

MONTREAL'S BUILDINGS.

CANADIAN

THE WINNING CAUSE.

OPENING OF THE REICHSTAG

The German Reichstag was opened in Berlin on Thursday. The Emperor's speech at the opening of the Reichstag was a masterpiece of statesmanship. It was a declaration of the foreign relations of Germany are in a highly satisfactory condition. Solidarity exists between the pacific sentiments of Germany and those of the neighboring friendly powers, which, so far as can be humanly foreseen, affords a guarantee of the security of peace in Germany and other countries.

THE FURNITURE,

A SCENE OF MAGNIFICENCE.

with its hot and cold and medium water, the working of the shower is encountered admired as it is explained. This shower pipe which runs round the lips or rim of bath, and being perforated, it throws its stream

THE MAHOGANY ROOM.

subway the kitchen, where the conveniences range and table are excellent. These rooms are floored and tiled throughout with porcelain tiles, which are ornamental to the dado and thence to the ceiling pure white. The servants' hall, to which a door leads from the kitchen, is also admirably furnished. The wash room has fixed washbasins of iron, and a huge copper for clothes boiling, while leading from this toward the front of the house is the drying room—all the clothes being

Trunk which will permit the payment in full of the dividend on the first and second preference shares and three and a quarter percent annuum for the half year on the third preference shares. The balance carried forward was about \$5,000. Thirty percent of the revenue according to the Great Western share certificate covers the payment in full of the dividend on the preference and ordinary stocks, leaving a balance of \$20,000 for the reduction of the deficit of the previous half year.

BISMARCK'S NARROW ESCAPE.

BERLIN, March 7.—It has just become known that Prince Bismarck recently had a very narrow escape from a violent death. The carriage in which he was driving was crossing a rail track, when an unlooked for train suddenly dashed down upon it, the coachman being barely able to urge his horses forward in time to clear the rails when the locomotive swept to

IRISH AGITATION AGAIN.
LONDON, March 7.—The Parnellites are related at the refusal of the Government to re-open the Irish land question. Their intention is to begin forthwith a great agitation in Ireland.

France to join the Alliance, promising more substantial benefits than those arising from her agreement with England. Dr. Busch, under Foreign Secretary, in an article in the *Greenwich*, remarks that Russia's progress towards India is a matter of indifference to German "England," he says, "is no longer our all but regards us with evident mistrust." It is supposed these articles are indications of a diplomatic campaign against England.

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ISSUED LAST WEEK.

Number copies of WEEKLY WITNESS, 35,500
" " DAILY WITNESS, 80,191
" " MESSENGER, 49,300
Total, 164,991

We invite communications from farmers giving their experience on matters interesting to them as a class, also enquiries which, if we cannot answer ourselves, some of our readers may.

The Witness.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1884.

"FOR A TEXT-BOOK."

"When a child, I was taught to read with the *Witness* for a text-book, and have been not only a reader, but an ardent admirer of your excellent paper ever since, and heartily wish you God-speed in the good work you are doing." So writes an old subscriber and *Witness* worker from Clinton, Ont., and we must confess that letters such as his—and we are frequently receiving such—are not only a source of extreme gratification to us, but are a great incentive to our endeavors to make this paper better and better every week and to introduce it into every family in the Dominion. Our Clinton friend goes on to say: "I believe the advanced temperance sentiment in Canada to-day is largely due to the mighty influence of the *Witness*, and am rejoiced to see that influence constantly widening and growing more powerful. Would that a few more of the leading newspapers of Canada possessed the courage to take the same noble stand for the right that you have done!" We would here say, in connection with the temperance portion of our correspondent's letter, that the *Witness* naturally is the paper for every one to take during the Scott Act campaign, now commencing. In its columns will be found full accounts of the campaign's progress in the various parts of the Dominion in which this grand war against intemperance is to be carried on, and on all the skirmishes connected with this struggle for freedom the reader will be, from time to time, thoroughly posted. As a matter of fact, no one can afford to be without the *Witness*, at any rate during the next six months or so, and, as its cheapness places it within the reach of all, we have considerable grounds for hope that its circulation, which has during the past twelve months very materially increased, will be still more augmented before the commencement of the fast approaching Spring.

THE GRANGERS' PUZZLE.

There is dissatisfaction among the farmers of this Province with their situation as compared with "capitalists." At least this appears to be the opinion of the president of the Ontario Grange in his annual address. With great advantage of climate and soil, the farmers of Canada, who are, says Mr. Robinson, as intelligent and thrifty as the farmers of other countries, are not realizing as large profits from their investments as capitalists in other undertakings realize. How can farmers expect it to be otherwise? By Act of Parliament they are excluded from buying what they require in the way of tools, implements and clothing, where they can get it the cheapest. They and their men are taxed heavily for the supposed benefit of the capitalists who invest in manufactures. On the other hand, no Act of Parliament can be found which will compel the English or French people who buy their surplus wheat and butter and cheese to pay them a higher price than they can get the same things for from others. So long as farmers submit to pay tribute to manufacturers as they consent to do by electing supporters of protection, they should not complain if that policy enables the manufacturers to make large profits, for that was just what was intended. The manufacturer may in many cases not continue prosperous, he may instead incur ruin; but whether his business be profitable or ruinous to himself, it is in either case extremely costly to the farmer who pays for either his losses or his profits. There should be more farmers in Parliament and more study of political economy by farmers.

FROM PILLAR TO POST.

