either of these mistakes. True, the responsibilities left him by his father, the care of his mother and little sisters, often gave him food for anxiety, and had hitherto held him back from the active life in camp and field he would have preferred, but together with that contempt for personal danger which was the habit of his race, he possessed in a great degree *gaiete de coeur*, which is a wonderful preservative from despair in the most discouraging circumstances. So he did his best; he hunted and fished with parties of friendly Indians who pitched their wigwags near him from time to time, and ploughed and sowed his little farm, in which he was assisted by an old retainer who had come with the family from France, and a Huron boy who had been found in the woods one winter, abandoned by his tribe when too weak to travel farther, and kept a while upon his own resources. A well-stocked kitchen and a cupboard of provisions, the gift of the Chevalier de Langris, for this resounding name the poor little farm-house with its thick stone walls, was known to the few inhabitants of the scattered parish.

Now the reason for this young man's careful observation of Canada's great water way, the St. Lawrence, must be explained in a few words. When his father had taken part in St. France, some years before, he had come as the companion and intimate friend of Louis de Buade, Comte Frontenac, who was on his way to assume the office of Governor of Canada. This man, destined in the future to serve so marked a manner the interests of the young colony, had many singular characteristics, but among them none more prominent than his fidelity to his friends, unless it were his lively indignation at those he counted his enemies. There are few more amusing pages in history than his correspondence with the King and Prime Minister, containing his complaints against those of his colleagues in the new country, who did not show sufficient respect for his person and authority.

Count Frontenac had always cherished a firm friendship for the Sieur de Langris, a friendship which revived with greater strength on the return of the former to take the helm of government after a seven or eight years absence in Europe. He was now an old man, yet he showed all the fire and vigor of youth in the course of action necessitated by the disastrous war which he had fought the colony after the great massacre.

The friendship which the Governor had shown for Jean Vincent de Langris, the father, was continued to the son, and would have already served the young man's fortune, could he have seen his way to leaving the lonely home he could as yet provide for his mother and sisters. He had lately received a letter from Count Frontenac himself, been charged to keep diligent watch upon the approach by water to Quebec, and to transmit any information he might gather to the Governor without delay. There was good reason to believe that a fleet had set sail from Massachusetts, and was already on its way up the St. Lawrence to attempt the siege of that city.

It was a chill afternoon in early October. The autumn rains came early that year, and the earth was sodden beneath the feet, while the murky clouds hung low over the water hiding the distant mountains. De Langris had stolen cautiously down to the river bank, which in front of the house stood high above the water, and from which a narrow winding path descended to the strand, a little way where boats from passing ships sometimes landed. He had seen from the house a ship put off from a brig which lay becalmed in the stream, and now from his vantage ground behind the trees on the cliff above, could see men landing on the shore below. He bent his head to listen, that his ear might detect whether the intruders are friends or foes, and soon the sound of his own language convinced him that they were the former. Then he slowly descended the path to the beach.

As he came out from the thick undergrowth, which, together with the trees, masked the entrance to the path, a scene met his eyes which caused him no little surprise. There were four men, two of whom remained in the boat, leaning on their oars, while the other two were lifting from it a figure, evidently that of a woman, wrapped in a sailor's rough cloak.

De Langris uttered an exclamation, "What have we here," he cried. Both men turned so suddenly as almost to drop their burden, in their astonishment at hearing a voice which they turned to see all that met the eye had been one solitary waste of dripping rock and tree. After a moment's pause the elder answered in broad Norman French, "Another day had drawn itself to its close. De Langris was disheartened and uneasy, for the danger everywhere of the approach of the enemy. He knew that the English fleet was commanded by the same man, Sir William Phips, who had taken Port Royal, and conquered Acadia, by an easy coup de main, the preceding year. This "rugged son of New England" was now, at his country's bidding, throwing for a greater stake, and hoped by reducing Quebec to take possession of the whole of French Canada; but the time for the success of such an enterprise was not to come till nearly three quarters of a century later, and then a greater hero than Phips was to die in effecting it.

"They will not find us so easy a nut to crack as Port Royal," was our hero's thought as he made his way the third time that day to the cliff overlooking the river. The night was coming on dark and lowering, with a cold wind from the whole of French Canada; but the time for the success of such an enterprise was not to come till nearly three quarters of a century later, and then a greater hero than Phips was to die in effecting it.

"We are not to blame, M'sieu; we are but obeying our captain's orders, which were to row the demoiselle to shore and leave her there." "And who is the monster who could give such an order?" was the indignant question.

"No more a monster than you or I," replied the man sturdily. "Our captain is not such a bad fellow, but he is under orders like the rest of us, now that Madame Courbet, his wife, is on board. The case is thus, you see: About two weeks ago we took this white faced English girl off a sinking vessel at sea. All the rest of the crew were dead—drowned—but they had fastened her to the mast, and we were still breathing through more dead than alive. Well, we took her on board with us, but she could not speak a word any one could understand, and she pined and fretted till our captain's wife took a dislike to her, said the sight of the girl's miserable face made her uncomfortable, and she was sure the presence of an English heretic would bring ill luck on the ship. Then, at last, when this dead calm fell, and we could make no way at all, Madame declared that it was all due to this bird of ill-omen, and she worked upon our captain to put the girl on shore, till for peace sake he had to consent, and when we saw the smoke from the house yonder, we thought some one would take her in, but at any rate we have strict orders not to do so."

De Langris listened with deepening pity for the helpless being so strangely thrust upon his protection. He was in many respects superior to the prejudices of his class. Though his training had been gained more from the camp than the cloister, the influence of his mother, who came of a good Huguenot family and had imbued his mind from childhood with the pure and lofty Christian principles of that persecuted sect, had moulded his character in no small degree. His kind heart pleaded for the desolate girl, and his resolution was taken.

"It is well, my men," he said, "I will take the demoiselle to my mother, where she will be cared for in all honor and respect. I will see that she is well provided with the difficulty of supporting another on their already slender resources,—for the fear of famine was never very far from the Canada of that day at the approach of winter—he dismissed it with the certainty that his mother would find a way, and would consider it a plain duty to entertain this stranger."

He proceeded to question the sailors as to the presence of any foreign craft in the river on their way up, but of this they could tell him nothing except that two days before some Indians in a canoe had visited the ship, and had said that there were many vessels—a great number—lying opposite Tadoussac. The low clouds were beginning to lift a little, and the breeze to freshen, which the sailor observing, they declared that they must hasten back, and getting into their boat pushed off at once.

The pair brought together after this curious fashion, turned to look at each other. Something in the honest and kindly countenance of the young Frenchman reassured the frightened girl.

"You will be good to me, sir," she said, simply, "I am sure of it." He not her look of trusting innocence, and answered in his labored English, "If Mademoiselle will give herself the pain to climb this path—I will aid her—she will find the house of my mother not far."

She assented eagerly, and they began the ascent, but her strength, exhausted by the previous day's march through the small, and the short journey proceeded slowly. Arrived at the top of the cliff they saw the brig already getting up its sails to take advantage of the favorable wind. The girl gazed after it, her eyes slowly filling with tears, as thoughts of her far off English home rushed over her.

"Why do they hate me so?" she said softly, "At home every body loved me, and my mother, — a sob checked her utterance. After a moment her companion said gently, "They did not hate you, my poor child, but fear makes people selfish, and they thought your presence brought misfortune to them. Do not think of them; you are with friends now."

