

FOR TY-FORTY-FOUR YEAR.

SUMMARY.

EVICTIORS will begin on Lord Lansdowne's estates at Longueurac this week.

The Belgian Chamber of Deputies has imposed a duty of 140 francs a kilogramme on saccharine.

LOUIS SALIBURY in a recent address, told the Primrose League that they were destroying the professional politician.

THE BRITISH House of Lords by 108 to 23 rejected a proposal made by the Earl of Meath to allow women to sit in county councils.

IN THE BRITISH House of Commons on Monday the bill providing for additional naval defences secured a third reading by vote of 183 to 101.

COUNT J. BISMARCK is to receive the Japanese decoration of the First Order of Merit and the Grand Order of the Rising Sun for his services in treaty revision.

The will of the late Mr. John Bright has been sworn to. The testator bequeaths an estate valued at £86,184 to his children. The will contains no public bequests.

A DESPATCH says that one of the penalties of the freedom that James D. Fish is now enjoying, will be the revival of numerous suits that were lying dormant during his convict days.

THE ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH Life Assurance Companies have decided to pay over to Figgitt's children the £330, which had not been committed suicide, would have been legally due them on his policies.

IT HAS BEEN REPORTED the Pope will protest at the coming consistory against the erection of the proposed monument in honor of Giordano Bruno, the Italian philosopher who was burned as a heretic in 1600.

A WASHINGTON despatch says the Canadian Pacific has applied to the Treasury Department to be bonded as a common carrier between ports of the United States. The application has been referred to the solicitor of the treasury.

A NUMBER of Unionist Members of Parliament have petitioned the Imperial Government to abolish the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and the Home Rulers are strongly opposed to such action, believing that it would tend to further the absorption of Ireland by England.

YOKOHAMA PAPERS give an account of the severe punishment of two Japanese journalists, who published, with a sketch of the new liberal constitution, a picture of a skeleton on the Emperor's throne. One was sentenced to three years' imprisonment and fined, while the other received one year in prison and a fine.

CANADIAN.

FRANK TURNER has been nominated as a candidate for the Ontario Legislature by the West York Conservatives.

THE MILLERS at a large meeting at Listwell on Tuesday decided to form an association to secure a removal of their grievances with the Dominion Government.

A FIVE YEAR OLD BOY, the son of Mr. Thomas Sears of Timbuctoo, Ont., was killed by lightning which struck the chimney of his home during a severe thunderstorm.

AT THE VARIOUS METHODIST DISTRICT MEETINGS being held just now over the province, anti-Jesuit resolutions are almost invariably features of the proceedings.

The temperance people have threatened to apply for an injunction if the license commissioners grant a liquor license to the Hudson's Bay Company at Lower Fort Garry, Winnipeg.

THE MANAGEMENT of the Queen's Own regiment have decided to refuse to play sacred music in the Queen's Park, Toronto, on Sunday. This action will add to the band's already great popularity.

THE BODY of a man was found at Bridge-water Cove, Silery, near Quebec, recently. His feet were tied together, a thirty pound stone was tied to his neck, and one of the pockets of his trousers was wanting. The man had been dead for a time in Silery, was a stranger, and is unknown.

THE BOARD of MANAGEMENT of McMaster University have made several appointments to the arts faculty of that institution. Mr. P. S. Campbell, principal of the Hamilton Collegiate Institute, gets the chair of classics. Principal Farmer of Woodstock College takes Greek in the theological faculty and Mr. W. H. Huston, English master in Toronto Collegiate Institute, takes the principality of Woodstock College.

JAMES McLAUGHLIN, a Toronto private detective, and his assistant are in gaol charged with endeavoring to torture a witness into confession. It appears that some time ago a girl named Jennie Manning disappeared from Trenton, and it was supposed that William Cumming, a Toronto man, abducted her. McLaughlin, it is charged, got Cumming into a cellar, handcuffed him, tied him to a chair, and after keeping him there a day and a night without food or sleep threatened to hang him and bury him in the garden if he did not tell where Miss Manning was to be found. He also proposed to pull off Cumming's finger nails with pincers. Cumming, under this pressure, told where the girl was, but declared that she came to Toronto of her own free will.

A DECIDED ACTION.

A NEEDED PROTEST.

QUEBEC, May 25. It appears that at a recent meeting here of the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction a resolution was adopted in opposition of Sir William Dawson protesting against the breach of trust on the part of the government of the province, in disposing of portions of the proceeds of the sale of the Jesuit Estates which had been previously appropriated to the cause of education. The resolution further requested an audience with the Premier on the subject of the \$20,000, of which the annual proceeds are voted by the House for Protestant education purposes, it being contended that in the case of the \$200,000 voted for Roman Catholic purposes the same amount itself is made over instead of the annual revenue only. There also a resolution moved by the Rev. Dr. Cook, prepared with a long preamble, declaring that the Committee repudiate altogether the proposed disposal of the \$200,000 and declined to accept any portion of it. This resolution was, however, voted down or withdrawn and that of Sir William Dawson accepted in its stead.

MR. LINCOLN IN LONDON.

LONDON, May 25.—Mr. Robert T. Lincoln, the new American Minister, has taken up his residence at No. 5 Cadogan square. Mr. Hy. White of the American Legation presented Mr. Lincoln to Lord Salisbury at the Foreign Office today.

THE INDIANS' DECISION.

STANDING ROCK, Dak., May 25.—The Indians here held a big council on Sunday and all agreed not to sign the treaty unless paid \$11,000,000 for their land.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC CONNECTIONS.