There is a society in Ontario which calls itself the "Ontario Trades' Benevolent Society," but that is only what it is called; it has in reality nothing to do with what are generally called trades, namely, handicrafts; but is really a society of liquor sellers who apparently think that their former use of it has entirely spoiled the name of Licensed Victuallers of which they were before so fond and which fitted them almost equally ill. This benevolent society sent a delegation to the Provincial Government with several requests. In the first place, the Provincial Government has determined to raise the fee for liquor licenses as a means of increasing the revenue of the Province and also of discouraging the use of intoxicating liquors in deference to what has been clearly shown to be the desire of the people. The "benevolent victuallers," or rather the "benevolent traders," pray the Government not to increase the license fees as taxes, are already high throughout the country and the times are very hard. There can be no doubt about the hard times and the high taxation, but we think that if hard times are to be provided against it is not by making whiskey cheap, and that taxation might better be reduced upon coal and upon breadstuffs, upon blankets and upon clothes, upon farmers' implements and upon genuine tradesmen's tools. Cheap whiskey means higher taxation; for it means more vice, more crime, more misery to guard against and provide for. Increase the taxation upon whiskey, or, better still, prohibit its sale altogether if you want to bring good times and prevent the need for high taxation, so much of the revenue from which goes to provide gratuitous lodgings and food for drink-mad criminals and providing for the innocent victims of the traffic. These "benevolent traders" think that men "in the trade" of liquor selling should not be debarred from holding municipal office. The great majority of the people are satisfied that the liquor sellers' interests are directly opposed to the interests of the people, they are satisfied that most of the political bribery and corruption has been promoted by the liquor dealers, and they have therefore debarred a liquor-seller from having a direct personal interest in the results of elections, and from having a direct personal influence upon municipal legislation. These disabilities should be increased rather than diminished. The "benevolent traders," too, complain of the dual law resulting from the Dominion Act. They would legislate at Ottawa, and they get more than enough of it, it seems. They find instead of the Dominion law releasing them from any of the burdens of the provincial law it has had no other effect than to add new burdens. As we declared, when the new law was proposed, it has superseded existing laws only where it has been more stringent than they. In every case the more restrictive law prevails. They, therefore, wish to be free from the law. By a popular vote under the local act, Toronto declared that no licenses should be granted to grocers. These "benevolent traders," therefore, pray the Government to take away from the municipalities this power to say what number of licenses or what the price of the licenses shall be. They are losing their hold upon the municipalities and with it their power to foster and guard their trade, and now they are flying to the Provincial Government just as a year ago they flew to the Dominion Government. The Provincial Government, were it to seek to impose liquor shops upon the municipalities against their will, would soon find itself as helpless and as bound to curse where it promised to bless, as did the Dominion Government when it undertook, at the request of the licensed victuallers, to take the power out of the hands of this same Provincial Government which is now being so humbly supplicated. Another thing the "benevolent traders" complain of greatly is the proposal to "close hotels at five o'clock on Saturday." The proposal is to close not hotels but bar-rooms at that hour. These benevolent traders are so anxious about the welfare of the poor during the hard times that they cannot think of the week's earnings going past their tills with any other sentiment than pain. Mr. Mowat seems to have contented himself with reading the petitioners a long and instructive lecture on the respective constitutional rights of the Dominion and the Province with regard to the liquor trade. We hope they went away wiser, for we are sure they went away sadder, men.

DEEP SEA SOUNDINGS.

Sir Leonard Tilley confesses that a depression exists but declares that it is not as serious as one that which existed during the term of office of his predecessors. In proof of this he turns to the statistics published by the mercantile agencies of the business failures and shows that the figures for last year were not so great as those of the worst year of the last depression. If that were allowed as an irrefragable evidence that the depression was not yet of so severe a character as that of five years ago, it would not be a defence of the National Policy which was not only to remove the then existing depression but to make prosperity permanent. That claim for the National Policy had to be abandoned last year, but Sir Leonard Tilley thought it was still safe for seven years. One year has passed and now he is content with showing that what year has not been one of unexampled depression. The failures, he says, are neither so numerous nor the average of liabilities so large as during the former depression. Is there any other reason for this than the existence of the National Policy. We think there is. During the period of the former depression an insolvency law, which actually encouraged traders to go into insolvency by making it a means of profit, was in existence, and this law was so largely taken advantage of that it was immediately after the depression swept out of existence as a direct encouragement to business immorality, and the prejudice which it has created against all insolvency laws is so great that it is almost impossible to get parliament or the country to consider any bill bearing the name, though intended only to secure the equitable distribution of bank-

rupts' assets among their creditors. Had no law existed from 1875 to 1879 it is safe to say that the number of insolvents would have been at least one-third smaller, and it is equally safe to say that were the Act of 1875 still in existence the number of insolvents would be one-third greater to-day. When Sir Leonard Tilley, therefore, gives the National Policy the credit of reducing the number of failures as he does when he takes the number as a barometer of the state of the commercial condition of the country now as compared with the period before 1879, he is, as every business man in the country knows, and as the farmers, who had the insolvent act swept out of existence, know, giving credit to the National Policy which belongs properly to the repeal of the insolvent act. His barometer is, therefore, untrustworthy. The depression is not yet so deep as that through which we passed from 1875 to 1879, but then we have not yet passed through the present one and it would be as well, perhaps, not to shout before we are well out of the woods.

THE FARMERS OF THE NORTH-WEST.