She thanked him with a grateful look, and said, as they turned towards the house, "It is so good to hear the dear English spoken again. It is so long since I heard any word of it. Does your mother speak it as you do?" De Langris smiled. "She does not know much English," he answered, "but if you stay long enough you will quickly learn it. French, it is not so. But you have not yet told me your name."

Phips does not know his ground, and there is small chance of success for us, now that the season is so far advanced. Winter will be upon us before we can get out of the Gulf."

"Phips is a brave fellow," said the other, "and if anything is to be gained by a bold stroke, he is the man to do it. The prisoners whom we took at Tadoussac, say that the defences of the town are not worth mentioning, and if we can glide quietly up before the place, without giving them sufficient notice, Quebec may belong to us in twenty-four hours. They talked for some time longer, disclosing plans for the attack. De Langris listened with a beating heart. He would hear all, and every word should be related to his chief before another day was over. How he was to traverse the distance between his home and the threatened city, with the darkness coming on, was a matter for after consideration.

At length sufficient supply of water having been taken in, the boat pushed off, and de Langris was free to leave his place of concealment. He did not take long to reach home. Arrived there he found that his preparations for departure, saying as he did so, "I must go to Quebec, to-night, in a more."

They were all about him a moment. His mother's voice faltered as she said, "To Quebec, alone, my son, through all the dangers of the night, and with the English perhaps, close at hand."

"You need not have my father's son turn coward, and fall our country at her need, my mother. The danger of this night's work may not be great, but great or small, the account of the enemies' plans which I have just heard must be in Quebec before another sun sets, if I live to tell the tale."

"You would not have it otherwise; ma mere," he said, his voice dropping into a low and tender key. "Go, my son, and do your duty. I will pray here for your safe return," she answered. "I will pray for you, my father, God send, and I never looked upon his living face again."

Her son clasped her hand more closely. "And yet you would not have held him back, even could you have seen the end of it, I know it. It is not the custom of the men of our house to shrink before the foe, nor of the sailor to weaken with ill-timed tears. He lifted his head proudly, and his eyes left his mother's face for a moment to seek that of the young stranger. Marion was standing apart, startled and pale. She could perceive the tumult of deep feeling in the others, though unable to divine the cause.

"You, too, will wish my God-speed and a safe return, Mademoiselle," he said. The delicate countenance of the girl checked. Their knowledge of each other had made rapid progress in that one day, for love and friendship alike ripen quickly in times of danger and excitement such as they were living in.

"Then you are going away—to leave us here," was all she said. "I must; it is necessary," was his reply, "but I will not leave you without explaining to her how his whole soul was set to resist this invasion of her countrymen; but he must take another time for that."

He went on putting everything in readiness for his journey as quickly as possible. After looking to the priming of his firearms and getting together the other things he needed, he turned round the straddle to one of the defences were all sound, cautioning old Martin to take special care of admitting any one during his absence. He then returned to the house for a last word. Dropping on his knees before his mother, with the reverence shown to parents in that age, he entreated her blessing. She gave it with a solemnity and tenderness due to the performance of the act, and his eyes left his mother's face for a moment to seek that of the young stranger. Marion was standing apart, startled and pale. She could perceive the tumult of deep feeling in the others, though unable to divine the cause.

Turning round on rearing the bank he took off his dripping capote with a courtly gesture, and bowed low to his disconcerted foes on the other side, then ran up the slope and quickly disappeared from their view in the neighboring forest.

The setting sun was low when he reached the heights of Levis and saw Quebec before him across the river. The last rays glided in and out of the towers of the Cape Diamond and touched the roofs of the Upper Town here and there with flecks of gold. The sky was clear and blue and Quebec Basin lay at his feet, perfectly calm, its bosom untouched by any hostile keel. Some of the church bells began to ring; he could hear them chiming softly in the still evening air. He was almost spent with his terrible exertions, but he managed to drag himself down to the shore and thence haul an Indian drifting lazily in his canoe, who paddled him over to the city.

Arrived there he found the people all alive with excitement and hopeful as to the result of the approaching contest. Count Frontenac had come down from Montreal some days before, and was present and inspired everyone with fresh enthusiasm. On the only side of the Upper Town which Nature had left unprotected the erection of palisades and the mounting of cannon was going on with great rapidity. Scouts were coming in constantly with news of the movements of the English fleet, which had been watched ever since it first appeared. De Langris hastened to obtain an audience of the Governor and contribute his quota of information.

Frontenac received him with great kindness; listened with keen interest to the account of the conversation overheard concerning the enemy's plans and then, seeing the young man's exhausted condition, ordered him for rest and refreshment. The Governor would not hear of the youth's departure for home on the morrow, assuring him there was work for every son of France for the next few days before the walls of Quebec, and that his family would be more secure than in ordinary times in their distant home since all the attention of their foes would be concentrated at one point for the present.

It came to pass that our hero became an active participant in the siege of Quebec. The days that followed his arrival there were matters of history. The next morning the English fleet glided round the Isle d'Orleans and appeared before the city. In a very short space Admiral Phips sent a messenger to the Governor demanding the surrender of the fortress within an hour. Frontenac's countenance was not at all disconcerted. He replied only by the mouth of his secretary, "I will answer your messenger as I see fit." The attack began, but the town suffered little from the enemy's guns. Many gallant deeds are recorded on the part of both English and French. At length after several days fighting, during which the New England men suffered severely, Phips, perceiving the futility of the attempt, withdrew his ships and Quebec was saved to France for the time. A most interesting and lively account of this siege is to be found in the pages of "Frontenac and New France under Louis XIV.," by Mr. Parkman.

De Langris returned home some time before the English fleet left the river, for the ships were in no condition to make the home-ward voyage, and he found it difficult to anchor and reef. Finding this advantage was being taken of this delay to make an exchange of prisoners, he felt it his duty to inform the young English lady under his mother's roof, that it was possible to return her to her family and friends. Ascertaining that a brother of Sir John Forster was on board the Admiral's ship, he made arrangements to place Marion in his care. The young host parted from his fair guest with deep regret, but perhaps with a secret hope that she would not easily forget him. Though the time they had spent in each other's society had been short, yet the unusual manner in which they had been brought together, and the circumstances attendant upon their meeting, had drawn them much to each other.

Some time after the departure of de Langris took an active part in the affairs of the colony, for the Governor did not forget him, nor allow him to return to the secluded life of the seignior. The memory of a certain pure, fair face never lost its power over him, and at last during a brief interval of peace he made a journey to Virginia, where he knew Marion Forster, and his eyes brook no uncle. There he made so good a use of the time at his disposal as to persuade her, with the consent of her family, to marry him at a long interval. At the death of his mother, the pair removed to Virginia, residing upon the estate which came to Marion from her father. Their lives were spent in a most useful and beneficial to those about them as to casual them, they were all that he would not easily forget him. Though the time they had spent in each other's society had been short, yet the unusual manner in which they had been brought together, and the circumstances attendant upon their meeting, had drawn them much to each other.

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THE GREAT FLOOD IN CHINA

A DISASTER WHICH COUNTS ITS VICTIMS BY MILLIONS.

(San Francisco Bulletin, Feb. 16.)