CHICAGO, May 25.—A new combination has been made on the chess-board of lake and rail traffic to let the Canadian Pacific into Chicago. This time the Pacific Coast line, which has been prize, the line is from the Pacific Coast port of the Canadian Pacific, Vancouver, by rail over to Port Arthur, and thence to Chicago by the Lake Superior and St. Lawrence. The road had 1,312 miles and the lake 850 miles. A train load of rice is the first shipment over the new route. It arrived at Port Arthur early this week, and is now on its way to Chicago on the propeller "Jay Gould." It was carried from China by steamer direct to Vancouver. Other consignments of rice are now on the way over the same route.

THE WAR IN HAYTI.

NORTHERN SUCCESSORS ALL ALONG THE LINE.

NEW YORK, May 25.—Advices from Hayti say that Hippolyte has recently routed Legitimist forces and captured four towns. It is not only the assassin of the Emperor, but the Island of President Legitimist. On April 2 Gen. Jeanne, of the North, routed Gen. St. Pierre de Paul, of the South, at Enay, with four hundred men. The remainder were reserved for the incursions. Having eighty-three dead upon the field, Hippolyte's troops captured four cannon and one mitrailleuse and took twenty-eight prisoners, twelve of whom were shot. The remainder were reserved for the rack. Hippolyte's favorite method of getting information. Another battle took place on the 29th. Gen. Borgez attacked the southern troops at Fort Benoit and captured the town and a number of field pieces. There was great rejoicing in the north over the success attending Hippolyte's troops, now in possession of all the important points. All northern ports are open to shipping and trade is greatly increasing. Nothing but Legitimist downfall will satisfy Hippolyte. The northern general even offered to fight a duel with the leader of the south, the fate of the war to rest on that combat.

A MURDEROUS GANG.

ALMOST KILL TWO POLICEMEN AND ATTACK THE HOUSE WHERE THEY TAKE REFUGE.

FLORENCE, May 25.—Policemen arrested Vance early on Sunday morning without any previous warning. He was surrounded and seized by friends of the prisoners and a terrible fight followed. The officers were armed only with clubs and lost these in the fight. White was thrown down, and the other was carried off. The officers were then surrounded by a mob, and the officers at length fled, pursued by the mob, to Ralph Baldwin's house and were admitted by Baldwin, who was sitting up with a sick child. Officer Vance fell in a room. The crowd pressed around the doors and demanded that Baldwin give up the officers. At White's request Baldwin loaded his gun with bird shot and fired into the crowd. He was then shot in the abdomen and probably fatally injured. Thomas Andersen and John Alford were peppered with shot. Andersen was shot in the head and White in a critical condition. The affair created intense excitement. For many months thoughts in the vicinity have caused trouble on the street.

HARRISONIAN PHILOSOPHY.

BROTHER BLAINE SHOULD TAKE A NOTE OF IT.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 25.—The Washington correspondent of the Washington Post writes when they responded with a shower of stones being fired. Patrick Tobin was shot in the abdomen and probably fatally injured. Thomas Andersen and John Alford were peppered with shot. Andersen was shot in the head and White in a critical condition. The affair created intense excitement. For many months thoughts in the vicinity have caused trouble on the street.

MR. AND MRS. GLADSTONE.

MR. PARNELL AND THE G.O.M. MAKE SPEECHES.

LONDON, May 25.—Mrs. Gladstone was yesterday presented by the Women's Liberal Federation, with a diamond brooch containing a miniature of Mr. Gladstone, copied from Millais' portrait. Mrs. Gladstone is a large number of members of the House of Commons are present. Mr. Parnell spoke of the happy change of feeling between England and Ireland, and said the Irish party accepted Mr. Gladstone's platform without ulterior motives. He said that Ireland is a nation without danger to the Empire. Mr. Gladstone in reply referred to his wife as the greatest gift he had received at the hands of Providence. He said the generous ideas of his wife and the affectionate kindness of her friends.

FRUITS OF THE TRAFFIC.

MURDER BY A DANE.

WRENTHAM, May 25.—Humphrey Koller, 70 years old, was found dead outside of his shanty, near River Street, Wrentham, on the left side of his head smashed in by a blunt instrument. Suspicion rests on a Dane named Neil Johnston, who lived with the deceased. Johnston is missing since two days before the discovery of the body. Koller's neighbor, E. J. Waters, found the corpse, with his (Connor's) dog watching it. None of the deceased's property is disturbed. The cause of the murder is not clear. The general idea is that Johnston stole Connor's whiskey, went over to Koller's place and in a drunken orgy struck the fatal blow with the dead man's gun. Koller was quarrelsome when under the influence of liquor. His wife, Mrs. Dan, spoke of her husband as having lost the forefinger of his left hand. There is no coroner there and nothing is yet arranged as to the disposal of the remains.

THE MANCHESTER "MARTYRS."

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Table with columns for subscription types (Daily Witness, Weekly Witness, Northern Messenger) and rates for different durations (1 year, 6 months, 3 months).

ADVERTISING RATES.

WEEKLY WITNESS.—Canal advertisements, 20¢ per line per insertion, including cuts and large type. Daily Witness, 5¢ per line per insertion.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—When remitting by postal order to give the correct postal address, and the Province or State, and either register your letter, which will cost 5¢ in addition to the regular postage.

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A GOOD WAY to circulate the Weekly "Witness" is for our friends to send us a list of names, with the P. O. address, of their neighbors and friends who are not receiving the "Witness," and we will mail sample copies free for a few weeks.

The Witness.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1889.

SUBURBAN LIFE.

April is not in Canada a model month to travel in. Yet many of our readers will, perhaps, be astonished if they recall how many of their journeys have been taken, or at least commenced, in the month of April.

THE WRECK OF THE "CYNTHIA."