Mr. Watson, the member for Lisgar, was the only representative from Manitoba who voted against the Canadian Pacific resolutions. For doing this and for moving that the resolution be sent back to committee for the purpose and amended so as to do away with the monopoly and exemption clauses of the original contract, Mr. Watson was likened "to a trembling criminal" by Sir Charles Tupper, who assumed that Mr. Watson had cause to dread his own constituents. It appears that Mr. Watson understood the opinions of his constituents better than Sir Charles Tupper, and that he represented their opinions in Parliament by his vote and influence, as Messrs. Scott, Royal, Ross and Sutherland, the other members for Manitoba, did not. Mr. Watson not only received an immediate endorsement from his own constituents, passed as soon as they had heard of his course, but now a Farmers' Convention, which is being held at Winnipeg, has unanimously approved the conduct of Mr. Watson and condemned the course of the other members. This Convention is not apparently a mere packed assembly of Liberals, for the committee appointed to confer with the Conservative Provincial Government report that the Provincial Premier, Mr. Noyes, "is fully in sympathy with our platform of rights" and they recommend that the Convention only await the action of the Legislature before pledging itself to support the Government. That is the attitude of a friendly Government. Probably, however, the Dominion Government cares little for the opinion of the people of Manitoba and the North-West, who are not strongly represented in the House, and more especially when they can get the votes of those representatives anyway. Whatever may be the condition of feeling under the shadow of the Canadian Pacific, the people of the North-West generally—the young giant that Mr. Goldwin Smith told us about a year or two ago—seem to have waked up. The convention at Emerson and that at Winnipeg demand peremptorily the abolition of the monopoly of railway transportation and a lower tariff, which they rightly consider as necessary to the development and prosperity of the North-West. If their demands are not granted they will, they say, agitate in favor of a separation from the Dominion, though not from the British empire. They do not want annexation politically, but they do want the benefits of a commercial union with the United States, which merely means that they want free trade. Protection and railway monopoly, as Goldwin Smith pointed out long ago, will, if persisted in, drive the people of the North-West into open and earnest rebellion, which will take place as soon as they are strong enough.

MR. CHARLTON'S BILL.

We are disappointed at finding Mr. Charlton's bill so inadequate. His success last year was certainly encouraging enough to have warranted him in introducing a measure such as the moral sense of the community demands and would support. In every straight and open division in the Commons he had a substantial majority and in the Senate his defeat was due altogether to the unexpected action of Sir Alexander Campbell, the Minister of Justice. But the Minister's speech with all its assertion was inconclusive and half-hearted. He had not one word to say in defence of the existing law, passed through the Senate by himself in 1869, doubtless for the very manifest reason that the law is utterly indefensible. He, however, quoted largely from certain anonymous judges and read some of the priggish dictums of a bystander. In the interest of common decency, if from no higher motive, it is the duty of the Minister of Justice to provide the community with moral and reputable laws; those he has given us are, as we have before shown, both disreputable and immoral. Legislation of this character, like everything bad in this world, and perhaps more than anything else, tends to bring forth fruit after its own kind, and hence it is that crimes of impurity have become so common that they almost cease to attract notice. We commend two of the speakers in the Commons' debate the other day to the attention of their constituents, Mr. Curran, of Montreal West, and Mr. Macmaster, of Glenora. The latter talked loftily about that "eternal vigilance" which should be the price of chastity. A poor orphaned child-servant of twelve years of age is fraudulently cheated out of her chastity by her master, herself ruined for life, and a harlot foisted on the community, and the lecher has done no legal wrong; whereas if he had so cheated her out of a dollar of her money he would have become liable to the penitentiary. In which of the two cases is the "eternal vigilance" theory the more applicable? Mr. Curran, with his great experience, was found speaking and voting on the right side. But to return to Mr. Charlton's bill. Its scope as it now stands is limited to two enactments, and no pretence even is made to amend the shameful provisions of the present law. These are:—first, seduction is punishable, provided it be compassed under a promise of marriage, but not otherwise; and second,

inveiglement for an evil purpose is punishable, if it be to a bad-house, but not otherwise. Now, so far as regards the class whose interests we have most at heart—the poor, the orphaned, the immigrant, and the friendless working-girls of twelve years of age and over—that large class from whose ranks prostitutes are mainly drawn and the ranks of vice recruited, and whose ruin is usually compassed by vile persons in a higher walk of life, this bill will afford no protection whatever. No promise of marriage could be proved, even if made; no house of ill-fame is necessary. A few ribbons, a threat of dismissal from employment, a charge of theft, or more often plenty of drink, and the brutal deed is done. Indeed, the bill has very much the aspect of being drafted on the same base lines as the existing law which assumes that there should be one law for the rich and another for the poor, that girls who have property and guardians need protection up to twenty-one, but that girls who are poor and without guardians should shift for themselves after they are twelve years old. The bill would be improved by adding to the two clauses the words we here put in italics:—"1. Any man who by force, fraud, or false pretence, or by means of drugs or 'drunk,' or of menace or duress, or under a 'promise of marriage shall,' etc., etc. It should be borne in mind that under the present law only the crime of violence is punishable. And—'2. Any person who shall inveigle or entice . . . to a 'house of ill-fame or assignation, or to any other place for the purpose of,' etc., etc. Most surely the crime consists in the inveiglement and in the vile purpose of it, not merely in the particular place in which the purpose itself is accomplished. Indeed, the crime itself would become doubly vile if it were accomplished in a place where no evil purpose could be suspected. But piecemeal legislation of this character, although good so far as it goes, is after all only a species of ineffective tinkering. Will Mr. Charlton or some other philanthropic member take a straight vote in the Commons on these four principles? First, that the chastity of a girl shall be protected against fraud by the same means and to the same extent as her chattels. Second, that a higher measure of protection shall be afforded to a poor and friendless girl than to a rich and guarded girl. Third, that an offence to a girl if inflicted on her by a relative, guardian, master, teacher, employer or other person in authority over her, whose duty it was to protect her shall be an aggravation. Fourth, that the corruption of minors of both sexes and any connivance therat by relations or guardians shall be a misdemeanor, the age of majority being the same as in matters relating to property or marriage.

THE NEXT BATTLE.

Oxford County, Ontario, has the privilege, if it will, of giving a triumphant keynote to the warlike strains that are beginning to be piped up all over that Province. On Thursday week the electorate of that county will say at the polls whether a legalized liquor traffic shall continue in the midst of them, or whether the extinguisher of the Scott Act shall be put upon the business in all its forms. The very great responsibility resting upon the promoters of the Act in that constituency, in view of the moral effect one way or the other involved in the issue, should, we imagine, have a powerfully stimulating effect upon them. The Scott Act has been rapidly gaining on public favor. At first there was not only hesitation but actual opposition among professed temperance people with regard to it. The working of it, however, even where imperfectly administered is fast winning over sceptics of all kinds and bringing even the gainsaying press to its side. It has been adopted by national temperance opinion, focussed through the Dominion Alliance, as the best existing instrument of repression, and the best step toward national prohibition. A defeat of the Act in Oxford, therefore, would be a severe blow to the cause throughout the whole country, and would push that county itself away back to the rear in a movement which is bound to succeed.