It is hardly possible for Americans to conceive of a disaster in our time, which probably caused more destruction to human life than the flood which swept humanity from the face of the earth, except the one family saved by the Ark. Yet this is what happened toward the end of last year by the overflow of the yellow river in China. The telegraph has given some account of the great calamity, but no description could be complete. There could be no press representative near the scene of desolation. No English speaking people or other Europeans lived within hundreds of miles of it. A correspondent writing from Peking to the London Times, thus outlines the devastated country and summarizes the extent of destruction: "Inland from the Province of Honan, with Kaifeng, its capital, on the south bank of the Yellow River. About forty miles west from Kaifeng stands the second-class city of Chung or Cheng Chou. The latter half of September, 1887, was unusually wet and stormy in North-West China. The local streams were filled to the brim or overflowing, and a heavy freshet was coming down the Yellow River, which in Honan is something over half a mile broad. A little before the end of the month a head wind from the west, where the stream is borne against the south shore. The embankments were sodden with ten days' continuous rain, and a strong wind blew down the reach added to the force of the current, which would have broken through the embankment carried away, first, the protecting fascines, and not long after the earthen wall behind them. The breach at first extended for only a hundred yards, and the main body of the stream continued to flow in its own channel. Frantic efforts were made to close the gap, but its sides rapidly crumbled away till it widened to a breadth of 1,200 yards, through which issued the whole contents of the river. Parallel to the Yellow River, and on the east bank of the Chou, runs the Lu-chia River, a water-course of no size. The escaped torrent poured into the valley of this stream, rushing down it toward the east. Twenty miles from Cheng Chou the stream continued to flow in its own channel. In the district of which it is the chief town a hundred villages were swallowed up entirely and the lands of three hundred more were inundated. The city itself is reported to have been still standing, encircled by the waters, but private accounts represent that both it and its population are buried beneath the waves. The flood, still keeping the line of the Lu-chia, then turned southward, a mass of water which still stands, encircled by the waters, but private accounts represent that both it and its population are buried beneath the waves. The flood, still keeping the line of the Lu-chia, then turned southward, a mass of water which still stands, encircled by the waters, but private accounts represent that both it and its population are buried beneath the waves.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.



"LAPSUS LINGUAE." Person who is also an enthusiastic amateur photographer, his mind wandering during the service.—And now fix your eyes on that mark on the wall, and look pleasant.—Punch.

SOME CHILDREN OF TO-DAY.

The Bishop of Rochester is writing for Good Words a series of papers on children. In the number for February he touches on some characteristics of children not always observed or understood. He mentions these instances of humor which has degenerated into license.—A great dignitary is in the habit of asking the audience he moves and guides by his stately tread turned upon him from a distant quarter, and he is the last man in the world to stir the least indignation of the innocent pleasure of his own child. It is said to be the habit of this eminent person, in his rare moments of leisure, to lie on his back on the grass and look up at the sky. One day his little son interrupted him in this odious condition, and asked him what he was doing. "Nothing," was the present reply. "Father, is that right?" Another much humbler person, finding himself alone with a daughter of nine years, and anxious to improve a rare opportunity, thought it would insure her to a mixture of the Church Catechism. "What is your name?" "My name," answered the surprised but unsuspecting child, "is you know very well what my name is. . . . Who gave you that name?" Instantly a look of meek adoration played over the little brown face, and with demure aspect she asked, "Would you not like to name?" For a stranger to interfere with a child's liberty under its own roof sometimes leads to awkward results—for the stranger. An accomplished litterateur was once staying at an English country house, and came down into the breakfast room before the family appeared. Two small people of the house were there before him, and the guest observed, "Without decompose, and possibly an apprehension of eventual loss, that the little boy was much occupied in helping himself and his sister to some early strawberries. Really, as the event proved, he remunerated with the child on the impropriety of his conduct, injudiciously explaining that his parents would be displeased if they saw it. The child listened unmoved. The only reply he vouchsafed was, "That which you say is true," and his commentary on it was his going on before. In a minute or two the kind father entered, and embracing the child, at once proceeded to feed him and his sister with the finest strawberries in the dish. The child triumphed, and the guest collapsed. He is also a dangerous thing, even when right is on your side, to challenge a personal controversy. As the Bishop observes, the chances are, that to the secret delight of all concerned except one, the child wins. As an ocean steamer, some four years ago, an English crewman was in close conversation with a lady, when a small boy of six years longed up and coolly joined in. It is only fair to say that the child, while on board, had been utterly demoralized by the lack of all control over him. His mother was sick in her room, and his father seemed quite to forget that he had children on board. The invitations divine, thinking it well to administer a reproof to the child, who had become an awful nuisance to everybody, looked as grave as he could, and observed, "My young friend, when I was your age, little boys did not join in the conversation of their elders until they were invited." The reply was instant and demoralized by the lack of all control over him. His mother was sick in her room, and his father seemed quite to forget that he had children on board. The invitations divine, thinking it well to administer a reproof to the child, who had become an awful nuisance to everybody, looked as grave as he could, and observed, "My young friend, when I was your age, little boys did not join in the conversation of their elders until they were invited." The reply was instant and demoralized by the lack of all control over him. His mother was sick in her room, and his father seemed quite to forget that he had children on board. The invitations divine, thinking it well to administer a reproof to the child, who had become an awful nuisance to everybody, looked as grave as he could, and observed, "My young friend, when I was your age, little boys did not join in the conversation of their elders until they were invited." The reply was instant and demoralized by the lack of all control over him.

THE COIN OF VANTAGE.

Mrs. Finigan—He's no better, Mother. You told me to give him as much of the powder as would lay on his skin, but only the next morning went as much as would go on five pinnae as two halfpennies, and it's done him no good at all, at all.—Penny Folk.

A LITTLE BUFFALO GIRL.

A LITTLE BUFFALO GIRL was not feeling well, and her parents suggested that she might be about to have chicken-pox, then prevalent. She went to bed lazing at the time, but early the next morning went into her parents' room looking very serious, and said: "Yes, it is chicken-pox, papa; I found a feather in the bed."

SEE HIM, RUSHER.

"SEE HIM, RUSHER, I heard that you repeated what I told you the other day." "Who said it?" "Wagner." "Him?" "He always looks exactly like he does."—Detroit Free Press.

IF SOME PHILANTHROPIST.

IF SOME PHILANTHROPIST would like a channel wherein to operate, he might fix it so that the manufacturers would make tacks that could stand on their heads.—Birmingham Leader.

HOW ARE YOU FEELING TO-DAY?

"HOW ARE YOU FEELING TO-DAY?" asked a physician of a paralytic patient. "Only a little bit on the right side," was the cheerful response.—The Daily.

A CONVENTION OF MEN.

A CONVENTION OF MEN who wear class eyes to be called to meet in Milwaukee.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

THE EDITOR.

THE EDITOR who saw a lady making for the only safe street or found himself "crowded out" to make room or "more interesting matter."

STROLLING, BUT IT.

STROLLING, BUT IT, what queer superstitions some people have! Now, there's Johnson; he says he can never bear to pass an open door. "Yes, I know it. I saw him dive into five puns while giving a quarter of a mile drive morning. That's a very common superstition."

WHAT TO DO IN A BLIZZARD.