The complete wreck of the "Cynthia," a powerful sea-going steamer, and the loss of eight men of her crew, not in a seaway, but in a quiet reach of river, within sight of the wharves of Montreal, is not by stress of storm, but by reason of the motive power of such vessels; it is a fresh proof, if any were needed, that although the modern ocean steamship is superior to the ordinary perils of the sea, saving those of collision and fire, the risk of disaster has only been reduced, not removed.

city in winter for social life and culture. Thus will the change of seasons become a blessing to all. The first thing needed to bring about so good a state of things is one which offers a rich reward to those who shall be wisest in providing it, namely, convenient locomotion. Wonderfully has this developed during the past generation. Much more wonderfully must it develop during the next. The wealth to railways and the blessing to the world which lies in the improvement of suburban railway service is evidently not yet understood or no railway would have its terminus many yards from the centre of a city, and every large town would be as those of England are now, a star of radiating lines.

COUNTING THE COST.

The defeat of the Scott Act will cause, in the counties which have rejected it, many a heart to shrink back with dismay at the prospect. Mothers and wives, who dread the temptations to which public sale exposes their loved ones, must wonder that they are permitted again to fear that at any moment the curse of liquor may shadow their lives. At its worst, where the Scott Act was even mocked, liquor was but a hidden menace to the youth of the country. It was not openly and freely exposed for sale. There was less danger in that to the many and the generous who would not stoop to hidden bars nor sneak into underground dens to drink. If it did not lessen the consumption of liquors and beer there would not have been an outcry against it. People naturally expected that the law would be thoroughly carried out if they voted for it. It was not. They found themselves betrayed by government and officials, and the liquor sold in face of the law. It did its pernicious work in a lessened degree, and the license fees that had previously gone for the making of village footpaths or country roads or drains had to be met by an increase in the village tax, or the improvements done without. People could see the falling off in the revenue from the license. They could not count the saving in lessened ruin. The liquor party took care that they should know all about the falling off in revenue. They took no note of the lessened expenses of the county and the increased value of farmland which was in ruins before the Act. They counted not the saving in Police Court fines and fees to the community. The license fees were a lump sum, and were missed from the treasury. The man who would spend his substance within a tavern, but could not afford to take a newspaper, was the kind of man to advocate the return to license fees and good roads paid for in drink money. Many were the excellent men who listened to this argument. The Act had been rejected, not because it did not dogood work, but because it was foully dealt with by men who should be ashamed to call themselves magistrates and conservators of the law, and did not, therefore, do the best work—altogether prohibit. He would be thought very far from sensible who rejected a rope that just kept his head above water, because it did not enable him to get bodily out at once, but preferred, instead, to throw it from him and drown. Those who have rejected the act because it did not give them all they hoped for are in precisely the same category. It may be that the curse is allowed in these counties as the preparation for a movement that will throw off altogether Canada's slavery to liquor. The reverse will not carry dismay into the prohibition ranks. The history of agitation shows that the waves advance and recede somewhat after every advance, but each fresh advance shows a gain until finally the world is in the flood, and men look backward only when as conquerors they wonder why it took them so many generations to achieve success in so grand a cause. Forward for prohibition! The Power behind it knows no failure. Success in His own good time is awaiting earnest efforts.

THE DANGER AHEAD.

In the face of the facts that all but three or four of the Liberal members of Parliament voted against the disallowance of the Jesuits' bill, and that the majority of those who voted for it and of those who led in the House, as well as in the country are Conservatives, the Government organs in this Province are very anxious to make it appear that the agitation which has been so spontaneous in its origin and so independent, not to say defiant of party influence, is directed as a mere partisan engine against the Conservative Government at Ottawa. The truth is that the Conservative Government is doing its best to ignore and even stifle the free growth and expression of opinion of the Conservatives not only of this Province but also of Ontario. Greatly to their honor, the fight is being carried on in Ontario almost altogether by Conservatives. The Liberals have fought so long and so hard for provincial rights that they can not see danger from any direction but from that of an encroachment by the Dominion Government upon the autonomy of the provinces. They have so long attacked the wrong use of the veto power of the Dominion Government over provincial legislation that they now feel bound to defend the refusal to make a right use of it. Moreover, Liberals have been so often called upon to defend the liberties of Roman Catholics that they are now inclined to slide to the extreme of defending special privilege granted by the State to Jesuits simply because they are Roman Catholics. This lack of balance is an evidence that Liberalism has become somewhat warped in judgment and that it is somewhat feeble and weak. The Conservative Government in refusing to use the power of disallowance specially entrusted to it for just such a purpose as that of retaining the Jesuits' bill and for one in just such a crisis as the present, not only opposes the opinions of the vast majority of its own supporters, as is made manifest by the resolutions passed daily at the Orange lodges and the different official gatherings of the Methodist Church, but it is defying the sound judgment of the prominent Conservatives who framed the con-

