

Montreal Weekly Witness.

FIFTIETH YEAR.

MONTREAL, TUESDAY, JULY 23, 1895.

MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS.
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THE LIBERAL OVERTHROW

There Has Been Nothing Like it
for Three Generations.

A CONSERVATIVE MAJORITY OF 100

Mr. Chamberlain Chiefly Responsible
for the Defeat.

THIRTEEN MORE SEATS GAINED ON
SATURDAY.

New York, July 21.—Mr. Isaac N. Ford cables from London to the New York 'Tribune' as follows:—The old story about Noah's friend, who thought it would not be much of a shower after all, has been on many Liberal lips this week. Lord Salisbury, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Chamberlain and all their relatives have been ark with the full Unionist menagerie and have been very comfortable, especially Mr. Chamberlain, but the troubled waters outside have been rising steadily over the despairing Liberals. No political party in England was ever overwhelmed with a more disastrous defeat; there has been nothing like it for three generations. All the great towns have turned against the Liberals, and the counties have followed the boroughs. All the local issues on which the party leaders depended have been repudiated. Derby has gone against the local veto. Welsh disestablishment has been answered by Unionist gains in Cardiff, Pembroke and Swansea; the London programme has produced a remarkable turn of Liberal votes to the Unionists; the Democratic budget made no friends anywhere; Newcastle rejects home rule in the person of its chief English advocate, Mr. Morley; Lancashire, with its industrial hives, is not more emphatic than the agricultural shires in declaring against the Newcastle programme. The Unionist gains are not confined to any section, class or industrial interest; the swing round of the constituencies is general and independent of local conditions. It has involved in some instances the turning of over 2,000 votes in three years. The result is so stupendous that all partisan attempts to explain it away are futile. Some apologists began by charging the working classes with treachery, the Irish factions with stupidity, and local constituencies with ingratitude, and in the face of the general demoralization of Liberal voters, this is mere beating of the air. Other commentators assert that the party has been punished because it committed the fatal blunder of choosing a peer to head the assault upon the House of Lords, but the sight of the prostrate form of Sir William Vernon Harcourt outside the breastworks of Derby does not give color to that assumption. Another explanation tends to show that the electors have not repudiated Liberal principles, but only condemned Liberal tactics; but that is too fine a discrimination; mere democracy does not split hairs in choosing between parties. Principals and tactics go together when the sheep are divided from the goats in a national election. The bi-metalists also contend that their issue was of paramount importance, and certainly it was a factor of the result in Lancashire and other industrial centres, although it was less influential in the agricultural shires; but it is plain that the general elections have not been carried on the currency question.

THE REASON WHY.

The safest generalization that can be formed is that with Mr. Gladstone in retirement, Mr. Parnell dead, the Irish party rent with feuds, and the Liberal leaders unable to carry out the Newcastle programme and unwilling to make an aggressive fight against the Lords, the people have considered it necessary to have a change and to give Mr. Chamberlain a chance to show what he can do with his Tory democracy. To this may be added the fact that the Unionists had a superior organization and all the money they needed for successful canvasses, the Liberals lacked leaders, organizers, candidates and money. The mortality among the Liberal leaders has been remarkable; seven official or semi-official members of the last government have been already defeated. It is a marked contrast between Sir William Harcourt's manner of accepting a situation and Mr. Morley's retirement from Newcastle before the Unionists had finished laughing over his misfortune. Sir William Harcourt was a tiger fighting for the Welsh seat, with his usual aggressiveness. Mr. John Morley, in his hour of defeat, thanked his followers for their devotion and zeal, praised his opponents for treating him with fairness and courtesy, and accepted his own

fall like a philosopher. Mr. Arnold Morley, Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, Sir John Hubbard and Sir J. Reid have lost their places on the front Opposition benches. An evening journal facetiously suggests that Sir Augustus Harris may be willing to supply 'supers' from the Grand Opera to 'fill their seats.' Mr. Asquith, Mr. Campbell-Bannerman and Mr. Gladstone are safe, the last plucked like a brand from the burning. Mr. Speaker Gully was also re-elected, despite the intervention of Mr. Balfour. Mr. Rider Haggard had a melancholy experience in East Norfolk, where he was defeated after being mobbed by rioters, who would have been more congenially employed in the wilds of Zululand than in a peaceful English agricultural county. Exclusive of to-day's pollings the Unionist gains are 63, equivalent to a majority of about a hundred, with a probable majority of 140 in the next parliament. The current is running strongly in one direction and steadily increasing in power. It is probable that their majority will exceed 120 when the elections are closed.

CONSERVATIVES INDEPENDENT.

This majority will release Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour from depending upon Mr. Chamberlain, whose political aims and ambitions would have been better served by a less sweeping victory. While the Liberals have been harassed for three years with a small majority the Unionists may be embarrassed by having one so big as to be unmanageable. If any Unionist leader can claim a large share of the credit for the majority it is Mr. Chamberlain. He prevented the passage of Mr. Gladstone's first home rule bill, organized the Unionist coalition and held it together during the present canvass. His scheme of Tory democratic reform has been accepted by the electors as a practical alternative for the Newcastle programme. As a tactician and organizer he has no superior in English politics, and the Liberal rout is due in large measure to his practical talent in that line of work, as Mr. Middleton, the chief Conservative agent, will not deny. But Mr. Chamberlain has always been a restless and unmanageable ministerial colleague. Even now he has taken so active a part in the canvass and is triumphing over the results of the election so ostentatiously as to obscure Mr. Balfour's prestige of leadership. His success, moreover, in providing handsomely for all his political followers has excited the resentment of some old Tories. With a narrower majority Mr. Balfour would be at Mr. Chamberlain's mercy; with a large majority the notes of Tory democracy may go to protest like the irredeemable fate currency of the Rosebery Government.

The Irish elections are hotly contested in factional fights. Mr. Redmond is doing more than holding his ground, and may have a baker's dozen of seats before the pollings close. Mr. Healy, having had a break with Messrs. Dillon, Blake, and McCarthy, may be forced ultimately into an alliance with Mr. Redmond. A leader with a strong will like Parnell is needed in order to restore the prestige of the Irish cause, but no man of his stature and commanding genius is now in sight. The unopposed return of Mr. John Daly for Limerick while he is in prison is an unfortunate incident.

The Independent Labor party has lost most of its strength in the Commons, although it has forced the Liberals in many boroughs to recognize its influence. Keir-Hardie has been beaten and John Burns has had a narrow escape in Battersea through the third party movement. Many Liberal seats were sacrificed and the labor cause has been set back a decade in the Commons.

Many partisans proclaim that the Liberal party has been destroyed. That was said in 1874, but the party returned to power triumphantly in six years. Great parties do not die easily.

THE 'SUN'S' CABLE.

New York, July 21.—The 'Sun's' London cable says: There is good reason to believe that a man who most regrets the measure of the defeat of British Radicalism is the man who worked hardest to bring it about. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain in talking a week ago with a conspicuous American politician who was visiting him, made no secret of his elation over the success of his negotiation of one of the greatest deals ever consummated in British politics. The power of the Irish party in the Liberal Government was far less in proportion than that gained by the handful of Liberal-Unionists in the new Cabinet, and the man who manoeuvred this result naturally is proud of his skill in the manipulation of men and situations. The cautious American ventured to suggest that possibly the Sage of Birmingham had overdone it and the revolt against Radicalism might prove so strong that Tories no longer would have use for their Liberal-Unionist allies. Mr. Chamberlain smiled the knowing smile of the man who is abso-

lutely sure of his position, and replied:—'That is impossible. We shall obtain a working Unionist majority in the new Parliament, but the Conservatives will be almost helpless without the Liberal-Unionist members.'

The result proves that Mr. Chamberlain is no better judge of the peculiar temper than the Tory and Liberal leaders. He finds that he can take his followers, bag and baggage, over to the Opposition the first day before Parliament shall meet and the Conservatives still will be able to control the House of Commons.

The problem which most interests

tion until beer shall be banished from the land.

The re-election of Speaker Gully has annoyed the Tory leaders greatly and has upset their plans. His success at the poll was one of the many surprises of this surprising contest. Everybody thought he would be thrown out, and Mr. Balfour went out of his way to incite his constituents against him in order to make assurance doubly sure. Sir Mathew White Ridley was placed in an office pending his election to the Speakership, and a coveted secretaryship of state was to be given one of the disappointed Tories who were left out of the



ENGLAND'S FUTURE KING AS HE APPEARED ON HIS FIRST BIRTHDAY.

Prince Edward of York, son of the Duke and Duchess of York, regarding whom the report is being circulated that he is deaf and dumb, is a little over a year old, and is stout and well formed. His photographs do not exhibit a trace of mental defect, but the report of its calamity is bruited widely as a fact. From the photograph of him taken on his first birthday, June 23 last, Prince Edward seems to be a sturdy little fellow, and it is to be hoped that the report referred to is without foundation. Writing with reference to the royal baby's first birthday, a London contemporary says:—

'Edward Albert was born on June 23,

1894, and may live, as we hope, to succeed his father, King George V., his grandfather, King Albert Edward, and his great grandmother, Queen Victoria, at a remote date in the twentieth century, when the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland shall be quite as well worth reigning over as it is now. It is to be supposed that His Royal Highness has not yet much idea of such an exaltation, but if ever an infant child showed promise of fitness to become a man worthy of high place of dignity and conscious responsibility, this little Englishman seems likely to be the kind of a person that a future generation of our countrymen will greet with respectful loyalty.'

English politicians, therefore, is whether Lord Salisbury will stand by the spirit as well as the letter of his bargain with Mr. Chamberlain, and the Duke of Devonshire. Nobody, except Liberal-Unionists themselves, would blame the Conservative chief if he reduced the representation of his allies in the Cabinet to fair proportions, which would mean practically the retention of only Devonshire and Chamberlain in the new government. The search for the true explanation of the great rent of the Liberal party is furthered materially by the people themselves. They are afraid that their action will be interpreted falsely, and that it will be ascribed chiefly to opposition to home rule. It is significant, therefore, that the newspapers of all shades of opinion admit the receipt of a vast volume of correspondence from revolting Liberals, all emphatically declaring that home rule had nothing to do with it, and that their action was induced by the importance given to the Local Veto bill and other measures threatening individual liberties. Most of them protest that their desertion of the Liberal party is only temporary and is intended to teach the party leaders not to ride hobbies to which the masses are indifferent or opposed. The faction which has been utterly silent thus far is the teetotal group. The teetotalers will come forward soon, without doubt, to disclaim all responsibility for the Liberal defeat, and to declare they will continue their agita-

Cabinet. Speaker Gully knew all this, and made a desperate and successful fight in Carlisle. Now he has to be reckoned with. The probabilities are that Mr. Balfour will endeavor to avoid a party division over the speakership by giving Gully a judgeship or sending him to the House of Peers as a law lord. Gully is not likely to raise any difficulties in the way of this arrangement, although naturally he will prefer to retain the Speakership. He stands to gain anyhow, because if he should be rejected by the Commons and he should get nothing else, he would be entitled to a pension of £5,000 a year as ex-Speaker.

The accession of the Tories to power sets free five so-called ministerial pensions, which have been held since 1892 by Cabinet ministers driven out of office in that year, but it is believed that not more than two members of the outgoing ministry will apply for state assistance in living. Disraeli when out always took a pension, because his means were limited, but Gladstone never accepted such help, although he was not rich. Such a pension does not follow as a matter of course, as is popularly supposed. The number is limited by law and the applicant for one must make a declaration that without it he would be unable to live in the style befitting his political rank. The value of a ministerial pension is \$7,500 a year. Of course, the pension has to be relinquished as soon as the holder re-enters office.

THE UNIONISTS CAPTURE THIRTEEN MORE LIBERAL SEATS.

London, July 20.—The result of today's polling is another deepening of the cloud of defeat overhanging the Liberal party. On Friday the Liberals came within one of holding their own with the Unionists; to-day they lost thirteen seats without gaining one. The only notable feature about yesterday's returns was the narrow escape of Mr. William Redmond in East Clare, his majority being reduced from 446 to 56. The parties now stand: Conservatives, 288; Unionists, 52; Liberals, 98; McCarthyites, 48; Parnellites, 6.

STAMBULOFF'S OBSEQUIES.

DISGRACEFUL SCENES AT THE FUNERAL.
Scots, July 20.—The funeral procession of M. Stambuloff started at two o'clock for the Cathedral, where services were held. M. Stambuloff's mother and M. Petkoff, a political friend, followed the hearse. There were present all the foreign envoys with the exception of the representative of Belgium, and two hundred friends of the deceased. When the scene of the assassination was reached the procession halted and M. Petkoff delivered a harangue. Suddenly a revolver was fired, and somebody cried 'Run for your lives.' The on-lookers were panic-stricken and rushed in all directions. Mounted gendarmes rushed up and quiet was restored. The diplomats withdrew and the gendarmes escorted the remains to the Cathedral. When the mourners and the others arrived at the cemetery they met an organized crowd of friends of Major Panitz, who was accused of treason. This crowd had decorated the graves of Major Panitz and his accomplices with flowers and Bulgarian flags. They barred the passage of the hearse containing the remains of M. Stambuloff and threatened those accompanying it. A detachment of cavalry that was posted at the cemetery surrounded the two parties. The coffin was lowered into the grave in silence. Very few of the mourners reached the grave. The city was much excited.

Madame Stambuloff has refused the offer of the state to pay the funeral expenses of her murdered husband. It is reported that in 1894 ex-Premier Stambuloff despatched many important documents to friends abroad in order to keep them out of the hands of his enemies.

Prince Ferdinand, who is at Carlisle, has wired his court marshal that not wishing to expose his faithful servants to insult, he found himself obliged to forbid the Bulgarian civil and military officers taking part in or being present at the funeral of M. Stambuloff. It is semi-officially stated that the motive of Prince Ferdinand's telegram was the fact that the family of the murdered ex-Premier had refused to receive the wreaths which were sent to their house in the name of the Prince.

THE BULGARIAN THRONE.

PRINCE ADOLPHUS OF TECK SAID TO BE A CANDIDATE FOR IT.

New York, July 21.—The 'World's' cable says: It is stated that Prince Adolphus of Teck, who married the daughter of the Duke of Westminster, is a candidate for the throne of Bulgaria. This despatch would imply that Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria will have to go to make room for a successor satisfactory to both Russia and England. It has been known for some time that Russia was disgusted with young Ferdinand, and that he has made efforts to ingratiate himself in the Czar's favor. In fact, some of his confidential men are in St. Petersburg now, ostensibly to offer, at this late day, Ferdinand's condolences on the death of the late Czar, but really, it is surmised, to ascertain, if possible, the real intentions of Russia with regard to Bulgaria. Prince Ferdinand is now at Carlisle, hiding himself from public places and in constant dread of assassination. Stambuloff's death, which practically removes Russia's most powerful barrier in dealing with Bulgaria, will tend to complicate matters. Prince Adolphus has a powerful influence behind him in England, and if Russia can be diplomatically arranged with, his candidacy for the Bulgarian throne is sure to give Prince Ferdinand some uneasiness.

BIG FIRE IN CHICAGO.

Chicago, July 21.—Mill No. 4, of the National Linseed Oil Company, at the crossing of Canal street and the Burlington Railway tracks, was destroyed by fire early this morning, entailing a loss of nearly \$800,000. The fire was a fierce one, and before the firemen could reach the scene it was beyond their control. The building was saturated with oil and oil was stored by the thousands of barrels on every floor. The origin of the

THE QUEEN'S MOVEMENTS.

SHE LEAVES WINDSOR FOR THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA TO VISIT ENGLAND NEXT MONTH.

London, July 22.—The Queen left Windsor for Osborne to-day.

The Emperor of Austria will arrive in England, on his first visit to Great Britain, about the end of August. It is expected that he will spend three weeks deer-stalking in the Highlands as the guest of the Queen.

RAIDED THE CLUB.

FASHIONABLE LONDONERS POUNCED UPON BY THE POLICE.

London, July 21.—It has developed that a police raid was made upon the Palace Club on Thursday. The club is one of several fashionable night clubs in London, where the demi-monde resort. It opens at midnight and closes at 6 a.m. Lately the Palace has been very riotous. The club is elegantly appointed, having twenty-five men-servants, and a band playing nightly. A hundred men and women, all in evening dress, were captured. Among them were a United States Senator, a Congressman, a prominent law official of an Eastern State, and an American police official. All save the proprietor and servants of the club were released. They were remanded.

THE SITUATION SERIOUS.

SEVERE FIGHTING ON THE BULGARIAN-MACEDONIAN FRONTIER—TURKISH TROOPS DEFEATED.

London, July 21.—The 'Chronicle' will to-morrow publish a despatch from Philippopolis, saying that severe fighting has taken place at Djuma, on the Bulgarian-Macedonian frontier. The Turkish troops at that place were attacked by a band of 1,000 insurgents and defeated with heavy loss. The loss of the insurgents was also heavy. The situation is serious.

CROPS IN GERMANY.

Berlin, July 21.—Official statistics regarding the condition of the German crops at the middle of July, show that wheat is slightly above the average.

SUMMARY.

Prof. Massey, of Albert College, is prostrated by typhoid fever at his home in Sidney.

Destructive bush fires are reported in western Ontario and in Telegraph Bay, British Columbia.

Texas Christian people are making efforts to prevent Fitzsimmons and Corbett fighting, and call on the Governor of the state to act.

Despatches of the 16th and 17th report a welcome rainfall in Ontario. It is said to be general, though heavier in the south.

The Winnipeg 'Free Press' announces its tone hereafter independent as to politics and promises to criticise as occasion may require.

The steamer 'Merito,' which has been ashore for a year on the quicksands of Sable Island, has been taken off by the Merritt Wrecking Company of New York, and will soon be sailing the seas again.

Judge Chauveau has received a letter from Lord Dufferin, returning thanks for the action of the Mayor and City Council of Quebec in definitely fixing the name of Quebec's famous promenade as 'Dufferin Terrace.'

Count De Puyjalon writes from the Labrador coast that the catch of furs in the interior there during the past season was very satisfactory, but poor along the coast. He also reports the catch of salmon and sea trout as small.

Sensational despatches that the United States have sent officers to spy out Canadian fortifications, with a view to preserving the frontier from British war menace, should it ever occur, are amusing the people of Canada. The ministers at Ottawa treat the despatches as a joke, and say the United States Government is free to send people in open day to make any surveys they please, so that no spies are necessary.

Two families were deported by United States authorities from Niagara Falls, New York, on July 18. They were from Tralee, Ireland, originally, but had resided twelve years in Toronto previous to their emigration to Niagara Falls. The men, who had obtained employment on the electric railway on the United States side of the falls, were absent when their families were removed to the Canadian side of the lines on Suspension Bridge, bag and baggage.

BESIDE THE BONNIE BRIER BUSH.

By Ian MacLaren.

DOMSIE.

IV. A SCHOLAR'S FUNERAL.

Drumtochy never acquitted itself with credit at a marriage, having no natural aptitude for gaiety, and being haunted with anxiety lest any 'hitch' should end in a 'howe,' but the parish had a genius for funerals. It was long mentioned with a just sense of merit that an English undertaker, chancing on a 'beerial' with us, had no limits to his admiration. He had been disheartened to despair all his life by the ghastly efforts of chirpy little Southerners to look solemn on occasion, but his dreams were satisfied at the sight of men like Drumtochy and Hillocks in their Sabbath blacks. Nature lent an initial advantage in face, but it was an instinct in the blood that brought our manner to perfection and nothing could be more awful than a group of those austere figures, each man gazing into vacancy without a trace of expression and refusing to recognize his nearest neighbor by word or look. Drumtochy gave itself to a 'beerial' with chastened satisfaction, partly because it lay near to the sorrow of things, and partly because there was nothing of speculation in it. 'Ye can hae little rael pleasure in a marriage,' explained our gravedigger, in whom the serious side had been perhaps abnormally developed, 'for ye never ken hoo it will end; but there's nae risk about a "beerial".'

It came with a shock upon townsmen that the ceremony began with a 'service o' speerits,' and that an attempt of the Free Kirk minister to replace this by the reading of Scripture was resisted as an 'innovation.' Yet everyone admitted that the seriousness of Drumtochy pervaded and sanctified this function. A tray of glasses was placed on a table with great solemnity by the 'wricht,' who made no sign and invited none. You might have supposed that the circumstance had escaped the notice of the company, so abstracted and unconscious was their manner, had it not been that two graven images a minute later are standing at the table.

'Ye 'll taste, Tammas,' with settled melancholy.

'Na, na; I've nae inclination the day; it's an awfu' dispensation this, Joems. She wud be barely sixty.'

'Ay, but we maun keep up the body sae lang as we're here, Tammas.'

'Weel, puttin' it that way, a'm no sayin' but yir richt,' yielding unwillingly to the force of circumstance.

'We're here the day and there the morn, Tammas. She was a fine woman—Miss Striton—a weel-livin' wumman; this 'll be a blend, a'm thinkin'.'

'She slippt aff sudden in the end; a'm judgin' it's frae the Muirtown grocer; but a body canna disreeminate on a day like this.'

Before the glasses are empty all idea of drinking is dissipated, and one has a vague impression that he is at church.

It was George Howe's funeral that broke the custom and closed the 'service.' When I came into the garden where the neighbors were gathered the 'wricht' was removing his tray, and not a glass had been touched. Then I knew that Drumtochy had a sense of the fitness of things, and was stirred to its depths.

'Ye saw the wricht carry in his tray,' said Drumtochy, as we went home from the kirk-yard. 'Weel, yon's the last sicht o' ye 'll get, or a'm no Drumtochy. I've nae objection ma'sel to a neebur tastin' at a funeral, a' the mair if he's come frae the upper end o' the parish, and ye ken I dinna hold wi' thae teetotal fook. A'm ower auld in the horn to change noo. But there's times and seasons, as the gude buik says, and it wud hae been an awfu' like business tae lulk at a glass in Marget's gairden, and puir Domsie standing in ahent the briar bush as if he cud never lift her held again. Ye may get shairper fook in the uptak', but ye 'll no get a pairish with better feelin's. It 'll be a kind o' sateefaction tae Marget when she hears o't. She was aye against tastin', and a'm judgin' her tribble has ended it at beerials.'

'Man, it was hard on some o' yon iads the day, but there wesna a' o' them made a mudge. I keepit my eye on Posty, but he never lookit the way it wes. He's a drouthy body, but he hes his feelin's, hes Posty.'

Before the Doctor began the prayer, Whinnie took me up to the room. 'There's twa o' Geordie's college freends with Marget, grand scholars a'm telt, and there's anither I canna weel make out. He's terrible cast doon, and Marget speaks as if she kent him.'

It was a low-roofed room, with a box bed and some pieces of humble furniture, fit only for a laboring man. But the choice treasures of Greece and Rome lay on the table, and on a shelf beside the bed college prizes and medals, while everywhere were the roses he loved. His peasant mother stood beside the body of her scholar son, whose hopes and thoughts she had shared, and through the window came the bleating of distant sheep. It was the idyll of Scottish university life.

George's friends were characteristic men, each of his own type, and could only have met in the commonwealth

of letters. One was of an ancient Scottish house which had fought for Mary against the Lords of the Congregation, followed Prince Charlie to Culloden, and were High Church and Tory to the last drop of their blood. Ludovic Gordon left Harrow with the reputation of a classic, and had expected to be first at Edinboro'. It was Gordon, in fact, that Domsie feared in the great war, but he proved second to Marget's son, and being of the breed of Prince Jonathan, which is the same the world over, he came to love our David as his own soul. The other, a dark little man, with a quick, fiery eye, was a Western Celt, who had worried his way from a fishing croft in Barra to be an easy first in Philosophy at Edinboro', and George and Ronald Maclean were as brothers because there is nothing so different as Scottish and Highland blood.

'Maister Gordon,' said Marget, 'this is George's Homer, and he bade me tell you that he counted yir freendship ain o' the gifts o' God.'

For a brief space Gordon was silent, and, when he spoke, his voice sounded strange in that room.

'Your son was the finest scholar of my time, and a very perfect gentleman. He was also my true friend, and I pray God to console his mother.' And Ludovic Gordon bowed low over Marget's worn hand as if she had been a queen.

Marget lifted Plato, and it seemed to me that day as if the dignity of our Lady of Sorrows had fallen upon her.

'This is the buik George chose for you, Maister Maclean, for he aye said to me ye hed been a prophet and shown him monee deep things.'

The tears sprang to the Celt's eyes. 'It was like him to make all other men better than himself,' with the soft, sad Highland accent; 'and a proud woman you are to hef been his mother.'

The third man waited at the window till the scholars left, and then I saw he was none of that kind, but one who had been a slave of sin and now was free.

'Andra Chalmers, George wished ye tae hev his bible, and he expects ye tae keep the trust.'

'God helping me, I will,' said Chalmers, hoarsely; and from the garden ascended a voice, 'O God, who are a very present help in trouble.'

The Doctor's funeral prayer was one of the glories of the parish, compelling even the Free Kirk to reluctant admiration, although they hinted that its excellence was rather of the letter than the spirit, and regarded its indiscriminate charity with suspicion. It opened with a series of extracts from the Psalms, relieved by two excursions into the minor prophets, and led up to a sonorous recitation of the problem of immortality from Job, with its triumphant solution in the peroration of the fifteenth chapter of I Corinthians. Drumtochy men held their breath till the Doctor reached the crest of the hill (Hillocks disgraced himself once by dropping his staff at the very moment when the Doctor was passing from Job to Paul), and then we relaxed while the Doctor descended to local detail. It was understood that it took twenty years to bring the body of this prayer to perfection, and any change would have been detected and resented.

The Doctor made a good start, and had already sighted Job, when he was carried out of his course by a sudden current, and began to speak to God about Marget and her son, after a very simple fashion that brought a lump to the throat, till at last, as I imagine, the sight of the laddie working at his Greek in the study of a winter night came up before him, and the remnants of the great prayer melted like an iceberg in the Gulf Stream.

'Lord, hae peety upon us, for we a' loved him, and we were a' proud o' him.'

After the Doctor said 'Amen' with majesty, one used to look at his neighbor, and the other would shut his eyes and shake his head, meaning, 'There's no use asking me, for it simply can't be better done by living man.' This time no one remembered his neighbor, because every eye was fixed on the Doctor. Drumtochy was identifying its new minister.

'It may be that I hef judged him hardly,' said Lachlan Campbell, one of the Free Kirk Highlanders, and our St. Dominic. 'I shall never again deny that the root of the matter is in the man, although much choked with the tares of worldliness and Arminianism.'

'He is a goot man, Lachlan,' replied Donald Menzies, another Celt, and he was our St. Francis, for 'every one that loveth is born of God.'

There was no hearse in Drumtochy, and we carried our dead by relays of four, who waded every stream unless more than knee deep, the rest following in straggling, picturesque procession over the moor and across the stepping-stones. Before we started, Marget came out and arranged George's white silken hood upon the coffin with roses in its folds.

She swept us into one brief flush of gratitude, from Domsie to Posty.

'Neeburs, ye were a' his freends, and he wanted ye tae ken hoo yir trust wes mickle help tae him in his battle.'

There was a stir within us, and it came to birth in Drumtochy of all men:

'Marget Hoo, this is no the day for monee words, but there's juist ae heart in Drumtochy, and it's sair.'

No one spoke to Domsie as we went down the cart track, with the ripe corn standing on either side, but he beckoned Chalmers to walk with him,

'Ye hae heard him speak o' me, then, Maister Jamieson?'

'Ay, oftentimes, and he said once that ye were hard driven, but that ye had tramped Satan under yir feet.'

'He didna tell ye all, for if it hadna been for George Howe I wudna been worth callin' a man this day. One night when he was workin' hard for his honors examination and his disease wes heavy upon him, puir fellow, he sought me out where I was, and woudna leave till I cam' wi' him.'

'Go home,' I said, 'Howe; it's death for ye to be out in this sleet and cold. Why not leave me to lie in the bed I hae made?'

'He took me by the arm into a passage. I see the gaslight on his white face, and the shining o' his eyes.'

'Because I hae a mother.'

'Domie, he pulled me out o' hell. Me tae, Andra, but no your hell. Ye mind the Roman Triumph, when a general cam' hame wi' his spoils. Laddie, we're the captives that go with his chariot up to the Capitol.'

Donald Menzies was a man of moods, and the Doctor's prayer had loosed his imagination so that he saw visions.

'Look,' said he, as he stood on a ridge, 'I hef seen it before in the buik of Joshua.'

Below the bearers had crossed a burn on foot, and were ascending the slope where an open space of deep green wes fringed with purple heather.

'The ark hass gone over Jordan, and George will hae come into the Land of Promise.'

The September sunshine glinted on the white silk George won with his blood, and fell like a benediction on the two figures that climbed the hard ascent close after the man they loved.

Strangers do not touch our dead in Drumtochy, but the eight of nearest blood lower the body into the grave. The order of precedence is keenly calculated, and the loss of a merited cord can never be forgiven. Marget had arranged everything with Whinnie, and all saw the fitness. His father took the head, and the feet (next in honor) he gave to Domsie.

'Ye maun dae it, Marget said ye were o' his ain bluid.'

On the right side the cords were handed to the Doctor, Gordon, and myself; and on the left to Drumtochy, Maclean and Chalmers. Domsie lifted the hood for Marget, but the roses he gently placed on George's name. Then with bent, uncovered heads, and in unbroken silence, we buried all that remained of our scholar.