When exposed to a blizzard immediately envelop the head and upper part of the body in a thick shawl or blanket, and in no case allow the fine, powdered snow floating in the air to enter the mouth or lungs. This I write from personal experience, having some years ago been exposed to the blizzard which, with the thermometer at 45 deg below zero. The first few minutes sent a sensation like an icicle through my chest. I grew weak and trembling. It seemed as though the blood was thickening in my veins and the heart was about to stop. I continued to walk, but I was being smothered. I concluded that I would not do so with what means I had I wrapped up my nose and mouth and breathed only through the covering. I was exposed for some time, but I did not feel any ill effects. I afterwards saw the Indians adopt the same plan, for they had a large blanket—a government one—wrapped around their heads and bodies, and they resembled unveiled moving statues or Turkish women in their habits. When lost in such a storm get on the lee side of a high bank and burrow a hole in it and close the opening, as they say, "Crawl into hole and haul the hole in after you."—Cor. New York Sun.

HOME MANNERS IN GERMANY.

Many of the German home customs are charming, and German home manners are really beautiful. This comes largely from so much attention being always manifested in the conduct of members of the family toward each other. Loving tones make pleasant music in a German home. The women invariably prefix "dear" to the Christian name of their husbands, and a veneration that is truly lovely is shown to the aged members of the family. Many ways, as we are told, are charming. Every day a special appeal is made to the children, and the aged members of the family. Many ways, as we are told, are charming. Every day a special appeal is made to the children, and the aged members of the family. Many ways, as we are told, are charming. Every day a special appeal is made to the children, and the aged members of the family.

STRUGGLE WITH A DOGFISH.

A gigantic dogfish, weighing ten hundred weight, was hauled ashore by a fisherman at Mazagran, in the Department of the Bouches-du-Rhone, yesterday. The animal made a desperate struggle with the fisherman, and his head had to be battered in with a club before he could be mastered. A monster of a similar kind some time ago had eaten up a boatman and his boy whose boat had been capsized in the river. Shores of the Atlantic, the remains of which were found in the fish's inside after it was captured.

BAKER PASHA'S ESTATE.

During his lifetime it was often affirmed that Baker Pasha was making money in Egypt. The will of the gallant General does not bear out the view. Baker's personal has been sworn less than £1,000. Perhaps after this conclusive statement, nothing more will be said about the large income he earned during the period of his expatriation. As a matter of fact, his income was very modest, though nothing in a special appeal to his own congregation for the absence of the assistance of the brethren in the East end. The appeal was promptly responded to. A number of workers (including sufficient to form a choir) volunteered themselves. A managing committee, consisting of members of both churches in equal proportions, was appointed; and a tea meeting was held at Bow Road to inaugurate the campaign.—Christ. Presbyterian.

THE LIZARD.

Off the lizard coast, in Cornwall, a freak of nature is reported to have occurred. It is something to do with the name of the lizard. In the live rock is a picture of a gigantic serpent, coil after coil reaching down to the sea, just above the surface of which the scaly head, and even the eyes, can be seen.

THE JUDGE'S MISTAKE.

Judge Foster, of the Supreme Court, who lives in Bethel, Me., was awakened by a loud crash in his kitchen the other night. He hastily and scantily dressed and ran into the kitchen to find the dishes and other things disarranged and some broken. He looked around to ascertain the cause of the trouble and saw the dog in one corner of the room trembling with fear. Judge Foster immediately seized him, administered a severe thrashing, and then retired to bed again. The next day when the Judge went down street every one he met asked him if he felt or heard the earthquake last night, and on comparing the time he found it was precisely the time the dog was whacked for upsetting things.—Levee Journal.

MASTER DECKER.

MASTER DECKER looks at the caller's head with great curiosity and breaks out: "Why, Mr. Laydout, you're not a bit bald." "I'm Mr. Laydout," I should say not. I have a head of hair like an Indian. Did you think I was bald?" Master Decker (in an injured tone): "Why, you said last night that you had been regularly black bald everywhere these four years past." And the cheerful flow of conversation falters, runs slowly, and finally sinks deep, deep into the installable and thirty said.

HONORABLE AND PHILANTHROPIST.

HONORABLE AND PHILANTHROPIST THE BOY RESTORED.—Dr. T. C. Smith, Charlotte, N. C., says: "It is an invaluable nerve tonic, and the best restorer when the energies flag, and the spirits droop."

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Table with subscription rates for Weekly Witness, Northern Messenger, and other publications, including rates for single copies and annual subscriptions.

ADVERTISING RATES.

WEEKLY WITNESS.—Circular advertisements, 25c per line per insertion, including cuts and large type. One-third of when set in our usual small type.

leaders of the Reform party were, though in opposition, the real power in the land would return. Their principles and ideas would be embodied in legislation whether they were in office or out of it.

OUR FARMERS' POSITION.

"Paul Pry" is indignant not because the farmers are not prosperous but because some of them own it. He seems to be under the impression that the farmers cannot make calculations for themselves unless they are political amateur farmers, among whom he puts down our former correspondent "Ontario Farmer."

SPECIAL NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We would ask the attention of senders of queries to the following rules:— 1. All communications should be addressed "Question and Answer Department."

The Witness.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1888.

"FREE COMMERCE AND FETTER RUM."

In the last general election the Liberal party staked its very existence on success. "Office or Bust" was its motto. It failed of office, and has to present appearance gone to pieces. It cast aside all principles such as free trade and prohibition, which it considered ennobling, and made use too often of cries and methods of which many Reformers are now probably heartily ashamed.

lement. Where large numbers of people, mostly young and receiving wages insufficient to support matrimony, are herded together, it needs neither special facilities nor degrading conditions to bring about a good deal of vice. When that vice is described as it was by some of the witnesses, we scarcely wonder at the horror-stricken words of the noble-minded chairman of the Commission. It is plain, however, that as an insight into the heart of Judas would afford a very unfair means of judging the twelve apostles, so a description of the black sheep of a community should never be accepted as a characterization of the whole, and a well-balanced person ought to think of accepting Judge Armstrong's words in such a sense.

THE AMERICAN TARIFF BILL.

The Ways and Means Committee of the American House of Representatives have, after long consideration, produced a tariff bill which appears to be a compromise between protection and free trade. The bill proposes a reduction of the internal revenue taxes and a measure of tariff reform. The original intention of the Committee appears to have been to put all raw materials upon the free list, and they followed it out to a considerable extent.

NO CHANGE IN THE TARIFF.

The Canadian tariff seems, like that of the United States, to have at last reached its climax. There is just as many interests as ever clamoring for better terms, but the Government evidently feels that in the present temper of the people creations of further privilege would be dangerous. The organ blast has gone forth, and the note is one of jubilation. The Gazette pictures in touching terms the mischief done by tariff tinkering in the past, from which it is far too happy to assure us that we shall have respite this year at least.

THE LABOR COMMISSION'S WORK.