OUR CONFEDERATION.

The question as to whether or not confederation must be considered a failure, is being seriously discussed in the press of the Maritime Provinces, and cannot but furnish grave grounds for reflection for every thoughtful man throughout the Dominion. It was supposed at one time that confederation would necessarily bind more closely together all the different provinces, but we have not yet reached the condition of an absolutely happy family. British Columbia may be said to be indifferent, Manitoba and the North-West are certainly dissatisfied, Quebec is bankrupt, and the Maritime Provinces are bankrupt and dissatisfied both. Before Confederation, Upper and Lower Canada, at all events, were united. The French spoke and sang of Canada as *Ma patrie*; now they own Quebec as *la patrie*. That bond has been severed, and in lieu thereof a feeling of jealous hostility is springing up between the provinces, which, added to national and religious prejudices, which one school of Quebec politicians seems to think it its duty and mission to trade upon, bodes no good for the future. The *St. John Globe* of the 25th ult. is particularly plain-spoken on this question. "Certainly," it says, "it is most unpleasant to now find all the provinces, except, perhaps, Ontario, crying out for more, more, and to find all their treasuries in a bankrupt condition. It is another evidence of the wretched character of the original 'agreement'—another proof that it would be better had we made haste slowly. We think that a large majority of our people 'believe to-day that the best re-arrangement of the terms of Confederation would be for these provinces to re-arrange themselves out of it altogether.' We can quite understand the disgust of the New Brunswickers. They do not, it is evident, all share Sir Leonard Tilley's conviction, that the more the people are taxed the richer they are. Before confederation, custom duties in the Maritime Provinces averaged about twelve percent, we are not quite sure what they average now, but we fancy

we are within the mark when we say forty percent. The result of the change of tariff on the Maritime Provinces, was pointed out about a month ago, in an article published in the *Halifax Morning Chronicle*, in which it was declared, "we are each 'day getting poorer.' We cannot now, however, return very easily to the *status quo ante*. The Federal Government has been rolling up, on its own account, a debt of something over two hundred millions, to which has just been added another thirty millions, which will have crept up probably to fifty millions before the demands of all the Provinces, which are now following the example set them by the Province of Quebec, have been satisfied. The debt must be borne by the provinces as a whole. It would be impossible to divide it. For instance, the share of this Province would be about seventy millions. If confederation were done away with to-morrow, there are many money markets in the world in which the Province of Quebec could hope to borrow seventy millions to enable it to redeem its share of the common indebtedness! And so it would be with the other provinces.

THE GOVERNMENT has sanctioned the scheme of bridging the St. Lawrence at or near Quebec, and is to assist the scheme as a part of the price of the support of the loan to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. What shape that assistance is to take is yet to be revealed by the Minister of Railways, who merely announced that it had been decided upon. A company is now asking incorporation at the hands of Parliament which proposes building a railway bridge at Cap Rouge, and we have received Mr. Light's (the Provincial Government Engineer) drawings and estimates of the cantilever bridge which this company proposes building. It is to be a modified reproduction of the bridge which is now being built over the Firth of Forth. The total length from shore to shore is placed at 3,100 feet, the superstructure at 2,800 feet, the two shore spans at 550 each, the two cantilever post sections 150 feet each, and centre span 1,400 feet. The lengths of the superstructure of the Forth Bridge are about one-fifth greater. The cost of the bridge is estimated at \$4,000,000. The Government is asked to guarantee four percent on the amount, which, in the belief of the engineer, would be safe, as that would in return be secured by an average of two hundred cars passing per day at a toll of \$2.50 per car. The advantages of the bridge would be, in the opinion of the engineer, that Quebec would become the summer terminus of Canada and the Lower Province ports the winter terminus. If this is the case Quebec and the Lower Provinces are foolish in not having long ago built that bridge. The bridge is, we forget to say, to be 165 feet above high water, so that the tallest masts of steamships will have thirty feet clear space above them. What about sailing vessels whose masts are very much taller than those of the steamships whose masts are a mere survival. Are they to be compelled to stop at Quebec?

YARMOUTH has granted no license for upward of forty years, and its representatives in the Legislature and in Parliament are usually at the front when any temperance legislation is being effected. It is not surprising, therefore, that the Scott Act was carried in Yarmouth last week by a very large majority, the vote in its favor being in some polling districts unanimous and in most overwhelming. Tusket Lake would seem to be inhabited by a different race of people from the other districts, for at this writing it appears to be the only one that has gone against the Act, although only by three in a vote of sixty-three. This victory ought to carry great weight in the other Provinces where a general movement has been inaugurated to procure the adoption of the Act. Even the tremendously exacting license law of Nova Scotia is not thought by the people sufficient or equal to the Scott law at its worst. What higher recommendation could that measure have than that it should be so eagerly adopted by a constituency in a position to observe its effects when only very partially administered in the neighboring districts. Local option is certainly the instrument for present use in suppressing intemperance, and the enthusiasm with which it is being received, we may say, throughout the Dominion, gives promise that the next step—unconditional prohibition—will be the shortest one ever taken in the progress of this mighty cause.

THE TARIFF BILL, introduced by Mr. Morrison into Congress, has been considerably amended by the House Committee of Ways and Means and in the direction of lower duties. Salt and coal have been added to the free list. The admission of salt duty free is almost too good a thing for Canada to prove true. The salt companies of Huron would become once more flourishing institutions and the whole country would become a huge salt manufactory. Canadian salt is purer and more easily secured than American. The Michigan salt manufacturers will, however, fight the salt clause and probably defeat it. The duties on Canadian coal are to be removed only when American coal is allowed to enter duty free into Canada. Here is a grand chance for our Fair Traders and all who believe in free trade that is not one sided, but it is stated that if view of the immediate possibility of the American coal duties being removed the Nova Scotian coal miners are no longer "fair traders." We thought not. Our monopolists will prove to be fair traders only in theory when the time for practice arrives, and the Government's fair trade opinions will possibly be found to be equally theoretic.