We always waited till the grave was filled and the turf laid down, a trying quarter of an hour. Ah me! the thud of the spade on your mother's grave! None gave any sign of what he felt save Drumtochy, whose sorrow slough had slipped off from a tender heart, and Chalmers, who went behind a tombstone and sobbed aloud.

Not even Posty asked the reason so much as by a look, and Drumtochy, as it passed, made as though it did not see. But I marked that the Domsie took Chalmers home, and walked all the way with him to Kildrummie station next morning. His friends erected a granite cross over George's grave, and it was left to Domsie to choose the inscription. There was a day when it would have been, 'Whom the gods love die young.'

Since then Domsie had seen the kingdom of God, and this is graven where the roses bloomed fresh every summer for twenty years till Marget was laid with her son:

GEORGE HOWE, M.A.,

Died September 22nd, 1893,

Aged 21.

'They shall bring the glory and honor of the nations into it.'

It was a late November day when I went to see George's memorial, and the immortal hope was burning low in my heart; but as I stood before that cross, the sun struggled from behind a black, watery bank of cloud, and picked out every letter of the Apocalypse in gold.

A HIGHLAND MYSTIC.

I.—WHAT EYE HATH NOT SEEN.

Strange ministers who came to assist at the Free Kirk Sacrament were much impressed with the elders, and never forgot the transfiguration of Donald Menzies, which used to begin about the middle of the 'action' sermon, and was completed at the singing of the last Psalm. Once there was no glory, because the minister, being still young, expounded a new theory of the atonement of German manufacture, and Donald's face was piteous to behold. It haunted the minister for months, and brought to confusion a promising course of sermons on the contribution of Hegel to Christian thought. Donald never laid the blame of such calamities on the preacher, but accepted them as a just judgment on his blindness of heart.

'We hef had the open division,' Donald explained to his friend Lachlan Campbell, who distributed the responsibility in another fashion, and we would not see—so the veil hass fallen.'

Donald sat before the pulpit and filled the hearts of nervous probationers with dismay, not because his face wes critical, but because it seemed non-conducting, upon which their best passages would break like spray against a rock. It was by nature the dullest yon ever saw, with hair descending low upon the forehead, and preposterous whiskers dominating everything that remained, except a heavy mouth and brown, lack-lustre

eyes. For a while Donald crouched in the corner of the pew, his head sunk on his breast, a very picture of utter hopelessness. But as the Evangel began to play round his heart, he would fix the preacher with rapid, wistful glances, as of one who had awaked but hardly dared believe such things could be true. Suddenly a sigh pervaded six pews, a kind of gentle breath of penitence, faith, love and hope mingled together like the incense of the sanctuary, and Donald lifted up his head. His eyes are now aflame, and those sullen lips are refining into curves of tenderness. From the manse pew I watch keenly, for at any moment a wonderful sight may be seen. A radiant smile will pass from his lips to his eyes and spread over his face, as when the sun shines on a fallow field and the rough furrows melt into warmth and beauty. Donald's gaze is now fixed on a window above the preacher's head, for on these great days that window is to him as the gate of heaven. All I could see would be a bit of blue, and the fretted sunlight through the swaying branches of an old plane tree. But Donald has seen his Lord hanging upon the cross for him, and the New Jerusalem descending like a bride adorned for her husband more plainly than if Perugia's great Crucifixion, with the kneeling saints, and Angelo's Outer Court of Heaven, with the dancing angels, had been hung in our little Free Kirk. When he went down the aisle with the flagon in the Sacrament, he walked as one in a dream, and wist not that his face shone.

There was an interval after the Sacrament, when the stranger was sent to his room with light refreshments, to prepare himself for the evening, and the elders dined with the minister. Before the introduction of the Highlanders conversation had an easy play within recognized limits, and was always opened by Burnbrae, who had come out in '43, and was understood to have read the Confession of Faith.

'Ye gave us a grawnd discourse this mornin', sir, baith instructive and edifyin'; we were juist sayin' comin' up the gairden that ye were never heard to mair advantage.'

The minister was much relieved, because he had not been hopeful during the week, and was still dissatisfied, as he explained at length, with the passage on the Colossian heresy.

When these doubts had been cleared up, Burnbrae did his best by the minister upstairs, who had submitted himself to the severe test of table addresses.

'Yon were verra suitable words at the second table; he's a speeritually-minded man, Maister Cosh, and has the richt saugh.'

Or at the worst, when Burnbrae's courage had failed:

'Maister McKittick had a fine text afore the table. I aye like tae see a man gang tae the Song o' Solomon on the Sacrament Sabbath. A'mind Dr. Guthrie on that 'verra subject twenty years syne.'

Having paid its religious dues, conversation was now allowed some freedom, and it was wonderful how many things could be touched on, always from a sacramental standpoint.

'We've been awfu' favored wi' weather the day, and ought to be thankful. Glin it hads on like this I wudna say but th'ill be a gude hairst. That's a fine puckle aits ye hae in the laigh park, Burnbrae.'

'A've seen waur; they're fillin' no that bad. I wes juist thinkin' as I cam to the Kirk that there wes aits in that field the Sacrament after the Disruption.'

'Did ye notice that Rachel Skene sat in her seat through the tables? Says I, "Are ye no gain forrit, Mistress Skene, or hae ye lost yir token?" "Na, na," says she, "ma token's safe in ma handkerchief; but I cudna get to Kirk yesterday, and I never went ferrit without ma Saturday yet, and I'm no to begin noo."

'She was aye a richt-thinkin' woman, Rachel, there's nae mistake o' that; a' wonder hoo her sen is gettin on wi' that fairm he's takin'; a' doot it's rack-rented.'

It was an honest, satisfying conversation, and reminded one of the parish of Drumtochy, being both 'quoad sacra' and 'quoad civilia.'

When the Highlanders came in, Burnbrae was deposed after one encounter, and the minister was reduced to a state of timid suggestion. There were days when they would not speak one word, and were understood to be lost in meditation; on others they broke in on any conversation that was going from levels beyond the imagination of Drumtochy. Had this happened in the Auld Manse, Drumtochy would have taken for granted that Donald was 'feeling sober' (ill), and recommended the bottle which cured him of 'a hoast' (cough) in the fifties. But the Free Kirk had been taught that the Highlanders were unapproachable in spiritual attainments, and even Burnbrae took his discipline meekly.

'It was a mercy the mune changed last week, Maister Menzies, or a'm thinkin' it hed been a weet sacrament.'

Donald came out of a maze, where he had been wandering in great peace. 'I was not hearing that the moon had anything to do in the matter. Oh, no, but he was bound hand and foot by a mighty man.'

'What was bund? A'm no juist followin' ye, Maister Menzies.'

'The price of the power of the air, Oh, yes, and he shall not be loosed till the occasion be over. I hef had a sign.' After which conversation on the weather languished.

Perhaps the minister fared worse in an attempt to extract a certificate of efficiency from Lachlan Campbell in favor of a rhetorical young preacher.

'A fery nice speaker, and well pleased with himself. But I would be thinking, when he was giving his images. Oh, yes, I would be thinking. There was a laddie feeshing in the burn before my house, and a fery pretty laddie he was. He had a rod and a string, and he threw his line beautiful. It was a great peety he had no hook, for it iss a want, and you do not catch many fish without a hook. But I shall be glad that you are pleased, sir, and all the elders.'

These were only passing incidents, and left no trace, but the rebuke Donald gave to Burnbrae will be told while an elder lives. One of the last of the old mystical school, which trace their descent from Samuel Rutherford, had described the great mystery of our faith with such insight and pathos that Donald had stood by the table weeping gently, and found himself afterwards in the manse, he knew not how.

The silence was more than could be borne, and his former responsibility fell on Burnbrae.

'It wes wonderfu', and I canna mind hearing the like o' yon at the tables; but I wes sorry to see the Doctor sae failed. He wes bent twa fad; a' doot it's a titch o' rheumatism, or maybe lumbago.'

Johannine men are subject to sudden flashes of anger, and Donald blazed.

'Bent down with rheumatism, iss that what you say? Oh, yes, it will be rheumatism. Hass the sight of your eyes left you, and hef you no discernment? Did ye not see that he wes bowed to the very table with the power of the Word? for it was a fire in his bones, and he was baptized with the Holy Ghost.'

When the elders gathered in the vestry, the minister asked what time the preacher might have for his evening sermon, and Donald again burst forth:

'I am told that in towns the Gospel goes by minutes, like the trains at the stations; but there iss no time-table here, for we shall wait till the sun goes down to hear all things God will be sending by His servant.'

Good memories differ about the text that Sacrament evening, and the length of the sermon, but all hold as a treasure forever what happened when the book was closed. The people were hushed into a quiet that might be felt, and the old man, swayed by the spirit of the Prophets, began to repeat the blessings and the curses in the bible between Genesis and Revelation, and after each pair he cried with heart-piercing voice, 'Choose this day which ye will take,' till Donald could contain himself no longer.

'Here iss the man who hass deserved all the curses, and here iss the man who chooses all the blessings.'

Our fathers had no turn for sensation, but they had an unerring sense of a spiritual situation. The preacher paused for five seconds, while no man could breathe, and then lifting up his hand to heaven he said, with an indescribable authority and tenderness, 'The Lord fulfil the desire of your heart both in this world and in that which is to come.'

Then the congregation sang, after the ancient custom of our parts:

'Now blessed be the Lord our God,
The God of Israel.'

and Donald's face was one glory, because he saw in the soft evening light of the upper window the angels of God ascending and descending upon the Son of Man.

It was after this that the Free Kirk minister occupied six months in proving that Moses did not write Deuteronomy, and Lachlan was trying for the same period to have the minister removed from Drumtochy. Donald, deprived by one stroke of both his friends, fell back on me, and told me many things I loved to hear, although they were beyond my comprehension.

'It was not always so with me as it iss this day, for I once had no ear for God's voice, and my eyes were hidden that I saw not the spiritual world. But sore sickness came upon me, and I was nigh unto death, and my soul awoke within me and began to cry like a child for its mother. All my days I had lived on Loch Tay, and now I thought of the other country into which I would hef to be going, where I had no rest, and my soul would be driven to and fro in the darkness as a bird on the moor of Rannoch.'

'Janet sent for the minister, and he wes fery kind, and he spoke about my sickness and my farm, and I said nothing. For I was hoping he would tell me what I was to do for my soul. But he began upon the sheep market at Amulree, and I knew he wes also in the dark. After he left I turned my face to the wall and wept.'

'Next morning wes the Sabbath, and I said to Janet:

"Wrap me in my plaid, and put me in a cart, and take me to Aberfeldy." And what will ye be doing at Aberfeldy? and you will die on the road.' "There iss," said I, "a man there who knows the way of the soul, and it iss better to die with my face to the light."

'They set me in a corner of the church where I was thinking no man could see me, and I cried in my heart without ceasing, "Lord, send me—send me a word from Thy mouth."

'When the minister came into the pulpit he gave me a strange look, and this wes his text, "Loose him and let him go."

'As he preached I knew I wes Lazarus, with the darkness of the grave around me, and my soul straitly bound. I could do nothing, but I wes longing with all my strength.

'Then the minister stopped, and he said:

'There iss a man in this church, and he will know himself who it iss. When I came in this morning I saw a shadow on his face, and I knew not whether it was the wing of the Angel of Life or the Angel of Death passing over him, but the Lord has made it plain to me, and I see the silver feathers of the Angel of the Covenant, and this shall be a sign unto that man, "Loose him and let him go."

'While he wes still speaking I felt my soul carried out into the light of God's face, and my grave clothes were taken off one by one as Janet would unwind my plaid, and I stood a living man before Christ.'

'It was a sweet June day as we drove home, and I lay in sunshine, and every bird that sang, and the burnies by the roadside, and the rustling of the birch leaves in the wind—oh, yes, and the sound of the horse's feet wes saying, "Loose him and let him go."

'Loch Tay looked black angry as we came by its side in the morning, and I said to Janet:

"It iss the Dead Sea, and I shall be as Sodom and Gomorrah"; but in the evening it was as a sea of glass mingled with fire, and I heard the song of Moses and the Lamb sweeping over the Loch, but this wes still the sweetest word to me, "Loose him and let him go."

(To be continued.)

OLIVER CROMWELL'S DESCENDANTS

Why do not the descendants of Oliver Cromwell club together to give him a statue? Are they ashamed of their relationship to him? It is true that all his descendants in the direct male line are extinct, but he is the lineal ancestor through females of a numerous progeny, among whom there are many people of more or less distinction in the present day. Altogether there are probably a thousand persons at least now living who can establish their descent from him, and the number is increasing year by year. Among the peers who descend from Cromwell are Lords Ripon, Chichester, Clarendon, Cowper, Morley, Lytton, Walsingham and Amphilil; and among the eldest sons of peers who so descend are Lord Courtney (heir to the earldom of Devon), Lord Stanley (heir to the earldom of Derby), and Lord Clifton (heir to the earldom of Darney). Lady Devon, Lady Derby, Lady Darney, Lady Bethurst, Lady Rosslyn, Lady Lytton, Lady Lathom, Lady Isabella Whitbread, Lady Amphilil, and Lady Borthwick are likewise his descendants. So are Sir John Lubbock and half a dozen other baronets, Mr. Charles Villiers, the member of the House of Commons, and Mr. Montagu Villiers, the Vicar of St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, and nuptial-celebrations general to his friends and relations the aristocracy.—London 'World.'

A VICTORIA WOMAN

ON THE SCHOOL BOARD.

The Victoria correspondent of the W. C. T. U. Press Department, sends an account of a recent effort which is best told in her own words: 'The latest victory of the Victoria, British Columbia, W.C.T.U., is the election of its honored president, Mrs. Gordon Grant, as a member of the school board. Mrs. Grant being the first woman to occupy this position. The election was really the work of the Woman's Council, but the W.C.T.U. have been patiently preparing the way for this for the last eleven years. A few months previous, the council had petitioned the government that women might be eligible for the position. Mrs. Colonel Baker, president of the council, and wife of the Minister of Education, with its other officers worked wisely and well. The petition was granted and when a few months later a trustee was to be elected, Mrs. Grant was nominated by them as a candidate. Two male candidates also announced themselves, but at the last moment one withdrew, in order that it might be a straight issue between the lady and gentleman.'

'Such interest in the election of a school trustee was never before manifest. Friends predicted "failure," but the women planned well, and, better still, carried out their plan. Nearly every lady voter was visited, and many male voters who were known to favor the movement were also waited on and urged to take the trouble to go to the polls and cast their vote. Hacks and private carriages carried voters to and fro all day, the polling place being thronged from opening till closing, and many had to wait an hour to cast their vote. A wonderful feeling of relief, not to say thankfulness, was experienced by the committee of women who had worked so hard when the election of their candidate by a large majority was announced by the returning officer. The defeated man (who, unfortunately, had never dreamed of defeat by a little woman who weighs less than a hundred pounds), in his speech after the election, congratulated himself that "considering he had all the women of the town, together with the heads of the government and educational department, working against him, he had run well." But he went home "a sadder but a wiser man." This is but the beginning, and it is hoped that next January two more women will be elected to fill similar positions.—Union Signal.'

GROWTH OF PROTESTANTISM.

The 'Deutsche Kirchenzeitung,' of Berlin, has computed the following table of the religious distribution of the peoples of the globe based on the latest scientific investigations. The population of the earth is placed at 1,500,000,000, to wit:—

Europe	351,200,000
Africa	127,000,000
Asia	854,000,000
Australia	4,750,000
America	123,670,000

The leading faiths are represented by these figures:—

Protestant Christians	260,000,000
Roman Catholic Christians	195,000,000
Greek Catholic Christians	105,000,000
Total Christians	560,000,000
Hebrews	8,000,000
Mahometan	120,000,000
Heathen	812,000,000
Total non-Christians	

LITERARY REVIEW.

PROFESSOR SONYA.

A book which cannot fail to attract much attention is published by the Century Co., New York. It is the life of a distinguished Russian novelist, mathematician and naturalist, Sonya Kovalevsky, told partly in her own words. The first part of the book, 'The Recollections of Childhood,' translated from the Russian by Isabel F. Hapgood, gives a remarkably vivid picture of Russian family life in the days before the emancipation of the serfs. The family lived in a country house remote from the capital, and curiously enough this distance from the city gave the little Sonya her first text-book in advanced mathematics. In papering the house it was found that there was not enough wall paper for the children's room, and it was not worth while to order from St. Petersburg for a single room. For many years, therefore, the room had nothing but common paper on its wall.

But by a happy accident, the paper used for this first covering consisted of sheets of Ostrogradsky's lithographed lectures on the differential and integral calculus bought by my father in his youth. These sheets, spotted over with strange, incomprehensible formulae, soon attracted my attention. I remember how I passed whole hours before that mysterious wall trying to decipher even a single phrase, and to discover the order in which the sheets ought to follow each other. By dint of prolonged and daily scrutiny the external aspect of many among these formulae was fairly engraved on my memory, and even the text left a deep trace on my brain, although at the moment of reading it was incomprehensible to me. When as a girl of fifteen I took my first lesson in differential calculus from the famous teacher of mathematics in Petersburg, Strannolinsky, he was astonished at the quickness with which I grasped and assimilated the conceptions of the terms and derivatives 'just as if I had known them before.'

The remarkable experiences of the two talented sisters, one several years older than the other, fill a large volume. The 'Recollections' are followed by a biography by the Duchess of Cajanella, translated from the Swedish, which brings the history down to the death of Sonia in Stockholm in 1890. When that event occurred telegrams of condolence from nearly all quarters of the world reached the Stockholm University, and the women of Russia decided to raise a monument on Sonya's grave. She was known in Sweden as 'our Professor Sonia,' and the rector of the university, speaking of her influence on the students, said:

Her simple personality, free from any trace of scientific affectation and the eagerness with which she sought to comprehend the individuality of every man, induced all her students to confide in her, almost at the first meeting, their own most hidden thoughts and sentiments; their scientific doubts and hopes; their hesitations before new systems; their sorrows, disillusion and dreams of happiness.

A portrait of this remarkable woman forms the frontispiece.

RECENT FICTION.

'An Errant Wooing,' by Mrs. Burton Harrison, is a story of love and travel. Wealthy Americans journeying in London, Gibraltar, Tangier, Cordova, Seville and Granada meet a certain English Sir Piers and his daughter here, there and everywhere, until the story ends on the tower of Cornares, in the Alhambra, where the English widower wins an American bride. The differences between American and English ways form a considerable part of the theme of this brightly written book. (Century Company, New York.)

In Macmillan's Colonial Library we find the following volumes: 'Alice Lauder,' a sketch by Mrs. J. Glenn Wilson, has for heroine a young girl going from Australia to England for a musical education. In figure and complexion she belongs to the true Australian type—thin, flexible and tanned to the transparent brown tint which is only acquired by long intimacy with the strong sunshine and dry air of the most stimulating climate in the world. On the ship she meets her fate, but it is not until almost the last page that the two hearts are united, and Alice accepts a husband and a red brick manor house. 'Under God's Sky,' by the author of 'A High Little World,' is, we are told, one of the stories folded away among the ridges of wild hill in the north-western country—the stories which partake the rudeness and romance of the great upland sweeps, the cleaving glens, the stern and sharp outlines, the pressure and the freedom. Some of the characters use a dialect of which the following is a sample: 'As for th' owd felly, he's a lawyer, and

as clever as that mak mostly are; as mich pleased wi' their own noses 'at they forget other folk can smell. He's one o' th' sort 'at can go up a mill chimney 'thout blacking theirsels, and come out all spruce at th' top wi' kid gloves on. Go th' ways, measter lawyer. Tha'll hev to come back to Peneshup Head and speir at Deborah Cockroft.'

'The Burden of a Woman' is a story of the Welsh Borderland where a narrow chain of hills divided the Wales which was almost England and the Wales which was still partly Welsh. Maen Gorsedd was a village where superstition lingered, but where character was well defined. The author is Richard Pryce.—The scene of 'Two in the Bush' is laid in the depths of the Australian bush. There are a number of other stories in the volume, the author being F. Frankfort Moore.—'Sibylla,' by Sir H. S. Cunningham, K. C. I. E., author of 'Wheat and Tares,' etc., is a novel decidedly above the average. It deals with society scenes, in which statesmen mingle, showing keen analysis of character and giving descriptions of political movements and stratagems. (Copp, Clark & Co.)

The first three numbers of Macmillan's 'Novelists' Library' are well-known works which many will welcome in their drab paper covers for seaside reading. Mrs. Humphrey Ward's 'Marcella' is the first—two volumes in one—somewhat closely printed; the second is Marion Crawford's 'Saint Ilario,' an Italian story first printed in 1888, a sequel to 'Sarcinesca'; and the third is 'The Naulahka,' by Rudyard Kipling and Wolcott Balestier, taken from the edition of 1892, with rhymed chapter headings, each marked 'copyright' in a footnote. (W. Drysdale & Co., 50 cents each.)

'Two Strangers' is one of Mrs. Oliphant's pleasant stories of love, misunderstanding, separation and reunion. It is published in Unwin's Autonym Library. (Copp, Clark & Co.)

NORTH-WEST MISSION WORK.

THE BISHOP OF MOOSENEE'S INTERESTING EXPERIENCES.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness'.)

Sir,—I desire, first, to correct a misstatement that was published I think in your columns as well as in some other papers, and second, if time allows, to give some passages from my 'log.' The misstatement was to the effect that I had received this winter for Mooseenee missions, some \$5,000 from Montreal, or \$9,000 from all Canada. I hope this was a prophecy, and that you and your readers will see that it is fulfilled. At present I have only received \$3,000 towards it. I obtained this by appeals from pulpit and platform, and not by personal application to individuals. Had I had time, there were a few friends whom perhaps I should have called upon personally for a subscription. Should this meet the eye of any such, I hope they will not let the cause lose by my lack of time, and my failure to call upon them, but will send in their voluntary donations to Canon Empeon, or to Sir D. A. Smith, Hudson's Bay Co. office. Well, we have left our first port of call, Behren's River, and I am thankful to say that we have left a considerable amount of freight there, as we were loaded down rather more than was pleasant in a storm. As it was, we lay tossing greatly at anchor all Saturday, afraid to venture among the reefs which block the entrance to this river. Friday night it thundered and lightened severely, and the deluge of rain made it very unpleasant for the six passengers who had to camp out on the deck, or in the boats of the steamer. I am one of the fortunate five who share the two tiny staterooms, the other six must camp out; not easy when the deck is piled high with freight, etc., everywhere. Mr. Buckland, who goes with me, found his bed rather a wet one on Friday and Saturday nights. He has padded the longboat with his bedding and mine, and has a tarpaulin for a roof. A pretty comfortable bed in fine weather, but not suited to thunderstorms and torrents of rain. One of our passengers is a young lady going out to be married to the Methodist missionary at Nelson House, and very bravely she bears the inconveniences and discomforts of such travel. I fear this is only the beginning of much loneliness and many privations for her. May she have health and strength for her life and missionary work in this lone land. The Methodist Church has a mission post at Behren's river, and the missionary in charge met us on our arrival. Unfortunately, I think, the mission house, church and school are nearly two miles from the Hudson's Bay Company's post, and the Indians here have a foolish habit of leaving their houses in June, and camping round the Post till after Treaty



Mr. Cleveland, Mrs. Cleveland, Ruth, Esther, ?

It is a great thing to be the President of the United States, and it is also another great thing to be a happy husband and father, and just now Mr. Cleveland fills these three positions with enviable serenity. The President looks more serene even than usual and the cause

time. They sit round the stores and beg, while they might make a good living fishing or cultivating potatoes. This distance must interfere with the regularity of the children's attendance at day-school, but they all turn out on Sunday. It was a pretty sight yesterday morning to see some sixteen canoes or skiffs starting off from the Post full of Indians going to church. A contingent from the steamer followed, and had a pretty sail up to the mission, only marred by incessant rain. The missionary in charge, the Rev. Mr. MacLachlan, had courteously pressed me to preach to the Indians, and I chose the morning service. The church was filled with Indians, and our party made up about eight or ten whites. The service was conducted according to the Methodist form by Mr. MacLachlan, the interpreter reading the Indian lesson, and interpreting my sermon very readily and well. The prayers were in English. The congregation were attentive and the Indian hymns sung heartily. At 3 p.m. there was a similar service, the Rev. Mr. Semmonds preaching in English, the interpreter translating it. The Rev. J. MacLachlan and his wife were most kind and hospitable to us strangers, and insisted on our sharing their dried sturgeon, fresh gulls' eggs and other dainties, both for dinner and tea. In the evening I held a short service according to the prayer-book of our Church, at the Hudson's Bay Post, where we had present Mr. and Mrs. Whiteway (in charge of the post) and about ten from our boat.

To-day, Monday, has been fine and rather hot, and from six a.m. to three p.m. the Indians have been busy unloading part of our cargo destined for this port. Mr. MacLachlan took me in his sail-boat to visit Mr. Mackay, the Indian agent, and Mrs. MacLachlan also came down in the afternoon to see the destined bride off. We have just passed the reef where we lay at anchor all Saturday and are now out of the shoals,—as the boat is lightened and the evening fine, I hope we may reach Norway House in good time to-morrow. I shall hope to add a line from there.

Thursday, 20th, noon.—Man proposes but God disposes: though often the failure is clearly man's fault. At any rate, be the cause what it may, here we are still on board and twelve miles short of Norway House, and stuck fast on a muddy bottom. Monday night our overladen boat had to run for shelter under the lee of Swampy Island. Most of Tuesday we lay similarly under the lee of Georgy Island. Wednesday we crept on into Nelson river, the outlet of Lake Winnipeg. This is beset with reefs, hidden or showing, and we bumped pretty heavily twice before we anchored. This morning we crept a few miles, and then stuck hopelessly at the beginning of a long stretch of mud flats. The captain has gone in a canoe to Norway House, whence he hopes to send some 'York boats' to lighten us, and then we can proceed, I hope. The bride-elect was also carried off in a canoe to the fort, and I hope the wedding will be set for to-morrow, and that I may be present and may soon after resume my journey.

Saturday evening.—Well, the wedding was only this afternoon, and I cannot start till Monday. All Thursday we kicked our heels on that boat, and looked in vain for the boats from the Fort. About nine p.m., the boats came and by eleven o'clock had relieved us of twelve to thirteen tons; still she would not move and we knew the boats would not be back

A HAPPY FAMILY.

thereof may be found in the last of the four pictures of the President and his family on this page. The first picture is a fair likeness of the chief magistrate of the United States and alongside of it is that of Mrs. Cleveland. Next to her are their two children, Ruth and

till the next evening. So, on Friday, I came up in two canoes with Mr. Buckland and Mr. Semmonds, also Mr. Simpson, of this part of the country, and at once I set to work to make arrangements for getting on. Mr. Macdonald, the Factor here, was most kind and helpful, and had already secured me one canoe and a guide. But even with his help it was difficult to bring the guide to a satisfactory statement as to money, men and canoes required. All is now settled, but not as I had planned. I cannot leave till Monday, I am taking a skiff instead of two small canoes, and at the last moment had to give up my short route to Churchill, and take the longer one via York. It should take me ten days to York, and thence to Churchill, no man could say whether it will be three days of comfort or three weeks of misery; it is sometimes one, sometimes the other.

Saturday, about 11.30 o'clock, the steamer, after having given up much of her freight, and then having investigated the composition of the river bottom in many places, arrived in port! In the afternoon, it being a pattern June day, in the Methodist Church here, by the Rev. J. Semmonds, the Rev. Mr. Gaudin, missionary at Nelson House, was married to Miss Young. As the officiating clergyman had come with the bride, and the 'best man' was on the spot, and as I am so venerable looking, and have daughters of my own, I was asked to 'give the bride away,' which I did in due form, escorting her the two miles to the church in a canoe. The wedding bouquet was of our wildflowers, picked as we came along yesterday. Now I must commend the young couple to your interest—as I commend myself and Mr. Buckland on our journey. J. A. MOOSENEE.

Steamer 'Red River,' on Lake Winnipeg.

BONUS FOR A TOBACCO FACTORY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness'.)

Sir,—The ladies of the W. C. T. U. and the members of other temperance societies in Granby, and many other good citizens, are deeply grieved at the action of our Municipal Council in passing a by-law for submission to the ratepayers (and which is to be voted on in a few days) granting a bonus of twenty-five thousand dollars for the establishment of a tobacco factory in our beautiful village. It cannot be conceived that the promoters of this scheme are influenced by any other than merely pecuniary or business considerations, as it is certainly an injury in every other respect, especially to young people. Argument is unnecessary to prove the injurious effects of tobacco; they are everywhere acknowledged. The establishment of a tobacco factory in this place would seriously counteract the influence of the churches and the good being done by our various temperance societies, in fact it would be a great step backward, which we might never regain. It would be especially injurious to the Bands of Hope, which are pledged to abstain from the use of tobacco, but whose principles in the future will be greatly endangered by such an object lesson before them, especially if sanctioned by persons who have hitherto professed temperance principles. The 'Witness' may not like to be troubled with local questions, but we presume to trespass on your attention from the fact that the 'Witness' has always taken the right side on questions of this kind, and also from the fact that we cannot expect any sympathy or assistance from the local press.

MRS. BROWN.

President of W.C.T.U. of Granby. Granby, July 8, 1895.

Esther, and the fourth is a likeness of the little stranger whose arrival on Sunday, July 7, gladdened the inmates of Gray Gables, the President's summer residence at Buzzard's Bay, and made the President the proud possessor of a third daughter, whose name is yet to be made known.