Few will, we presume, deny the usefulness of the Royal Commission appointed by Sir John Macdonald's Government to enquire into the conditions of labor in Canada. True, the Commission is largely made up of a certain class of doctrinaires who seem, if we may judge from the evident purport of their questioning, to regard all employers, and particularly the employers of cheap labor, as the natural enemies of mankind, and their attitude towards such has been so illogical and irritating, as is also the well marshalled evidence of impracticables and soverehads, that we cannot much wonder at a moody silence on the part of men not accustomed to have their conduct questioned until forced to assume the defensive. One would need to know something more than is taught by ordinary political economy to know what cheap labor would do without the organizers who employ it at its market value, or how it could be organized without the power of punishment and dismissal; but it seems plain that some of our bee-hives needed some overhauling. Our cotton mills are owned and managed by the best men in the city, but these owners and managers presumably never knew that the construction of their mills did not provide entirely separate conveniences for the two sexes. Had they known it they would have regarded such a state of things as too monstrous to continue. This evil, with its natural consequences, has been exposed and will be removed. The disgraceful, one might say infamous, condition of these necessities in many establishments, certainly needs to be dealt with, though in view of the fitness of a large proportion of mankind, the problem is a very difficult one. Male and female factory inspectors are plainly needed, as many employers of labor seem to make little or no effort at decency. The condition of its recesses is perhaps the fairest test of the respectability of an establishment.

THE COST OF LIVING.

Some of the London (Eng.) papers are just now publishing letters from their readers on the cost of living in and near the metropolis, and some of these are only less interesting than the recent letters which appeared in the Witness. The English letters lack the romantic tone given to many of the Canadian letters by the evident personal feeling regarding matrimonial possibilities, in which the dry statistics concerning the amount of rent, prices of food and clothes and fuel, and other details, were steeped. The writers to English papers were all married people, regular old fogies apparently, who have been long settled down. They all appear to have pretty fair incomes, and with English writers the question is not whether it would be prudent for young people to marry while rents are so high and coal is so dear, and when both are anxious to have a good time living among their friends, and going to parties, theatres, and all that. Perhaps young people in England are not prudent, and marry not because rents are low and food is cheap, or

because two could live more cheaply than one, or for any other of the many very good reasons which, it appears, influence our Canadian youth, but for the very foolish reason that they had fallen in love with one another. Anyway, these English people marry in haste to repent at leisure, and certainly the repentance is, as it should be, very leisurely. For instance, "A Happy Householder" has been married for three years, has two children, and employs two servants. He spends "a trifle over" \$1,500 a year, \$250 of which, exclusive of taxation, goes in rent, and \$9 a week for food. He spends "in charity" \$130, whether this is exclusive of pew rent or not, less than \$3.65 per annum between them, or less than \$3.50 per month. As only \$9 per week is spent for food it would appear that they did not stay with this happy householder on account of any high living in which they share. "A Happy Householder" is more liberal in the matter of the amount of rent he pays, it being proportionately less, however, than a Montrealer of the same income would spend. Montrealers who have incomes of from \$9 to \$25 per week spend from \$9 to \$25 per month on rent. In England one-sixth or one-seventh of the whole expenditure is considered too much for rent. Mr. Layard, in a letter to the "Daily News," tells of a friend who spends \$325 of \$3,000 on rent, and "another happy householder" tells him that he spends \$125 more than he should in that way, and hints that as he only spends \$62.10 on coal at \$6.25 per ton, his big house must be rather cool. How leisurely repentance is in England may perhaps be judged from another letter which throws out the warning that "if future years of married life bring the 'Happy Householder's' olive branches up to ten, he will become like the writer, 'An Anxious Householder.'" This writer does not give the amounts he spends upon different items, but he gives the percentages and compares them with those of "The Happy Householder" in the following table:

Table titled 'EXPENSES OF HAPPY H.' comparing expenses of a 'Happy Householder' and an 'Anxious Householder' across various categories like Rent, Rates and taxes, Traveling and amusements, Life insurance, Servants' wages, Housekeeping, Coal and oil, Clothes and washing, Books, stationery and postage, Medical attendance, Sundries, Given away, Children's expenses, education, etc.

It is natural that "Anxious Householder" should spend far less upon rent than does the "Happy Householder." He lives "in the country;" we should suppose that rents are cheaper "in the country" than in London. Householders can, if they like, compare for themselves their own expenses, item by item, with those of the "Happy" and "Anxious" householders, remembering that "Happy" spent \$1,500 per year and "Anxious" about \$6,000. One thing is certain, and that is that rents are very much lower in London, England, than in Montreal.

MR. WALLACE'S MOTION for a Committee to investigate combinations has passed the House without any opposition. A Commission such as that which has done good work here during the last week or two, investigating the condition of labor would, perhaps, have done more effective work. The Commission can hardly avoid doing some good, however. A mere list of the combinations which exist in Canada would be an instructive thing. In the United States a commission is investigating the question of combinations. It is discovering some interesting facts. In the United States, for instance, as in Canada, there is no "sugar combination," no "sugar trust"; there is, however, an "arrangement," that is what the refiners call it. This "arrangement" includes a board of trustees, who hold all the shares of the refineries which have entered the "arrangement," as a guarantee that the refinery companies will not kick against any of the behests of the board of trustees who arrange as to amount of production, prices, and like business of the refineries. Yet there is no combination of the American sugar refiners! If the Committee is really in earnest it has its work cut out for it.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN, who was chief of the commissioners appointed to settle the fisheries dispute, deserved the honor he received at the hands of the Canadian Club of New York. The treaty agreed upon by the commissioners is favorable to Canada in the sense that it secures for Canada so large a measure of what was beyond all doubt her right that Canada would be very foolish if she preferred to leave such a serious source of trouble open on the chance of being able to defend all that she claimed. On the other hand, the treaty is favorable to the United States in that she secured concessions from Canada without conceding anything; United States' possessions were not under dispute. Had the United States conceded that the same rules as we agreed upon regarding the limits of territorial waters of Canada, should be applied to her Behring's Sea possessions, the concessions would have been mutual. Nevertheless, we regard the settlement as honorable to both nations. Canada's territorial claims have been settled on the basis of the settlement of such questions in Europe.

MR. WILFRED BLUNT'S DEFEAT in Depford is another blow for the Liberals. Mr. Evelyn, the former Conservative member, was overruled to Home Rule, and resigned in order to allow the constituency to choose a representative to suit itself. He supported Mr.

Blunt, and the Liberals had great hopes of winning. They have been disappointed but they have not been badly defeated. They have reduced the majority of the Conservatives at the former elections by more than one-half. The vote cast was exceedingly heavy, but the addition to the Liberal vote was one-third greater than that to the Conservative. Mr. Darling was supported by a very strong "habitation" of the Primrose League, and also by Mrs. Evelyn, who is so far a "Separatist," as Home Rulers are called, as to believe that husband and wife can work in different parties. Mr. Blunt has been in prison in Ireland during most of the campaign. His wife, Lady Anne Blunt, a grand-daughter of Lord Byron, has divided her time pretty equally between her imprisoned husband and his constituency.

THE STRIKING EVIDENCE of several railway hands before the Labor Commission should lead to immediate results. American cars seem to be held responsible for more accidents than Canadian; and, as one witness pointedly observed, the safety of human life is as important a subject for international discussion as the right to catch cod-fish. In the meantime, Canadian railway managers can at least see that their own hands are clear of needless bloodshed. The suggestion of a rail round the edges of box cars is a very modest one, and it seems extraordinary that no such precautions have yet been taken. For their own credit, the companies should not wait to move until compelled by legislation.

IS THERE NO MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT on the Ministerial benches public spirited enough to introduce a motion calling upon the Government to reform the postal rates, at least to such an extent as to make the letter rate three cents for an ounce instead of for half an ounce? How would it do to sweep away the whole of the present tariff and to substitute for it a rate of one cent for newspapers, circulars and cards, and a rate of two cents an ounce for all sealed letters, books, rolls and all other packages that would not be included in the new parcel post? This would not only be a simpler system than that now in use but before long it would probably increase rather than decrease the postal revenues.