THE THIRTY MILLIONS lent the Canadian Pacific Company will probably be the smaller part of what the Dominion will have eventually to pay in that connection. Quebec is to get three millions cash, besides railway and bridge subsidies, etc. New Brunswick asks a similar subsidy, and how much more is yet to be seen. Each of the large maritime provinces expects Government, by means of railway and harbor grants, to secure it the winter terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Manitoba is to have an outlet at all cost by the Hudson Bay, and British Colum-

bia is to have—well whatever the delegation which is now at Ottawa asks. The insatiability of the British Columbians is something even for a Quebec member to stand against. We have hurried a railway over a sea of mountains at an expense of thirty or forty millions to gratify our Pacific people, we have made grants to their almost unused harbors, and subsidized their local railways, and yet, in spite of all, they are back in Ottawa asking for more. Ontario has not presented her bill yet. Like Brer Rabbit she "lies low and aint saying nuffin."

PRINCE BISMARCK has been busy for some weeks back, as we all know, trying to get England to go filibustering for conquest in Egypt and has been somewhat chagrined, doubtless, to see England coming into possession of Egypt in spite of her evident endeavors to retire, and likely also to have the Sudan thrust upon her. He, however, follows up his intended policy of trying to unite the Continental Powers and especially to excite France against England's rapidly increasing ascendancy. All Europe is to unite to curb her growing maritime preeminence. Jealousy in this matter is certainly natural. If they would like to know how to check England, we can give them a hint. All Europe and America has united to confer this commercial preeminence on her by their protective systems, which have positively driven the trade into England's hands. To take it back again the wisest course would be simply to open their own ports. If they think to punish England by increasing their tariffs they will find that, though England will be a great sufferer, yet relatively her predominance will increase faster than ever.

THE REV. MR. BORLAND has returned to his charge against Jesuitism. Jesuitism loves to use the carnal weapon, and when it does so it can doubtless be met by the same. If the Jesuits claim the public property known as the Jesuits' barracks, to which they have no vestige of title, that claim should, of course, be resisted wherever set up. But, after all, Jesuitism is a spiritual evil, and is to be overcome only by spiritual forces. Truth is not now, as it never has been, without its witness in the hearts of men, and just as in the day when Germany revolted against the sale of indulgences by Tetzel so to-day does the conscience of man inwardly refuse the indulgence of Father Burke, who promises the convicted, and, except for the moment, unrepentant murderer, a passport to heaven if he can only see him for as many seconds as it takes the hangman to pull the bolt. It should be our part to let all who are bound under these errors see that a truer faith produces a nobler life, and no system of falsehood will stand before the light of life.

IS NOT PARLIAMENT going beyond its powers in declaring, as it does in the bill to amend the Independence of Parliament Act, that Sir Charles Tupper did not cease to be a member of the House by accepting an office, when the Independence Act which governed his case provided that on such acceptance by a member his seat actually was thereby vacated? That Sir Charles Tupper's case comes under the law is confessed by the very fact that Sir John's bill amends the act in that particular. If Sir Charles' seat actually became vacant on his acceptance of office, is not Parliament, in declaring that it did not, simply affirming a falsehood and filling the vacant seat by a nominee of its own without an election? Parliament certainly has the power to defend Sir Charles Tupper from the penalties of a breach of its own privileges, but it is not the right to declare him to be a member when he is not one.

THERE IS A BLIZZARD of excitement sweeping over the North-West with regard to the Hudson Bay route. Not only the farmers of Manitoba but those of the Western States say they must have it and they are utterly unwilling to wait for the explorations of the Government steamer which, in accordance with our recent suggestion, is going to be sent to spend a winter in Hudson Strait. They must have the road anyway. We certainly can urge no objection so long as we in Ontario and Quebec do not have to pay for it, but we fear not only this but that we may have to pay for it through the Canadian Pacific, which with the aid of the Dominion Government, if that road must be built, will strain every nerve to control it. What would Manitoba, Dakota and Montana say to that?

SULTAN GORDON is right again in asking for Indian troops for the Sudan. India can send some very soldierly bodies of men and men who are entirely adapted to the Sudan climate, so fatal to the English. Their magnificent array, every one of them far grander than a Turkish pasha of three tails or an Arab Sheikh of the first order, will inspire the Arabs with the splendor of any people that owns the British allegiance. If largely Mohammedans, yet loyal to Britain, their moral influence will be good, and they themselves will lose nothing in loyalty by having their horizon extended beyond the Hindoo coast. The sending of these troops will be the British occupation of the Sudan in the least obtrusive way.

THE DOMINION LICENSE INSPECTORS in Toronto have decided that they have power to grant licenses, if applied to. That did not need to take them long to decide, as that is the very purpose for which they were appointed a few weeks ago. The difficulty is that those who take out licenses under the McCarthy Act will not be allowed to sell unless they fulfil the conditions of the Crooks Act, which the Privy Council has declared valid. The Benevolent Traders, in session at Ottawa, have wisely declined Sir John Macdonald's advice, to take out their licenses from these officials, and whatever is done in that way will, probably, only have for object the submission of the question to the courts at the cost of the Dominion Government, which has apparently volunteered to bear the expenses of the trial.

THE BOERS OF THE TRANSVAAL have certainly no cause to complain of hardheartedness on the part of the present British Government. Since the war they have

gained their entire independence, a large slice of Zululand on the east, two blocks of Bechuanaland on the west, through which a road built by the English ran, and their debt to England of over a million and a quarter of dollars has been forgiven them. The Transvaal is hereafter, with the consent of the Government, to be known as the South African Republic, so that it is as independent in name as in reality. If the Boers respected the personal liberties and rights of their black neighbors as sacredly as they do their own there would be cause to rejoice over these concessions, but they make slaves of the natives and degrade them and themselves by their contact with them.