DEAD, YET SEEMINGLY ALIVE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness'.)

Sir,—I see that it is becoming a common opinion that the late fearful disaster at Craig's Road Station was owing to Engineer McLeod being dead at his post at the time. I take the following paragraph from the 'Jedburgh (Scot.) Gazette,' of June 29:—'Lady found dead.—As two young men were taking a walk on Wednesday night last week by the Manse Road at Lauder, they saw a woman sitting with her umbrella up. They went to her, and found her dead. She proved to be Miss Jane Robson, second daughter of the late Rev. George Robson, U. P. minister, Lauder. The men informed the police and got the body taken home. Miss Robson had been suffering from weakness of the heart.' She was a cousin of the well-known Messrs. George and Andrew Patullo, of Woodstock, Ont., a namesake of their mother.

Late one severe winter night, several years ago, a mail stage drove up to the Toronto post-office, which was then on Toronto street. A cousin of mine who lived in the building, went to the door to take in the mail. The driver did not stir. He was stiff in death. At that time the mails were taken in and out, at a side door. Around the back part of the building was a very narrow lane along which stages had to go for these purposes. On this occasion the poor horses went round the building, of course, simply according to 'use and wont.' I do not remember hearing whether there were any passengers or not.

Rev. T. FENWICK.
Woodbridge, Ont.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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If you want to remember in a nice way the birthday of any of your scholars you should consider the 'Northern Messenger,' providing, of course, the scholar does not get it through the school. The 'Northern Messenger' only costs thirty cents to separate addresses (still less in clubs for classes or schools) and is a present that will be more and more appreciated as the year goes by. It is a most profitable 25 cent investment. Send for sample copies and other information to

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Advertise in the 'Weekly Witness.' Twenty-five cents for twenty-five words each insertion additional words one cent each.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.



THEIR NEW SUITS.

Admiral G-sch-n—'Oh, I say, Joey old man, what a comical costume! It does make me laugh!' Colonial Ch-mb-r-i-n—'Well, hang it, Joey, old boy, you can't say much!'—'Punch.'

Small Boy—'Pop, I want a dollar to get some Fourth of July fireworks.' Father—'A dollar. You'll get a dime and no more.' Small Boy (in high disdain)—'And you talk about being a patriot.'—'Detroit Free Press.'

A gentleman, travelling in Ireland, on taking his departure from one of the hotels in the town of E—, asked the waiter for his bill. Pat produced it at once. 'Twenty-one shillings and a penny, sir.' The gentleman handed him twenty-two shillings; on which the son of Erin inquired, 'Is it your honor's pleasure that I appropriate the debris of the third column?'—

A BACK FLAP.

Beautiful American (proudly)—'Have you noticed the large number of English noblemen who have married American girls?' English Woman (quietly)—'I have noticed that they never marry poor ones.'—'New York Weekly.'



Roof-gardens are now in vogue.—'Judge.'

NO DRUGS NEEDED.

Mrs. Ebony—'Little Caesar's jaws are locked fast.' Dr. Darktown—'Am dey locked shet, or locked open?' 'Dey is locked open, doctah.' 'Dat's easy cured. Put er piece er broiled chicken between 'em, an' if dat don't work, try watermelon.'—'New York Weekly.'



THE ENGLISH ROUTED OVER AGAIN.

Stranger—Your orator has a loud voice, but he is murdering the Queen's English in the most horrible manner. Native—Why shouldn't he on the Fourth of July.—'Puck.'

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

When a man is accused of having more money than brains it doesn't always follow that he is rich.—Philadelphia 'Record.'

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.
Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.
Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.



The Wreck of the Arctic.

(From 'Word and Work'.)

It's thirty-eight years ago now since I shipped on board the steamship 'Arctic,' bound for New York. There is no need to say anything about the ship, except that she was strongly built and well found. There were over two hundred and thirty passengers, and one hundred and fifty souls belonging to the ship, officers and men all told.

We left Liverpool on the 20th of September, and on the 27th were somewhere about fifty miles off Newfoundland. The weather had been foggy for some hours, and on that day we had not been able to see farther than half a mile or so, and sometimes not nearly so far.

Eight bells had just struck, and I was going aft to attend to some duty, when the officer on deck shouted out, 'Hard a-starboard!' On turning to ascertain the cause of this sudden order, I saw a larger steamer than ours on the starboard bow, coming stem on towards us, under sail. The next moment she struck our bows with a tremendous crash that sent a shock through the vessel from stem to stern; but she herself seemed to have suffered most from the meeting; for as she glided by and passed astern of us we could see that about ten feet of her bows were literally cut or crushed off, and it was evident that she could not keep afloat long.

Our captain ordered the boats to be lowered and sent to the help of the stranger, but only one had started before it was discovered that our own ship had sustained a fearful injury.

As soon as this was found to be the case, the pumps were all set to work and the ship headed for land. Efforts were made to check the leak by getting sails over the bows; but all in vain, the vessel was doomed.

It was awful to note the despair and agony that marked every face. But there was not much time to look about; the water was rushing into the ship in great volumes, and when it closed over the smokepipe, there rose from beneath it a sound like a heavy groan, terminating in a wailing sigh. This was no doubt produced by the steam and heat of the boiler being brought in contact with the cold sea water; but at that moment it had a weird and unnatural sound, never to be forgotten.

A raft was hastily put together, but in a few minutes all who were on board were engulfed in the surging waters. Down, down we sank into the depths of the ocean. I did not lose consciousness even for a moment; but the terrible thought flashed across me that I should never again see the loved ones at home. Just when I thought my last moments were come, I found myself rapidly rising, a gleam of light appeared above me, it grew brighter and brighter, and in a few seconds I was on the surface of the water, striking out for my life. I soon managed to reach the large raft, to which nearly seventy persons were clinging.

Presently night came on; it was a night of agony and suffering, such as it is to be hoped few have had to endure. As hour after hour passed by, numbers of my fellow-sufferers became wearied out and let go their hold, and were immediately swallowed up by the hungry waves. When at last morning dawned there were only three on the raft besides myself, and in the course of a few hours they too were washed away; and out of the numbers that had sought refuge on that frail bark, I alone survived.

All through that day I supported myself as best I could, hoping against hope that I might yet be picked up. As night came on again, however, I gave myself up to despair. Worn out as I was by want of food and by the unceasing attention I had to give to prevent myself being washed away, I felt that I could not endure another night. My strength was failing, my sight was becoming dim, so that I could scarcely perceive objects only a few feet from me. Even the ghastly faces of the dead that seemed to be looking up at me from under the raft were hardly discernible.

I thought that I was very near to death, and I felt that I was not fit to die and enter into the presence of God. I wished that I had lived a better life, but felt it was now too late to repent. I will not attempt to describe the state of mind these thoughts produced. Although through the mercy of God, I have learnt since then to put my trust in the Saviour, and feel that my soul is safe in His keeping, yet I cannot bring to remembrance the thought that came over me then without a shudder.

Summoning all my strength, I raised myself on my knees and gazed around, endeavoring to pierce through the evening gloom. Just as I was about to sink down again, I saw, or thought I saw, a vessel. Was it some mocking phantom of the brain? No, I feel sure it was a reality. I could hear human voices, and then for the first time I perceived a boat pulling toward me. I can never forget the feeling I then experienced: with a cry of joy I fell back insensible.

I remembered nothing more till I found myself in a berth on board a ship, and learned how I had been thus almost miraculously plucked from the jaws of death. The third mate of the 'Arctic' had been picked up by a vessel, which imme-

diately on hearing his tale sent boats to

endeavor to save any who might yet be

floating about on any of the rafts; but I

was the only living being they found.

Not until I had been some time in Que-

bec, at which port I was landed, did I

recover from the effects of the awful time

I spent upon the raft. For years after-

wards, often in my sleep, I went through

the sufferings I then experienced.

G. H. S.

Chinese Conjurers.

In China jugglers do their tricks out-of-doors. They are mostly acrobats as well as magicians, and the performance usually begins with an exhibition of sword-swallowing and similar feats. Then the juggler asks the spectators to name some object that they would like to see. Something that seems very difficult to produce is suggested, the performer makes mysterious gestures, mutters to his robe, which he has taken off and thrown upon the ground, and by-and-by the robe rises and the desired object is disclosed. The author of 'The Chinaman at Home' describes two feats which friends of his are said to have witnessed. They are good examples of Chinese stories, at all events.

When the conjurer asked the spectators what they wanted to see, someone called for a pumpkin.

'A pumpkin' answered the conjurer, 'that is impossible. Pumpkins are out of season.'

However, he was only talking, for presently he took a pumpkin seed, and planted it in the earth. Then, having made his little son, four or five years old, lie down, he thrust a knife into his throat. The blood poured out into a vessel, and with it the man moistened the spot where the seed had been planted.

Next he covered the corpse with a cloth, and placed a wooden bell over the seed. In a few moments a sprout was seen rising from the soil. It grew and grew, and burst into flower. The flower fell, the pumpkin showed itself, and increased in size with extraordinary rapidity.

As soon as it was ripe the man picked it from the stalk, showed it to the public, and took up a collection, after which, of course, he lifted the cloth and found the boy perfectly unharmed.

The second feat, by a different performer, was even more startling. A peach was called for by one of the spectators.

'It is March,' said the magician. 'The land is still ice-bound. Peaches are not to be obtained now except in Paradise.'

'Oh, well,' answered the spectators, 'you are a sorcerer and ought to be able to bring a peach down from heaven.'

The conjurer grumbled, but finally consented to see what he could do. He began by weaving a roll of ribbon, which he cast into the air. It took at once the shape of a ladder, which went up to a tremendous height. On it he placed a child, and the little fellow ran up the rungs like a monkey. Up, up he went till he vanished in the clouds.

Some moments passed; then a peach dropped from the sky. The magician picked it up, cut it into slices, and offered it to the bystanders. It was a real peach.

Then a horrible thing happened. The head of the child dropped out of the sky, and was followed by the trunk and then the legs. With tears in his eyes the man picked them up and placed them in a box. But after much show of grief, and after the sympathetic spectators had taken up a collection for his benefit, he opened the box and said, 'Come forth, my child, and thank these kind gentlemen.' At the word out sprang the child, alive and well.—'Companion.'

When the old gentleman fell on the sidewalk, they asked him: 'Did you slip?' as they picked him up. 'No,' he growled; 'I was trying to see if I could sit down on that coal-hole top hard enough to break it. I did it just for fun,' and he glared savagely, while the spectator somehow felt foolish.—Ex.

'Say,' said the city editor, 'it seems to me that this expression of yours about showing a clean pair of heels is not just the thing in a report of a bicycle race.'

'All right,' answered the lazy reporter, 'just stick in a "w" and make it a clean pair of wheels.'—Cincinnati Tribune.

An American Model Yacht Race.

A year or two ago I happened to be in New York on a November election day and as an election day in the land of the free, whatever it may have been once, is now to all intents and purposes a public holiday, for every one but the machine politicians, I had nothing better to do than to accept the invitation of a very prominent New York yacht designer and writer, to take a cruise among the boats. So down to 'Tebos' we went in the early morning and found 'Valkyrie



Figure 1.

II,' and 'Colonia,' being on either side of the long pier, with scores of other less famous craft, and on to the Atlantic Yacht Club basin where the 'little fellows' are. By the lunch hour we were saturated with mean length, load water line length, and corrected length, fin keels, wine glass section and big displacement types and after satisfying our appetite, which could hardly have been greater had we been sailing instead of discussing the means to sail with, it was an agreeable prospect that was opened up, when my friend asked me if I cared to go up to the Park and see the little fellows sail. After so much theory, a little practical work seemed desirable. We went, and found the American Model Yacht Club hard at it, getting off a regular class regatta.

Had it been a regatta of the New York Yacht Club, instead of the Premier American model yacht club, the arrangements for the races could not have been more perfect than they were, and it is doubtful whether the owners of the big boats we had been looking at during the morning would have evinced anything like the intelligent interest in the conflicts the model yachtsmen showed. As a spectacle the race was a great success, the little ships were as perfect in their every detail and sailed so well, the handling was so good and the fortunes of the fight were so easily followed that I declare I have not been so interested



Figure 2.

in a yachting contest since I sailed a model myself on a mill pond.

The race in question was won by no less a person than Thomas Clapham, an American yachtsman of the old school, for years the owner of the fastest forty-foot skimming dish of the old type the Herreshoffs ever turned out, and the designers of scores of fast sharpies, and other light draught boats. His model, a most original craft, built by himself, and sailed without a rudder, moved away from the more conventional types opposed to him as if she were being towed; and this race was the best practical illustrations of modern theory in regard to yachting I have ever seen.

A visit to the model house after the race was something like a visit to a yachting museum, where the history of yachting was illustrated by specimens, not always on a small scale, and I have felt ever since that visit that the later developments in yachting design were, after all, only the carrying out on a large scale of principles the model yachtsmen had at that time already marked out.

Looking back on that day I can not avoid the conclusion that to the student of model architecture the models at the park were much more interesting and instructive than the big boats at the docks, and I don't feel like disparaging the big boats either.

The American Model Yacht Club is an organization with a good twenty years of successful racing behind it, and it has succeeded in obtaining a certain

amount of recognition from the park authorities and is the leader in this form of aquatic sport in America. Its measurement rules are the same as those of the larger clubs, and its season lasts from the middle of April to the end of November, which is as long again as is that of the regular clubs.

The following information regarding this club, and the other American model yacht clubs, is extracted from an article on

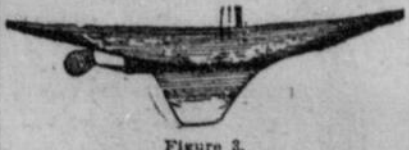


Figure 3.

the subject, which appeared some time since in the yachting department of 'Forest and Stream'.

'During the years 1880 to 1887 the interest which was shown in model yachting was waning; there was much sailing, but few new yachts were either designed or constructed.'

The leading yacht club of the day was the American Model Yacht Club (this club at present holds a position similar to the N.Y.Y.C. in yachting). It was founded in 1876 and reorganized on Sept. 2, 1887. Prominent yachtsmen were elected as officers: Geo. W. Lyon, Com.; W. V. Hanson, Pres.; G. W. Townley, Treas.; J. Alvah Scott, Sec. and meas. The club at that time had seventeen models, which were classified, according to their length on the l.w.l. into first-class, embracing those 53 to 63 in.; second class, 42 to 53 in.; and third class, those 30 to 42 in. length; the rule applied for time allowance being l.w.l., whereas the present rule embraces both sail area and the l.w.l.

The election of a new board of officers in 1892-93, brought about a change, viz.: W. V. Hanson, Com.; Geo. W. Lyon, Vice-com.; Geo. W. Townley, Treas.; Harry Melvin, Sec.; Frank Nichols, meas., and new boats were added at this time, making 45 yachts in commission.

The large lake at Prospect Park, situated at the south-west end, and which is exposed to the strong west and south-west winds from the Atlantic, has an area of about 200,000 square feet (the only drawback being the trees and shrubbery which have grown since the early days), a desirable place for model yachting; and the out-house, as stated above, being located about two hundred feet from the margin of the lake, affords facilities far superior to that of any inland waters in the immediate vicinity of New York city or Brooklyn. At certain directions of the wind—say, south by west, a course to windward of seven-sixteenths of a mile can be obtained, but the majority of windward races are over a course three-tenths of a mile.

The rapid growth, however, in the membership of the American Model Yacht Club has urged the necessity of more commodious storage. Model yachtsmen are at present engaged in testing the rule now employed as described above. There

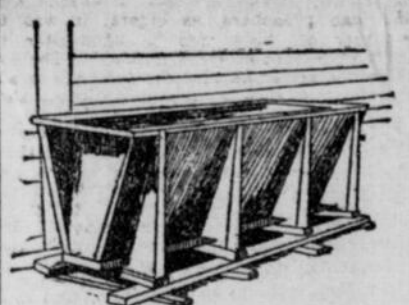


Figure 4.

are a few opponents of the rule, but some such rule is necessary since with the old rule of l.w.l. alone there were produced big, unwieldy and heavy displacement boats, carrying enormous sails, which if reproduced on a large scale would be undesirable as to handling and the possibility of losing their spars.

The changes that have taken place during the interval of twenty-two years are very clearly shown in the accompanying illustrations:

No. 1 represents one of the old timers of 1872-76, with short stumpy overhang, the result of length over all measurement for time allowance at that time in vogue. This model was rigged as a schooner in one sense and a sloop in another, her fore and mainmast being stepped very close together, in fact only an apology for a foremast being possible, the mainsail predominating.

The masts, sail and rigging of this model have long since been lost or destroyed. A great number of models of that time were 'dug out' from the solid block, as was this one. The dimensions are length over all, 62 in.; l.w.l., 59 in.; beam, 16 in.; draught, 12 in.; with lead keel.

Model No. 2 was of the 1878 order of stumpy class, but was lengthened as shown in 1889, showing very fine lines; a great improvement over previous boats. It subsequently received the lead centerboard, which eventually became quite a fad, and did seem to improve the sailing qualities of all boats fitted with it. The dimensions were length over all,



MODEL YACHT OF 1893, SHOWING THE OWNER IN ROWBOAT.

78 in.; l.w.l., 60 in.; beam, 21 in.; draught, 16 in.; construction, oak frames and floors, oak stem, keel and sternpost, planking of cedar 3-16 in.; deck, white pine, crowned very much, for no known reason.

No. 3 shows a wonderful stride, as can readily be seen, a departure from the theories of hollow water lines, this model having abnormally full water lines, yet showing remarkable speed; in fact, with

no equal in her class. She was designed and built in 1892, making her first appearance in the season of 1893, carrying all before her. Her ballast is in the form of a bulb, at the lowest edge of a brass fin, giving her great stiffness. Her dimensions are: Over all, 81 in.; l.w.l., 52-9 in.; beam, 15 in.; draught, 14 in. Construction, stem, keel and sternpost of cedar; frame of white holly, bent to shape; planking, Spanish cedar, and deck white pine.

The mode of measuring yachts employed by the American Model Yacht Club necessitates the use of a large tank.

A straight edge is fastened across one end of the tank, acting as a stop for the after end of the l.w.l., as the yacht floats in the tank. A long rule divided into inches and tenths is attached to the top of one of the sides at right angles to the straight edge; then a T square is applied and slid along the rule until it comes in contact with the fore edge of the stern at l.w.l. The marking on the rule shows the length of the yacht on the l.w.l.

In conjunction with the l.w.l. the sail area also plays an important part in the measurement for time allowance. First the actual area of the sail is obtained by dividing into triangles, then the square root is extracted from the l.w.l., which sum divided by two gives the corrected length. The larger yacht is taxed at the rate of 10s. to the inch over a mile course and in proportion, according to the lesser or greater distance sailed.

It might be interesting to know how these models are sailed on and off the wind, one of the great difficulties to overcome. Some English model yachtsmen use weighted rudders, one for windward work and one for reaching and down the wind (in fact some owners have their pockets full of rudders of a variety of weights) thus causing loss of time in changing.

On the American model yacht a rudder (not a weighted one), is attached in the same way as on a large yacht, but with the tiller shipped aft, passing under a threaded wire which is placed across the deck just over the tiller. Then there are two nuts which travel on this wire, one on each side of the tiller, and the tiller is allowed to play between them, these nuts being used to gauge the play of the tiller when steering the yacht on a reach or down the wind. An eye is fastened to the tiller, through which a sheet is led from the main boom to a cleat fastened alongside the heel of the bowsprit; this cleat being of sufficient length to be bored with about one dozen holes, half an inch apart. A pin with an eye arrangement having the sheet attached, is placed in one of these holes and can be shifted fore and aft at pleasure.

The main sheet is led in a similar way, a snap being used on the traveller so that when about to sail on a reach or down the wind, the main sheet is cast off, at which time the other sheet before mentioned takes effect on the tiller and thus jams the rudder to leeward as far as is necessary to preserve the balance of the yacht on her course. This mode of steering has proven to be a very satisfactory one, and is universally used (with slight modifications) by all yacht owners of the American Model Yacht Club.

In handling the yachts, each owner uses a small flat bateau and a pair of oars, following or rowing beside his craft and attending to sails or rudder, or starting her on a new tack, as the course and wind requires.

Too much cannot be said in favor of model yacht sailing, as it invigorates both the body and the mind. Those indulging in this sport acquire considerable skill in handling a skiff, requiring quickness of decision in the manipulation of their yachts.

To appreciate model yachting one must watch thoroughly the tactics in handling a model in a close race. Appended are some of the growing clubs in the United States: American Model Yacht Club, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Philadelphia Club of Pennsylvania; Connecticut Club of Connecticut; Minnesota Club of Minnesota; Midget Club of Boston, Mass.

It is the Serpentine, not Prospect Park lake, however, where the sport of model yachting thrives most vigorously. I have never seen any of the English races, but I have some of the yachts, and if the interest in the sport in London can be gauged by the finish of the models and the size and number of the establishments to be seen in London, devoted to the sale, both of finished models and gear, it must be an extremely popular sport. One branch of the English sport is devoted to model steam yachting, and anything more elaborate than some of the little steamers can hardly be imagined.

Both in the United States and England, model yachting is a sport equally engrossing, both to men and boys. In Canada it has never taken a very firm hold even on the boys, principally, I think, because in no country in the world can there be found such magnificent stretches of yachtable, and canoeable waters—to coin phrases—in such close proximity to the centres of population, and nowhere else can effective yachts and canoes be procured for so little money. At the same time the model yacht should not be despised, it puts within the reach of every one the practical means of becoming interested in a sport of the most interesting and instructive nature it affords opportunity for originality and instruction in craftsmanship, and it is a perfectly ideal pastime in this, that not one single evil influence mars it.

RETAU.

A WONDERFUL SAPPHIRE.

The most magnificent sapphire in the world is the property of a noble Russian family. It is over two inches in length, and is one and a half inches wide, its color being a rich azure. It is perfect in form and in water. This peerless gem was in the keeping of a Parisian jeweller, some years ago, when the sum of 1,500,000 francs was offered for it by one of the Rothschilds, but the offer was refused. It is mounted as a brooch, and is surrounded by large diamonds, a smaller sapphire, similarly mounted, being suspended from it as a pendant.

The Travelled Snail.

BY J. M. MILLIGAN.

Snails have long been considered a table delicacy in foreign countries, but have only recently been seen in a few of our northern markets. For some time I had been trying to get a few of them for the purpose of studying their habits, not yet being educated to the point of wanting to eat them. I was therefore, much pleased, on a visit to New Orleans, last spring, to find plenty of the edible kind in the French market, where so many strange, interesting things are to be seen. The piles of snails on the counters looked very dry; the vendor said it was necessary to keep them so to prevent their wanting to escape. On examination the entrance to each shell was seen to be tightly closed with a hard shiny substance, snails having this way of sealing themselves in to protect their lives when in danger of being dried out; they can easily push off this lid by moistening it around the edges when the danger is past.

Wonderful stories are told of the time snails can live shut in their shells. One of these is, that in the United States Museum some snails that had been kept dry for six years were put into a box of damp earth; before long they were found crawling about. Their knowledge had come to them, after their long sleep, that it was safe to unlock their prison doors and come forth.

But to go back to the snails sleeping in the French market. Six were selected, and the price (a cent apiece) paid, which seemed very little for these wonderful travellers from France several weeks before. At least six of these snails were destined to continue their travels many miles further, going this time up the grand, old tawny Mississippi to Illinois.

On returning to the boat the snails were well sprinkled with water and put into glasses with some fresh lettuce leaves. In a few hours they had thrown off their doors and had literally taken up their houses and walked to the lettuce, which they were found eating ravenously. The glasses gave excellent opportunity for observing their forms and motions. They were kept carefully covered, however, as surprising accounts are given of their ability and disposition to escape from confinement; hence great care has to be used in packing and transporting them from foreign countries. It is asserted that if not placed between layers of dry material and kept in a cool place that they will come out of their shells and burst the strongest box. This seems an impossibility with such soft-bodied creatures, but is no more wonderful than the stories given on good authority of the force exerted by fungi when meeting with obstructions.

The snails proved very docile pets and a centre of interest to old and young during the trip. A gentle tap on the roofs of their houses was a sufficient hint to them to draw within till their glasses were freshened, and quiet restored. After eating they seemed to enjoy taking an after-dinner nap, spread out to their fullest extent on the inside of their glasses; in this position they looked much too large for the size of their shells. Their horns and mouths attracted the most attention; each snail had two long and two short horns; the use of the short ones was a mystery, but on the tips of the long ones the bright little eyes could be plainly seen. It is said that the organs of hearing are at the base of the long horns. These horns are flexible, which makes it possible for them to turn their eyes in all directions. It would seem as if these delicate organs, so prominently placed, would be liable to injury; but no, the snail has been given a device by which it can instantly draw its horns into its head, on the approach of danger.

The jaws, the tongue and the inside of the lips are furnished with rows of sharp, horny projections that answer to teeth; that they are efficient helps in eating is seen by the rapid movements of the lips and disappearance of the food. On arriving at home, the snails were given more roomy quarters; but it was soon learned that they knew how to use the least chance given them to gain their liberty. More than once on going to their pen, some or all of them would be found missing; then the whole family would turn out in force, even the dignified professor assisting in the search for the runaways; but, alas, not always with success. Before many weeks the number was reduced to one. Evidently snails possess a gypsy disposition, very unlike that of the silk-worm, which contentedly allows man to feed and care for it.

Very carefully was the last of our unwilling pets guarded; but well were we repaid by finding one day, in a bank of sand in the snail pen, a nest of five round white eggs, about the size of an ordinary pin head.

At the next during the ten days that passed before the little snails made their appearance, is not recorded. At last there were five of them, as cunning as could be, and perfect miniature copies of the parent, shell and all.

The little snails move finely on their diet of lettuce and cabbage; but after a while they began to disappear, not all at once, but one by one; finally the old snail, too, was lost to sight, and not the most careful search discovered the hiding place of this parent and little ones. When it was too late to save our snails, we learned that on the snail farms of France and Switzerland, where it is not unusual for one person to tend a flock of twenty-five thousand or more, the snails are kept from wandering by building around their grounds a close fence about two feet high and keeping this fence sprinkled with some ill-smelling oil or other liquid so offensive to the snail that they will not try to crawl over it. That snails may be killed by contact with salt was painfully demonstrated to me when a child by seeing some salt thrown on one of them; the helpless little creature shrank as if touched with a hot iron, then in a few minutes had wept itself into a watery mass.

Another point in snail culture, learned too late, was that lime is necessary to snails. They are carefully supplied with it on the snail farms. As the shells of snails are their bones, and we did not give our lime to keep these bones growing, their anxiety to escape from our unwitting cruelty was greatly increased. It is probable that the old snail was forced to eat the little ones that so mysteriously disappeared, not from a voracious disposition, however, but for the sake of the lime in their shells.—'The Independent.'

THE NEW CANADIAN FLAG.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness'.)
Sir,—In last Saturday's 'Witness' there is a design for the arms of Canada, by Mr. Colin Campbell, R.N. One part of it is the St. George's cross, of which Mr. Campbell says: 'This would represent England, which we of other British races would, it is thought, be content to see representing the United Kingdom in our make-up.'

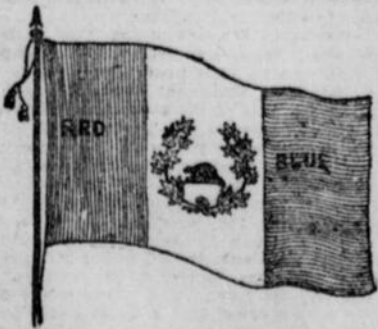
I do not surely think so, but I am sure that 'we of other British races', would not be content to see the United Kingdom represented by only the St. George's cross. We are tired of hearing the words 'England' and 'English' used to include Scotland and Scotch, Ireland and the Irish, as, for example, that Sir John Moore, Lord Clyde, and the Duke of Wellington, were English generals; Burns, Scott and Thos. Moore, English poets; and so on.

The term 'Canada', at first, was the name only of what are now the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. Now it applies to British North America, from the Atlantic to the North Pole. It will apply also to Newfoundland, when she becomes a part of the Dominion. Why, then, cannot the representative character of the maple leaf or the beaver, or both, be equally extended. If the St. George's cross can be made to represent Scotland and Ireland, as well as England, why cannot a like use be made of the maple leaf or the beaver, or both, in our own flag? I pause for replies to these questions.
T. FENWICK.
Woodbridge, Ont., July 8, 1895.

Sir,—It must be a pleasing thought to all patriotic Canadians that it is likely that the present badge of arms on the national ensign is to be removed and replaced by a more suitable device. The agitation for a change commenced about two years ago, but was not brought to the notice of the members of the House until this last spring. That there is need of a change is admitted by nearly everyone; and that the new emblem should be the maple leaf is the almost unanimous verdict throughout the whole Dominion. A year ago last April, the Canadian Club of Hamilton passed a resolution favoring 'one or more maple leaves'; and at the last meeting of the flag committee, on June 11, the authorities at Ottawa were memorialized to make use of design No. 1 (of those exhibited), this being a single maple leaf (natural color), green, on a white (silver) disc, on the (red) fly of the British ensign. Thus it will be seen that the rules pertaining to heraldic blazonry are observed; while the flag with this cognizance is one of the most striking in appearance, appropriate in its significance and easy to construct. (The last named quality is one not to be overlooked; for a country should have a flag that is capable of being made at home—the cradle of patriotism.) This design has found much favor among the members of Parliament; and should it be adopted by the government and receive the sanction of the Imperial authorities, Canadians would then have a flag truly representative of their glorious country, for within its folds would be the maple leaf of Canada, the silver disc—used by British colonies throughout the empire; and the Union Jack—the grandest emblem of all earthly glory!
H. SPENCER HOWELL.
Stonyhurst, Galt, Ont., July 9, 1895.