LEGISLATION is needed to check combinations and trusts. Some member of the Government should introduce a bill abolishing the customs duties on any article the manufacturers or producers of which enter a combination or agreement for limiting production or keeping up prices. Manufacturers asked for prohibition against foreign competition, declaring that home competition would be sufficient to protect the consumer. Some of the manufacturers regarded this assurance as a promise on their part, but it would be only fair for the Government which gave them the protection to see that it is made part of the bargain.

THE GOVERNMENT have told the manufacturers that they have got all they are going to get for a year at least, and perhaps, for two or three. That is first rate. Now if it would only tell the Canadian Pacific Railway Company that it also had got all that it was going to get, two out of the three daughters of the Canadian horse leech, which ever cry, give! give! would be properly disposed of. The third of these daughters, the political combinationists, will, we suppose, have to be supplied as usual.

THE MANITOBA GOVERNMENT are apparently quite settled in their determination to build the Red River Valley Railway. They do not seem to care a straw whether pressure is or is not brought to bear upon the Dominion Government to compel it to abandon disallowance. They are going to build the railway in spite of all obstacles. Force will not be brought to bear to compel them to submit to a monopoly which has jeopardized the welfare of a whole Province for some months.

WHY SHOULD IT BE NECESSARY year after year for the Boards of Trade to bring pressure upon the Government to induce them to pass an order-in-council reducing the coal tolls on grain? The Ministerial organs boast that they have a majority of sixty at their backs. Why not give it something to do in passing a bill freeing the canals? Until this is done Canadians will not feel safe in putting their capital into lake and canal bottoms and the volume of trade must be limited.

IT IS STATED THAT IN VIEW of the evidence given before the Labor Commission in this city, the Quebec Government intends to put in operation the Provincial Factory Act, by proclamation, as provided by the Lieutenant-Governor. The Act provides for the appointment of two inspectors. Would it not be just and right and seemly, considering the large numbers of women, old and young, who are employed in factories, that one of the inspectors be a woman?

MR. GREENWAY, Premier of Manitoba, has accepted a very pressing invitation from Sir John Macdonald to visit Ottawa and come to an agreement concerning disallowance. Mr. Greenway says that he is to get all that the Province wants. It is to be hoped that he brings with him a "lang spine."

THE BILINGUE DIFFICULTY.

A STRONG PROTEST. TORONTO, March 2.—At tonight's meeting of the Trades and Labor Council a report of the Legislation Committee, which was adopted, entered its most vehement protest against the decision of the Hon. Mr. Chapin that all foreign and deputy foremen of the new Government printing bureau at Ottawa must be able to speak fluently both French and English, a step which could only have for its object the virtually shutting out of English speaking printers from such positions. They recommended that copies of the protest be sent to His Excellency the Governor-General-in-Council and to the Hon. Mr. Chapin. They also recommended that the Ontario Government be memorialized by all the Ontario labor organizations to establish as soon as possible a printing bureau for doing not only the ordinary parliamentary and departmental printing, but the printing of the authorized school books as well, so that they could be sold to the general public at a minimum of cost.

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DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

MUCH QUESTION ASKING—THE KENT ELECTION—THE FISHERY QUESTION—COMMERCIAL UNION BROUGHT UP—SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT MOVES FOR UNRESTRICTED RECIPROCITY—THE COMBINES TO BE INVESTIGATED.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, Feb. 23. "Breivity is the soul of wit"; but though very brief the sitting of the House to-day was almost prosaic. The overture comprised an introduction and a military march. There was the usual fluttering of papers and opening of desks after the Speaker took his seat. The order paper suggested no complications, and the galleries were almost empty. There were not more than a dozen in it. One of these was a little miss, and she of course must have been making eyes at the Minister of Justice, because he gave her a glance that indicated pleasure to see an eight-year-old in the House beaming upon him. And close beside the child was Mr. Austin Mackenzie. His box and glasses were indications. Between the two was a young lady dressed à la mode, and her Lansdowne had showed a ruching of white satin that suggested the white wings, instead of the real bird's wings of court fashion.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER. But a conspicuous flutter at the main door interrupted all other business, and all eyes followed the direction of a few applauding members. Sir John Macdonald appeared armed with Sir Charles Tupper. The latter introduced to the House. Sir Charles was loudly applauded. But from the radiant face of Sir Charles the glance catches the familiar form of a politician. He is a member of the whole House shows the wear and tear of political life as much as this gentleman. None can boast more of the general esteem in which he is held by his own admirers than he. As he sits in his seat he holds a regular levee and men from both sides of the House offer him the silent hand gestures of sympathy and glance of pleasant recognition. Truly his presence gave pleasure.

THE OVERTURE CONTINUES, and its next figure is a military march. This was the introduction of Major General Laurier, who won Shellbush, N.S., for the Conservative Party. Sir John Macdonald and Sir Charles Tupper flanked the general; as they advanced they met a volley of Conservative applause. Then Sir John spoke the introductory words, and the General came forward, shook his head, and spoke in a strong voice, and with a smile of pleasure overreaching a frank and handsome countenance, he took post upon the Speaker's left; but of course his political eye was retained on his own admirers. General Laurier has a decidedly heavy artillery stride, though from his features I should take him to be a French colonel of cuirassiers, who had had his manners polished in Napoleonic courts.

IT IS EVIDENTLY dull this day, except in the line of members' correspondence, and the members are at that with all their will. In fact their industry almost ceases the routine in progress. A motion by Sir John Macdonald to bring the report of Judge Osler on the Kent election case to the Committee on Privileges and Elections was at the request of the Hon. Mr. Laurier, held over until to-morrow. In the meantime, laid upon the table from the Public Accounts and other Committees, and questions were asked by Mr. Edgar (1) Whether Canadian fishing vessels were in any Canadian bay or harbor for the purposes of shelter or repairs, or for the purpose of obtaining water, are liable for harbor dues, tonnage dues, buoy dues, light dues, or other similar dues? (2) The Hon. Mr. Foster asked that the question be allowed to stand, pending fuller information.

BANKS AND BANKING. There were two questions concerning this matter first by Mr. Casgrain—Is it the intention of the Government to adopt some measure for the better supervision of the banks in the Dominion? The second was by Mr. James—Is it the intention of the Government, in view of the recent bank failures, to make any amendments to the General Banking Act this session, or otherwise to have such legislation as will secure a more effective system of supervision and inspection for the banks, more correct certified monthly returns, and generally for the better security of those whose money is invested in such institutions, as depositors or otherwise? To both of these Sir Charles Tupper replied, saying the matters were under consideration.

NOTICE OF MOTION were given—the first by Mr. McMullen was for a return of sums of money paid in costs or otherwise in the case of the Athabasca Milling and Lumbering Company vs. the Queen, etc.

The second, by Mr. Dawson, Algoma, was for a return showing the number of Canadian vessels lost wrecked on the Great Lakes during the past season of navigation, etc. Mr. Dawson spoke to this question for ten or fifteen minutes with more philanthropy than power in his voice. He is an elderly gentleman, with a kindly face and hair that denotes at least sixty years of frost. Speaking of hair reminds me that there is a peculiarity in the hair of members of the House. It does not apply to those who scatter their hair every way over their shining heads to make it appear that all is covered. But of Conservatives who sit on the Speaker's left only four of them part their hair on the right side while ten or twelve on the other side do it—at least as far as could be seen—for while but three Conservatives wore their hats on no fewer than fifteen on the Speaker's left wore theirs. Perhaps the draught from the doors is more severe in the cold shades of Opposition. It is curious that both Sir Charles and Sir John part their hair on the right side.