IT IS HARD TO BELIEVE that merely because of prejudice against his complexion a negro studying law found it impossible to find a solicitor in all Toronto willing to accept him as a clerk, as required by the regulations of the law society, in order that he may become acquainted with the practice of his profession. Yet one Davis is forced to apply to the Legislature for a special act to qualify him without submitting to the usual term of practice on this plea. The heads of some of the greatest law firms in Toronto were among the first of those who opened their homes to the Jubilee Singers when the hotels closed their doors against them. A line which excludes from a business office and includes in the home is, to say the least, rather remarkably drawn.

MRS. BIRT announces another lot of a hundred boys. This is a class of emigrants of whom Canada has never too many. They no sooner arrive than they are absorbed into our agricultural population. It would seem at first sight as though a man or full grown boy would be worth more to our leading industry than a child, but Mrs. Birt is, we think, wise in limiting herself to comparatively young boys who will adapt themselves naturally to new homes and become Canadians at once. The boy who has grown to years in which ladies think they can push their own way is apt to be dissatisfied with his first experiences of life in the new world, and to be as a consequence more restless and less docile, and to leave one or two places before he makes up his mind that he cannot set up at once as master of the farm.

THOSE BASKETS OF FLOWERS presented to the mover and seconder of the resolution in favor of total prohibition doubtless meant something very different from the empty pre-arranged compliments paid to valedictorians in ladies' academies. They conveyed the hopes and prayers of thousands of women who are excluded from any other expression of their will in a matter of immeasurable importance to them. As such they should be received with reverence; but the episode is one that may well be allowed to stand alone in our Parliamentary annals, as such an unexpected tribute may well prove sufficiently embarrassing to spell a good speech.

THE SPIRIT of blackguardism which has sprung up in American schools raises the question whether the common school system of this continent is all it should be. It is in the playground that the American public schools and ours are most lacking. Failing some manly escape for their redundant animal spirits we find the lads reading villainous literature and forming themselves into the Philadelphia cow-boys under Schuykill Jack and pistolting their teachers, and into the Boston Jesse James Club with J. J. on their belts. This development is the natural sequel to lionizing a double-dyed criminal like the ruffian James.

A LETTER FROM DUNDEE, in Scotland, on the subject of temperance hotels will be read by all philanthropists with much interest. The description given shows that the circumstances of cities in the old country differ from our own, or hotels of sixty or eighty rooms could scarcely be ranked as first-class, however well kept, but we do not think that any reason exists why temperance hotels, managed on a purely business basis, should not succeed as well here as in Scotland, where they have been a notable success during a whole generation.

ONTARIO has decided in favor of woman suffrage with regard to municipal elections. A bill to grant women the right to vote at municipal elections has passed its second reading by a large majority, the Government and Opposition leaders being both divided in opinion on the subject. As the passage of the second reading involves the acceptance of the principle of the measure, there can be little doubt that the bill will become law and without mutilation in view of the large majority—sixteen in a house of sixty-eight—in its favor.

A MORE OFFENSIVE TAUNT has seldom been uttered against any nation than that of Headcount Stephens, who declares that no American Cabinet would dare to take measures to suppress the assassins who are constantly leaving the United States to commit wholesale crimes against humanity in England. If neither of the existing parties dares oppose the liquor interest or the assassination interest, it is time that a new party was formed independent at least of these.

TORONTO, the Queen city of the West, celebrated her fiftieth birthday last week by ringing of bells, firing of guns, reception addresses, dancing, and the opening of a free public library. A city whose population has multiplied ten times, and whose wealth has increased seven times during half a century, and the rate of whose growth is still increasing, has, as we are in the habit of counting civic happiness, much to rejoice over.

RESOLUTIONS in favor of prohibition were moved in the House of Commons at Ottawa on Thursday and supported by an able speech by Mr. Foster. There was not time to take a vote before the hour at which bills take precedence. Mr. Fisher, of Brome, was the seconder, and his speech in support of the resolutions is expected to bring them up at an early day, when it is hoped discussion will ensue and a test vote be taken.

THE ELECTION OF MR. COOK as local representative by South Oxford is a blow to the party machine which was worked for Mr. Noxon. Both were Liberals.

liger. While in this state of suspense they perceived the hand of the youth gently move over the side of the tiger and conceiving the motion to result from the convulsive throbs of death, they went about to rise, when, to their utter astonishment, the tiger dropped stone dead, and their young lions sprung from the carcase, waving in triumph bloody druid drawn from the heart, from which had been feeling with the utmost coolness and compection when the motion of the hand had been taken for a dying spasm.

THE WRETCH who can stand in a pair of slippers worked for him by his wife, and scold her, is a brute who deserves to have the gout in both feet.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS.

SUNFLOWER SEED.—It is the best egg producing food known for poultry, keeping them in a thriving condition and largely increasing the production of eggs. Every poultry raiser who tries it will find that this seed is the best food known for glossing the plumage of birds, and is almost indispensable to those who want to fit their birds for exhibition to the best advantage. The Russian sunflower is easily raised, requires very little care, can be grown in fence corners or other places difficult to cultivate. Its production of seed is immense, yielding often at the rate of one hundred bushels to the acre. It should be planted in rows four feet apart, and the seed should be sown to the first of July. Three or four bushels will plant an acre.—*John Hensseler.*

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.
Milgrate, Ont.
A note cannot be used upon the expiration of six years from the time when it fell due, unless an acknowledgment of the debt shall have been made either by writing, signed by the party liable or by public act.