Mr. Howell is wrong as to dates, for the agitation has been going on in the 'Witness' for six or seven years at least. The design generally approved is, we think, a yellow (gold) maple leaf on the red field of the ensign. The objection to the design of the Hamilton Club is that at a little distance what would be seen would be a round white spot, circular lines being peculiarly aggressive. Should other colonies use a similar spot with different bearings, the flags would be indistinguishable; moreover, simplicity is the first quality to be considered; we want a flag that can, as our correspondent says, be 'made at home—the cradle of patriotism.'

Sir,—As a native born Canadian I have much pleasure in sending you the accompanying original design (in colors) for a new Canadian ensign. This unique combination of our favorite colors with our national emblems will, I hope, prove satisfactory to all classes of our people. For while the British Canadian reading the flag forward from the staff sees with pleasure his favorite colors, red, white and blue, the French-Canadian reading it the reverse way, views with equal satisfaction the famous tri-color of modern France, blue white and red, in lieu of its ancient fleur de lys. The adoption of this original design by the government of Canada will give us a flag of our own, neither British nor American, but purely Canadian, easily recognizable at a distance and entirely different from those of all other nations, the hoisting of which to the mastsheads of Canadian vessels in all parts of the world would raise our status among the maritime powers, and thus have a tendency to greatly increase our national and commercial prosperity. I have much pleasure therefore in addressing the following lines of my own composition to 'Canada's National Flag.' 'Righteousness exalteth a nation.' The flags B. C. in the International Code of signals mean 'Show your ensign.' 'Display your colors.' Show our ensign, raise our standard, let it float o'er land and sea,



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Keep it always in the vanguard
'Tis the banner of the free.
That glorious flag the world beholds,
And Europe's subjects gladly come
To find beneath its sheltering folds
True freedom and a happy home.

They came from England's mossland hills,
From Ireland's vales of emerald green,
From Bonnie Scotland's heather hills,
And France's vineyard slopes serene;
Their future lives with ours to link,
Uniting in our national plan,
And all their vain distinctions sink
In the proud name, Canadian.

They come from sunny Italy,
From Norway and from Sweden too,
From Russia and from Germany,
Leaving the old world for the new,
Pole and Austrian, Dane and Swiss,
All leave the lands that gave them birth,
To find a brighter home in this
The freest country on the earth.

Our colors are red, white and blue,
On which a beaver may be seen,
With maple leaves, our emblem true,
An emerald wreath of verdant green,
Long may that banner proudly wave
From where Atlantic's surges roar,
To where Pacific's waters lave,
Our great Dominion's western shore.

Then let us all with heart and hand
'On in one great company,
Shoulder to shoulder, bravely stand,
And fight for home and liberty.
A mighty heritage is ours,
Stretching across from sea to sea;
May God preserve its wondrous powers
To form a nation grand and free.
W. D. ANDREWS,
Capt. Life Saving Service,
Toronto, July 8, 1895.

There are already at least five perpendicular tri-colors on the sea, those of France, Belgium, Roumania, Peru and Guatemala and sixteen horizontal tri-colors, those of Germany, Holland, Russia, Austria, Spain, (man-of-war), the Argentine, Honduras, Bolivia, Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay, Nicaragua, Montenegro, Bulgaria and Serbia. Of these six are red, white and blue, and one, often hardly distinguishable, red, white and black. All these are to landmen hopelessly indistinguishable from each other.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness'.)

Sir,—Allow me a few remarks on the Canadian flag question, and at the outset I would say that the maple leaf does not enter into the question at all. Let it remain the emblem of Canada, not necessarily on the flag, however, no more than the oak leaf, the thistle or the shamrock appear on the Union Jack. If we add to the old flag, let us add to it in harmony with its design, and appropriately, and here let me say we want no ensign. The various ensigns in use in the empire are but secondary flags; why adopt such a flag for Canada by placing our emblem on the field of the flag?
Allow me, sir, to suggest that the Canadian emblem be a cross placed on the centre of St. George's cross, in the Union Jack; that it be a short armed yellow cross, with the crown in black at the intersection. This design has the merit of simplicity and beauty; its construction is easy, and best of all it is not a hackneyed emblem as is the star. It would also be in harmony with the Union Jack, and form the fourth cross, the English, Scotch and Irish crosses being already embodied in it. We would thus have the option of using the flag as an ensign for naval, Custom House and other purposes.
'UNION JACK.'
Montreal, July 11, 1895.

'DID WESLEY FOUND A CHURCH.'
(To the Editor of the 'Witness'.)

Sir,—Under the above caption, the Rev. W. J. Taylor says in your issue of Friday July 5, 'Wesley never founded a society outside the church. He founded one within the church much like the St. Andrew's Brotherhood which we have today.' Inasmuch as such a statement from a Christian gentleman is only possible when the facts of the matter about which he is writing are unknown to him, allow me to supply information which will forever preclude the possibility of a repetition of the above palpable misstatement where these historical truths are known.

John Wesley proposed to ordain some of his preachers. Charles Wesley opposed him, and obtained the opinion of Lord Mansfield, the best jurist of the age, who said regarding it, 'Ordination is separation.' But John Wesley went forward and ordained, therefore, in the judgment of Lord Mansfield, he separated.

Dr. Southey, the Church of England historian, writes, vol. II, p. 250, Life of Wesley:—'By arrogating to himself the episcopal authority, he took the only step which was wanting to form the Methodists into a distinct body of separatists from the Church.'

Wesley ordained ministers for the church he founded, and had them licensed as preachers under the act for the protection of Dissenting Ministers; see Wesley's Works, vol. IV, p. 683; Moore's Life of Wesley, book viii, chap. 4, and Myles's Chron. History, book vii, p. 174.

Wesley obtained a deed of settlement securing a legal standing for the Methodist Conference and the property belonging to it, and of this legal standing he secured for the Methodist Church in England, he himself said, 'It is a foundation likely to stand as long as the sun and moon endure.'

I may adopt in reference to the quotations, language which the Rev. Mr. Taylor uses in his letter, viz., 'There is more to the same effect, but this is quite sufficient.' There is but one explanation possible when it is asked how a Christian gentleman can say, 'Wesley never founded a society outside of the church,' and that explanation I again offer, namely, a want of acquaintance with the history of the matter of which he is speaking, and it is, I may add, perfectly astonishing to find in certain quarters such a want of knowledge combined with such positive assertions.

Mr. Taylor falls into another similar erroneous statement regarding Wesley, in the closing sentence, when he says Wesley 'was, and where he died, viz., inside the Church of England.' The quotations given above from Lord Mansfield and Dr. Southey, prove the fallaciousness of that oft-repeated and oft-exploited and misleading statement, and if more were needed, I would add the words of the

Bishop of Liverpool, the Rev. Dr. Ryle, who said of Wesley, 'He never formally left the Church of England, but the Church of England forced him to go outside.' Yet Mr. Taylor repeats the old error which appears to possess a charm for a certain class of minds, that Wesley never separated from the Church of England, but 'died inside the Church of England.'

Mr. Taylor writes with catholic love of the Methodists, 'I love them so much that I wish we were one.' I suppose it does not make much difference which 'one,' Methodist or Anglican?

T. G. WILLIAMS,
Sherbrooke, July 6, 1895.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness'.)

Sir,—That much esteemed minister and Christian gentleman, the Rev. W. J. Taylor, of St. Mary's, Ont., has a letter under the above caption in the 'Witness' of July 5. To this question I beg to answer most distinctly and emphatically—Yes. The definition of the word church given in Funk and Wagnall's Standard Dictionary, is this: 'A body of Christians with a distinct history, creed, ecclesiastical government, and forms of worship.' Leaving aside the Methodist of Great Britain for the present, let us trace the history of the formation of the American Methodist Church. In 1760 Philip Embury, (one of whose lineal descendants, Samuel Philip Embury, was in the congregation to which I preached yesterday, at Dudswell, P.Q.), came with Barbara Heck and other Methodists from Ireland to New York. Embury had been a preacher but in the new world found at first no scope for the exercise of his talents. The little company grew lukewarm and worldly. In 1766 Mrs. Heck found some of the men playing cards. She threw the cards into the fire and warned the players of their danger. She hastened to Embury and urged him to preach; four persons were gathered together, and Embury preached to them the first Methodist sermon in America. In 1784 there were nearly one hundred preachers and nearly sixty thousand members in American Methodism. Wesley resolved to organize them as a distinct Christian body. He would not have ministers ordained for them by the English bishops if he could. 'If they would ordain them now, they would likewise expect to govern them.' And how grievously would this entangle us.' There must be no connection with Anglicanism. So Wesley proceeds, believing he had the right to do so, to ordain ministers for them. The flock must have a superintendent, so he appoints Coke to that office; the episcopacy is not an order but an office. The flock must have elders, presbyters or priests, if you will, and with two others to assist him, he appoints Whatcott and Vasey to that office. The new organization must have a ritual, so he prepares a 'Liturgy' little differing from that of the Church of England.' Here, then, surely we have a church! In the minutes of the English Conference for 1785, which are before me, Wesley gives the names of twenty American preachers, as elders; it was the duty of those men to administer the Lord's Supper every Sunday. The ever to be remembered marginal note is added, 'If anyone is minded to dispute about diocesan episcopacy, he may dispute, but I have better work.' Wesley never repudiated what he had done, though he lived nearly seven years after that. On the contrary, he writes to Mr. Stretton, of Newfoundland, under date of Feb. 25, 1785: 'Dr. Coke is now visiting the flock in the midland provinces of America and settling them on the New Testament plan, to which they all willingly and joyfully conform, being all united as by one spirit. So in one body. I trust they will no more want such pastors as are after God's own heart. Your preacher shall be ordained; and accordingly at the very next conference Hammett was ordained and sent to Newfoundland. Writing to the Rev. Freeborn Garrettson, June 16, 1785, Wesley says: 'I do not expect any great matters from the bishop. I doubt his eye is not single; and if it be not, he will do little good to you or anyone else. It may be a comfort to you that you have no need of him. You want nothing which he can give.' Such were the beginnings of the great Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States (unhappily divided within my own recollection, into north and south), and with its millions of members and thousands and thousands of ministers presenting to-day the greatest moral and religious force in America. From this great Church, the Methodism of Canada had her origin and orders. Surely that is a strange kind of a lay society which provides an ordained ministry of three grades, a perpetual pastorate, according to the New Testament plan, articles of religion, a liturgy and a discipline for its adherents. If good Mr. Taylor has any further questions to ask, or observations to make on this subject, I will, if you please, answer them fully and categorically.
E. S. ORR.
Cookshire, P.Q., July 8, 1895.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness'.)

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BRITISH MEDICAL WOMEN.

(New York 'Evening Post'.)
The last report (1895) of the London School of Medicine for Women exhibits in detail the high standing and work of its students. These British medical women, year in and year out, have taken the highest position in the examinations of the University of London, the College of Physicians and Surgeons (Edinburgh), and the Society of Apothecaries (London); and although the examinations of the University of London are among the most severe in Great Britain, on different occasions women have appeared at the head of its medical honors list. A steadily increasing number of the school's graduates are being appointed to responsible official positions in Great Britain and the colonies—such as medical officer to the General Post-office (London), examiner for the government life assurance fund, Queen's lecturer on physiology to the National Association of Nurses, lecturer to the Technical Instruction Board, London County Council, assistant medical officer St. Stephen's Hospital, Delhi; resident physician Kama Hospital, Bombay; lady principal female department Ceylon Medical College, and resident physician Lady Alcock's Hospital for Women, Lahore. Last, but not least, we may mention by name the acting house surgeon at the Kama Hospital, Bombay, Rukhmabai. This high caste young Indian woman, after successfully resisting, through the English courts an attempt to coerce her into fulfilling a marriage contract made for her during infancy, came to England to study medicine; she passed satisfactorily all her examinations and took the triple qualifications of the Scotch colleges and the M.D. degree of Brussels. To many Americans accustomed to M.D. degrees dispensed by the thousand and from scores of so-called medical colleges—regular, homoeopathic and eclectic—the list of 161 'registered medical women' which the London School of Medicine for Women claims as its contribution to the noble army of modern scientists may seem trifling. Their mere existence and honorable status, however, measure an astonishing growth in public opinion since the autocratic Society of Apothecaries in 1865 put its bar sinister on medical women. It is matter for regret that the arrangements under negotiation last year for affiliation of the school with the University of St. Andrew's, have not yet become effective.

REMEDY FOR RATS.

The 'Scientific American' says the best remedy for rats is to make whitewash yellow with copperas, and cover stones and rafters in cellars with it. Crystals of copperas should be placed into holes and corners and cracks of cellars and closets, and rats and mice will disappear.

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- See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

The fac-simile signature of *Chas. H. Pitcher* is on every wrapper.

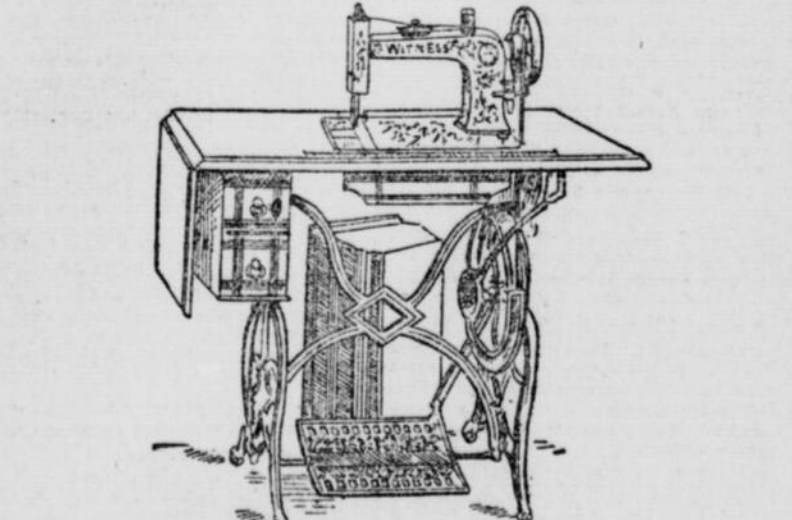
Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

THE 'WITNESS' HIGH ARM SEWING MACHINE.

\$23.50 Including the 'Weekly Witness' one year, or absolutely Free for Fifty Subscribers to the 'Weekly Witness' at one dollar each, or Twenty-five Subscribers at one dollar, and \$10 cash.

The Receiver to pay Freight Charges in each case from Montreal.



This Machine is manufactured for us by one of the very best sewing machine manufacturers on this continent, is fully guaranteed, and must be a good article, or we would not name it after the 'Witness.'

It is equal to the high-priced machines in finish and workmanship, will do equally as good work, and last just as long as the \$50 machine. The regular price of this machine is \$45, and it is frequently sold at \$50. By a special arrangement we are enabled to make the above very low offer to 'Witness' subscribers. Remember this Machine is as advertised, there is no risk, as each purchaser is guaranteed that if the machine is not as represented, when seen, it can be returned, and the money will be refunded.

The manufacturers claim all the good points found in other machines. All wearing parts are of the best steel, and case hardened at all principal points. Every part is adjustable, and all lost motion can be taken up by simply turning a screw. It has an automatic bobbin winder, and the simplest threading shuttle made, so simple that it can be threaded blindfolded.

The machine is especially adapted to the wants of Tailors, Dressmakers, Family Use. It is a quick and light running machine, and has the very latest improvements. Is Strong, Durable and Speedy.

This sewing machine uses a straight, self-setting needle, and is so simple and easy to manage that any person of ordinary intelligence can run it without difficulty after a few hours' practice by following the book of instructions, which accompanies each machine, so that no teacher is required. The machine will be delivered threaded, ready for operation.

The following outfit is supplied:—
Thread cutter, which we adjust before delivery.
One Tacker, with gauge, showing correct width of tucks, from one-eighth of an inch, thus obviating the tedious 'picking out' of early days.
One Ruffer and Shirring Plate, a Braider (foot and slide), Narrow Hemmer and Feller Foot, one piece, and a set of Hemmers, four widths.
A Binder, also a Quilter, which is so simple to attach. It will be found a great convenience in country subscribers homes. The book of instructions give explicit directions, and an illustration of each of the above as operated.

Besides the above are supplied, 11 assorted needles, 5 bobbins, 1 screw driver, and 1 oil can.
Embedded in the fine grained walnut table of this machine is an 18-inch measure, and to the left a good-sized extension leaf, with a strong spring support. In fact, a lady who has tried the machine avers that each part is exactly similar to a \$65 machine in use in her home.

To any housewife desiring a sewing machine, this is a genuine bargain.

CADBURY'S COCOA.
ABSOLUTELY PURE, THEREFORE BEST NO CHEMICALS USED.
Wholesale Agents for Canada—
Frank Magor & Co., 259, Commissioners Street, Montreal.

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J. A. MATHIEU & CO.,
202 McGill Street Montreal.
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE GROCERS.
Buyers have in this establishment the advantage of lengthened experience, with PRESTIGIOUS stock and ASSORTMENT MAINTAINED.
Orders carefully attended to.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

THE GROWING OF THE OLD—CHEAP BEAUTY—WONDERFUL CHEMISTRY—DON'T GET ANGRY—CARRIAGE ROBES AND BOATING BLANKETS—ATHLETIC SIDE OF WHEELING—SOME NEW DESSERTS—OUR PATERN DEPARTMENT.

THE GROWING OF THE OLD.

Mrs. Van Twiller was alone and smiling when I joined her on the verandah to-day, her chair drawn away from the tea table. She held a letter in one hand. 'It is from Aunt Eleanor,' she said, when I had taken a seat—'dear old Aunt Eleanor, who is nearly eighty-three. Did I tell you she had gone to New Haven for the Yale Commencement? We had expected her to disapprove of everything? She has thought so long that we belong to a frivolous, extravagant age, that our fashions and our manners are extreme. But see what she has written: 'Marion's hat was trimmed with roses. The girls all look like flower gardens. Such delicate colors! I think we all should send a vote of thanks to the designers of dress materials for this year for their great taste in contributing to our enjoyment. Everything of beauty elevates humanity; and our Creator has thrown this over nature, if we could only study that—the sky by day and night, the trees and flowers, the animals, all with such varied and beautiful color. What a source of joy!'

Mrs. Van Twiller laid the letter in her lap and folded her own beautiful hands over it. Her eyes were shining. 'Dear Aunt Eleanor!' she said again, sighing happily. Then she roused herself, drew her chair to the table, and made me a cup of tea. 'I don't know anything,' she said, as she took her own cup and held it to her lips, without touching them, looking over its rim at me—I think she had forgotten the tea—I don't know of anything that ever seems quite so beautiful to me as growth in old people.' Mrs. Van Twiller laid her head down, untasted, rested one elbow on the table, her cheek against the knuckles of her hand. 'We know that the young grow. All the world loves to watch the process, that exquisite development from infancy to childhood, and then on to youth. But we don't expect growth in the old, and we are not ready to help it when now and then we see it. Yet nothing is to me more beautiful, more stimulating. The old have so much more to grow through and out of—all the prejudices and traditions of their training; the little dignities and precepts which they had propped themselves up on and held fast to, thinking they meant strength. The young grow in no such way, but from weakness, beautiful to us, into a strength we all admire. But the old, whose nature has become set, they must grow away from that which all their generation praised as strength, and become as children again without the fascination of childhood. And the pathos of it is that the careless onlooker sees only the crumbling of worn-out props, not the beauty of that inner life strong enough to make the effort. Yet it seems to me that growth in the old is growth for eternity, the wide-awake stepping forward of a soul.'

'Dear Aunt Eleanor!' Mrs. Van Twiller added, rising and taking a chair nearer the verandah railing and the vines. 'She went to her first Yale Commencement over sixty years ago, and she remembers the man who spoke in the college chapel—he is still young to her—and the other one who smiled out of a dormitory window when she passed by in the white dress and heedless slippers of those days. She can see the dormitory window now when she goes in behind the new buildings. She always sees the face there. She used to think, though, that nothing is as it was in those days. Even the changes at Union College disheartened her. She really enjoyed nothing when she went back to Schenectady but some of the old houses, which have not been touched for generations, and the gardens, with their gentle terraces overgrown with flowers, and falling to the quiet Mohawk lying at their feet.'

A sense of perfect happiness had by this time stolen over me. It is seldom I have Mrs. Van Twiller alone, or hear her speak except in gentle response to various guests, all bringing her their own interests for her sympathy. But I have frequently observed that whenever a sense of happiness takes possession of me it is always as it is about to take its departure. It is as though, having heard the note of warning, the knell of its own doom, it knocks at the door of consciousness, begging to be taken and held closer for a moment. At any rate, just then the bell rang, and John Brewer and his dog came in—John Brewer very stout and very lazy, and the dog very small, very fat, and very long-haired. It looked like one of those loads of hay you meet sometimes in a country road—waggon, wheels, and nearly all the horse covered. When the load moves, you know there's a waggon underneath and a horse somewhere; when the dog moves, you know there must be legs and a head somewhere.

I stayed only long enough not to seem to be driven off by these visitors; and then, in spite of a look of surprise from Mrs. Van Twiller—a look that has haunted and quite disturbed me since—I withdrew.

Yet I love the ordinary dog,—Harper's Bazar.'

CHEAP BEAUTY.

Says the 'Princess': 'A great deal of beauty at low cost can be obtained through the plentiful use of soft water, sunlight, and open-air exercise. Frequent bathing is a healthful luxury, especially with the addition of sea salt. Bodily exercise should be carried on temperately, its aim being facile muscles, supple joints, and pliant limbs—in a word, physical beauty. Excessive gymnastics make the joints prominent. How many women know how to walk? Observe them in the street, or entering a drawing-room—even the cultivated classes. One shambles, another slouches, as if her shoes were down at the heels; but most of them drive, strain-

ing every muscle in their bodies, ploughing along with strenuous effort, like a ship in a high sea and facing head winds. Five minute instruction in stage walk, properly observed, would rectify every bit of this. A perceptible swing of the body should be maintained with every step—that is, advance all of one side at the same time, with a slight turn right and left of the shoulders as the corresponding foot is projected. A long step—not a stride—easy, unhurried, the leg thrown forward from the hip. This is the secret of the ideal gait. The highest beauty is the beauty of expression, and the cultivation of this requires the crushing out of envy, hatred, malice, and all low motives and passions.'

Much of the awkwardness in women in walking of which the 'Princess' speaks is due first to badly fitting shoes, and second to corsets. Both act in a way to restrict the play of the muscles and prevent their graceful movements. With perfectly healthful clothing and a little more freedom for girls in girlishhood in out of door life and sport, and perhaps a little training, the majority of women would walk and move more gracefully.

WONDERFUL CHEMISTRY.
(Youth's Companion.)

'My hair is gray, but not with years,
Nor grew it white
In a single night.
As men's have grown from sudden fears.'

So Byron recognized in the opening lines of his 'Prisoner of Chillon' the fact that overwhelming and sudden fear or grief may produce strange physical effects. Every school-boy knows the assertion that in a few days before her execution the hair of Marie Antoinette turned from black to white.

The mysterious influence of mind over body has given rise to a new department in medicine; and but recently scientific experiments have been made in order to investigate what is called the psycho-physical, or in simpler language, the soul-physical phenomena.

For instance, two kinds of perspiration are now recognized. Exercise gives an absolutely healthy moisture to the body; but the sudden, cold perspiration of a person suffering from a sense of guilt has its own chemical properties. A little of this brought in contact with selenic acid produces a pink color, which cannot be obtained from the perspiration caused by any other emotion.

Some time ago, in a fit of rage, one boy hit another. The wound soon became dangerous, and showed signs of acute poisoning—like rabies. The child's life was barely saved. It has been discovered that anger changes the chemical properties of the saliva, so that it becomes a poison, dangerous to life.

It is well-known that the mother's intense anger or grief will change her life-giving milk into a virulent poison. Surprise has caused death or madness. Emotion, therefore, is either stimulating or depressing. It gives life or takes it away. Worry, fret, discontent, unhappiness, dishonor, anger, petulance, each produces a definite effect on the system that acts deleteriously like a poison, and exhausts the body. This is as active in its own way as prussic acid, and may be chemically recognized.

Professor James, of Harvard, an eminent authority in the mental sciences, says:—'Every small stroke of virtue or vice leaves its never so little scar. Nothing that we ever do is in strict literalness wiped out.'

As every sinful indulgence makes its own poison that depresses the system, so every good emotion, the physiologist assures us, 'makes a life-promoting change.' Goodness, cheerfulness, kindness, contentment, have their corresponding physical value and act as antidotes to poisonous irritants, and so give strength.

There are other ways of ruining the body besides getting drunk, yielding to vulgar indulgences, or acquiring the fast-increasing cigarette cancers. A half-hour's fit of hatred, or anger, or uncontrollable grief may undermine the constitution, and has caused death. Anxiety, envy, discontent, un-Christian ambition may be the subtle poison which the physician tries in vain to eradicate from the ailing body.

The great Hebrew seer, whose writings are becoming better appreciated as time goes on, anticipated a wonderful chemistry when he said: 'As righteousness tendeth to life, so he that pursueth evil pursueth it to his own death.'

CARRIAGE LAP ROBES AND BOATING BLANKETS.

The girl who plans and begins in summer to make her Christmas presents is a girl of foresight. Here are some good ideas for lap robes that will be useful to many.

Some lap robes are needed merely as protectors from dust, others to afford warmth and protection from dust and rain. It is obvious that all should be of materials which may be frequently cleaned.

For a simple duster, select a good quality of art denim, the widest kind, such as comes for portieres will be none too wide. A neutral tint, such as tan, gray, or grayish-brown, will have the (doubtful) merit of looking unsmiled long after it should have visited the laundry. Grayish-green and fawn color may be added to the list of inconspicuous colors.

Finish the edge with an inch wide hem, making the lap robe the darker side out. The hem may be feather-stitched with black Asiatic embroidery silk, which will not fray with handling or with washing.

For further ornamentation, cut from the same goods a conventionalized design, (pretty ones may be found on book covers or wall paper,) and baste it, the lighter side out, upon the lap robes a few inches from the hem that lies across the lap. Secure it in place by button-holing the edges of the design to the lap robe with black Asiatic embroidery silk. Etch upon the design, veins and shadings with the same silk, either in the shade of the robe or in black. Another robe may be made of white, gray or brown duck. Hem as before, and, across the upper part, stitch three bands of a contrasting color, each two inches wide and one inch apart. Upon these bands, embroider solidly or in outline, a Grecian border; use either Roman flees or the twisted embroidery silk, and black will be the most desirable color.

If worked solidly the effect may be improved by outlining the black border by a line of yellow, pale blue or copper color.

For a warmer robe, dark green broadcloth is handsome. This may be finished with pinked out bands of the same material feather-stitched in place, or plain bands of dark red cashmere, stitched and tailor-pressed to the edge of the robe. Still more elegant would be a vine, or other floral design, embroidered solidly across the upper or 'show' edge, with Asiatic mediaeval embroidery silk in black.

The same goods in fawn color, embroidered with different shades of brown, or a golden brown broadcloth, worked with browns and yellow mediaeval silks would be very elegant.

A beautiful lap robe was recently shown at a woman's exchange, made of dark red wool canvas-lined with dark red elderdown flannel. The embroidery was in darning stitch with Asiatic rope silk, the color mostly black, only relieved by touches of yellow, pale blue and salmon pink. The stitches were all run in one direction and the effect was quite like the Oriental draperies.

Blankets and robes for boating use should be of warm material, and such as will bear frequent wetting and washing without injury. Bright colorings and pronounced decorations are suitable for use on the water.

A navy blue all-wool blanket may be cut into two boat blankets. If the blanket has stripes make a fancy stitch on each edge of the stripes with black, or black with yellow Asiatic rope silk, with two or three interlacing anchors with pendant ropes for a centre design. The blanket will wear better if it is bound about the edge. For this purpose a soft cashmere braid is better than ribbon.

A dark red blanket would be very handsome with a scroll design in each corner, and the centre, laid on with Asiatic couching silk in black, yellow and red. Embroider the edge of this blanket with shallow two-inch scallops in black mediaeval or Asiatic rope silk.

A white blanket for use on a yacht would be unique decorated entirely with black. This embroidery might take the form of coin spots put on in an irregular border. They could be worked solidly or outlined and placed singly and in groups of two and three or more. A rope running loosely in and out among them would define the border.

Rubber blankets, so indispensable to comfort when boating, should be lined with flannel or outing cloth to be really satisfactory, and a patch pocket, attached to the lining, for rubbers or oilskin caps will be found a valuable addition.

THE ATHLETIC SIDE OF WOMAN'S CYCLING.