stitution of Canada and who were the fathers of Confederation. Sir Alexander Galt is generally regarded as a statesman in the best sense of the word; experienced, of great good sense, far-seeing and most moderate, not one given to baseless apprehension. Sir Alexander Galt, in discussing the relation of "Church and State," in a pamphlet quoted by the *Mail*, said of Canada: "We have the guarantee that all local legislation is subject to revision and veto by the Governor-General, or rather, by the Federal Government. The veto power was intended for the protection of civil and religious liberty against the encroachments of majorities in provinces exactly such cases as that of the proposed employment of the Jesuits, and yet Sir John Macdonald, who has used it for the purpose of vetoing legislation of almost every other character, refuses to use it in this instance. He gives as a reason that the act is *intra vires* of the Quebec Legislature; that is very doubtful, but, even if true, so were were all the other acts he vetoed. But if that were his opinion, he was more bound than ever to veto it because of its demerits, as if it were *ultra vires* there would be less need of the use of the veto power, as it could be vetoed by the courts. Where there is doubt and where the difficulties of getting certain phases of the act before the courts are almost insurmountable, as in the case of the Jesuits' bill, the duty of using the veto power was absolute. Sir Alexander Galt foresaw the real reasons which are at the bottom of Mr. Mercier's passage of the act and of Sir John Macdonald's refusal to veto it. In his pamphlet Sir Alexander says:— "If no voice of warning be raised, and nothing can be heard but adulatory poems to the hierarchy to obtain their political support and influence, how can we expect to receive attention when we appeal to a government at Ottawa, almost all of whose supporters from Quebec owe their seats to the clergy, and of whose opponents like proportion are also hopelessly entangled. A better description of the situation at Ottawa during the last session could not have been written, though these words were written years ago. Sir Alexander Galt, who is not a man subject to groundless alarm, declares:— "The veto by the Federal Government is the real palladium of Protestant liberties in Lower Canada. The educational rights of the people of that Province are only safe under its shelter. Their representation guarantee will some day dissolve into thin air without its exercise. It is in the firm but moderate use of this veto power that safety may yet be found from the undue encroachments to which both Protestants and Catholics are exposed. The confidence of the minority in this Province has been betrayed, and, curiously enough, "the educational rights of the Province" are, as this Conservative statesman foresaw, concerned. Truly enough "representative guarantees" have "vanished into thin air," though perhaps not precisely in the way apprehended. There are Roman Catholics who are opposed to Jesuitism and who are aware of the dangers involved in the allowance of legislation endowing church bodies out of the national treasury. There is a warning for them also in the concluding words of the above passage.

THE CHINESE POLICY.

Acting under a subterfuge, made possible by the tenure of the laws as to quarantine, the local authorities at Melbourne and Sydney some time since refused permission to land to several ship loads of Chinese, either at those ports or anywhere else in Victoria and New South Wales. From the significant fact that the authorities of the Chinese Empire took official cognizance of this indignity, and demanded an indemnity from the British Government, it was believed that it was the intention of China to retaliate against all countries which, by excluding Chinese, had broken treaties forced upon her. The United States has directly excluded the Chinese, and the British Empire is responsible for the means adopted by Canadian and Australasian colonies, and as the commercial interests of both countries in China is very great, the adoption of a policy of retaliation by China would be a serious matter to the commercial interests of the English-speaking peoples. Such a policy would, however, be a reversal of the traditional policy of China, and would be an evidence of a change in ideas of the Chinese people. Up to the time that China was forced to open its doors to European trade, it was the policy of the Empire not only to shut out trade but to shut in its people. Immigration was, if not entirely forbidden, discouraged, and the national policy of China was not only one of "China for the Chinese," but of the Chinese for China. Although the opening of China to trade has had a modifying effect upon the foreign policy of the empire, the old ideal still exists, and the Imperial authorities are, or at least were, mainly as much opposed to Chinese emigration to America, Australia, or anywhere else beyond the influence of China, as are the Californian hoodlums to their immigration to California. The conservatism of the governing class, and of the whole Chinese people, is not, however, the only reason why China would not be expected to retaliate in kind against anti-Chinese legislation. The foreign customs tariff, one result of the opening up of the treaty ports, furnishes the only revenue which can be applied to the arming of the Empire with modern weapons, and in this work China is at present engaged. It may be, therefore, that nothing further than diplomatic protesting will be done at present to revenge upon Americans or Englishmen their treatment of the Chinese. On the other hand, as the conservative feeling is still so strong among both the classes and the masses of the Chinese as to make the rulers of China secretly pleased with the exclusion of the Chinese from the English-speaking continents it is all the more likely to move the rulers to take, if possible, the full advantage of the embarrassing position which Great Britain and the United States by their stupidifying and "restrictionist" policy have placed themselves in, by re-establishing the ancient policy which English-speaking people of this continent have imitated.

THE PROHIBITION VOTES.

Now that the session is over, Prohibitionists will look for a record of the members representing their constituencies in regard to the question of the Scott Act. Wherever it is possible to do so, the Prohibition party should deal with candidates at elections according to their records rather than according to their professions. It is well, too, that people should know just how the two great political parties which struggle for office stand in regard to temperance. We have, therefore, analyzed the divisions which took place in the House of Commons on the twenty-first of February, when the resolutions proposed by Messrs. Jamieson and Fisher, on behalf of the Dominion Alliance, were considered. These resolutions were the chief test of the session. The motion was as follows:— "That in the opinion of this House, it is expedient to prohibit the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquors, except for sacramental, medicinal, scientific and mechanical purposes. That the enforcement of such prohibition, and such manufacture, importation and sale as may be allowed, shall be by the Dominion Government through specially appointed officers. This is a fair and square motion in favor of a prohibitive liquor law and a strict enforcement of it, and no sound and true Prohibitionist could reasonably object to its terms. Mr. Wood, of Brockville, however, resorted to the stale old device which has so often been used to enable half-hearted Prohibitionists, or those who are afraid of the temperance sentiment of their constituencies, to run with the hare and hunt with the hounds, to burke prohibition while making a show of supporting it; in fact, to betray the cause with a kiss. Mr. Wood's motion was:— "That all the words after 'purposes' in the said motion be struck out, and the following substituted in lieu thereof: 'When the public sentiment of the country is ripe for the reception and enforcement of such a measure of prohibition.' Besides the supporters of such a Judas measure there were open friends of the liquor traffic who were anxious that in case of prohibition the manufacturers and sellers of body and soul-destroying liquor, who are only licensed by the year and have long been under plain notice to quit as they only exist on tolerance, should be compensated for their supposed losses. It would be more to the point if the manufacturers and sellers of liquor, who have been licensed to fatten and grow rich at the expense of the community, should be compelled to disgorge and compensate the surviving victims of their traffic, the widows and orphans of those whose lives they have fostered and ministered to and developed until they were safe in the grave. Compensation will, it is to be hoped, be dealt out to a great many people before the rum-maker and rum-seller's turn comes. Mr. Taylor moved the following amendment to the amendment in favor of compensation:— "That all the words of the amendment be struck out, and also all the words in the main motion after the word 'purposes,' and the following substituted therefor:— 'If it be found, on a vote of the qualified electors of the Dominion having first been taken, that a majority thereof are in favor of a prohibition law which shall also make full provision for compensating those engaged in the manufacture of such liquors.' Mr. Mills, of Bothwell, also moved an amendment to the amendment:— "That the following words be added to the end thereof:— 'And that a vote of the qualified electors of Canada be taken at a convenient time to ascertain the opinion of the country upon the question.' This plebiscite proposition is a mere poli-