colled too brittle—let it just barely freeze, it is better. It should then be poured into tin or iron dishes to cool, and they should be broken up into small pieces to cool quickly. Do not let them have time to grain. Thus you get a hard cake, and yet it is waxy and more easily managed by the bees as it contains more moisture. (2) Bore five or six anger holes (1½ inches) in the top of the hive near the centre of the cluster and close together. Then make a small box without top or bottom, and set over the holes, and put in some cakes of granulated sugar, and cover the top warm, and the bees will go up into it. Another way is to set the box on a board and cake enough sugar in it to test till spring; just set it in and invert it over the holes. The bees will go up in it and as no heat can escape on account of the sugar being baked in the top of the box, they cluster very compactly and winter nicely. (3) I could send you a sample hive and you could make as many as you liked then if they suited you.

now. I have been thinking of going to America, but I am afraid it will be too late. The winter here would be much better. What is your notion? That is the climate of New Brunswick? Is it colder than England? It must be more convenient for going to England than here. I am in a position to go as improved form, and should like to be amongst English friends. I shall be very sorry if I do not see you again. If I go to New Brunswick, and even had I made a mistake, it would be a serious consequence to me, so I cannot leave my country subject. A FLEXIBLE ENGLISHMAN.

City.

Your wife would do better in the North-West than in any of the eastern provinces, as improved expression at present prevails there, owing to the fact that the people are more intelligent and valuing wit and good improved farms cheaper in some of the Eastern Townships than anywhere in Ontario. There is very little difference between the winter climate of New Brunswick and this province, and the cost of a summer passage to England is less from Quebec than from anywhere in New Brunswick.

REMARKS—We are in receipt of another package of vegetable and flower seeds received from D. M. Ferry & Co. of Windsor, Ont., and Detroit, Mich. If they are as true to name as so positive as the package received last year, and we have no doubt they will be, purchasers should feel satisfied.

ing, 7 pieces each, for \$3.35.
WM. KING & CO., Manufacturers,
452 Craig street, Montreal.

PARTIES having been failed to confuse
statement that one pound of Johnston's
Beef contains 1000 grains of nourishment
two hundred pounds of Liebig's or any
similar extract of beef, the challenge is
repeated.

Dr. F. J. FORBES. — That on feeling an
ache in the hollow of your back to go to
the Van Buren's Kidney
It will remove the trouble in a few
Your druggist keeps it.

VERY WELL KNOWN are the virtues of the
Natural Hair Renewer, in restoring gray hair
to natural color and then preventing its run-
ning gray ever afterward. Sold at fifty
per bottle by all druggists.

WILL CURE OR RELIEVE
 RHEUMATISM,
 GOUT,
 GRIPES,
 FLUTTERING OF THE
 HEART,
 ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH,
 COLIC,
 DRYNESS OF THE SKIN,
 &c.

A species of Rheumatism arising from disordered
 OF THE KIDNEYS, STOMACH, BOWELS or
 BLOOD.

MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, Toronto.

SALE OR TO LET—The
 elegant Stone Manor House, with modern im-
 provements, and magnificent grounds, situated at
 the Lee, Province of Quebec, recently owned
 and kept by the late W. B. Simpson, Esq., perfect
 copy to
WM. MORRIS,
 237 Notre Dame street.

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AND MAIN DRIVING BELTS.

our belting specially main drivers, before you place your order. We will
es of our Gandy Belt, refer you to parties using it, and show the sav-
drivers.

ENGINE WORKS CO., BRANTFORD, CANADA.

A decorative floral border featuring various leaves and flowers, running horizontally across the bottom of the advertisement.

Manuscript for 1884, which will be sent free to all who apply (post card will do).
Please mention the Witness. Address A. T. C. RADINSON, Drawer 468, Owen Sound, Ont.

"TRUTH" COMPETITION—No. 4. LADIES' JOURNAL COMPETITION, No. 4.

HERE ARE SOME QUESTIONS THAT
WILL TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE
OF THE SCRIPTURES. CAN
YOU ANSWER THEM
ALL CORRECTLY.

LOOK AT THE 30 MAGNIFICENT REWARDS
TO BE GIVEN—THE MOST ELEGANT YET OF-
FERED BY "TRUTH" OR ANY PUBLISHER
IN THE WORLD.

Difficult Bible Problems to be Solved,
Which One Hundred and Thirty-One
Costly Prizes are to be Given
to the First One Hun-
dred and Thirty-One
Persons Sending
Correct An-

SECOND PRIZE.—A GENTLEMAN'S SOLID GOLD HUNTING CASE WATCH. A very valuable timepiece.

THIRD PRIZE.—A LADY'S SOLID GOLD HUNTING CASE WATCH. One that can't be duplicated for less than \$90. You will be more than successful in getting this prize. Don't delay.

These are the three principal prizes offered—the most elegant, perhaps, that have ever been offered in connection with a Bible sale. Of the thirty-six remaining prizes are a LADY'S COIN SILVER HUNTING CASE WATCH, valued at thirty (\$30) dollars, three Gentlemen's Coin Silver Hunting Case Watches, valued at from \$18 to \$27; six Aluminum Gold Watches; nine Nickel Silver Watches, open face and hunting case; one dozen Triple Silver Plated Tea Spoons; one dozen Triple Silver Plated Desert Spoons; one dozen Triple Silver Plated Tea Spoons; one dozen Triple Silver Plated

These questions are provided by the Rev. Prof. Weiden, of Toronto Baptist College, and Rev. E. B. Harper, Barrie, Ont., a leading Methodist minister of Canada.

The *Journal* is reliable, and these rewards will certainly be distributed without favor or partiality to the FIRST ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-ONE PERSONS who send in correct answers to the foregoing Bible problems. The questions have been so difficult, we have no doubt that it may not be necessary to give all the answers. We will, however, give prizes to one persons should send correct answers to the questions, we will stake our reputation that all the prizes will be promptly and cheerfully sent to the persons who send in correct answers. We mention that you saw this notice in the *Witness*.