It ought to be law for every woman, says 'Harper's Bazar,' that she should never ride a bicycle after a distinct feeling of weariness comes over her. For those who are beginning, especially, and in a measure for all women, there is a danger of riding out a certain distance, and only turning towards home when this feeling of weariness comes on. In such cases the strain on the nervous system all the way home is very great, and by the time the end of the journey is reached—for it has become a journey by this time—the rider is exhausted to such an extent that a severe headache or some more serious indisposition is the result. There is no other reason for this than the fact that she did not prescribe for herself a certain distance before starting out, which was not to be exceeded under any circumstances. No ordinary woman who rides for pleasure once or twice a week should do over about ten miles at a time. This is perhaps about an hour's ride, that may be easily extended to an hour and a quarter before that distance is covered; and if she does not feel fresh and in a glow when she stops, she may be certain that she has ridden too long. Naturally there is that healthy tired feeling which any one recognizes after athletic exercise, but it is quite different from and never to be mistaken for the weariness which comes from too much exertion and straining of the nerves and muscles. Very few women have ever been injured on a bicycle who kept to this rule, and limited their riding to normal distances.

The limit of distance, which is designated by the first feeling of weariness, is only a little more important than the limit of speed which the female frame is capable of undergoing under healthy exercising rules. Whether a man can ride at full speed for a long distance and still retain his good health is a doubtful question, but it does not particularly concern us in the present discussion. It is quite certain, however, that no woman can keep up a high rate of speed for even a generous portion of a mile and not create the beginnings of injuries. The added strength required to increase your speed even a little after a certain amount of power has been expended is out of all proportion to the results. There is no relaxation of the muscles between revolutions of the pedals, nor

any let-up on the nervous and muscular strain while the speed lasts. The heart is far more taxed than one realizes at the moment, and that species of tingling or numbness in the nerves and muscles which often results is only a sign that they have both been overtaxed.

This danger of acquiring too much speed is natural enough. The bicycle runs so easily on smooth asphalt or macadam that it is a strong temptation to 'scorch'—indeed, it is so strong a temptation that as soon as a girl has fairly learned to ride easily she has to put a deliberate check on herself to avoid dropping into it.

SOME NEW DESSERTS.

Bananas, oranges and nuts are good staple desserts for the winter. Stuffed bananas are recommended by the Boston Cooking School. Purchase the fairest and best looking bananas obtainable. Remove carefully one section of the banana skin, not breaking it off as it is to be replaced, and scoop out the pulp, mashing it fine. For four bananas, add two-thirds of a cupful of powdered sugar, one cupful of cream whipped and a half tablespoonful of lemon juice. Mix well, fill the skins and replace the section of skin, tying, if necessary, with a thread. Pack in tin boxes surrounded with equal parts of salt and ice. To prevent the salt water from reaching the inside of the box, wind buttered cheese cloth around the covers and seams of the boxes. Let it stand for two hours and serve each banana on a dolly, tying with a white ribbon. The result might be termed a glorified banana.

Orange Apple Sauce.—Pare, core and cut into quarters one pound of apples. Put three-quarters of a pound of sugar and a half-pint of water on to boil. Boil and skim; then add the grated rind of one orange; boil a moment longer, until syrup-like, then add the pulp of two oranges and the apples. Cover the saucepan and cook very slowly, until the apples are clear and tender, but perfectly whole. Sprinkle over two tablespoonfuls of lemon juice and serve cold.

Orange Pie.—Grate the yellow rind and squeeze the juice of two large, deep-colored oranges, mix well and save out a tablespoonful. Beat to a cream half a pound of butter and half a pound of powdered sugar. Add the yolks of six eggs beaten light and the orange juice. Now stir in the whites of four eggs beaten to a stiff froth and pour the mixture into pie plates lined with puff paste. Bake in a quick oven. When done spread with a meringue made of the whites of the other two eggs, two tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar and the tablespoonful of juice, and set them in the oven to brown. This quantity will make two pies.

Orange Pudding.—From a five-cent baker's loaf of stale bread cut off all the crust, and grate or crumble the inside as fine as possible. Pour over it one quart of boiling milk, add a quarter of a pound of butter and the same of sugar. Let it stand until cold. Then add the grated rind of one, and the pulp and juice of two large oranges and six eggs beaten light. Pour in a buttered dish and bake one hour. Serve hot or cold.

THE 'WITNESS' PATTERN DEPARTMENT.

Home Dressmaking Made Easy.

GIRL'S WAIST WITH SATIN COLLAR—
No. 7602.



This simple but stylish waist for a young girl, is suitable alike for making up fabrics of cotton, silk or wool.

'WITNESS' PATTERN DEPARTMENT.

COUPON FOR PATTERNS.

Cut this Coupon out, fill in your name and full post-office address, with number and size of patterns wanted. Enclose 15 cents for single pattern, or 30 cents for three. Mail to 'Witness' Pattern Department, John Dougall & Son, corner Craig and St. Peter streets, Montreal.

Pattern No. _____ Bust measure, In. _____

Pattern No. _____ Bust measure, In. _____

Name _____

Address _____

Province or State _____

It is made with a fitted lining which may be omitted if wash goods are chosen. The back is laid in two box-pleats. One box-pleat and a few gathers drop in the centre front, forming a blouse. The sleeves are made with one seam, simply gathered into a band at the waist.

A white dimity with yellow circles was made with the collar of plain white, with a butter colored lace and insertion trimmings.

A blue china silk had a collar of flax-colored batiste, hem-stitched on the edges.

A pink and white wash silk, is exquisite, with collar of white batiste, edged with narrow valenciennes lace. A ruffle of the same lace may be sewn on both sides of the box-pleats, both back and front.

A plain grass linen made with collar of the same, can be made to look quite dressy by using bright ribbons for the belt and stock collar.

Plain white goods are most stylishly trimmed by narrow insertions and ruffles of yellow valenciennes lace.

A waist of serge is very stylish with collar of plain or embroidered batiste or grass linen. A home waist with linen collar, can be brightened up with pink ribbons for the stock collar and belt.

An old-green crepon, with collar of white batiste, edged with yellow lace, and inlaid with insertions to match, is pretty with stock collar and belt of dull pink ribbon, or white ribbon with a rose-colored stripe.

The pattern is cut in four sizes for girls from 10 to 16 years of age. A medium size requires five yards of 28 inch goods.



GIRL'S DRESS WITH ETON JACKET.—
No. 7557.

THE WOMEN'S SUNDAY IN LONDON.

Mrs. Willis Broughton, the correspondent of 'The Independent,' writes of the recent W.C.T.U. convention in London:—

A small earthquake has just passed over old, conservative London, giving it at least a decidedly perceptible shock. About 525 British delegates came; the remaining 250 were gathered from every quarter of the globe—Finland, Iceland, China, Armenia, Japan, Turkey, New Zealand, Australia, South Africa, Canada, America, and as many more sending representatives. On Sunday, the pulpits of the city, to the number of nearly two hundred, were fairly stormed with the voice of women, all united in stirring up the sleeping, or perhaps yet unborn conscience of the English church-going people to the importance of doing something in this direction. We can form no idea in our free, progressive America of the attitude of the people in general toward drinking. It is far more common than with us; and the Church of England seems fairly wedded to its cups, a large number of the clergy themselves being sharers in breweries. Ladies everywhere drink without apology or shame in depots, public places or saloons (their saloons, however, do not seem to be as repulsive as ours). We must know these facts to realize the barriers to be broken down here and appreciate the difficulties under which these British women labor. So when two hundred pulpits rang with one great blast a call to the rescue from carnal, wide-awake W.C.T.U. world's women it meant a literal, moral upheaval in the old city. Sunday afternoon at Parker's Temple, on the platform from which the call for reform in every form is clearly sounded from week to week, sat the leaders of the world's meeting. There were Lady Henry Somerset, the British President; Miss Willard, the World's Mother Stewart, crowned with the snowy wreath of eighty winters and the blessing of all for having set in motion this wonderful work over a score of years since; Hannah Pearsall Smith, loved by so many as she who has taught them the 'Christian secret of a happy life'; Jessie Ackerman, who in the last few years has travelled 150,000 miles as W.C.T.U. missionary; our bright Belle Kearney, of Mississippi, who pleaded with the English girls to escape from their cages of conservatism and soar above, and Madam Antoinette Sterling, whom the English call 'our minstrel.' Her voice is low, very massive, powerful, impressive, yet not particularly sweet; but whenever she appears either to sing or speak, an ovation awaits her, showing how dearly she is beloved by this her adopted people (for she is by birth an American); all these and a score of others. The words of welcome were warm and hearty from the British women and the responses from the delegates from distant lands enthusiastic and bright. The Temple was crowded to the last inch of standing room.

WELCOME TO THE REV. ANDREW MURRAY.

At Exeter Hall a breakfast meeting was held, on the invitation of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Head, of Wimbledon, with whom the Rev. Andrew and Mrs. Murray are staying as their guests. The gathering was largely attended, and representative of evangelical Christians of various denominations. After preliminary words by Mr. Head, addresses of welcome were delivered by the Rev. F. B. Meyer, Lord Kinnaird, the Rev. C. Inwood, and Mr. Eugene Stock, speaking respectively on behalf of England, Scotland, Ireland, and missionary societies. In the course of the addresses, repeated mention was made of Mr. Murray's invaluable books, and of the important aid rendered by Mrs. Murray in their preparation for English readers. In response Mr. Murray remarked: 'Nothing makes me so anxious concerning my visit as to see what we can do to do what is good in his sight. England and South Africa have been coming into close quarters of late. Politicians, the men of commerce and literature, are thinking of the extension of the empire. In the name of Jesus England and South Africa shake hands. We are more closely linked together in spirit, and England has had more influence on our religious life than many of you know. The divine influence which moved the British Isles in the revival time of 1859 and the following years reached South Africa, and in my own and other congregations we had blessed proofs that God was working amongst us. When we heard last year of the Day of Thanksgiving held here to praise God for what he had wrought since 1859, we also had a thanksgiving meeting for the blessing which God had given us. Mr. Moody's visit to your country was also felt later on in ours. Tidings from Edinburgh reached us, and the Spirit of God began to move us in like manner.'

In the same way the series of letters in 'The Revival,' by 'R.P.S.' had a powerful effect. I had no conception from whom they came, but they awakened in more than one a yearning after a closer walk with God. And when we read later on of the conventions at Oxford and Brighton we shared in the blessing. In the great missionary awakening of these latter years we have shared with you. Our Dutch people are sometimes spoken of as enemies to missions. There are some of whom this is true, as it is of the English but I could point you to not a few who are as keen friends of missions as you have in this land. When building a mission institute some years ago, five men and these by no means rich, were found in my own congregation each to give £100 and one later gave £500.

Very kindly mention has been made of my books. 'Abide in Christ' was written thirty years ago, after the revival following 1859, for the sake of my own simple people, to help the young Christians in maintaining their steadfastness. There are in our country those who fully appreciate the same truth you feed on. Let me refer to one incident. I met with a woman in a country district, who, when a girl of seventeen, had been converted to God. She told me how for thirty-seven years she had tried to live the better life, and at last it dawned upon her that if she gave herself utterly to God's will, God could not refuse to take possession. She did it, and at once entered into a life of new joy and victory. She told me how, instead of struggling and self-effort, it became a resting on what another was doing. People say they would get proud if they felt like that. They do not know, she said, how every thought of pride is kept out by the sense that it is another who is doing all.—'The Christian.'

THE OUTLOOK IN INDIA.

(By the Rev. J. E. Scott, missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church.)

There never was a time in the history of missions in India when the outlook was so favorable as at the present moment. There are tokens for good on every hand. The watchman, as in olden time, cries across these densely peopled plains that 'the morning cometh.'

1. Caste is breaking down. There are a thousand evidences of that on every hand. It is seen in the way people eat and drink, dress and work, and 'go out and come in.' It is seen in the way people travel; it is seen in the schools, on the crowded trains, on steamships, in the mills. Schools, railways, mills, water works, competition, missionaries, and a hundred and one other influences are doing it, slowly, gradually, but surely.

2. The poor are coming up—up out of the degradation in which they have lived for ages; up out of the dark into the light of the Gospel of Jesus Christ, and into that cast by the handmaiden of Christianity. The coming man in India is the converted sweeper. Already there is the sound of a going in the mulberry trees.

3. The people are broadening out. Even the National Congress, the Social Congress, the newspapers, the patronage of western science, the study of law, medicine and engineering, indicate that. As the people travel more, and read more, and think more they see further and concede more, and are more liberal and less prejudiced and bigoted.

4. Christ is honored more. That is a sure sign. There are many now among all classes who look upon him with favor. Brahmins, Brahmans, Mohammedans often speak well of the Founder of Christianity. As Buddha was incorporated into the Pantheon as the ninth incarnation of Vishnu, so Christ may be received as the eleventh.

5. Christian missions are succeeding. It is folly to say they are not. And there never was a time in the history of India—or, for that matter, of any country—when they were succeeding so well and so rapidly as now. The workers were never so numerous, the schools never so spiritual, the methods never so good, the fraternity and unity never so strong, the converts never so numerous, the Church never so spiritual as now.

6. The native Church is taking hold. In many places it is rapidly becoming self-supporting in spite of the poverty of the people. The people are beginning to appreciate their own pastors. Strong men are being raised up. Soon the mind of India will be in the native Church. This is a devout, praying, thinking, serious people, which is destined to lead the world in religion.

7. All feel it is worth the effort. Just think of it! Here are 252,000,000 of people, and the finest people of the world. All they need is the Gospel of Jesus Christ; and it is being given to them on every side. Has it ever failed anywhere? Can it, then, fail here? I have not met the missionary yet who acts as though he thought it would. Will you not join your help to ours?—'The Independent.'

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON.

THE REPORT OF THE SPIES.

Numbers 13:17-20, 23-33.—August 4.
Golden Text.—The Lord is with us; fear them not.—Num. 14:9.
In the Wilderness.—Second year of the Exodus.

EXPLANATORY.

The Situation.—The Israelites had now come to the borders of the promised land. Before them and with a natural defence of hills upon which they must go to the higher land, and something of a wilderness. All that could be done for them in the fifteen months since they had departed from Egypt had been done. They had seen the power and the reality of God's goodness and power, and the reality of his presence. They had a wise leader, religious worship, political organization, laws, food, and guidance.

More than this, there is evidence that the way was unusually open. From the mountains of Egypt and Assyria we learn that the weakness of Egypt and Babylon was the opportunity of Israel; because Palestine had ceased to be an Egyptian province, and because neither Babylonians nor Assyrians were strong enough to rule in its politics. The Command to go Forward.—Everything was now ready for taking possession of their new home, provided the people had the necessary faith and courage. Accordingly, as we learn from his own account in Deuteronomy (1:30, 31), Moses commanded them to go forward, and take possession of the land. They had only to trust God and go forward, and in less than two years from leaving Egypt, the land would have been theirs.

The Exploring Expedition.—Vs. 17-25. The people, however, were afraid to go forward. They were not a warlike people. The whole people (Deut. 1:22) asked Moses to first send out spies to investigate. This was wise under the circumstances. This was the wisest thing to going forward trusting in God, and it was so directed by God (Num. 13:18).

Accordingly, Moses selected twelve leading men best fitted for the service, whose names are given in verses 4-15.

17. Get ye up this way southward. Better in R.V., by the south, not referring at all to the direction from which they came. It was a well-defined tract of territory forming the southernmost and least fertile portion of the land of Canaan. It was called 'The Negeb' or 'The South Country.'

19. Whether in tents (i.e., open villages and camps), or in strongholds; walled cities and strongholds.

20. The time of the first ripe grapes. In Palestine this occurs in July and August. The spies went the whole length of the land, to the base of the Lebanon Mountains (v. 21).

22. And they came, on their return, unto the brook Eshcol, the rich valley immediately to the north of Hebron, described by Robinson as producing the natural and best grapes in all Palestine, besides pomegranates and figs, apricots, quinces, and other fruits in abundance. One cluster of grapes, and a bunch of grapes of enormous size was produced at Weibek from a Syrian vine, and sent as a present to the Duke of Devonshire by the Marquis of Rockingham. It weighed nineteen pounds, and was conveyed to its destination, more than twenty miles distant, on a staff by four laborers, two of whom bore it in rotation. The incident referred to in the text was probably made, not because the weight was too great for one person to carry, but in order to prevent the grapes from being crushed. Pomegranates were also sent, and a highly fragrant flavor. The juice was used as a cooling drink.

24. Called the brook Eshcol, that is, a cluster, a bunch.

25. And they returned. The Egyptian records show that there was frequent communication between Egypt and Syria. This enables us to understand how it was possible for twelve Hebrews to spy out the land without interruption. They had simply to assume the character of Egyptians, from which country they had lately come.

The Facts Reported.—Vs. 26-29. 26. And showed them the fruit of the land, as visible proof of its fertility.

27. Floweth with milk and honey; a poetic expression of the luxuriance and richness of its productions.

28. Nevertheless the people be strong. They were large, active, and trained to war. They seemed to be stronger and braver than the Israelites (v. 21). They were of great stature (v. 33). The cities are walled; large and well fortified, and the Israelites had no means of warfare with which to capture them. We are told that the children of Anak there. In verse 33 they are called giants, in whose presence the spies seemed like grasshoppers. It is probable the Anakim were a distinguished family, or perhaps a select body of warriors, chosen for their extraordinary strength.

29. Amalekites: who dwell on the borders of the south country, and who had already attacked them once (Ex. 17:16). These were the first enemies to be overcome. The Hittites: a great, warlike nation, whose remains have lately been discovered. They extended over a wide reach of country. The Jebusites. These held the region about Jerusalem. They were the most formidable of all the native population. They held the citadel of Jerusalem even till the time of David. The Amorites: a Semitic people, the Amorites, we find the Lord saying through the prophet Amos (2:9), 'Yet destroyed I the Amorite before them, whose height was like the height of the cedars, and he was strong as the cedars. Bush, Canaanites: lowlanders. Coast: borders.

V. The Minority Report.—Vs. 30; 14: 6-10, 20, 23; Deut. 1: 29-31; 32-35. On the above facts, concerning which there was no difference of opinion, there were two reports made.

30. And Caleb, with Joshua (14:6), still the people who grew fat and excited and the difficulties in the way were presented, enforced by the assurance of the other ten spies that they could take possession of the land. Let us go up at once. . . . for we are well able to overcome it. . . . The Lord is with us. This report was good (1) because it took the facts as they were, seeing both the value of the land and the difficulties in the way of possession. It looked not only on the bright side, nor only on the dark side, but on the whole. It was a report of faith. It remembered God's promises. It took account of what God had already done in Egypt, and at the Red Sea, and at Sinai, and how he had done it, and how he was stronger than any now before them. What God had done proved what God could and would do. So David was assured that he could overcome Goliath, because God had before enabled him to overcome a lion and a bear.

Their Danger. These two heroes had so withstood the whole tide of excited feeling and fear that made the people weep all night, and prepare to rebel against Moses, choose new leaders, and return to bondage in Egypt. The people tried to stone them to death, and were prevented only by the glory of the Lord shining forth from the tabernacle.

Their Reward. Caleb and Joshua both lived to enter the promised land. Caleb received as his possession Hebron, the very place he searched as a spy, where were the best fruits and the strongest enemies. Joshua had his name changed from Oseba, a prayer, 'the Lord save,' to Jehoshua, 'the Lord saves.'

VI. The Majority Report.—Vs. 31-33. The other ten said, We be not able to go up against the people for they are stronger than we. But the Lord was stronger than their enemies. Why did they not remember

his deliverance from the far mightier arm of Pharaoh?

23. A land that eateth up the inhabitants thereof. Either (1) a land of scarcity, unable to support its inhabitants; or (2) an unhealthy land, where the people are consumed by pestilence, or (3) full of strife, and discord, and war among the tribes contending for supremacy within it.

25. Giants, and we were in their sight as grasshoppers, so greatly did their faithless fears distort the facts.

This was an evil report (v. 32). They threw all their personal influence on the side of fear and discouragement. For who would seem to be as good judges of what was possible as those who had been through the land? It is faith that overcomes the world and removes mountains.

The result was that the people refused to go and take possession of their land. They rebelled, and were on the verge of destruction. They would have perished as a nation but for the prayers of those whom they rejected. The ten spies were smitten with the plague and died. Every person over twenty years of age must die before the nation could enter Canaan, and the people must endure a forty-years' discipline in the wilderness. Only the two faithful spies, of all the people, should see the land of promise and realize the long cherished hopes. A Spasm of False Repentance. A few days later, ashamed of their cowardice, and stung by their punishment for it, they determined to go up and conquer the Canaanites, contrary to God's command, and without his presence; the very thing they had not faith to do with his command and his almighty power. And they suffered a disgraceful defeat (Num. 14: 40-45). How often men refuse to do God's will, and then think to make it all right by doing something else they think to be good.—Condensed from Peabody's Notes.

DEATH OF DONALD FRASER OF EMERSON.

THE SKETCH OF A NOBLE MAN.

Friends and the community generally, mourn the loss of one whose influence will be long felt in the decease of the late Donald Fraser, of Lake Louise Farm, Emerson, Man., who died on Sabbath evening, the seventh inst. It will be long before the place will be filled which Mr. Fraser occupied in the hearts of his friends, in the respect of his acquaintances and in the advancement of the welfare of both Church and state, in the vicinity in which he lived.

Born at Strathairn, Inverness, Scotland, in 1828, he spent the early portion of his life in the old land. In 1854 he married Miss Marjory Smith, a school-mate of his young days, and in the same year left the land of his birth for Canada. After a six-weeks' voyage he and his wife arrived at Brampton, Ont., where they resided for one year, and then removed to the Township of Ernestown, County of Lennox. Here Mr. Fraser remained for twenty-seven years on the rented farm, though during the latter part of this period he had no less than four rented farms at the same time, engaging extensively in the importation and breeding of thoroughbred stock. He was amongst the first to introduce the high grades of stock into the counties of Lennox and Addington, and always took a very prominent part in both the provincial and local agricultural societies of his district. Although he usually succeeded in carrying away more prizes from the exhibitions than almost anyone else, he seemed to take as much pleasure in pointing out the good qualities of an animal belonging to another as if it belonged to himself.

In 1869, he, accompanied by his son William, visited his old home in Scotland, and the Royal Agricultural exhibition, held that year in Edinburgh, and by this visit, through some purchases which he made, aided in the improvement of Canadian stock. In 1881 Mr. Fraser came to Manitoba with his family, and settled three miles from the town of Emerson. Here he continued his favorite occupation of stock raising and farming on an extensive scale up to the time of his death. He was an extremely conscientious man and believed firmly in the overruling providence of God. Some little incidents, gathered by the writer from himself and members of the family, may be both interesting and profitable. During his first year in Canada, in the neighborhood of Brampton, he was engaged with a farmer for twelve dollars a month. Some time after making this engagement he discovered he had made a mistake, as, it being the occasion of the construction of the G. W. Railway, wages suddenly increased to three dollars per day. But Mr. Fraser refused to seek release from his engagement as a matter of principle, and performed the same work for twelve dollars a month as they did who wrought with him, at three dollars a day. He never had a matter in court, and believed the law was made for the lawless.

On one occasion in his early life, having subscribed four dollars for the support of the church, he was much concerned, when the time came for payment, to find he had only two dollars, but he believed in some way Providence would give him the other two, and just at the same moment, as it were, there was put in his way the amount in what seemed to him nothing less than a miraculous way. For many of such little things in life he could lift up his heart in gratitude to an overruling Providence while thousands would pass them by unnoticed. The Lord's Day was always strictly observed by him and his, and he has been known to positively refuse to show his stock to visitors on the Sabbath or to encourage their visits. With all this there was coupled an extremely unassuming nature. Many times friends pressed him to allow his name to be brought out for political honors, but he refused on the ground that there were others available who were well able to fill the position. A little incident is told of his retiring to the woods for prayer, with a young companion, when only fourteen years of age. This spirit of devotion characterized him in his family life to the last. He was an elder of the Presbyterian Church, and a faithful member of the Emerson congregation, where he delighted to meet for worship with the people of God. When Providence permitted he was always found in his place, and was always ready to give of his means, which in the Providence of God, from the little he could earn with his hands, had increased to the value of some twenty thousand dollars. Those who specially mourn his loss are a widow, three sons, and three daughters, all residing in Manitoba, and all walking in the same path of faith. But while friends have lost much in him, he has gained a heavenly inheritance in exchange for an earthly home.

RELIGION IN POLITICS.

A Voice From Canada on Good Citizenship.

BY THE REV. A. M. PHILLIPS, B.D.,

(Pastor of Douglas Methodist Church, Montreal, Editor of the 'Canadian Methodist Review'.)

As a principle of action, I will take an extract from the Christian Endeavor Active Member's Pledge—I promise Him (the Lord Jesus Christ) that I will strive to do whatever he would like to have me do. And as an ideal standard, Phil. 1, 27, R.V., 'Only let your manner of life be worthy of the gospel of Christ.' Literally, 'Only live your citizen-life in a way worthy of,' etc. Or, as in the margin, 'Only behave as citizens worthily of,' etc. The Apostle has in view the internal and external moral life of the Christian commonwealth and the Christian's duty as a citizen of the state. He recognizes the fact that the gospel is meant in its essential principles to rule and leave the whole of human life, its active intercourse and business relations.

I have said 'religion in politics,' not 'religion and politics.' They are not twain, but one. It is an unscriptural Christianity and immoral politics that has put asunder 'what God hath joined together.' The separation of Church and State as distinct organizations is sound in principle, but this does not imply the divorce of religion from politics. If religion is life, politics is one form of expressing that life, and the state is an actual exponent of the religious belief of the people. Therefore religion is not a thing and politics another, but religion is the cause of which politics is an effect, and the institution of the state is the concrete form of its actual religion. Whether we think it or not, 'politics is religion,' and because of this the Christian citizen should 'behave worthily of the gospel of Christ.'

Many, the majority, do not recognize this oneness and make no connection between religion and politics, between their duty as a Christian and a citizen. Party success, not religious principle, is made the issue in political campaigns. The spoils of office is a greater incentive for success than the advancement of truth and righteousness. Much legislation and more enforcement is not in harmony with the will of God, as expressed in the life and teaching of Jesus. That these statements are true of the national, state, provincial and municipal politics of this continent, we have only to call attention to that director of the people's life, the daily press.

In the face of these things, what is to be done? What is to be done when we reflect that these are Christian nations? What is to be done when we recognize that the majority of the people, even of the electorate, are professing Christians? What is to be done when we admit that if their heavenly hopes and repeated prayers were realized the present state of things would not exist? My answer must necessarily be brief:—

(1.) The citizen must be impressed with truth that government is a fact 'ordained' of God for a definite moral purpose. Forms of government are human, the institution thereof divine. Moral state should be organized into the state as much as a part of God's plan in his economy for the salvation of the race as that the followers of Jesus should be formed into a church. God is as much interested in the general and local government of the United States, Canada or any other country as he was of the Hebrews, and has as much to do with the Christians of to-day as he had with the Jews prior to the advent of the Saviour. No citizen, therefore, has the right, by any act, either to subvert the fact of government or to pervert its divine purpose as a moral uplifting force. 'He that resisteth the power withstandeth the ordinance of God, and they that withstand shall receive to themselves judgment.' The citizen's duty is to make the government of the state and municipality, 'worthy of the gospel of Christ.'

(2.) The citizen must be taught that the same principles of right are binding everywhere alike, on the regenerate professor and the unregenerate non-professor. That there cannot be a double standard of morals applies here. What is right is right for everybody, and what is wrong is wrong for nobody. There are not two kinds or two standards of right anywhere in the universe for either God or man. To put it conversely, what is wrong in religion is wrong in politics; what is wrong for the church is wrong for the state; what is wrong for the individual is wrong for the masses. There is not a religious standard of right differing from the political. The will of God is the same on earth as in heaven, and the same in principle for every person. The principle of right as a moral standard in things religious is not changed when it enters politics. What I must be as a religious man I should be as a citizen. Whatever the conscience approves as 'worthy of the gospel of Christ' should be done by everyone, saint or sinner, whether in relation to the church or the state.

(3.) Mankind must be made to feel that it is absolutely wrong to divorce the sacred from the secular—to separate religion from politics. The old cry—'Business is business, and religion is religion' is anti-Christian, as also is the hackneyed objection to mixing religion and politics. Religion is everything and everywhere, or it is nothing and nowhere. It is for time as well as eternity; for body and mind as well as soul and spirit; it is as well for politics as for prayer; for the shop as the church; for election day as Sunday; for the office as the prayer meeting; for the ballot box as the communion table; for the masses as the individual; the nation as the home. The true principle is: Business is religion. Politics is religion. In fact, anything through which we can do good to our fellow man is religion. If religion is serving God, how else can we serve God but by serving man? Religion consists in more than preaching and praying, singing and testifying. It consists in making this world healthier, happier, holier, and better to live in for every human being. Business and politics are mediums of service through which religion of whatever sort it will be manifested. Business meth-

ods and political acts are living records of a person's religion of what kind it is. Religion therefore cannot be separated from politics but should be so thoroughly mixed as that the religion would make the politics 'worthy of the gospel of Christ.'