tion which he considers troublesome and vexatious. There is no reason why a plebiscite should be taken on the subject of prohibition any more than on protection, reciprocity, or any other of the questions which come before Parliament in the regular way. A prohibition motion never comes before the House without provoking a multitude of amendments to the fertile minds of those whose interests are directly or indirectly at stake. Still another amendment was moved by Mr. Moncrieff, of East Lambton, in amendment to the amendment to the effect that the Canada Temperance Act (Scott) be amended so as to allow electors to vote either for the Act, for a light wine and beer measure, or against the Act, but this motion was ruled out. The votes taken in the House were, therefore, upon the three amendments and the main motion quoted above. Before presenting the analysis of the votes the composition of the House must be understood. The Commons are composed of 215 members, of whom 130 are Conservatives, including the Speaker and Mr. Skinner, of St. John, N.B., elected as a Liberal, but who has voted with the Government, and 85 are Liberals. There were absent from the House, or, at least from the divisions, 49 members, of whom 31 were Conservatives and 18 were Liberals. The names of the absentees were as follows:—

- CONSERVATIVES.—Archibald, Baker, Brown, Burns, Carson (Sir A.), Chapleau (Hon.), Davis, Desautels, Dewdney (Hon.), Ferguson (Lodge & G.), Ferguson (River), Ferguson (Walden), Haggart (Hon.), Hall, Kirkpatrick, Landerkin, Macdonald, McCreary, McNeil, Mura, Marshall, Oulmet (Speaker), Patterson (Essex), Pope (Hon.), Robb, Ross, South, Tupper, Tyrwhitt, Weldon (Albert), Wright.—31.

- LIBERALS.—Blake, Choquette, Chouinard, Davies, De St. Georges, Jones (Hill), Landerkin, Langille (Montmorency), Longclair (Quebec), Laurier, Lavergne, Mackenzie, McLoyle, Mitchell, Prefontaine, Purcell, Sutherland, Weldon (St. John), Welsh.—35.

The Speaker never votes unless there is a tie, when he gives the casting vote, so that Mr. Oulmet is not to be classed with the other absentees. Some of the absentees were ill, such as Messrs. Chapleau, Pope and Mackenzie, while others were no doubt unavoidably absent from other causes. The Prohibitionists among the constituents of the absentees should require a public explanation for the reason of absence. Especially is such an explanation due from members pledged to Prohibition as was Mr. Purcell, of Glengarry. There were the following pairs arranged with the party whips:—

- CONSERVATIVE. LIBERAL. McCreary, Langille. White (Stevens), Mitchell. Brown, Sutherland. Tupper, Davies. Marshall, Weldon (St. John's).

- CONSERVATIVE. LIBERAL. Baird, Barnard, Bergeron, Bowell, Cargill, Carpenter, Cockburn, Costigan, Coughlin, Coulombe, Davis, Dawson, Denison, Desjardins, Girouard, Grandjean, Guillet, Henson, Hudspeth, Jones, Labelle, Langevin (Sir H.), La Riviere, Macdonald (Sir J.), McCall, McDonald, McDougall, McKay, Madill, Mason, McNeil, Moncrieff, Montplaisir, Perley, Porter, Prior, Rippe, Roome, Rykert, Shandy, Small, Smith (Ont.), Stevenson, Taylor, Theriot, Tisdale, Vanasse, Ward, Wilson (Lanark)—60.

- LIBERALS.—Amyot, Armstrong, Bechard, Burdett, Casey, Couture, Labrosse, Rinfret.—8.

These may be regarded as the van of the rum-sellers' guard in Parliament. No fewer than four members of the Government, Sir John Macdonald, Sir Hector Langevin, Mr. Bowell, and Mr. Costigan voted in favor of this most dangerous motion. Mr. Casey, on the Liberal side, is of equal rank in his party. These leaders are especially to be condemned. On the other hand there voted against the principle of compensation: Mr. Foster and Sir John Thompson, members of the Government, and Sir Richard Cartwright, Messrs. Geoffroy, Mills (Bothwell), Paterson (Brant), Edgar, Gillmor and Trow, members of the Opposition of Cabinet rank. The analysis shows that 60 Conservatives and 5 Liberals make up the rum-sellers' body guard; that is 31 percent of the whole Conservative party and 10 percent of the Liberal party share that disgrace. The second division was upon Mr. Mills' motion in amendment to the amendment, which was in favor of a plebiscite at a convenient time. Some undoubted prohibitionists voted in favor of this motion probably believing the country ripe for prohibition. Had the motion been offered not as an amendment to a regular prohibition resolution, but as a main motion, it is not improbable that the whole prohibition party would have voted for it. The following are the names of those who voted for the amendment:—

- CONSERVATIVES.—Carpenter, Guillet, La Riviere, McCall, Moncrieff, Roome, White (Cardwell), Wilson.—8.