THE FISHERY QUESTION came up on a question by the Hon. Mr. Laurier as to the correspondence. Sir Richard Cartwright asked if it were not a fact that the whole treaty and protocol had been printed by the American press? Sir Charles Tupper replied that he had been informed that the treaty would be submitted to-morrow officially and would then be the property of the House. Here the Hon. Mr. Laurier proposed to take speech of the session: "I hope it will improve in the keeping"—a sally that raised the only laugh of the afternoon. Immediately afterward the House adjourned, and it is said that this will be the case very often during the present week.

THE CANADIAN COPPERHEADS. The Canadian copperheads had better look out. Mr. Grant on Wednesday next is to ask what action the Government proposes to take with reference to Mr. Valentine Ellis, M.P. for St. John, an open and avowed annexationist, contrary to the oath of allegiance by which he qualified as a member.

THE COMBINES TO BE ATTACKED. Mr. Wallace is to go for the combines. He gives notice that he will move for a select committee to enquire into them, with power to send for persons and papers.

FRISK EDWARD'S ISLAND. Mr. Brty is poking the Government up with a sharp stick, concerning the matter of asking that the terms of confederation in this respect be carried out, or what steps have been taken to that end.

POSTAL TELEGRAPHS. Mr. Denton will ask on Wednesday for a select committee to enquire as to the expediency of acquiring all the electric telegraph lines in Canada. If they do that there will be fun for the postmasters, but the people will be the frogs of the fable.

MONTREAL HARBOR. Mr. Amyot is to ask on Thursday for the amounts expended upon the harbor improvement of Montreal, Quebec, and the deepening of Lake St. Peter. Also for the amount expended upon the St. Lawrence improvements generally for navigation between Montreal and Quebec; also the total amount guaranteed by the Dominion Government for the improvement of both Montreal and Quebec harbors. This will be very interesting to Montreal and Quebec, and will give the Hamilton Apollonians another chance to berate Montreal. Mr. J. J. Curran is also

ask on Wednesday if it is the intention of the Government during the present session to relieve the harbor of Montreal of the interest on the cost of deepening Lake St. Peter.

TRADES UNION MATTERS. Mr. Amyot is to ask for information concerning trades unions and the trades unions act, regulations, etc.

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL'S REPORT. The annual report of the Postmaster General announces that 229 new post offices were established in the several provinces, increasing the total number of post offices in operation to 7,531.

MONEY ORDER BRANCH. The number of money order offices in existence at the close of the fiscal year was 983, and the amount of orders issued was \$2,324,264.

THE FARMER POST. With the growth of population and settlement in the Dominion, a necessity had gradually developed for affording to the public a greater latitude than had hitherto been provided by the Canadian postal system of ordinary goods and manufactures in packages, open to examination for verification of the contents, and frequently intended for destinations not infrequently distant from the place of origin.

THE SPEAKER WAS ABOUT TO adjourn the House, when Sir John Macdonald took from his desk a document tied with pale blue ribbon, and handed it to the House of Commons.

THE SPEAKER WAS AGAIN about to put the adjournment, when Sir Richard Cartwright arose and asked the Government if they had chosen a new channel of informing the people of their intentions. Had they given up the Canada Gazette?

ONTOARIO STANDS FOREMOST amongst the provinces in the matter of printing, sending letters and post cards, than all the rest of the Dominion together, as will be seen by the following table:

Table with 4 columns: Province, Letters, Post cards, Books, Circles. Ontario: 41,000,000 letters, 11,000,000 post cards, 14,000,000 books, 4,800,000 circles.

THE SAME PROPORTION exists in the other divisions of mail matter, 2,100,000 of the 3,500,000 registered letters having been posted in Ontario, as well as 2,300,000 of the 3,100,000 free newspapers.

THE BRIGHTEST OF days generally enlivens the spirits of people. This is the day of the year when the members of the House of Commons are particularly in the case of dinner.

COMMERCIAL UNION. It is among the questions likely to cause some discussion in the House of Commons the question of a commercial union between the Dominion and the United States.

THE HOUSE OPENED. Mr. Henry Bulmer will leave for Montreal to-night, and Mr. Andrew Robertson is expected home in Montreal to-morrow.

THE MEMBERS FOR GLENBARRY. Mr. P. Puroell, whose case has made so much stir, entered the House early this morning and was in his seat for a few minutes.

READ WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY WHO HAVE USED ALABASTINE!

ALABASTINE CO. (LTD.), PARIS, ONT. WHITER THAN SNOW. ALABASTINE CO. (LTD.), PARIS. Gentlemen, I have just had my factory coated over on the inside with your splendid preparation, Alabastine, and take pleasure in saying it gives satisfaction. It makes a clearer white than oil paint and saves more than half the cost and makes a hard, fire-proof coating.

ALABASTINE CO. (LTD.), PARIS. Gentlemen, I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the excellence of Alabastine as a primer under paint. I primed the front of my tobacco factory, which was badly weather-beaten and had not been painted for twenty years, with the Alabastine, over which I put a light coat of oil paint. It has been standing for over two years and to-day looks as well as when first painted.

ALABASTINE CO. (LTD.), PARIS. Gentlemen, I have much pleasure in saying that the work of the Government in this country and the United States. It had been represented to him (Sir Richard) by numerous members of the House, Conservative and Liberal, in which the question might be taken up.

now blandly asked if the gentleman opposite agreed that the Speaker had nothing to do with the matter. The Hon. Mr. Laurier having signified assent, Sir John triumphantly remarked that the House then should not act unless through the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

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place if the protocols of the Fishery Treaty were not laid on the table before that day.

MR. WALLACE MOVED for a select committee to examine into the nature, extent and effect of certain combinations said to exist with reference to the purchase and sale in Canada of any foreign or Canadian products.

MR. GUILLET ROSE to ask the question this afternoon as to the intention of the Government in view of the declaration of Mr. Ellis of St. John's, Nfld., in the House of Commons, in relation to the words "who has declared himself an advocate of the annexation of Canada to the United States."

MR. N. C. WALLACE'S trade "combine" committee is composed of Messrs. Wallace, Bano, (Soulange), Bain (Wentworth), Bechard, Boyle, Casgrain, Daly, Fisher, Flynn, Gilmore, Guyle, Grandbois, Landry, McDonald (Pictou), McKay and Wood (Westmount).

MR. MITCHELL SPOKE on the subject of combines and believed it to be one of the evils arising from the National Policy.

MR. JAMIESON HAS GIVEN NOTICE of a bill to amend certain clauses in the act. The bill is introduced at the request of the Dominion Alliance, and, if adopted, will, it is anticipated, render the act much more efficient in countries in which it is in force.

MR. TAYLOR, seconded by Mr. Sprone, moved for a committee of the House to consider the bill providing for the regulation of the manufacture and sale of rendered lard.

THE WHOLESALE TRADE has been very quiet during the week as it has been now for a month back. It is hoped, however, that a change will now take place.