(4.) The objective point of Christianity as taught must be changed. This, not other, worldliness must become the motive of action. The consummation of Christianity is not in a 'Happy land, far away'; but in this real, old, sin-cursed earth; nor is it to be looked for in the distant visionary 'Good time coming' or the 'Sweet by-and-by,' but in the 'near now and now.' It may be all right to sing: 'Vain, delusive world, adieu! with all of creature good; Good-by vain world! We're going home to die no more' and such like sentiment, but in proportion as they create the impression that the chief aim of Christianity is to be in heaven when dead, they are a perversion of the purpose of Christianity, and a frustration of its principal object. Being a Christian is something more than so ordering our affairs as to make a happy escape from this life to another, and 'land my soul where Jesus is.' The Church is not a recruiting agency, or drill corps, fitting men for a dress parade before the angels. Christianity is not a divine emigration policy for the purpose of colonizing another portion of God's vast dominions. The minister of the gospel is not a small conventional entertainer, a mere mechanical priest, or a professional 'sky-pilot.' Christianity is a great reformatory propaganda of which the church is the organized means of operation, and the minister the leader of its various groups of workers. The whole scheme is intended to bring about a reign of righteousness in politics and in everything with which man has to do. In this work the chief responsibility rests upon the minister, who is a veritable prophet, having regard not only to the souls but bodies of people, and carrying the national life on his heart, and like those of old laboring for the salvation of the nation by the purifying of its politics. He is bound to make men take their religion with them everywhere. He must emphasize that being and doing right, now, in everything is the important factor in human existence. He must enforce the fact that Christianity is no good except as it impresses itself upon the world and humanity's welfare. He has to do mainly with the present life of the people and should inspire them to 'behave as citizens, worthily of the gospel of Christ.'

(5.) The Christian Church must be made to realize fully the spirit and purpose of Christ. Christ came not to establish a church, but a kingdom. The establishment of the kingdom of heaven on earth was the object of his mission. The church is an organized means of accomplishing that object and to this end all its energies should be bent. Christ's heart and very existence was in the coming of his Father's kingdom. The kingdom of heaven was the central thought of all his teaching and preaching. His miracles were all done with reference to it, and his own life was laid down on behalf of it. His first and continual text was like that of his forerunner, 'The kingdom of heaven is at hand,' and his parables and other sayings were spoken to explain what it is, what it is like, how it comes and how to enter it. He taught and exemplified that the heavenly Father's will was the eternal controlling principle, and the doing of it 'on earth as it is done in heaven' the one qualification of citizenship in the kingdom. He taught that the true motive of life was 'seeking the kingdom of God and his righteousness,' and all else should be sacrificed or made subservient thereto. The founding of a kingdom of heaven here and now, made of the material that constitutes human nature and inhabited by real live men and women, constituted the spirit of his life and burden of his purpose. The earlier conception of the Messianic kingdom was that of a Jewish empire in the world. In Hebrew worship the kingdom of heaven was not a kingdom in heaven, but on earth under the protection of heaven. It was 'the kingdom of God,' with a son of David as viceroy. The Apostolic conception after as well as before the ascension and Pentecost was the same as to location and government only being changed as to character of citizenship from an Abrahamic to a spiritual birth. As the Church became more Gentile than Jewish, Jesus came to be regarded as the Son of Man rather than as the Son of David. Gradually the material conception of Christ's kingship gave way to the spiritual idea, and his kingdom conceived of as not being on the earth but far away in heaven, that it could only be reached in another state of existence, hence we must die to enter the kingdom and see Jesus. The statement, 'My kingdom is not of this world' was wrongly interpreted, being made to refer to location rather than origin. This perverted conception needs correcting in harmony with Christ's accomplished purpose, and the Church made to realize that the kingdom of heaven has begun to come and that the 'new heaven' and the 'new earth' are in process of construction. Every man and woman who expects to be a citizen of heaven when they are dead should act as if a citizen thereof now. Not a home in heaven hereafter for everyone, but a heaven in every home now, should be the spirit and purpose of the church. Any other conception of the kingdom or of citizenship is not 'worthy of the gospel of Christ.'

(6.) The world must be taught that Christianity is human well-being. Good citizenship in the Kingdom of Heaven always constitutes good citizenship in the state. Political selfishness has no more a place in life than religious selfishness, and is just as wrong. It is never right for one class of citizens to take an unfair advantage of the necessities of another class. If I am my brother's keeper and everybody is my neighbor religiously, I am so politically and economically. Individuals must be interested in and consider the welfare of others and of all. A true Christianity never acts on the principle, 'I will see how much I can make out of this man,' but always from the motive 'I will try and do him all the good I can.' The only 'citizen life' that is 'worthy of the Gospel of Christ,' is that which is in harmony with the Golden Rule. Remember that on 'two commandments' hangeth the whole law, and the prophets; and that the second is as great and binding as the first.

(7.) We must secure a correct public sentiment. The sentiment must be created that to enter public life does not mean an abandonment of righteousness. There are some standards for public men laid down in Ex. xviii, 21-22; 2 Sam. xxi, 3; 2 Chr. xix, 6; Acts vi, 3, that it would be well for all to ponder. So long as Christianity is presented as a mere system of abstention from sin by a priest upon confession or of forgiveness of sin by faith upon repentance, the public conscience will not reflect the same standard as is held up for the religious duty of the private individual. So long as men are made to feel that they may be saved the penalties of hell by a cheap ante-mortem arrangement, full play will be given to selfish motives, and unrighteous means will be used to accomplish political purposes. A correct public opinion will not come until all fully recognize that Christianity is doing right unequivocally, irrespective of consequences. It will not come until the Christian really believes that Christ is not a scape-goat for his crookedness or the atonement a substitution for personal righteousness. Party, as organized opinion, cannot always be right, unless that party represents the spirit and purpose of the Kingdom of Heaven. Corrupt methods are never justifiable, even when used to put a good party in power, elect good men or carry good measures. A public office is a public trust, and no man should give or receive office because of service to party, or as a 'heeler' to the ward politician. The franchise is one of the most sacred rights bestowed upon freemen, and should always be exercised without fear or favor, free from corruption and bribes in the interest of the commonwealth. The rights of majorities and minorities is often a fictitious sentiment of which politicians take advantage. The minority is right only when it is right, and the majority only has the right to do what it pleases, when it pleases to do what is right. It must be borne in mind that the citizen has duties as well as rights. The duty ever is what is right, and the rights are to do that duty. The old maxim, 'Salus populi suprema lex,' 'the welfare of the people is the highest law,' is the standard 'worthy of the gospel of Christ.'

(8.) The human life of Christ must be taken as the model. 'Taking Christ as my example' should become the realized experience of every person and the standard for the state. To have the same motive and accomplish the same purpose as Christ, is what constitutes Christianity. A willingness that Jesus should do something for us, even to be saved by Him in the theological sense, does not make us Christians. We only become Christians so far as we live with the same spirit and for the same object as Jesus. We who are His followers are here to carry on and to carry out His work. Being a Christian is 'to strive to do whatever He would like to have us do.' It is, in reality, as representing Him, doing what He would do if in our place. Regeneration and sanctification is Christ formation and Christ co-operation. This definition applies as well to politics as religion, to the State as well as the individual. The legislation of the State as well as the life of the individual should translate into actuality the unselfish, self-sacrificing life of Christ. The State as well as the individual should reproduce the mind of Christ and consummate His purpose. The State, as being the organ of Christianity, should have for the end and aim as Jesus, viz., the redemption of humanity. The goal should be the lifting of all its people to higher levels—the welfare of all peoples of every nation. That Jesus Christ is the revelation of human life as it should be, all agree, therefore the adoption of that life as the model, must be to 'live your citizen life in a way worthy of the Gospel of Christ.'

(9.) Denominational pride and bigotry must give way to Christian unity and co-operation. Christianity, as the expression of our Heavenly Father's will, is much more than the denomination as the exponent of any man-made creeds or form of ecclesiastical government. The interests of the kingdom of heaven are much more important than that of any church as a human organization. The names of Luther, Calvin, Knox, Wesley, or even Paul, must not hide, cloud, or displace the name of Jesus. Here worship in the church must give place to worship in the Father in spirit and truth, with all its Christ intended meaning. Party shibboleths in the Christian Church should be sacrificed on the altar of humanity and the world made to believe that the Father had sent the Son because of the oneness of the believers in Jesus. Municipal corruption, political bribery, the gambling craze, the liquor traffic, Sabbath breaking, and the scores of evils of a public character, will not down until the forces of Christianity are combined against them. How much reason for the answer of Christ's prayer 'that they all may be one' in order to united co-operation for the advancement of His Kingdom. Let us hail with delight every movement that tends to the unity of Christians as being 'worthy of the Gospel of Christ.'

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

It is announced that Mrs. D. K. Pearsons, of Chicago, had given \$10,000 to endow a professorship in Anatolia College and the Girls' Boarding School, Marsovan, in the Turkish Empire.

The Countess of Carlisle has been speaking against the introduction of drink into political clubs. She knows that the wives of working men dread those clubs in which alcohol can be obtained, even more than they dread the public-house itself, because the clubs can keep open all night.

A Norwegian peasant, having heard of the present crisis in the funds of the Norwegian Missionary Society, went out into the forest and cut down a cartload of timber, which he sold for about five kroner, and sent the money to the Mission House. He wrote with it: 'With this little sum I wish to be permitted to contribute a small stone towards the building of God's temple among the heathen. There seems to be a great need now to collect means to keep the work going and to let it develop; but let us see to it that our meekness does not come to turn entirely upon money. Let us try, above everything else, to wake up life, to waken the spiritually dead in our numerous assemblies, to waken the lukewarm Christians, so that a spiritual power from Calvary may penetrate through us all. We all, without exception, need that.'—Norsk Missionstidende.

A woman in South India came one day to the Rev. Mr. Lewis and said:—'I want you to order your catechist to pray for me no more.' Three of the woman's children had been converted to Christianity, and she was much alarmed lest she too should become a Christian. 'Only yesterday morning,' said she, 'when I was offering up my poojah (worship) to the idols, they seemed to say:—"It is no use your worshipping these things, they are not God, they cannot help or save you. Why not trust in the God whom your

son has learned to worship; why not believe in the Saviour whom your daughter has learned to trust? Do not worship these things, worship God." That, she felt, was in answer to the prayer that had been offered on her behalf, and she said: "Some day I may wake up and find I am obliged to be a Christian against my will."—Church at Home and Abroad.

The 'Sanitarian' for May, has this almost astounding paragraph (astounding it certainly would be if we had not become familiar with facts of this nature) under the heading of Drinkers and Children:—'A distinguished specialist in children's diseases (quoth the "American Practitioner and News") has carefully noted the difference between twelve families of drinkers and twelve families of temperate ones, during a period of twelve years, with the result that he found that the twelve drinking families produced in those years fifty-seven children, while the temperate ones were accountable for sixty-one. Of the drinkers, twenty-five children died in the first week of life, as against six on the other side. The latter deaths were from weakness, while the former were attributable to weakness, convulsive attacks, or oedema of the brain and membranes. To this cheerful record is added five who were idiots; five so stunted in growth as to be really dwarfs; five, when older, became epileptics; one, a boy, had grave chorea, ending in idiocy; five more were diseased and deformed, and two of the epileptics became, by inheritance drinkers. Ten, therefore, of this fifty-seven only showed signs of normal disposition and development of body and mind. On the part of the temperate ones, as before stated, five died in the first weeks of childhood, while four in later years of childhood had curable nervous diseases. Two only showed inherited nervous defects. Thus fifty were normal, in every way sound in body and mind.

It is an uncommon thing to meet in South Africa a model village, but I discovered one the other day by a visit to Great Brak River. The whole place is the property of the well-known temperance advocates, Messrs. Searle & Sons. The village is a very pretty one, nestling at the foot of hills, with the river running through it; it can boast of a feather manufactory, saddlery, and boot factory, in which are employed nearly one hundred hands, all of which are intoxicating liquors allowed to be sold in the place, and even if such were brought there, no one would buy. I understand that Messrs. Searle & Sons, who also own large stores at Knysna and George, will employ no one but abstainers, and, as they are smart business people, no doubt they have found that abstainers are more trustworthy and better workmen. This indeed is a move well worthy of imitation by other firms. So evenly and smoothly do all their workers work and live together, that my impression on a visit to their village was, that I had at last found a model village. No liquor, no policeman, no trunk, no hotels, but a church, a school, a cricket team, and a brass band. In fact, as jolly, homely, and social a set of people as I have met anywhere. The firm has also been instrumental in closing several bars in the neighboring towns.—F. N. in 'The African Templer.'

The head of the Salvation Army on the Continent writes as follows to the 'Christian': 'My dear wife, La Marchevale has just concluded a series of crowded meetings in Marseilles, during which a remarkable work of grace, resembling that of Havre and Rouen, has been accomplished by the Spirit of God. My wife and I have decided to give our attention chiefly to the Swiss work this summer. We have now sixty-four corps in Switzerland and I am organizing special holiness meetings for the summer months. Just as I was about to close this letter news has come in of a startling accident in the village. On Sunday evening two young unconverted friends of Pastor Rollier's son took tea with us in his house. We prayed for them after tea. They were under much conviction, but instead of coming to our meeting went to a ball. The following day (yesterday) one of them fell from his bicycle in front of a wagon loaded with stones, and only escaped as by a miracle, the horse's foot having been upon his head and the wheel of the wagon having come all but over his body, crushing his side slightly. He says that as he lay there he saw hell and all his life pass before him. When he came to—after having been unconscious for an hour—he rushed off, in spite of wounds, to the captain's quarters, flung himself sobbing into his arms, saying, "I've come to give myself to God." He found peace, testified at the evening meeting, and is now in bed suffering, but gloriously happy. Thus does God daily answer our prayers.—Arthur S. Booth-Clibborn.

A Rescue Workers' Practical Training Home has been opened in connection with St. Bartholomew's Mission, New York. Over sixty applications for entrance were received. Fifteen men were selected, among whom were preachers, evangelists and laymen who were prominent in connection with their church. They were men of character, and were uncommonly bright. Their ages averaged about thirty-five years. They have been in training during the spring term of three months, and have been carefully and systematically drilled, each one having from the day of his arrival engaged in personal work under expert rescue workers. They have lived in East Side tenements, mingled with the people, visited two hours a day among them, led the noon prayer-meetings, made special visits to desperate cases, cared for drunken men in their apartments until they were sobered up and brought to accept the religion of Jesus Christ as the cure for drunkenness. They have made special cases of one new convert for each student, who received one hour a day personal attention, and teaching from four weeks each. They have led and assisted in leading the consecration meetings in the evening, the regular mission meetings which followed, and the after-meetings and altar services. They are a class of men who, if they went together, would arouse and make enthusiastic any neighborhood of church people; or, to speak singly, they are fit to act as superintendents of rescue missions or any department of Christian work which requires earnest, patient and wise personal effort. Just what form this lay work should take, we can not say at this stage of limited experience, but that it will develop into a mighty agency we have little doubt.—'Michigan Advocate.'

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

ALL IN ADVANCE.

Daily Witness		\$3.00
Weekly Witness		1.00
Northern Messenger (single copy)		.30
" " 10 copies to one address		2.25
" " 20 " " "		4.40
" " 50 " " "		10.50
" " 100 " " "		20.00

All the above papers sent free of postage to the Dominion and United States.

For Great Britain add \$1.04 for postage on "Weekly Witness"; "Northern Messenger" add 20c; "Daily Witness" add \$3.00.

ADVERTISING RATES.

WEEKLY WITNESS.—Casual advertisements, 20c per line per insertion, including cuts and large type. One-third off when set in our usual advertising type. Contract Rates—1 year, \$7.50 per line; 6 months, \$4.00 per line; 3 months, \$2.25 per line. "Farms to Rent," "Farms for Sale," can be inserted for 10c a word per insertion. Money must accompany order.

DAILY WITNESS.—10c per line first insertion, and 5c per line each subsequent insertion on order. CUTS OF LARGE TYPE, double rates. Contracts on favorable terms. "Employment Wanted," "Situations Vacant," etc., 10c per insertion, up to 20 words. Money must accompany order, as this quotation is reckoned on a cash basis.

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

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

Any subscriber of the Montreal "Witness" who would like to have a specimen copy of the paper sent to a friend can be accommodated by sending us on a postal card the name and address to which he would like the paper sent.

The Witness.

TUESDAY, JULY 23, 1895.

INTERCOLONIAL TRADE.

While a steady advocate of imperial union, and indeed looking forward dimly to a still broader drawing together of the English-speaking peoples, the "Witness" has been kept out of touch with the Imperial Federation League by the line of action that that movement set before it, or rather that was set before it so pertinaciously by some doctrinaires, both British and colonial, as to become practically a part of its being. We do not think the less of these advocates for thinking that a customs union would probably be the strongest of all bonds of unification. Such it has proved in the United States. The higher the protection walls raised by that country to cut off trade with its neighbors, the more united and also the more insular and contracted in its sentiments has it become. The intense national unity achieved may have paid our neighbors for the untold price they have given for it in a strangled foreign commerce. The mixed multitude of the lower classes of Europe and Asia was flowing into the United States at such a rate that they could perhaps afford with advantage to cultivate assimilation at the expense of growth. At all events, nothing was plainer to us than that the policy of imposing imperial protective duties was chimerical, as well as against the true principles of prosperity and the higher law of humanity, as all protectionism is.

The cable brings us to-day expressions on the questions of an imperial and of a colonial customs union from the late Liberal Government of Great Britain and from the great Conservative organ which ever expresses the ruling thought of the hour. We may not see in either of these a very high authority on colonial affairs, even though Lord Ripon, who speaks for the government, was Colonial Secretary, but we may fairly accept them as speaking the united opinion of the Mother Country when they take the ground that for Great Britain to in-

clude herself in any such arrangement would be a reversal of her whole trade policy and would injure the largest part of the total trade of the empire to build up a small part, and that the plan is therefore not to be thought of. Lord Ripon's argument, that to give the colonies control of their own foreign trade relations without reference to the Mother Country, would be to erect them into a number of independent states is one which has always appeared to us hard to escape. Lord Ripon declines to liberate the colonies from the bondage of the most favored nation clause in the case of the imperial treaties with Germany and Belgium on the ground that the injury to imperial trade as a whole would be far greater than any benefit that can follow. It is probable that were Great Britain making such a treaty to-day she would not think of including the colonies, except with their free consent to abide by the result so long as the treaty lasted, but it is a different thing to denounce treaties which already exist and which are probably more liberal towards British trade than any which could at the present moment be made. The English, who are Free Traders, see nothing but advantage in the results of any favored nation clause, in that it must always work in favor of freer trade. Protectionist colonies which have the notion of bartering the liberties they grant for piecemeal advantages do not see it in the same light, and find their reciprocity proposals hampered by agreements that would secure whatever advantages they might give to any country or fellow colony, not only to the Mother Country but also to certain foreign countries to which the Mother Country has made promises. We think that just as the Cape Colonies were allowed to have free trade with the Dutch republics with which they were contiguous without being supposed to contravene any international treaty, so the different colonies of one empire might be understood to be on different terms with each other than with foreign nations. The utmost freedom of action is perhaps the surest bond of union between the great masses of an empire scattered over the four quarters of the globe.

THE BANQUE DU PEUPLE.

The suspension of the Banque du Peuple, which, under the steady withdrawal of its deposits, has thought it advisable to avail itself of the ninety days' grace allowed by the Bank Act to any bank which finds itself involved, should not produce any undue alarm in the public mind. The customers of the bank will, of course, be placed in some straits by being cut off from their source of supplies, and no doubt will have to seek elsewhere the relations between bank and trader which forms so important a part of commerce. The depositors will have to possess themselves in patience until what time the bank comes to its final decision whether to go into liquidation or to resume business, after realizing upon a portion of its assets. But the general public has little or no stake in the present unfortunate condition of the People's Bank. The note issue of the bank is absolutely secure. More than that, the notes, according to the present act, carry six percent interest from the day of suspension to the day upon which the bank resumes their redemption. They are a first charge against all the assets, and if (which, of course, is incredible) the bank could not redeem them the government has a fund at its command for this purpose more than sufficient to redeem twice the note issue of the Banque du Peuple.

The suspension of a bank may arise from one of two causes, the condition of trade or some cause peculiar to the bank itself. If it is the condition of trade that leads to suspension, then the public may naturally be alarmed. But such is not the case in this instance. Trade in Canada, while it has not been as active as might have been desired, has never been more solid. The banking institutions of the country have for some years been maintaining their strength to a remarkable degree. The suspension of the Banque du Peuple has arisen from two causes peculiar to the bank itself. The first cause was the somewhat injudicious handling of the resignation of Mr. Bouquet by the bank officials themselves. A change of management in a bank, particularly when a chief officer retires before a successor has been appointed, should

be most circumspectly carried out, as it naturally tends to arouse public curiosity and not seldom disturbs public confidence. The bank permitted itself to be suspected. The other cause of the trouble was that the bank, as many knew, had tied up a great deal of its funds in country discounts, which, while these may be as good as any other, are generally difficult to realize upon with promptitude. The drain of deposits on the one hand and the difficulty of realizing on its assets on the other have led to the suspension of the bank, but it is not beyond the bounds of possibility that the bank may be able to resume business, although it is the consensus of opinion among bankers that liquidation will be the ultimate outcome of the present trouble.

It is to be remembered that the charter of this bank differs from that of other Canadian banks, the shareholders having no double liability, and the directors being liable jointly and severally to the full extent of their fortunes for the liabilities of the bank. Seeing that the bank has a capital of \$1,200,000 and a 'rest' of \$600,000, it is hardly possible that depositors will not be paid in full. At the same time, as much of the paper held by the bank is that of farmers and small traders, it will no doubt take considerable time to realize upon it. As regards the note circulation, it will no doubt be redeemed at an early day. In the meantime, the Bank of Montreal and several other, if not all, the city banks, will continue to take the notes on deposit from their customers at face value, and it is possible that before night arrangements will be made to redeem the notes as soon as presented, either by the People's Bank itself or by another bank.

COAST PIRATES.

What is there in living apart from mankind and in getting one's living from the sea which makes men as cold-blooded as seals? The saddest part of the account of the shipwreck of the 'Mexico' is the statement that the inhabitants of Belle Isle could not be got to render any assistance in saving life and property, being intent only on boldly stealing what they could lay their hands on. They even went so far as to set the wreck on fire in the face of its natural guardians. There is, perhaps, this to be said, that while danger and hardship are every-day matters with them, and evoke little interest, the chance of getting something else than fish out of the sea is the chance of a lifetime, and there has never been any distinct line drawn in their consciences between meum and tuum in the matter of what the ocean gives them. All their traditions treat a wreck as a kindness of Fortune, just as is a shoal of herrings or a school of mackerel that comes in their way. The islanders who occupy the very teeth of the strait through which all our summer commerce passes are particularly well circumstanced to act the part of professional fends to the disgrace of Canada as well as of Newfoundland, under whose jurisdiction they are. These Belle Isle fishermen seem to be infinitely less Christian than the heathen barbarians of the island of Malta, where the apostle Paul was cast ashore, for one of that company reports that the barbarous people showed them no little kindness. There are two ways of curing such inhumanity. One is by sending them the message of Christian love, as Sir Donald Smith and others have recently done by equipping a hospital ship manned by devout missionary-spirited philanthropists, to cruise along their coasts and do them good physically and spiritually, as opportunity offers; and the other is by stripes. Both would perhaps be good. Men who plunder a ship in distress, as these Belle Isle fishermen are reported to have done, should not fall to be punished for robbery, if the whole population had to be sent to the penitentiary, or whatever in Newfoundland answers to that; and it might be well if, for the added inhumanity of neglecting to help fellow beings in peril, they got also before being set free a solemn flogging administered by royal commission, where the noise of it would proclaim through all those coasts how Christendom views their behavior. Certainly, if any life should be wilfully lost the conduct of those who, for the sake of pelf, refuse to save it should be punishable as something not differing much from murder. This iniquity, which is not

new, ought to be stamped out, and immediate representations should be made to the Newfoundland Government demanding the punishment of these pirates of the strait. As the interests involved are Canadian rather than insular, this problem of suppressing piracy affords another argument for the consolidation of the North American colonies.

MR. LAURIER'S POSITION.

The statesmanlike position taken on the Manitoba school question years ago by Mr. Laurier, and ever since maintained by him, was clearly vindicated in the House of Commons on Monday, and is acknowledged by the government organs to-day, which only the other day declared the policy of the government in issuing the order-in-council to be a blunder. It is little wonder that the government is in a rage with Mr. Laurier, for it now very plainly perceives that had it followed the course marked out for it years ago by him as the one proper to pursue in order to settle the Manitoba school question, it would not have found itself in the impasse it now occupies. The government's one idea from the beginning of this trouble was to make political capital out of it in Quebec, while avoiding doing anything to evoke the opposition of the Orange lodges. The government was perfectly certain from the very beginning of the power of parliament to interfere with Manitoba's legislation, but it was impossible for the premier to please both the Orangemen and the Ultramontanes, of which the balancing wings of the government are made up, so they determined upon a policy of evasion and promises, evasions to avoid displeasing the Orangemen and promises to please the Ultramontanes. The Roman Catholics did not want to go to law about the question; they wanted first the veto of the Manitoba Act, and next remedial legislation. The government, to gain time, advised the minority to go to the courts in order to make the law in regard to the question perfectly plain, and to persuade them to do so the government promised that if the government could do anything to remedy the grievances it would do so. Then, as a final inducement, the government undertook the costs of the whole law business. These promises, together with this sop of the expenses, was the price the government paid for postponement in the hope of getting the elections over and of something turning up in the meantime to render action unnecessary.

Nothing did turn up; the time for evasion and postponement passed, and the time for the fulfilment of the promises came, and the government was in a worse position than ever to take any action which would not disrupt the Cabinet. The master of the Cabinet, Sir John Thompson, might possibly, with the aid of Sir Mackenzie Bowell and by an adroit use of the obiter dicta of the judges of the Privy Council, have forced the Cabinet and the party to accept a policy of remedial legislation. But Sir John suddenly passed from the scene, and Sir Mackenzie Bowell was left with a heritage of contradictory promises and evasions to attempt the task which Sir John Thompson had found difficult. It was impossible for him to do anything more than to go on with both the evasions and the promises, if possible, until after the general election. To please the ultramontanes an order-in-council of the most drastic and dictatorial character was passed ordering Manitoba to pass remedial legislation, and, to please the Orangemen, there was to be an evasion of the execution of the order-in-council by dissolving parliament and bringing on the general elections. The Orangemen were to represent that the order-in-council was a mere matter of form in compliance with the judgment of the Privy Council; the Roman Catholics of Quebec were to represent that it was to be followed up with remedial legislation by the Dominion Parliament. Who can believe that there ever was the slightest intention on the part of the Orangemen in the government to give effect to an order-in-council re-establishing the whole bad separate school system as it existed prior to 1890? Yet that was what the order-in-council commanded, and still commands. After pursuing a course of evasions and false promises, the government finds itself split up into warring factions, pledged to a policy which some of its members openly repudiate, un-

able to carry out that or any other policy, and capable only of trying new evasions, with new pledges, which it hopes it will be relieved, through something turning up, from being called upon to attempt to keep.

Mr. Laurier's policy, which he enunciated two years ago, when the government was entering upon its deviant course, and which he has steadily maintained, is the reverse of all this. He said then what he says now, that there can be no doubt that parliament had the constitutional power to pass remedial legislation; that there was nothing to be gained by evasion and postponement; that the question of whether the grievances complained of by the minority existed, and should be remedied, was one of facts, not of law; that the duty of the government, instead of setting the people to waste money in going to law and quarrelling, was to inquire into those facts and gain an understanding of the whole question. Having done this, the government should then pursue a course of perfect frankness and conciliation with the Manitoba Legislature, which might end in the legislature of its own motion making concessions. That was Mr. Laurier's policy, and the government is now inclined to follow it, but finds that what with all the promises it has made and the order-in-council it has passed and the expectations it has raised, it is unable to do so with any hope of success. The mutineers in the Cabinet demand the order-in-council, the whole order-in-council, and nothing but the order-in-council. This appears from Mr. Girouard's question and the reply to it, which contained the basis of the arrangement upon which Mr. Oulmet and Sir Adolphe Caron came back to the Cabinet. They doubted the good faith of their colleagues in the Cabinet, and Mr. Angers is still unconvinced of it. Mr. Laurier would never have passed such an order-in-council, would never have promised to restore the bad separate school system without any inquiry into its working. He was and is in favor of religious instruction and services in the schools, and he would have done his best to secure an amicable and satisfactory settlement of the question on some such reasonable basis. Reasonable people have seen from the beginning that only by friendly efforts at mutual understanding could any stable conclusion to the struggle be reached. The best result is that which secures the end, universal education, with the least sacrifice of individual liberty.

THE QUEEN'S PRIZE.

Private T. H. Hayhurst, of the Thirteenth Battalion of Canadian Infantry, who is a Hamilton man, has, by winning the Queen's prize at Bisley, the blue ribbon of rifle shooting, covered himself with glory and made his country proud. The score with which he won the prize is among the three or four highest by which the prize has been won of late years, and he carried it off from a keen competitor after a very exciting and close shooting off of a tie. The closing struggle seems to have revealed the character of the shooting of the two men. The Canadian seems to have won because of his steady control of his nerves. The shooting off was after this manner. Each man was to have a sighting shot merely to enable him to 'find,' or 'get on' to the target, as it is called, which was not to count; and then each was to have three shots. Boyd's sighting shot was on the bull's eye; Hayhurst's was a 'maggie.' A bull's eye is the blackened centre of the target; an 'inner,' the space enclosed by the first circle; a 'maggie' the space enclosed by a second circle, and an outer the remaining space of the square target. Boyd's first shot after his sighting shot was an 'inner,' counting four, and Hayhurst's an 'outer,' counting two; Boyd's second shot was a miss; probably his nerve failed him for a moment and he got off the target altogether. Boyd seems to have been over-anxious, for he protested against the score announced, but his protest was overruled. Hayhurst, steadier of nerve, shot and got an 'inner,' counting four; making the score: Hayhurst, six; Boyd, three. Then Boyd drew himself together for his final shot and made a bull's eye, counting him five, and bringing his score up to nine. This left Hayhurst four points to make to win, and this he did with an 'inner,' counting four, and making his score ten. Boyd's last bull's eye was, under the

circumstances, magnificent. The victory of the Canadian seems to have been extraordinarily popular. The splendid race so pluckily rowed by the Argonauts of Toronto in the fours at Henley when they were defeated by two feet only after the finest contest ever seen in British waters, won for Canadians popularity, and prepared the way for a favorable reception of this victory at the target. Boyd probably made the Canadian's victory more popular by his course in protesting the Canadian's last score, which was upheld.