- LIBERALS.—Barron, Brien, Burdett, Campbell, Cartwright (Sir R.), Charlton, Colter, Cook, Edwards, Eisenhauer, Flynn, Innes, Labrosse, Lang, Livingstone, Macdonald, McMillen, McMillan, Mills, Platt, Rowand, Sempie, Somerville, Trow, Waldie, Watson, Wilson (Elgin)—27.

Mr. Mills' motion was supported, therefore, by 8 Conservatives and 27 Liberals, or 6 percent of the Conservatives and 32 percent of the Liberals. This vote is a very mixed one indeed. Of the whole number who voted in favor of the motion given above, 20, or a considerable majority of the whole, subsequently voted in favor of the straight prohibition motion; of these 16 were Liberals and 4 Conservatives. Of the remainder, 11 subsequently voted against the straight prohibition motion; of these 6 were Liberals and 5 were Conservatives. The rest, 4 Liberals, did not vote at all on the

prohibition motion. The motion having been moved by a Liberal, caught most prohibition votes among the Liberals, but it caught some Conservative prohibition votes also. The prohibition question bothers the Liberal party a great deal more than the Conservative party, and, perhaps, Mr. Mills' motion was intended to have the effect of removing it from party politics. Against the motion voted 90 Conservatives and 33 Liberals, or 69 percent of the Conservatives and 45 percent of the Liberals. The prohibitionist leaders, the members of the Government and most of the liquor guard voted among this large and mixed majority. The third division was the real test vote of the whole series, it being on the amendment to the main motion, and all those who voted in favor of the amendment virtually voted against the motion of the Prohibitionists. Those who voted for the amendment and against prohibition were as follows:—

- CONSERVATIVES.—Amyot, Audet, Bala (Soudan), Barnard, Bell, Bergeron, Brien, Bowell, Bryson, Cargill, Carpenter, Chisholm, Coulombe, Cockburn, Corby, Costigan, Coughlin, Coulombe, Curran, Daly, Daoust, Davis, Dawson, Denison, Desjardins, Dupont, Foster, Giguault, Girouard, Grandjean, Grandjean, Guillet, Henson, Hildrey, Hildrey, Innes, Jones, Kenny, Labelle, Langevin, La Riviere, Lang, Macdonald (Sir J.), McCarly, McCall, McDonald (Victoria), McDougall (Pictou), McDougall (Cape Breton), McKay, McMillan, Madill, Mason, Moffatt, Montplaisir, Perley, Porter, Putnam, Rippe, Rykert, Shandy, Skinner, Small, Smith (Sir Don.), Smith (Ont.), Sproule, Taylor, Temple, Theriot, Thompson (Sir J.), Tisdale, Vanasse, Ward, White (Card), White (Rea), Wilson, Wood (Troy), Wood (Westmor)—74.

- LIBERALS.—Armstrong, Bechard, Bernier, Bowman, Burdett, Campbell, Casey, Casgrain, Curran, Desautels, Doyon, Fiset, Gauthier, Godebout, Guay, Innes, Labrosse, Rinfret, Sempie, Trow, Wilmet.—21.

Of these anti-prohibitionists 78 were Conservatives and 21 were Liberals. Of the Conservatives 60 percent are against prohibition, and of the Liberals 24 percent. No fewer than six members of the Government, Messrs. Bowell, Costigan, Foster, Sir John Macdonald, Sir Hector Langevin, and Sir John Thompson voted against the motion. Two leaders on the Opposition side of cabinet rank, Messrs. Casey and Trow, also voted against the motion. Among prominent names in this black list are those of Mr. Curran, the member for Montreal Centre, Sir Donald Smith, the member for Montreal West, and Mr. Desjardins, the member for Hochelaga. The most sorrowful feature of the list in the eyes of prohibitionists, however, is the name of the Hon. Mr. Foster, who stepped into position as a prominent and leading prohibitionist and member of the Alliance, which by his vote he now opposes. The following are the names of those prohibitionists, good and true, who have voted squarely in favor of the Alliance's motion, and who constitute the roll of honor in this cause:—

- CONSERVATIVES.—Baird, Bolwert, Boyle, Cameron, Dicker, Dickson, Freeman, Jamieson, Jones (Dagby), Landry, Lapine, McKee, Mills (Antipolis), Moncrieff, O'Brien, Roome, Stevenson, Wilson.—15.

- LIBERALS.—Bain, Barron, Beauvolet, Borden, Bourassa, Brian, Cartwright (Sir R.), Colter, Cook, Edgar, Edwards, Eisenhauer, Ellis, Fisher, Geoffroy, Gillmor, Hale, Holton, Kirk, Lang, Leger, Lovin, Macdonald (Huron), McMillan (Huron), McMillan, Mills, Mulock, Newson, Paterson (Brant), Perry, Platt, Robertson, Rowand, Sempie, Somerville, Somerville, Turost, Waldie, Watson, Wilson (Elgin), Yeo.—41.