Read in mind that the prizes are given to the FIRST FIFTY CLIENTS in each office and, as the

Truth says that unless more interest is taken in the Great Question, the world will be a poorer place. Such a question is worth a trial anyway, as everyone gets the value for their \$2 in any case. Some of our readers had better try their skill.

Remember that *each question must be answered correctly to secure a prize*. And don't forget that *every competitor, whether a subscriber or not, must send two [2] dollars with the answers to the Silver Problem*. The answers must be sent to any desired address for one year. Don't miss the best chance you may ever have. Bear in mind every competitor must send the name in full of his or her subscription to *TRUTH* with their answers.

TAKE SPECIAL NOTICE.—This competition will only remain open till the 12th of March. Names and addresses of the prize winners will be announced in the *Truth* of the 12th.

Don't wait till the last day, or you may be too late to get a prize.

You will find, even if you don't succeed in getting a prize, that you have made the best \$2 investment you ever did in your life, as *Truth* is one of the few papers we can most heartily endorse for family reading. Every family should have a copy of this interesting member of the household. It contains in each issue two full-size pages of newest material; two or three very fascinating serials; and a full column of the most interesting editorial paragraphs on current events; illustrations of the latest English and American fashions, with letter-press descriptions; a full column of the most interesting and important; Ladies' Department; Temperance Department; Farmers' Department; besides a lot of miscellaneous reading. Yearly subscription, \$2.00. Single copies, 10c. Write to FRANK WILSON, *Truth* Office, Toronto, Canada. If you wish to compete for these prizes.

2nd-1st	5 Clocks, Tetsa-Tetsa Extra Triple Silver Plated Tea Service, about.....	100
3rd-1st	One Lady's Solid Gold Hunting Case Watch	50
4th-1st	Cured Tilling, Gold Lined, Triple Silver Plated Ice Pitcher, and Goblet to match.....	50
5th-1st	One elegant heavy, Black Silk Dress Pattern.....	4
6th-1st	One extra heavy, Silver-plated Crust Stand (with bell attachment).....	2
7th to 10th	Six valuable Coin Silver Hunting Case Watches.....	12
11th to 15th	Six Aluminum Gold Case Watches, each \$19.....	90
16th to 20th	Half-dozen Sets of Triple Silver Plated Teaspoons, each \$9.....	54
21th to 25th	36 beautiful bound volumes of 60th Shakespeare's Poems, each \$2.50.....	90
26th to 31st	61 elegant bound volumes of Tennyson's Poems, each \$2.25.....	138
32nd to 35th	10 Handsome Triple Silver Plated Butter Knives, each \$1.....	10
31st	Total.....	1,000

worth of valuable and costly presents to given away to the first one hundred and thirty-one persons sending correct answers to each of the Bible problems given above.

In order that we may give all a fair and a chance and to comfort those who do not happen to see the questions early, we will give the following consolation rewards to

THIRTY-ONE PERSONS who send correct answers to the Bible questions given above. The last one will get number reward and the next to last one number

IN ORDER that all may have a fair and equal chance, and to comfort the late ones, the following valuable rewards will be made to the thirty-one persons sending correct answers to the Bible problems propounded above. The two dollars for one year's subscription to *TATUM* must accompany the answers. The letters must be postmarked at post-office where mailed not later than the closing day of this competition, which is the 12th March. The last letter received after the closing day will be counted. It will take number one prize, the second to the last, number two, and so on, till all the rewards are given out.

No. 1.—One Celebrated Waver "P" Sewing Machine, valued at \$6.00.

No. 2.—Three Fine Hunting Case Colt Silver Valued at \$12.00.

5th to 10th.—Eleven Euable Hunting Case Nickel Valued at \$12.00.

11th to 15th.—Six Handmade Open Case Heavy Bivelled Crystal Watches, valued at \$10.00 each.

22nd to 24th.—Four Renewed Waterbury Watches, valued at \$5.00 each.

25th to 28th.—Three Beautiful Solid Gold Gem Rings, valued at \$5.00 each.

29th to 31st.—Three Volume Beautiful Bound Longfellow's Poems at \$2.50 each.

\$354.50

Which, together with other prizes offered above, bring the rewards up to a very large amount.

NEARLY \$1,000 WORTH.

Now, whether you are late or early, you have a good opportunity of getting something valuable in addition to your year of *TATUM*, which will be yours if you send in the correct answer. Remember the answers must be correct to secure any of the first prizes offered, or any consolation reward.

correct and the fifty cents for one year's subscription to the *Ladies' Journal*, must accompany the answers. The letters must be mailed at the post-office where mailed, not later than the closing day of this competition, which will be March 20th.

CONSOLATION REWARDS.

1st.—That is to the last one sending the correct answer to the Bible problems propounded above.

2nd.—6 Elegant Hunting Case Solid Nickel Silver Watches, valued at \$10.00 each.

7th to 10th.—Four Fine Open Case Heavy Bivelled Crystal Nickel Silver Watches, valued at \$10.00 each.

12th to 14th.—Three Renewed Waterbury Watches, latest to improved series, 35 cents each.

15th to 19th.—3 Beautifully Bound Volumes of Longfellow's Poems, \$2.00 each.

27th.

Total \$244.50

Making in all the most valuable lot of rewards offered, aggregating over \$1,200.00 IN VALUE.

Now you see, whether you are late or early, you have a good opportunity of getting something valuable in addition to the *Ladies' Journal*, which, alone is well worth the half a dollar subscription.

VERY FEW ENJOY WHOLESALE HEALTH.

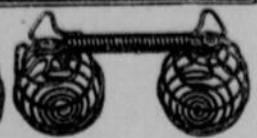
MAY BE CALLED PERFECT HEALTH.

Examination will discover some defect, damaging internal disease, the result of indigestion, of wear and tear, previous habit or attacks of disease, or the result of the force of Nature.

Nature in these impaired constitutions requires help through life, and WHEELER'S PHOSPHATE of SODA is the best food for the system, and the best such systems to a higher plane of vigor and manful usefulness.

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