WHAT A SERMON SHOULD BE.

We do not propose to answer the question, but to ask it. Our daily bread is liable to be pretty much the same one day with another. There is the porridge and the bacon for breakfast, the apple pie and cheese for luncheon, the roast beef or mutton and pudding for dinner, with coffee or tea at or between or after, according to the usages about us; or there is some other fairly regular routine. With many, if we may judge from the menu of country hotels, not only is every day alike, but the three meals of each day are pretty much alike. There is steak and boiled eggs or ham and eggs, and jam on little glass dishes, and tea; as to the time of day it matters little. Variety, it was long ago discovered by those who spoke in proverbs, is the spice of life; but few people want to live on spice, and so variety takes a very limited place in our habits. In home product each dish has more or less variety about it, the cooking being, as it were, hand-made, while at public tables, where the production is on a wholesale scale, not only is the dumpling ever absolutely the same dumpling, but there is a sort of general sense of the same savor running through everything. The sameness of the individual dishes seems to communicate itself through the gustatory nerves to the whole supply. Everybody knows that salmon does not taste like tomatoes, but Professor Drummond, after living on canned foods for months in Africa, got to feel that it made little difference which can the meal was out of, whether the salmon can or the tomato can; all seemed to taste alike. The more perfect the cookery the more need there is for an extended bill of fare, for the more similar is every day's product. Yet even a long bill of fare after a time grows nauseous. We all know how after keeping the patient-appearing attendant waiting a long while we spell over the whole bill for the fiftieth time, we frantically order the same roast beef which we ordered yesterday. So little invention is there in most of us. Yet everyone feels instinctively the truth of the doctrine which is, we think, very generally accepted by sanitarians, that monotony of diet is unwholesome, and that variety is wholesome.

How does all this apply to sermons? It is not every minister that knows how to say something to his people that they have not heard before, or at least put it in a way that it has not been put before, and he who does so is pretty sure to be met by a demand for the simple gospel at the hands of those who have seen the power of the divine spirit changing through it the lives of men, and so has to go back, like the apostle, to the milk food on which babes thrive the world over. It must be admitted that familiar things are best for many. The more trite the idea and the expression of it, so it be clear, the more it pleases a majority of hearers. This will be noted in the ways of successful humorists. It is not the sly, half-hidden joke that tells upon an audience. That may give the keener pleasure to the few to whom it goes home, but even these lose the enjoyment of the sympathetic hilarity which follows the well-worn story, told with such a fullness that everyone is well advised beforehand where the laugh comes in, and so is well prepared to join. It is so in serious matters. There are, perhaps, a majority in most audiences who see in the most oft-repeated truths the greatest originality, previous repetition having prepared the mind to grasp it now, if clearly put, perhaps for the first time. A large part of religious teaching must therefore be like the porridge which one gets day after day. There are, however, great differences in porridge, and there is nothing in which the difference between cooks comes in so much as the way in which the same simple rudi-

ments of the gospel are served by different persons. Clearness is probably the greatest thing in preaching and the thing least achieved. Clearness of thought, clearness of language and clearness of enunciation are all rare. Let a man be only clear and succeed in carrying all his ideas into direct contact with the understanding of his hearers, and he will generally draw crowds, no matter how little he knows or says.

The analogy between the feeding of the body and the feeding of the mind can, however, be only carried a little way. The healthy body uses up what it receives, and straightway wants more of the same; the healthy mind stores up what it receives and cannot be fed by the same again, but must have something new to add to it. It is this which makes it imperative for every teacher to move on and not leave his hearers each week marking time on the same ground which they occupied before. If one but stimulate feeling or zeal he does good, but he cannot be counted a teacher. Feeling and zeal are not cumulative, but rather the reverse, and stimulus applied to them palls if not made stronger and stronger. Knowledge and understanding, on the other hand, are cumulative, and the mind cannot profit by or tolerate what does not add in some way to its existing store. What is still better than merely adding to knowledge is to sow seed thoughts which will not only germinate in the mind but fructify in the life. An inexhaustible store of the most germinant food for the mind is laid up in the Scriptures. Mr. Moody's great power as a preacher—speaking apart from the spiritual Presence to whom he attributes all his success—lies in translating scriptural ideas as he grasps them into the language of our common life. This he does with a dramatic gift which amounts to genius. Expository preaching is as a means of interesting and instructing the people too much neglected. It should be remembered, however, that to expound means to make plainer or more vivid. There are many exponents who do the reverse. It means to apply; and there is nothing in our modern life which is out of the range of the preacher's duty of applying to it, the principles of the Sermon on the Mount. There is nothing in the range of current doing or current thinking to which the preacher is not related. There is nothing human that is foreign to him. How human were the illustrations of our Lord. We should like to have a few short expressions from readers as to 'what a sermon should be.' None of them should be as long as this article; the shorter they are the more likely they are to be preferred. None of them need expect or attempt to cover the subject, and it will be understood between us that none shall be judged by what it leaves out. Reference to other writers must be reserved and gentle, as it will not do to let a symposium degenerate into controversy. Some may have something to say on this matter. The only thing that we exact is that it be worth saying and properly said.

A clause of the United States banking laws provides that no bank shall lend to any one customer, whether a company or an individual, more than one-tenth of the bank's capital. Such a provision was probably held to be unnecessary in the case of our great Canadian banks with large capital and many branches, but it would have been useful in guarding the Banque du Peuple if it be true that this bank, with a capital of \$1,200,000, advanced to one firm about \$700,000, or more than one-half the whole amount of the capital of the bank, or counting the 'rest' of \$600,000 with the capital, more than one-third of the combined 'rest' and capital.

The defeat of Mr. Morley is perhaps the greatest blow the Liberal party could receive after that of Sir William Harcourt. Mr. Morley is one of the most sincere ministers of the crown that has ever held office. It was because he could not consent to eight-hour legislation that he forfeited the support of the Labor-Unionists of Newcast. He believed such legislation would be bad for the laborers themselves, and some of the largest labor associations agreed with him in this way of thinking. Those who did not run a candidate against him, and though they had no chance of success themselves, they succeeded in bringing about his defeat and the election of his Conservative opponent.

Mr. Morley was the great champion among Englishmen of home rule for Ireland, and his defeat will be heralded as the final verdict of England on that project, though of course it was not owing to his opinions on that subject that he failed of election.

PROVIDING FOR HIS OLD AGE.

Mr. John Costigan, the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, has been 'making some money for his old age' after a fashion which would have done honor to the talents of Mr. Rykert himself, who was an adept in such methods. Mr. Costigan represents in parliament the county of Victoria, in the Province of New Brunswick, and in this county the Tobique and Aroostook rivers join the River St. John on its way to the sea. In the valley of the Tobique river, within the county of Victoria, there are extensive deposits of gypsum, or beds of plaster stone, as they are called in the country. Years ago the Tobique Valley Railway was projected, partly for the purpose of cheapening the transportation of the gypsum, and thus increasing the monetary value of the properties in which these deposits were. The government at that time granted a subsidy to the railway of about ninety thousand dollars. Owing, however, to the failure of the contractor, the construction of the railway was checked before it reached the neighborhood of the gypsum deposits. In order to the completion of the road a further government subsidy was said to be necessary, and steps were taken to secure it by those interested in the properties containing the gypsum deposits. Among these was a certain man named Arbuckle, who apparently became tired of agitating for the subsidy, and who at last despaired of the subsidy ever being granted by the government. Mr. Costigan, who was a member of the government then, as now, did not despair, and being in the councils of the Cabinet it may be presumed that he knew something of its intentions in regard to subsidizing railways within his own province, and therefore had good and sufficient reasons of his own for taking a less gloomy view of the prospects of the Tobique Valley Railway than had his friend, Mr. Arbuckle, the owner of the gypsum deposit lands in question. However that may be, Mr. Arbuckle entered into negotiations with Mr. Costigan for the sale of his farm to the minister for the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars. The transaction was not immediately completed, whether owing to the caution of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries or to some other circumstance, until May 12, 1890, when the transfer was completed by telegraph. Within twenty-four hours, or at most thirty-six, of the completion of the transaction by telegraph, that is on May 13, 1890, the government of which Mr. Costigan was a member introduced to the House a bill subsidizing the Tobique Valley Railway to the extent of \$35,200, or sufficient to ensure its completion at least within reach of the gypsum deposit land, yesterday the property of Mr. Arbuckle, but today, owing doubtless entirely to good fortune, that of Mr. Costigan, the Minister of Marine and Fisheries. The Tobique Valley Railway was completed, and within three years Mr. Costigan sold to the Tobique Valley Gypsum Mining and Manufacturing Company for \$20,000 in paid-up stock of the company the farm which his foresight, we will call it, led him to purchase on the eve of the introduction of the subsidy bill from Mr. Arbuckle for one-eighth of the amount, or \$2,500. Thus did Mr. Costigan make some money for his old age.

It is said that Mr. Costigan is so obtuse that he cannot for the life of him see anything reprehensible about his conduct in this affair. He cannot see that a member of a government considering the question of subsidizing a railway, was open to the charge of seeking his own interests in advocating and giving his assent to the subsidizing of the road when he was on the point of completing the purchase of a property whose value would be enhanced if the decision was as he wished? He cannot see that in taking advantage of his position as a Cabinet minister, acquainted with the decision of the government which would result in enhancing the value of the property, he played it very low down on a friend not in a position to be as well acquainted with the facts as himself to complete the transfer when and only when he was certain that he would reap the advantage his friend would lose. Mr. Costigan may

be as morally obtuse as he is said to be. He has lived for a good while in a very unwholesome atmosphere as a member of a Cabinet which has for seventeen years demoralized public life and almost everybody with whom it has had political dealings. Mr. Costigan is, par excellence, 'honest John' in the Conservative party; who the dishonest Johns are and have been it is not, we suppose, considered necessary to declare. How men not only honest but honorable in the least sense of the word would regard such transactions need not be left to the imagination. In this connection the 'Farmer's Sun,' the organ of the Patrons of Industry, recalls the fiery indignation with which Alexander MacKenzie resented the imputation that his relative, not to speak of himself, should be placed in a position to secure advantage through his presence in the Cabinet and his knowledge of Cabinet business:

When Alexander MacKenzie was premier at Ottawa, there was an increase made in the duties on iron tubular pipes. A Sarnta paper intimated afterwards that a relative of the premier, who was in the hardware trade, invested largely in that kind of pipes just before the increase, and hinted vaguely that he had made a profit out of knowing a government secret in advance. Mr. MacKenzie generally endured all kinds of hostile criticisms quietly, but when a hint like that was made he at once commenced a criminal action, and had the publisher placed under immediate arrest. He would not for one day allow a stain like that to remain on his personal character. The story turned out to be a slander, and a humble and complete apology was at once made by the offending publisher. It was not pretended that Mr. MacKenzie had gained any personal profit out of it. He felt, however, that it would be a lasting disgrace to his name if any friend or supporter should be allowed to obtain possession of an important business secret one hour before it was made known to parliament.

In this connection it may be recalled how infamous was considered the action of the senators of the United States in speculating in sugar, cotton, whiskey, etc., on their special knowledge of their own intentions in regard to the tariff. An honorable minister of the Crown, an adviser of Her Majesty, should have a higher sense of honor than Mr. Costigan can, according to his friends, even conceive of.

The death of Stambuloff, the Bulgarian patriot, at the hands of Russian assassins will, it is to be hoped, make some impression upon the mind of the Czar. The Russian system of checking and extending despotism by means of assassination is not one that commends itself to the civilized world. While the enemies of the Russian Government seek to intimidate it and lessen its tyranny by assassinating the Czar, its friends seek to extend its despotism outside of Russia by assassinating the patriotic rulers of other countries. The kidnapers of Prince Alexander and the assassins who at different times threatened the lives of both the princes of Bulgaria as well as of Stambuloff, enjoyed the patronage and protection of Russia, and so powerful was it that only one of the chief assassins was ever brought to justice.

Mr. Blake did not run in London-derry after all, as proposed, the Nationalist candidate for that constituency being Mr. Knox, an English Protestant, who has won it for the Home Rulers. In the last general election the Conservative candidate carried it against Mr. Justin McCarthy. Mr. Blake was re-elected by his old constituency of South Longford, this time by acclamation, as neither the Unionists nor the Parnellites thought it worth while offering any opposition.

Holmes, who has been arrested and will be extradited on a charge of murdering two young girls in a cottage in Toronto, is suspected during his career of having committed five life insurance swindles, besides other frauds, and of having murdered seven persons, including the two Pletzel children in Toronto, the Pletzel boy in Chicago, two young women of the name of Williams, a medical student, and Pletzel, the last two accomplices in a couple of his swindles.

A SUBSCRIBER'S PRAYER.

Tremont, N.Y.—'We would rather live on two meals a day than do without our daily visitor, the 'Witness'. Tens of thousands of boys and girls have gone out to battle with life successfully by having been brought up on the principles of temperance and Christianity instilled into them by the 'Witness' in their homes. Eternity will tell the results, as the good work is going on and on. May God prosper the 'Witness'.'

C. E. CONVENTION IN BOSTON.

THE 'WITNESS' CORRESPONDENT SKETCHES THE PROCEEDINGS.

Canadian Headquarters, Mechanics' Building, Boston, July 11.—The feeling among Canadian delegates at this, the fourteenth annual international convention of the United Societies of Christian Endeavor over the absence of the British flag in the decorations is very marked. Four times in less than half an hour I have been interrupted in the writing of this to talk on this subject. One group especially, from Montreal, talked very strongly, and also a gentleman from St. John, N.B. This latter said he felt the contrast between this and the convention in Montreal very keenly. And certainly the absence of the British flag in an international gathering such as this is supposed to be is very odd. In Montreal the Stars and Stripes were draped with Union Jacks, side by side. Here, in the Canadian headquarters, it is the same. Now note the contrast on the platform of the Mechanics' building. Above all, spread to their full extent, are two enormous United States flags, below them are two smaller official convention flags, red and white, and still below these are draped two small Union Jacks. One Union Jack, they say, is draped with the Stars and Stripes in one of the tents, but I have not yet been there to see. The small flags worn by the Canadian delegates attract much attention, even prolonged stares. Said one man with a C. E. badge as he passed your correspondent on the Boston Common:

Oh, you do see a Union Jack once in a while.

Of course, the retort sprung to my lips that it was only in the United States of all the world that that flag was not treated with respect; but I was a woman, and alone, and I thought the more dignified course was silence.

In strong contrast was the colored elevator man in one of the big stores, yesterday. As I stepped on the elevator he looked intently at me, his eyes brightened and his whole face beamed.

'Ah,' he said, 'those are colors I like to see. I am British.' And the words, hearty as they were, had not half the effect of the tone.

Now your correspondent is not attempting to give even a bird's eye view of these meetings, no one human being could do that. The best I can do is to give 'Witness' readers something of what one person can see and hear. And of course I am writing from a Canadian point of view.

The Canadian headquarters is most attractive, and is taken advantage of by many beside our own delegates. Rugs, sofas, easy chairs and flag-draped tables give it a very cozy, home-like look. Standing about on enormous wrought iron benches are five magnificent views of British Columbia, lent by the C. P. R. office, while the whole section is walled in with Union Jacks.

I gave you by telegraph a brief sketch of the opening meeting in the Mechanics' Building. The speaker who especially pleased us was Mr. Capen, the chairman of the Boston committee. In personal appearance he is a good deal like Lyman Abbott. His address was an inspiration. The Rev. E. R. Dille, D.D., of California, I did not hear, but those of whom I enquired said he was 'American.'

CONFERENCE OF JUNIORS.

Boston, July 13.—A conference of Junior Independents held at Warren Avenue Baptist church this evening, was presided over by Mr. Percy J. S. Ryan, of New York. The juvenile or Junior Christian Endeavor is not a national organization, but has various state unions and local societies. It was formed in Tabor, Ia., March 10, 1884, by the Rev. Mr. Cowan. Its methods of work are similar to those of the Christian Endeavor. The exercises at the conference were participated in by Mrs. Haggeman, of Indiana; Mrs. Haus, of St. Louis, and many others, from the Christian Endeavor fields.

A meeting for conference of state and provincial societies of Christian Endeavor was held at the Y.M.C.A. building at two p.m. Thirty-five states and provinces were represented.

A WORLD'S UNION.

An important meeting for the formation of a World's Christian Endeavor Union was held in Mechanics' Hall at four p.m., with nearly 3,000 present. It was unanimously voted to form a World's Christian Endeavor Union and a committee of five were appointed with the Rev. Mr. Closs, chairman, to formulate a constitution on the lines of the one read to the meeting. The Rev. Mr. Closs then proposed that the meeting elect the Rev. Dr. Clark as president and this was done unanimously. Dr. Clark accepted the office for one year and suggested that the first general meeting be held in Washington next year, with the United Society convention and this suggestion was adopted. Mr. J. W. Baer was elected secretary tentatively, and Mr. W. Shaw of Boston, treasurer.

The accommodation committee at five o'clock this evening had registered 49,146 delegates from all states and territories.

Last night, in tent Williston, was held the parliament of nations. The Rev. T. S. McWilliams, of Montreal, spoke for Canada.

Boston, July 15.—Nature had wiped her eyes this morning and there was promise of bright skies for the closing day of the great Christian Endeavor convention. The usual early morning prayer meetings in twenty-one churches were well attended, and the throngs in Mechanics' Hall, and the tents, when the forenoon meetings opened, well testified to the sustained enthusiasm of the young delegates.

The morning subject in tent Williston was: 'The scholarship of the world for Christ.'

The usual twenty-minute praise service preceded the annual addresses.

The Rev. A. C. Peck, of Denver, un-

rolled the roll of honor, and the Rev. A. D. Crews, of Toronto, presented the token to the District of Columbia Union for best work reported in promoting systematic and proportional giving.

The session closed with an address by President Ethelbert D. Warfield, L.L.D., of Easton, Pa., on: 'The attractions of the ministry to educated young men.'

Tent Endeavor had the same general topic as tent Williston. The Rev. A. P. Cobb, of Springfield, Ill., opened the speaking with a strong address on the call to Christian Endeavorers for service in unlikely places.

In Mechanics' Hall the Rev. W. C. Bittling, D.D., of New York, in an eloquent speech, enrolled the roll of honor, which contained the names of 5,500 Endeavorers who had given \$150,000 to missions during the past year, the largest amount ever contributed in one year during the Christian Endeavor movement.

Noon meetings were held in Bromfield Street Church and Faneuil Hall. Evangelistic services were also held in various parts of the city, conducted by state and city delegations.

The afternoon was occupied with five historic pilgrimages; one to Bunker Hill, the Rev. C. R. Brown, Charlestown, Mass., presiding, with addresses by Mr. Charles Carleton Coffin, Boston; Prof. W. W. Andrews, New Brunswick; and one to Washington Elm, Cambridge, the Rev. D. N. Beach, D.D., of Cambridge, Mass., presiding, with addresses by the Rev. S. P. Rose, D.D., of Montreal, Mayor Bancroft, of Cambridge, and the Rev. Knight Chaplin, of London, Eng.

HOW SUNDAY WAS SPENT.

Boston, July 15.—No meetings of the Christian Endeavor convention were held yesterday, but the Endeavorers crowded the city churches, where many distinguished clergymen from abroad preached.

An immense congregation thronged Trinity Church, in the morning, to hear Canon J. B. Richardson, of London, Ont., who preached a powerful sermon upon 'Church Unity,' from Ephesians iv. 3. Christ, he said, made unity the standard of his people. Christendom finds itself to-day in a state of dissatisfaction, at the root of which is the feeling that unity is God's work. The Pope's recent encyclical, while remarkable for its gentle and devout spirit, is permeated with the assumption that Rome is the one true church and reunion must be upon her dogmas. Any corporate union with Rome is impossible so long as she retains her distinctive erroneous designs. The one sad feature of Protestantism is our endless divisions. We have too little of that enthusiasm which comes from close union with hearts. Perhaps no Protestant could offer a platform broad enough to be a meeting ground for all Christians. But Christians are not altogether to abandon their denominational principles. There is set forth in scripture a way into which all who believe Christ should be led and hold the faith in unity of spirit. I have often thought our primitive apostolic church does present to the Christian world the very position here set down by St. Paul himself. The word of God, the two creeds, the two sacraments, the historic episcopate are the foundation

STONES OF CHURCH UNITY.

Whatever unity we obtain, it must be a unity in adversity. May there not be a spiritual unity amongst us now, an interdenominational national fellowship through this Christian Endeavor movement. It stands for intense loyalty to the church and congregation with which it is connected, and also for interdenominational fellowship. Sectarianism is Pharisaism in the modern church. We rejoice that there is no provision for it in this movement. I believe no movement of modern times is so well calculated to bring about the unity of believers along the lines Christ meant. Christianity is not primary devotion to a creed or church, or even to the bible, but personal loyalty to the personal Christ. This is the principle of Christian Endeavor, because fidelity of the Endeavorer to the particular church to which he belongs means fidelity supremely to Christ.

The Rev. Knight Chaplin, of London, Eng., preached to a congregation which filled Music Hall at the morning service of the Tremont Society. His subject was 'Liberty in Christian service through the power of the Holy Spirit.' He said that no human emancipator could strike off the bonds which bound humanity to sin. Christ did this on the cross, where he made the greatest sacrifice in the cause of liberty which the world has ever seen. By freedom thus obtained men were bound to serve Christ. They could do this only through the power of the Holy Spirit. 'I want to impress upon you this morning that pentecost is still a living reality of the Church of Christ.' In closing he said he did not believe in beginning Christian work with such force as to waste all energies in first impulses. The steadfast, persistent work accomplished most. The great mission of Endeavorers was to evangelize heathen nations.

Dudley Street Baptist Church was packed long before the morning service began. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Henry T. McEwen, D.D., of New York.

SABBATH OBSERVANCE.

Boston, July 15.—Dr. Arthur Little, of Dorchester, presided at a meeting upon Sabbath Observance, held yesterday afternoon at Park Street Church.

Dr. S. P. Rose, of Montreal, compared the strict Sabbath observance in Toronto with the looser observance in Quebec and Boston.

Mr. W. H. H. Smith, of Washington, said that lying around the house was not keeping the Sabbath, but one must do active Christian work.

Dr. Page, of Leavenworth, Kas., pleaded for the Puritan Sabbath in the west, where, he said, the Sunday was a holiday.

Mr. Wm. Shaw, treasurer of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, spoke briefly.

The Rev. John Pollock, of Glasgow, Scotland, denounced Sunday cars and the Rev. M. D. Kneeland, of Boston, closed the meeting with a fervent appeal for the better observance of the day.

AN ADDRESS BY MR. MOODY.

Mr. Moody, in his address on Friday night, said some people were beginning to see a great danger that the society was losing its spirituality, but there was no fear of this if they kept close to the word of God. Get your young people, he said, to honor the word of God. Every movement that encourages people to study the word of God increases. Why had big China lately been so badly defeated by

little Japan? Simply because she did not know how to use her weapons. She had had gunpowder for 2,500 years, and yet could only make firecrackers. The bible was the sword of the Lord, and His soldiers must learn how to use it. You have got to have something more than mere meetings to keep up the interest. When I pray, I talk to God. When I read the bible, it is God talking to me, and that is the more important of the two.

Then you must have the whole bible. Half a sword is no use. You must believe that the whole bible is the word of God. Every story that has ever been cavilled at in the Old Testament, was confirmed by Christ. Neither could you throw out the supernaturalism of the bible. The gospel was born in the fires of supernaturalism. Thank God Christ is not dead yet, he is here.

THE PROVINCE OF ASSINIBOIA.

It was very curious the passing interest aroused in our Province of Assiniboia, occasioned by its taking the banner for greatest proportionate increase in number of local societies, as mentioned in a previous despatch. Apparently most of the people on this side of the line have never heard of such a place. Even Dr. Wayland Hoyt, in giving the badly needed 'geography lesson,' spoke of it as a country where in winter the night almost wholly usurped the place of day and described its shores as being washed by the far away waters of the north Pacific.

THE FLAG QUESTION.

Again and again the question comes up, 'Why so few British flags at this convention, more than at any other in the past,' and this query is quite as often put by the people of the United States as by those of Canada.

Said a member of Berkeley Temple to me, yesterday, 'Our people are indignant about it. It should not have been.'

Boston, July 15.—Various wild statements have been going the rounds of the Boston papers regarding the numbers attending this greatest of all conventions. Estimates have been made anywhere between sixty and a hundred thousand. But the official figures announced from the platform at the closing meeting are 56,285. This is only the actual registered delegates, accredited Christian Endeavorers. Of course many others took advantage of the cheap trip, which would bring the numbers up to many thousands more.

A well-known Montreal clergyman 'did the slums' of the city one night and gives it as his opinion that Boston is a city fifty per cent purer than Montreal. Vice there is, of course, but recognized disorderly houses, such as throng in Montreal and are winked at by the police, are not known.

A CANADIAN RALLY.

An enthusiastic Canadian rally was held in Phillips Church, South Boston, on Saturday night. The theme of this meeting was the need of Dominion organization. At the call of the chairman Mr. G. J. Ferguson, of Toronto, rousing speeches were given by the Rev. A. M. Phillips, Montreal; the Rev. J. S. Sonning, Toronto; the Rev. J. R. Dobson, Montreal; and the Rev. Thomas Corbett, Kirkland, N.B., and at the close the following resolution was adopted:

'Resolved, That in the interests of the Christian Endeavor work in Canada, it is desirable that a Dominion executive committee be founded, consisting of representatives from every provincial union.'

'That in the opinion of this committee of representatives, the year 1896 would be a suitable time, and Ottawa a suitable place for the first Dominion convention.'

'That to prevent a multiplicity of conventions it is recommended that in the year of the Dominion convention the various provincial gatherings, as far as possible, shall meet and transact the necessary provincial business at rallies, which will be arranged at the large convention.'

'That provided this meeting approves of these recommendations, representatives be at once named by the members, which shall form a provincial committee and shall be charged with the duty of bringing the matter with the various provincial executives and provincial conventions for their consent and approval. Such committee to consist of the presidents of the provincial unions, with two others from each, to be appointed by the president.'

In accordance with this resolution, the following were appointed:—The Rev. E. M. Hill, and the Rev. A. M. Phillips, Montreal; the Rev. G. O. Gates, of St. John, N.B.; the Rev. J. S. Smith, of Halifax; and the Rev. J. A. R. Dickson, of Galt, and Mr. Thomas Renny, Toronto.

One motion was passed, though not without considerable debate, of sympathy with Manitoba in her struggle for free public schools, many feeling that this was a political question with which such a meeting had nothing to do.

A resolution that occasioned much surprise to Bostonians, was the recommendation that every Canadian Christian Endeavorer refrain from using the street cars on Sunday. This was carried unanimously.

THE JUNIOR RALLY.

The Junior rally on Saturday afternoon was a grand success. The seniors were excluded from the floor of the hall and from the platform, and thousands of children sat in their places. At the close Mr. Clark was called to the platform and loudly cheered.

This convention, says President Clark, has been pre-eminently an evangelistic convention. Besides the regular sessions hundreds of evangelistic meetings were held all through the city.

CLOSING MEETING.

The closing consecration meeting in the hall was most impressive. Responses were given not only from the United States and Canada, but from Great Britain, Australia, China, Japan, India, Burma, Turkey, Armenia, Palestine and Alaska.

A resolution urging Great Britain and the United States to use their influence to put down the persecution in Armenia was passed with ringing cheers.

The closing moments were most impressive, as that large audience stood on their feet and with raised right hand repeated together, 'I promise, God helping me, to do whatever he will have me to do, to one could not help but echo the words of one in the audience as the people slowly dispersed, 'God must come of this. A stream like this cannot be stopped.'

ADVERTISEMENT.

WAS GOULD INSANE?

FINANCIAL WORRY AND PHYSICAL EXERTION NOT THE GREATEST DESTROYER OF HUMAN LIFE.

FOR HUMANITY'S SAKE, AFTER THIRTY-SIX YEARS OF NERVE-CREPPING SLAVERY, HE TELLS HOW HE WAS SET FREE.

Caldwell, N.J., July 22.—(Special).—Since one of our prominent citizens who has suffered so terribly from tobacco tremors, has made known his frightful experience in behalf of humanity, the ladies here are making tobacco-using husbands' lives miserable with their entreaties to at once quit tobacco.

The written statement of S. J. Gould is attracting wide-spread attention. When interviewed to-night he said: "I commenced using tobacco at thirteen; I am now forty-nine; so, for thirty-six years I chewed, smoked, snuffed and rubbed snuff. In the morning I chewed before I put my pants on, and for a long time I used two ounces of chewing and eight ounces of smoking a day. Sometimes I had a chew in both cheeks and a pipe in my mouth at once. Ten years ago I quit drinking whiskey. I tried to stop tobacco time and again, but could not. My nerves craved nicotine and I fed them till my skin turned a tobacco-brown, cold, sticky perspiration oozed from my skin, and trickled down my back at the least exertion or excitement. My nerve vigor and my life was being slowly sapped. I made up my mind that I had to quit tobacco or die. On Oct. 1 I stopped, and for three days I suffered the tortures of the damned. On the third day I got so bad that my partner accused me of being drunk. I said, 'No, I have quit tobacco.'"