THE ESTIMATES FOR THE YEAR BROUGHT DOWN. OTTAWA, March 2.—Sir Charles Tupper yesterday afternoon brought down the estimates of expenditure for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1888, a fact which is taken to indicate that the work of the Government is well advanced, and that the present will not be a protracted one.

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Western Meat, \$17.50; Western Short Cut, \$17.50 to \$18.00; Hams (city cured), 11 1/2 to 12; Lard (No. 1), 10 to 11; Tallow, common, 8 to 9; Bacon, 10 to 11; Tallow, common, 8 to 9.

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HOME DEPARTMENT.

Under this name we receive letters from ladies on matters affecting their domestic economy. These columns should be addressed Editor Home Department.

"LO I COME QUICKLY." (After Moody's sermon.) Christ is coming, wondrous doctrine, He will come to judge the world...

MISSION WORK IN JAPAN—HOW TO AID IT.

The following are letters or extracts from the same received by me in acknowledgment of books, tracts, and papers sent to various persons as circumstances seemed to indicate.

TAKING COURAGE.

The English Methodist Temperance Magazine has an article from the Rev. Charles Garrett, showing the progress of temperance in England, and the difficulties that attend it.

AN ORIGINAL POEM.

The following poem, by a Japanese school girl, was also sent with the notes.

THE WOMEN WORKERS OF OUR COUNTRY.

Last Christmas there came into the market a new species of Santa Claus; one that filled the children's hearts with delight, for this one could not be broken.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON.

THE SON REJECTED. MARCH 15.—Matt. 21:33-46.

Thereupon began a most disgraceful scene; one that made me blush for my sex. A floor-walker was sent for, and the two women began to declaim that they would not be lowered.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, MINNESOTA. Mrs. G. H. Hastings, of this city, and her subjects found the children were in Sabbath-school, about half the people did not attend church.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

GREEDY CHARLOTTE. When I was a very little girl, on days when I had been particularly good I used to have a great treat.

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THE REV. P. HASTINGS, discussing in The Congregationalist the question "Can the churches take to the sea to get the largest share."

Mrs. LEAVETT, the American women's "Round the World Missionary," says that only about half the English missionaries in the Orient are as well as I did. I will now write it down for them.

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RELIGIOUS NEWS.

BISHOP TEMPLE'S hint that the non-resident well-paid London clergy, with few or no parishioners, might aid over-worked and poorly paid resident clergy, has caused a flutter in the suburbs.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

NEWS of a somewhat reassuring nature has been received respecting the Free Church missionaries of Livingstonia, Central Africa.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

THE INFLUENCE wielded by medical missionaries in the dominions of a monarch is an evanescent effort abroad.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

THERE IS ONE European monarch who has not congratulated Pope Leo XIII. on his Jubilee.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

DR. DONALD FRASER takes Mr. W. S. Cairne, M.P., to task for his references to Presbyterianism in Singapore.

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QUESTIONS & ANSWERS.

W. K. Baxton, Ont. Q.—Is there any cure for scab in the throat? Ans.—Yes, butcher's inhibitor, No. 23, Halifax, N.S.

GENERAL.

IMMIGRANTS. J. A. H. Vale Perkins, Que.—For information regarding immigration to the Dominion of Canada, please apply to the Immigration Office, 813 Craig street, or to the Immigration Office of the Dominion Government, 517 St. James street, Montreal.

FIREMEN.

For information regarding the absence of securing employment as firemen on the Ontario Division of the Montreal and St. Lawrence Railway, please apply to the Firemen's Association, 813 Craig street, Montreal.

MACHINE SHOPS.

J. A. H. Vale Perkins, Que.—Please publish in your column of answers the names and addresses of some of the machine shops in Montreal.

SOFT EYES.

A subscriber writes that A. W. Lowndes, Montreal, will send her full address to J. D. Stratford, Ont., who will send by mail free a lotion for weak inflamed eyes, which has been successfully used for the last fourteen years.

SONS OF SCOTLAND.

J. C. Almon, Ont. Q.—I see by the Witness of the 1st February that they are forming a benefit society in Montreal, under the name of "The Sons of Scotland."

STUTTERING—THIRST.

At Montreal, Ont.—A subscriber, having noticed in the Medical Column the questions respecting stuttering and thirst, offers the following suggestions to the inquirers: I have been suffering from stuttering for many years.

AMERICAN CIVIL WAR—LOSS OF LIFE.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 10, 1864. How many men lost their lives in the American Civil War? It is estimated that 300,000 Union soldiers perished during the war.

SALE OF MORTGAGED PROPERTY.

Reader, Little Mexico, Q.—I had a farm and gave a mortgage to Mr. Miller, who sold it to J. D. Stratford, P. O. T. and T. E. and J. A. Nothing was heard about mortgage till now.

SECURITY—COMPENSATION.

M. P. Sherwood Mountain, Que.—I can a person sued by another, who is suspected to have transmitted his property, or by a poor person, refuse to litigate with me.

POSTAL LETTER DELIVERY.

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 10, 1864. A letter is addressed to A. B. C. D. at the residence of Mr. X. Y. Z. in the city of St. Louis.

A DAY'S WORK.

G. W. Kolopore, Ont. Q.—How many hours make a regular day's work? or if a man hires with a farmer to do a certain amount of work, how long should he work?

OUR PUMPING ENGINEERS.

A subscriber writes that the name of the "Iron King Pump Co." of London, Ont. Ans.—We have made due enquiry and find no such London Company in existence.

THE ELECTORAL FRANCHISE—A FARMER'S SON.

A. B. T. Redford, Ont. Q.—In 1885 a woman was named as farmer's son on lot 5, living with his father on lot 9.

"CORPORATION MUSIC."

D. H. Ontario, Q.—Can a town or village council have the right to copyright a song or piece of music?

SHAREHOLDERS' LIABILITY.

Quebec, Ontario, Q.—There is here an incorporated, limited liability company, of which the stock is held mainly by the farmers.

SUNDAY PROPHANATION.

A Worker, Ontario, Q.—Unpleasant and unjustifiable inaction on the part of certain provincial counties in regard to the enforcement of the statutory provisions for Sabbath observance should be made to the Attorney General, Toronto.

COPYRIGHT—PROCEDURE FOR AND INFRINGEMENT.

M. P. Ontario, Q.—I have written a book and have had it copyrighted in Canada. I want to know what I should do to protect my rights.

PIN WORMS.

J. A. H. Vale Perkins, Que.—An man of 48 and suffer from pin worms. They cause great irritation about the rectum.

NEURADIA—FALLING HAIR.

A. H. D. (Montreal), Que.—I have lost my hair and would like to know what I can do to get it back.

AGRICULTURAL.

A LITTLE LESSON IN STATISTICS.

THAT MAY BE LEARNED IN FIVE MINUTES. RECOMMENDED TO EVERY DAIRYMAN IN CANADA.

Table with 3 columns: CHEESE, BUTTER, and other statistics. Values include 41 million lbs., 101 million lbs., 41 million lbs., 30%, 70%, 57%, 1889.

SOME BREVITIES.

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ANIMALS that are well wintered are half summered.

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THE RESULTS of neglect in the stable and stall will be apparent soon.

FEEDING CALVES.—The great majority of farmers do not understand how to feed calves.

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HOWEVER great the care working animals may have during the winter.

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