There are, therefore, 18 straight prohibitionists in the Conservative party and 41 in the Liberal party. It appears that only 13 percent of the Conservative members and 48 percent of the Liberal members are out-and-out Prohibitionists. Among those who supported the prohibition resolution there is not a single member of the Government. Mr. Jamieson leading the 18 Ministerialists who voted for prohibition. Of the leaders of the Opposition, Sir Richard Cartwright, Messrs. Edgar, Geoffroy, Gillmor, Mulock, Paterson, Scriver and Somerville voted straight prohibition along with the leading Prohibitionists of the party, Messrs. Fisher and Holton. Mr. Charlton, who works for moral legislation, was conspicuous by his absence. Mr. Lapine, the workmen's member for Montreal East, voted fairly and squarely in favor of prohibition in this division, as in all the other divisions. An unpledged man who votes right invariably on prohibition, as on most other subjects which come before the House, is Mr. Watson. He is, we believe, the only Liberal member from Manitoba, which could not have elected a more trustworthy representative. Another very important prohibition vote this session was that on permitting and licensing of liquor in the North-West. Unfortunately the Government supporters viewed it in the light of partisan politics alone, and all Conservatives, with the notable and noble exception of Mr. Jamieson, voted in favor of the liquor-sellers. Even Mr. Lapine, who was pledged to support prohibition, and who was elected by the prohibitionists, did not vote against the traffic. Mr. Purcell, another pledged prohibitionist, voted in favor of the rummies, and if he stands as a candidate at the next election he should be defeated, if the prohibitionists can accomplish it.

CANADIAN ARCHITECTS are demanding from the Government protection from the architects of the United States. In making this demand they do not affirm that all the cheap designs with which Canada is "flooded" at the present time are the product of "pauper labor," though it is open to discussion whether under the present fiscal policy of the United States and Canada all professional labor is not becoming "pauper labor." Certainly the tendency of the policy which subsidizes the interests of the professional, agricultural and laboring classes so completely to those of the manufacturing class, which by protection makes all the former classes use abnormally dear, and which, by state education, assistance to immigration and other means, makes all that they have to sell abnormally cheap, is to compel professional men, with the exception of the politicians among them, to toil heavily for small returns. And these are exactly the grounds upon which the architects claim protection, and with perfect justice; and every laborer, farmer, merchant, doctor, preacher, lawyer, journalist and worker whose business is unprotected has the same claim to protection as the architect. The new claimants for protection demand, that "a duty equal to if not greater than that on manufactured goods"

should be levied on all foreign designs entering Canada, we presume, for "home consumption." The architects do not ask for "two cents a pound" or "two cents per yard specific and thirty-five percent ad valorem" on the "market price in the place of production." They want the duty to be calculated in a different way—an ad valorem duty, reckoned not on the price of the design but on the cost of the building designed. A thirty-five percent duty upon the plans of a building costing anywhere between eight hundred for a humble cottage to a quarter of a million for a church, ought to be sufficient protection even for professional men. Still, thirty-five percent is, we are told, a low protective duty.

THE ONTARIO MILLERS are apparently determined that the agitation shall not cease so long as the discrimination in favor of American flour as against Canadian flour in the Canadian markets produced by the warring wheat and flour duties continues. At the last session of Parliament the Government had to do with millers only, and Sir John Macdonald in the House of Commons declared that it was not the intention of his ministry to deal with their grievance, because it might pass away during the time that would elapse before Parliament would again meet. If the millers carry through the combine they are now engaged in forming, the Government will not only have to face the millers, but will have to count with the angry farmers, upon whom the millers are going to make an attempt to place the burden of the discriminating duties, and they intend also to urge the abolition of the duty on soft coal. That the flour duty is a serious burden upon the industrial progress of the Maritime Provinces is undoubted, but then its complement, the duty on soft coal, is a grievous burden upon the progress of Ontario, and the millers will have no more difficulty in starting an agitation for its removal, on the ground that as the flour duties are not operative as a means of fostering industry, Ontario is not getting her return in value for it. Instead, therefore, of having to deal with one industry, weakened by tariff discrimination, the Government will have to settle matters with a province. Sir John Macdonald may find that it does not do to allow an open and gross injustice to continue because he believes that no political harm can come of it to his Government.

THE SERIES OF MEETINGS which were begun on Monday evening in the American Presbyterian Church, under the auspices of the committee appointed by the Queen's Hall meeting, are intended to place before our fellow-citizens the true meaning of the Jesuits' Estates Act. The legal bearing of the act upon the liberties of the Quebec minority and the necessity for watchfulness of the rights of the Dominion majority are, upon these occasions, to be shown clearly and forcibly by the speakers selected for each evening. The position of the minority is not that of a suppliant at all. The right is what they demand. The united front of the Quebec minority will be met with the support of the masses of the majority in the Dominion. Members of Parliament count for nothing when they betray a trust, as some of them now confess they did, at the demand of party. The sentiment of the majority of the community is against them, as they are already finding out, and when their day comes for facing the electors, this issue will have to be met in most constituencies. Parliament should not have treated the Jesuits Act differently from the New Brunswick School Act, as it is now confessed it did. The inclination of the political parties to become subservient to ecclesiastical power in politics must be checked. The vote on the Jesuits Act shows that it has already gone altogether too far. Sir John Macdonald and Mr. Laurier, the leaders of the parties, glared at one another because each failed to get the better of the other in the race for ecclesiastical support. This rivalry threatens the independence of Parliament and the civil and religious equality of the people of Canada.

MR. GLADSTONE has given a fine example of public spirit. He was knocked down by a passing cab whose driver sought to escape responsibility by driving on. The great statesman picked himself up and in spite of pain, for such an old man is not knocked down without receiving some injuries, ran across the street and succeeded in stopping and detaining the driver until he was taken into custody. Probably it would have been more dignified and convenient as well as more popular for Mr. Gladstone to walk on and take no action. The feeling in favor of the preservation of the rights and liberties of the individual is strong in Englishmen, and, in spite of the necessity he will be under of putting in an appearance at a public court to give evidence, Mr. Gladstone did his duty. This feeling of public duty and of individual right have been at the bottom of England's great work for freedom during the ages. In America there is a tendency on the part of people generally to shirk the responsibility which each individual is under to uphold the law, and to transfer their duties to public officials. There is great danger of the development of a bureaucracy and the decay of even public opinion on great issues where this tendency is not checked. In this Province there have been attempts against the right of the people to prosecute, and they are the outcome of the apathy which is shown by the mass of citizens in the performance of their public duties.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY celebration in Montreal on Friday seemed like a revival of the sturdy spirit of loyalty that should characterize every British subject. The flags flying, citizen soldiers in British uniforms, general grouping of all citizens in an outburst of loyal display of citizenship is most welcome just at this time. The ranks of the volunteers were well filled, the people were out in force, the city was resplendent in lusting. Every indication was that of love of queen and country, pride of Canadian nationality and British citizenship, of conquest by land and sea. All these sentiments stimulate the subject, so that when the National Anthem comes stealing through the air, heads uncover as they did at the military review, and the excitement of patriotism finds vent in the hearty cheers which were heard afterwards. The city

MONTREAL NEWS.

THE MONTREAL CITY COUNCIL has voted \$5,000 towards the relief of the sufferers by the St. Sauveur fire.

A WOMAN named McAlpine, 80 years of age, was arrested a few nights ago, suffering from delirium tremens.

A YOUNG FELLOW from Quebec who had just entered the service of the C. P. R. lost his life through being from a ballast train at Cote St. Antoine and being mangled by a passing engine.

DUNCAN C. ROSS, the professional workman, figured in the Recorder's Court last week after he was fined \$2 for refusing to pay his carter and \$5 for shaking up a constable who tried to arrest him.

THE CITY has enjoyed a most extraordinary immunity from fire and alarm. For eight days the fire bells did not sound a single alarm, a fact almost without precedent in the history of the city.

F. C. MILLER, of Oxford, Mass., committed a horrible assault upon an old lady of that place. He died in New York City last week after he was where he was caught on Saturday. He confessed his guilt, but attempted to mitigate it by pleading intoxication.

THE FIRE APPARATUS of the city has been still further strengthened by the addition of a Clapp & Jones heavy calibre engine which has given the greatest satisfaction to the authorities.

AN UNKNOWN FRENCHMAN was knocked down near Wellington street on Saturday afternoon by a milk cart and seriously injured. He was taken to the hospital and died shortly after in great agony.

A WELL-KNOWN BUILDER of Lachine named F. X. Thersman, 71 years of age, was killed at Kelly's Crossing on the Queen's birthday. He attempted to board an express through train which he mistook for the local suburban train and was instantly killed by a single blow from the engine.

AN EXTRAORDINARY FATALITY occurred in a street car on Sunday. A young Frenchman was riding with some of his companions and had in his hand an open champagne bottle.

THE CASE of the young girl Marquette, who it will be remembered, was taken from the Grande Ligne Baptist Mission, against her will, and handed over to her father on the strength of a habeas corpus, in January last, came again before the Court on Friday.

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FOREIGN MARKETS.

CHINA.—In this city, on the 28th inst., Wm. Nichols, schoolmaster, aged 71 years, died.

O'Hearn.—At her residence, 28 Marlborough street, on the 28th inst., Mary Ann O'Hearn, daughter of the late Charles O'Hearn, aged 76 years.

PATTERSON.—In Kingston, Ont., at the residence of her father, J. M. Patterson, on May 16th, 1889, Mary E. Patterson, beloved wife of the Rev. G. W. Patterson, late missionary in British Columbia, aged 35 years.

PARSONS.—At Epsom, Que., on Friday, May 17th, Esther Burdette, in her 74th year, widow of the late Ralph Parsons.

Happy soul that free from harm Rests within her Saviour's arms Who her quiet shall molest.

Upper Canada papers please copy.

PICARD.—At Mile End of Montreal, Saturday the 15th inst., at the age of 75 years, Edouard Picard, formerly of St. Constant, P. Q.

SALLOWAY.—On May 21st, 1889, at 235 Bloor street, William Frederick, son of H. G. Salloway, aged 15 years.

SIMPSON.—On Tuesday, 1st inst., Margaret Simpson, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Simpson, of St. John, P. Q.

TURPENNY.—On the 22nd May, Elizabeth, wife of Arthur Turpenney, aged 26 years and 9 months.

WALLACE.—At Baverwood, Ill., on the 14th May, 1889, Mary Grant, eldest daughter of the late Col. James Wallace, of Whittier, Ont.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

In purchasing articles advertised in the Witness, please mention in what paper you saw the advertisement.

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WEST END LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Receipts of the stock at the Montreal Stock Yards, Point St. Charles, for the week ending May 25th, 1889, were:—

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AMERICAN CATTLE MARKETS.

New York, Friday, May 24.—Receipts, 153 carloads, or 2,500 head—42 carloads of sale cattle at the Jersey City market, plus 25 carloads of export steers at Westchester, 45 carloads of butchering steers, direct to New York, and Brooklyn, 45 carloads of Lakeland, 45 carloads of Western, 45 carloads of 16th Street, of which 25 carloads were mainly export steers for Mr. Eastman and 11 carloads were butchering steers for Mr. Storo.

The 42 carloads of fresh offerings at Jersey City, and some 4 carloads that were carried over on Wednesday, the 22nd, had for the week ending May 25th, 1889, the following receipts:—

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DAIRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—A fair business has been done in eggs this week, and prices are firmer. We quote in lots to 13 lb. per dozen:—

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WHEAT AND FLOUR.

Wheat.—The market was dull and without change. We quote:—

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