"For God's sake, man," he said, offering me his tobacco box, "take a chew; you will go wild," and I was wild. Tobacco was forced into me and I was taken home dazed. I was double and my memory was beyond control, but I still knew how to chew and smoke, which I did all day until towards night, when my system got tobacco-soaked again. The next morning I looked and felt as though I had been through a long spell of sickness. I gave up in despair, as I thought that I could not cure myself. Now, for suffering humanity, I'll tell what saved my life. Providence evidently answered my good wife's prayers and brought to her attention in our papers an article which read: 'Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.'

"What a sermon and warning in these words! Just what I was doing. It told about a guaranteed cure for the tobacco habit, called No-Ta-Bac. I sent to Drugist Hasler for a box. Without a grain of faith I spit out my tobacco cud, and put into my mouth a little tablet upon which was stamped No-Ta-Bac. I know it sounds like a lie when I tell you that I took eight tablets the first day, seven the next, and five the third day, and all the nerve-creeping, feeling, restlessness and mental depression was gone. It was too good to be true. It seemed like a dream. That was a month ago. I used one box. It cost me \$1, and it is worth a thousand. I gained ten pounds in weight and lost all desire for tobacco from the first day. I sleep and eat well, and I have been benefited in more ways than I can tell. No, the cure was no exception in my case. I know of ten people right here in Caldwell who have bought No-Ta-Bac from Hasler and they have been cured. Now that I realize what No-Ta-Bac has done for me and others, I know why it is that the makers of this wonderful remedy, the Sterling Remedy Company, New York and Chicago, say: 'We don't claim to cure every case. That's fraud's talk, a lie; but we do guarantee three boxes to cure the tobacco habit, and in case of failure we are perfectly willing to refund money.' I would not give a public endorsement if I were not certain of its reliability. I know it is backed by men worth a million. No-Ta-Bac has been a God-send to me, and I firmly believe it will cure any case of tobacco-using if faithfully tried, and there are thousands of tobacco slaves who ought to know how easy it is to get free. There's happiness in No-Ta-Bac for the prematurely old men, who think as I did that they are old and worn out, when tobacco is the thing that destroys their vitality and manhood."

The public should be warned, however, against the purchase of any of the many imitations on the market, as the success of No-Ta-Bac has brought forth a host of counterfeiters and imitators. The genuine No-Ta-Bac is sold under a guarantee to cure, by all druggists, and every tablet has the word No-Ta-Bac plainly stamped thereon, and you run no physical or financial risk in purchasing the genuine article.

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AGRICULTURAL & HORTICULTURAL

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

FARM CLEANINGS.

Do not let beets grow too thickly in the bed. Two to a foot is enough for the ordinary garden sorts.

Don't let the weeds grow up and go to seed, where early crops have been removed and in the paths. If you do it will be adding to your work next year.

Keep the soil stirred during the dry weather. It is better to do this late in the afternoon, as turning the cool soil to the surface serves to condense the moisture that is in the air and the plants get the benefit of it.

There is nothing gained by saving necessary labor that should be applied at the proper time to a crop. Many farmers take pains to prepare the ground and put in the seed, but neglect the crop at the periods when good cultivation may be of the utmost importance.

If you have not poles for the Lima beans a very good substitute is common plastering lath. Set them in the hills and tie the tops of four together, and pinch off the vines when they reach the top of the lath. This will make a heavier crop of mature beans and the side branches will perfect their crop better for the pinching back.

A subject of no less importance, oft-times involving the health and even vitality of the tree itself, is the proper thinning of the fruit. The average quality rarely sells at anything over average prices, while the large, well-developed specimens only bring the high prices that afford the largest profits, and such fruit is not found in trees overloaded beyond their power to properly mature. Very much has been said and written on this subject in the past, and yet how few the number of fruitgrowers who have the nerve or inclination to thin their fruit. This neglect may be in a measure excusable on the apple, but not so with the plum.

Convert carrion into profit by burying among fruit trees and vines hogs dead of cholera, animals killed by anthrax and black quarter, or other carcasses. Bury deep enough to prevent dogs or other animals from digging down to the carcass and carrying portions of it away. Then the contagion will not be spread, the material value of the carcass will be utilized, and the community be spared the odor of burning dead hogs. In some instances cholera dead hogs have been thrown over the hedge fences into the road for the turkey-buzzards and crows to feed upon, thus spreading the disease all over the country. How much better to change them into luscious fruits by feeding trees and vines with the plant food they need in so many cases.

A few years ago, in a garden, situated three miles out from Edinburgh, there were some very fine gooseberry bushes, the fruit of which were all but devoured by rats having their habitat in a small burn in the immediate vicinity of the garden. Some time elapsed before the destruction of the berries could be accounted for, but after close watching several of these cunning rodents, in the act of selecting the finest of the fruit, were captured. What is more surprising, however, during the following two seasons nothing was either seen or heard of the midnight four-footed poachers, but in the third season they returned in their battalions and began with much vigor their destruction. Guns, traps and poison had very little effect, but on sprinkling crystals of caustic potash in and about their runs they disappeared as suddenly as they came.

It is hardly possible to plough too early for wheat, and the sooner this is done after the field to be sown is ready for the plough the better for the crop. If proper attention is given to it. Plough as soon as possible and harrow as fast as ploughed, no matter how hard and dry the soil is. Usually early ploughed land can be harrowed effectively better than that which lies to the sun until August or the first of September. After a field is ploughed it should be harrowed at intervals as the weeds start, and this will make a seed bed that is just what wheat needs. We once knew an old gentleman whose rule in harrowing was to harrow twice as much as necessary and then all the time that could be given to it afterward, and he hardly ever failed of a crop of wheat or oats.

THE COMPOST HEAP.

On every farm there should be a compost heap, and if this is kept, a large amount of valuable fertilizer will be gathered together each year. This heap should be in some out of the way place and on it should be piled all the refuse of the farm. Brush and odd pieces that cannot be made into wood or used in some other way, should be burned near it, and the ashes from the fires piled with it. Old boots and shoes, weeds, grass, cut from odd corners of the lots about the house and outbuildings, wash water, and in fact, all sorts of trash which accumulates, may be turned to good purpose by composting and allowing to rot and moulder into a composite mass, will in the course of the year make a deposit of valuable fertilizer for the garden at very small cost, and at the same time put out of the way a lot of material that would otherwise be a nuisance. The compost pile should be turned over quite frequently that it may be thoroughly mixed and fined, and ready to become available to the plants as soon as applied.

Frequently there are bones about the place that will not dissolve in a compost heap, and these can be put to good use by burying them in the holes dug for fruit trees or grape vines, and old boots and shoes may be put to the same uses as they contain an appreciable amount of fertilizing material. Any farmer who desires to keep his farm in the highest state of fertility will not waste any of the things that are so often piled in corners to feed weeds or thrown into the road to be under foot and in the way for an indefinite time.

Every dollar paid out for commercial fertilizers that could have been saved by looking after the home-made article that is just as good, is absolutely thrown away.

CANNING AT HOME.

The proportions which the consumption of canned goods has assumed in this country, and in the world, is simply enormous and it would surprise many to know how large are the quantities of canned goods consumed by the families of farmers, who of all persons in the world, might be supposed to be independent of the canning factories; and yet farmers can be seen in all parts of the country carrying home from the grocery can after can of green corn, green peas, tomatoes, fruits, meats and even baked beans. Let us put this government report entirely out of the question, for a moment, although it contains facts that ought to be of marked interest to all consumers of canned goods and let us see if the farmer can afford to purchase goods in tin, put up in a manner, of the cleanliness of which he knows nothing, the flavor often bordering upon insipidness and the price upon extravagance. If such goods are bought a can at a time from country grocery stores, where slow sales and big profits are usually the rule. Setting aside the matter of adulterations, how can the farmer afford to neglect the opportunities afforded by his own garden to secure an abundant supply of most delicious vegetables? It is both poor business management and poor table management when farmers neglect the golden opportunity that is offered them to have a garden the year round and depend nine months out of the twelve upon the canning factories for a supply of green vegetables. Let an abundant supply of garden products be grown, so that a quarter, or thereabouts, may be eaten in the season of growth, and a large supply put up in glass jars for the months when no garden is at hand. Put up anything and everything that grows in the garden that will taste good when snow lies thick upon the ground—aspargus, rhubarb, green peas, green beans, corn, squash, tomatoes, strawberries, currants, raspberries, gooseberries and numerous other good things that are within the reach of every one who owns a piece of the old sod. Let such things be put up when in their prime and abundance, and one may have constantly all, or a large part at least, of the delicacies that crowd the grocers' shelves, and that too, at but a trifling cost and with the comforting feeling that he knows all about what he is eating, which is really worth a great deal. If it is too late to do all of this this season, plan to do it next summer.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

If cows have warts on teats put a little lard on them twice a day, after milking for several days, and they will disappear.

Do you ever give the horses a drink in the morning before feeding them grain? If not try your own breakfast that way once.

Stock that is allowed to fall off in condition is always kept at more or less cost for it costs as much or more than it originally did to get them back to the weight they have fallen from.

It is a good thing to grade up stock and a better one to weed out every inferior animal. Better to sell an inferior animal than breed it even if you must sell at a sacrifice.

All unnecessary driving or chasing of sheep should be avoided. Exposure to great heat in summer is fraught with more danger to sheep than is exposure to very cold or freezing weather, although frost is not beneficial to the wool. During the hot midday hours of summer, sheep should have access to shade of some kind.

Constitution, varies not only in different classes of farm stock, but also in the same kind of animals, according to age. At birth as much as 80 percent of the animal may consist of water. As it grows the water decreases in good form, as its tissue consolidates. It being fat that chiefly takes the place of water, however, some 60 percent of a lean animal may consist of water at maturity. The firmer the animal is to the touch the smaller the percentage of water.

An unknown but evidently practical writer observes that most people make a mistake by feeding at the wrong end of the hog's existence. They don't sit down to business in the way of feeding until a month or two before they sell him for pork. This is all wrong. The main secret is in giving the piggy a good send-off during the first two or three months of his existence. During the first week of a pig's life it is quite important to feed the sow so as not to start too great a flow of milk, a handful of shorts twice a day in less than half a pailful of warm water being the best feed at that time.

Robert Grant, 132 Barnsley street, Birmingham, Bradford, was charged at the Leeds police court, on Thursday, with driving six sheep from Headingley into Leeds whilst the animals were in an unfit condition. Evidence was given by Mrs. Rowe, Mr. J. McKillop, and police constable Newell, to the effect that they had seen defendant driving about thirty sheep through the streets. Several of the animals appearing to be in considerable pain. The sheep were taken to the shambles in Brickgate, where they were examined by Inspector Jowett and Mr. W. Somers, veterinary surgeon. The latter declared that half a dozen of them were unfit to travel. Defendant was fined 40s and costs.

The other day in Chicago we could not help but notice the difference between most of the cattle in the yards and those we used to see there a few years ago. Then the yards were filled with bony long-horned specimens from the ranges of the south-west; now they were mostly neat and plump, showing signs of Hereford, Scotch or Shorthorn ancestry, and they were being sold at a price that must have convinced their owners that the good times had come again. It will be a great day for cattlemen when they can sell their cattle at prices that will bring to them some of the old time profits and it seems as if the day when this will be done is near at hand. Then the breeding of fine stock will become more common and we will see better cattle and more of them all over the country. The outlook for the cattleman is bright, and in spite of the predictions of a few croakers there is a prospect that is good, and that bids fair to usher in an era of fair prices for fair stock.—"Farm News."

Commenting on some of the horses sent from here and the United States a London dealer says: "There is no sale for leggy, narrow horses. As these are often

fast, they are worth as much in America as here where pace is not so much sought after as strength, and a short-striding horse is better adapted to a London paving than the other class. Horses must all be quiet in harness and sound, with as much weight as can be got, and on short legs." Another dealer writes: "Stable carriage horses, 15.2 to 16 hands high, suitable for private buyers and our London job masters, realize from \$200 to \$500, according to the size and quality. The stronger class called 'machiners', here used in our omnibuses, trams, and van work, fetch from \$150 to \$250. The age should be from five to six years. They must be quiet in harness, or to ride, as the case may be, and without any brand marks." It will thus be seen that what the British market calls for in carriage horses are matured horses with plenty of size, but not too long in the leg. Speed is not so material over there, as here, and a horse with fine, strong action, provided he has the requisite conformation and quality, will be selected in nine cases out of ten, in preference to one having more speed but less action.

POULTRY PARAGRAPHS.

Feed growing chickens very early in the morning and very late at night.

For market fowls between breed and feed the feed is of most importance.

Poultry in orchards destroy insects and keep trees in good condition.

Good, medium-sized turkeys that are in good condition are marketable at any season of the year.

To keep down lice give fresh dust baths, clean nests, and dust insect powder in the feathers of the fowls.

Tobacco stems, covered with straw, are excellent preventives of insect breeding, and especially so with the sitting hens.

Ducks should be allowed as much liberty as possible, as they will not stand confinement like chickens; to thrive well they require a good range.

In raising turkeys for market, it is nearly always best to raise some one of the better breeds. With good feed and care, and a good breed, it is as easy to raise gobblers that will average twenty pounds as those that will weigh only twelve pounds.

When hens quit laying at this time of the year and do not want to sit, it shows that they are too fat. It is very easy to overfeed hens when they have free range. A quart of grain a day to ten hens is enough to keep them in good condition.

Experiments with poultry are best made with small flocks. It is an impossibility to observe fully a large number of fowls so as to be familiar with all the details of management. Each hen is a subject in herself, and will afford ample work to one who desires to learn more. The most successful persons are those who begin with a few fowls, study their characteristics, and gradually increase the number. The best safeguard against diseases is to experiment in the cure of them with a few fowls; to learn how to avoid loss and prevent disease, one should first manage a small flock. Experiments with a few fowls teach how to manage large numbers.

As this is the season of the year when thousands of chicks and millions of lice are fighting the battle for existence, I will give a remedy for the benefit of the chicks. Take a sponge or woolen cloth and moisten with kerosene; then squeeze out every drop of the kerosene that you possibly can. Rub this sponge over the old hen's feathers, rubbing from head back towards the tail. This will give the outside of the feathers a very minute oiling, and the little chicks running in and out from under the old hen will get a sufficient quantity on top of their heads, where the lice always congregate at first. It will clean out the vermin, and not injure the chicks in the least. I dust my hens with 'death to lice', but somehow a few lice always escape, but the kerosene finishes them. This remedy is always at hand, easily applied, and the only secret about it is to wring your sponge dry enough.

In putting down eggs for winter use, or to hold in pickle for a higher market, removing the male birds from the laying hens will be found especially valuable. What is to be done with the roosters? Will be a question some will not know how to get over; but the ordinary barnyard cock is not usually an expensive bird, so that he may be beheaded for a roast or pot-pie, and another one purchased the next spring as a stock bird. There will be a double benefit in this, as there will be less vermin and mongrels used, which will tend to improve the stock. If every farmer would pay more attention to the marketing of positively fresh eggs, there is no doubt but the consumption would very much increase, which would give the price a great lift. Says A. C. Gilbert, of the Central Experimental Farm, in the 'Journal of Agriculture':—"Bad eggs come to be sold for the following reasons: 1st. Because the eggs are not gathered once or twice a day. 2nd. By not having proper places for the hens to lay. 3rd. Allowing the nests in which the hens usually lay to become infested with vermin, and so causing the layers to avoid them. 4th. Allowing male birds to run with the hens, and the eggs so becoming fertilized. 5th. Allowing broody hens to sit upon eggs intended for market. 6th. Collecting eggs from nests stolen by the hens and selling such eggs on the market."

AGRICULTURAL INFORMATION WANTED.

The 'National' says: Harvesting will soon begin in this province. What means has commerce taken to ascertain the quantity of the different products? None. Will the government of this province, through its Minister of Agriculture, be able to give sufficient facts to the merchants, on the quantity of forage, grain, animals, etc., which will be marketable in a few weeks? No. For a long time the provincial administration has been asked to establish a system of agricultural statistics for the enlightenment of commerce, and these requests have been ignored, which is to be regretted. The provincial minister should establish a department with the special purpose of gathering information regarding products of our farms in every locality. All the states in the union possess such bureaus and Ontario has one which has worked well for some years past.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS.

[We invite questions on all possible subjects of general interest, to which we shall do our best to obtain correct answers, and shall insert queries and replies as we can under suitable headings. This must not be used, however, as an advertising column or as an enquiry bureau for matters not of public interest. Every query must be accompanied with the name and postal address of the sender, and no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.]

GENERAL.

ALMOND TREES—LETTERS OF JUNIUS.

Mario, Montreal.—I. Where do almond trees grow? Please give some account of them. 2. Who was the author of the letters of Junius? 3. Ans.—1. The almond is the fruit of a tree which grows chiefly in Morocco, Barbary, and on the Continent of Asia. It is called 'Amygdalus Communis', and is a tree of moderate size, the leaves are oblong, and lanceolate in shape, serrated at the edges. There are two varieties of the almond tree. One produces sweet; the other bitter fruit. The Jordan and the Valencia almonds are most valued for commercial purposes. The seed or kernel of the plant is what we use. The word 'Luz', which occurs in Genesis 30; verse 37, and which is there translated 'hazel', is said to denote the almond tree. The fruit is called 'shaked', which means 'hasten'. In Ecclesiastes 12, verse 5, it is written 'The almond tree shall flourish.' This may refer either to the blossom of the almond, which is pink, covered with a white down on it, or it may mean, according to the signification of the term, 'hastening' or 'hasten' on of the winter, the 'Public Advertiser' has an English weekly newspaper. The series began on Jan. 21, 1769, and ended on Jan. 21, 1772. The letters were written chiefly against the government then in power. The author never disclosed his identity. No less than 27 different persons have been credited with their authorship, among them the celebrated orator, Burke, Horne Tooke, Lord George Sackville and Sir Philip Francis. An apparently strong case was made out for the last named person, the memoirs of Sir Philip Francis, published by Burke in 1807, two volumes. 'Memoirs of Sir Philip Francis', published by Parkes and Merivale, 1867, two volumes; 'Junius Identified', by John Taylor, 1816; 'More About Junius', A. Hayward, 1868; 'The Handwriting of Junius', by Charles Chabot, 1871.

CONFESION OF FAITH.

Inquirer, Blake, Ont.—I. Where can the book called 'A Confession of Faith' be obtained? 2. What is its price? 3. By whom was it written and published? 4. Ans.—1. The book mentioned is the 'Presbyterian Confession of Faith', two volumes. It was formerly the common theological standard accepted by Presbyterians. It contained the Longer and Shorter Catechisms, the National and Solemn League and Covenant, the Form of Church Government, Private and Public Worship, according to directions given; Acknowledgment of Sins, List of Engagements and Duties. The Longer and Shorter Catechisms are now published separately, price 25 cents. 2. Price of complete work, \$5.00 and 75 cents, according to edition. 3. Published formerly by authority of the Church of Scotland, and now published by the Presbyterian body in general.

BRITISH AND CANADIAN FLAGS.

E.S. Tarrytown, N.Y.—I. Why is the red ensign used instead of the Union Jack in the new badge for the Canadian branches of the Christian Endeavor Society? 2. Is not the red ensign used by ships at sea chiefly? 3. A clergyman in the United States lately spoke disparagingly of the ensign, thinking apparently that this was the case. 4. Please give some general information on the subject of British and Canadian flags. 5. Ans.—The Union Jack, or great union, as it is officially called, should, according to imperial instructions, be used only by the public and the royal navy. The red ensign, being authorized for the use of the merchant service of Great Britain, has been adopted by civilians in general. It being out of place for societies or persons out of the navy to use the Union Jack, the standard, which is the personal banner of the sovereign or the Union Jack, which is reserved for military or naval use. 2. The red ensign, without any distinguishing mark, is used by the British merchant marine in general, and in 1862, owing to representations being made concerning the great strength of the Canadian merchant marine in particular, it possessing the fourth place among the nations of the world, permission was given by the Imperial authorities to the Dominion of Canada to have a distinguishing badge upon the fly or field of the red ensign. 3. The Union Jack in its present form is not older than 1801. In that year the red saltire (or X shaped cross) of St. Patrick was added to the white saltire of St. Andrew, and the red cross of St. George for England. This older form having been instituted at the union of England and Scotland in the person of James VI. in 1603, the term 'Union Jack' is supposed to have originated from his signature, 'Jacques', pronounced Jack or Jock. The royal standard has three lions walking (passant guardant) on the first and fourth quarters for England; on the second quarter, a lion rampant, which is the coat of arms of Scotland; on the third a harp, for Ireland. The English lions are yellow on a red field. The Scottish lion red on a blue field. Various combinations and decorations of the Union Jack are used for specific purposes. For instance, a Union Jack with a border of white of one-fifth of the Jack is a signal for a pilot. Pennants or elongated whip like flags are used in the navy. Quddens or swallow-tailed standards are used by cavalry regiments. If any ship or boat displays without permission any colors reserved for the use of the royal navy, such flag may be seized and confiscated by any military, naval or customs officer, and the owner or crew of such ship fined, together with any persons who may have assisted in the hoisting of the flag. Many are at present in favor of the substitution of the maple leaf, beaver, or some other national badge, for the Dominion coat of arms on the Canadian flag, which is a somewhat clumsy device, and not readily discerned at a distance.

HOSPITAL NURSES.

M.E.B. Wallaceburg, Ont.—I. How may entrance to the training course of an hospital nurse be secured? 2. Which hospitals have such courses? 3. To whom should application be made? 4. What are the regulations as to dress, education and age? 5. Ans.—1. and 4.—Write to the matron of whatever hospital you wish to enter. The regulations vary in different institutions. 2. The General Hospitals of Montreal, Toronto and Kingston, have such courses; also some of the lunatic asylums, that of Kingston, for instance. 3. Write to the matrons of the above named hospitals, and to Miss E. A. Draper, lady superintendent of the Royal

Victoria Hospital, Montreal. Miss N. G. E. Livingston, the lady superintendent of the General Hospital, Montreal. In this last named institution the course is two years. Board is free in return for the services of the nurses in training. A special costume is worn by the nurses of every hospital.

NUMISMATIC.

W. P. L. Laves.—Q.—I have an old American cent dated 1897. Please tell me if it is worth more than face value, and how much? Ans.—It is worth about twenty-five cents.

V.A.C., N.S.—Q.—Please inform me what is the value of the following: 1. A note for 12 1/2 cents, payable at the Philadelphia Bank, dated March 8, 1816, and signed J. Perceval. 2. A penny token, dated 1823; reverse, a thistle and 'Province of Nova Scotia.' Ans.—1. Worth from twenty-five to fifty cents. 2. Two cents.

A. A. Grey's County, N.S.—Q.—Please state the value of a gold coin, slightly smaller than a twenty-five cent piece, obverse, a tree, with 1/2 to left and E. to right; inscription, 'Libre, Cres. Ca. Fec. N.G.M. 21 Q.'; reverse, a sun rising from behind a range of mountains; inscription, 'Repub. del. Cent. de Amer., 1857.' 2. Give address of a coin dealer. Ans.—1. As very few people collect Spanish American gold coins it is not worth a great deal more than face value, say four or five dollars. 2. Spink & Son, 18 Piccadilly, London; Scott Stamp and Coin Company, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 106, 108, 110, 112, 114, 116, 118, 120, 122, 124, 126, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 138, 140, 142, 144, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 192, 194, 196, 198, 200, 202, 204, 206, 208, 210, 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, 222, 224, 226, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236, 238, 240, 242, 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810,

have been going backward. Ana.—Mounds of earth stamped firmly around the stems will keep mice from being destructive to young apple trees, but rabbits, of course, can reach higher. Especially if the snow is packed hard so that they can walk on the crust. I think the only remedies for them, other than to trap or shoot them, unless it is practicable to make protectors of narrow pickets close enough together to keep them from getting through.

SACALINE.

A.M., Cass City, Mich.—I noticed an article in your paper of April 16, on "Sacaline." Would you please inform me through your valuable columns where I can purchase the seed, and how it is sown; also, the purpose of clover for feeding stock through the winter, and the proper time to harvest it. Ana.—Sacaline must be sown in the spring in much the same way as fodder corn, or grain of any kind. The seed can be had of A. J. Root, Medina, Ohio, or W. Allee Burpee, of Philadelphia. I don't think it will take the place of clover as a winter feed. If it succeeds in this country, which is not yet clearly proved, its chief value will be as a summer forage plant. I do not think it will be of any use as a dry fodder for winter feeding. At present, however, but little is known of its adaptation to this country, or what its capabilities are grown in this climate.

TWO QUERIES.

Mrs. D., Downer's Grove.—I have been a subscriber for your valuable paper, the "Witness" for many years, and, therefore, will ask you to oblige by telling me in next week's issue what is the best book I could buy on the subject of raising chickens. I know there are papers on that subject, but I do not know which is best. I have had a nice palm give me for house ornament. Please tell me how to take care of it, and oblige. Ana.—I consider the "People's Practical Poultry Book," published by the Orange Judd Company, New York, the best on that subject now extant for this country. If the second query relates to Palms, and I am not sure about the word, I am under the impression that they require a hot-house in order to successful culture. However, I must confess my ignorance of that oriental plant. Perhaps, some reader of the "Witness" can answer the query.

BUFFALO MOTH.

C.W.F., Paris, Ont.—We are troubled in this section with what is called the "Buffalo Moth" or "Bug." What will keep them out of the house, or if they get in, what will drive them out. Can you give us any information as to their formation? Is it from a species of moth, fly or butterfly, or are they perfect in themselves. By answering this in your Question and Answer column you will oblige an old reader. N.B.—These little insects do their work in one night what an ordinary moth would do in about a year. Ana.—I do not know the moth or bug referred to by the name given, and cannot find it in any of the entomological works I have access to. Perhaps C. W. F. can get at the scientific name of the insect he refers to, and in that case, I can probably supply the desired information about it.

FATTENING STEERS.

Farmer, Goderich, Ont.—Will you settle an argument by giving your opinion about fattening steers on grain and turnips, whether the grain and turnips are to be fed at one meal or separately; also do you advise keeping them in or letting them out every day, and oblige. Ana.—I am afraid my opinion will not settle an argument, for

"A man convinced against his will, Will hold his own opinion still."

There are several ways of feeding grain and turnips to cattle. Probably the best is to crush the grain and mix some of it with cut straw; also to dust some of the chopped straw on the turnips. Perhaps the least trouble is to feed the grain and turnips in the earlier stages of fattening, while the weather is mild, it is well for the steers to get some fresh air and exercise daily, but in the later stages they are better in-doors.

MEDICAL.

[Letters for this department should be addressed "Medical Editor, 'Witness,' Montreal." Should a subscriber ask any question which is not suitable for publication, a reply will be sent by mail if a stamped addressed envelope and \$1.00 in stamps be enclosed with each question.]

TAPE WORM.

Reader for Forty Years, Que.—Tape worm can be expelled in the following way:—Take a dose of castor oil and later in the afternoon nothing except a cup of beef tea, or a glass of milk that night. Take the following dose in the morning: One drachm of liquid extract of Feltama; a drachm of pulverized green anise, and an ounce of peppermint water. Four hours after repeat the castor oil before eating or drinking anything. This treatment should not be attempted till sure of the presence of the tape worm. If the pin-head sized head of the worm is not seen, it will grow again. Other kinds of worms are not treated with this remedy. If faint, chew a few coffee beans, but leave the entire food passage empty until the tape worm poison has a chance to kill the worm, which must then let go and slip away with the oil. If persons are very lean, while eating fairly well, and tape worm is suspected, powdered pumpkin seed and sweet oil may cause some of the worm to pass, which proves what the difficulty is.

TORPID LIVER.

H.F.P.—Thirty-six years old; poor health for two years; furred tongue; constipated; flatulence; weak, with deathly feeling; no appetite; takes no meat. Ana.—If not improved by active measures, you can only grow worse. Weakness and flatulence of the muscular coat of the stomach is a common cause of constipation and flatulence. The more you fast and dose to open the bowels, the worse you will get. In your case the liver is also inactive, and that probably was primarily the cause of indigestion, partly because any obstruction of the foot of a tea-spoonful of compound tincture of gentian throughout its whole extent. Torpid liver, so called, is often catarrh in the duodenum, or second place of digestion, stopping up the small tube through which the bile must pass to enter this part of the digestive canal. A little swelling of the mucous membrane or a little mucus can act in this way. Once started, the process of digestion being arrested by the absence of alkaline bile, there is no chance of proper digestion of starches and oils, which, fermenting and becoming rancid, become highly irritating, and after increasing the catarrh, and extending it, they are at last expelled when the clay-colored putty is discharged. The bile, however, leads to the idea that the liver is to blame. Although very incurable, persons with torpid liver may become comfortable and practically well, but care throughout life must be exercised. No irritating resins, calomel or blue pill need be used. Take half a tea-spoonful of compound tincture of gentian with one-third of a tea-spoonful of effervescent citrate of magnesia half an hour before each meal in a third of a tumbler of water. The tincture of gentian is antiseptic, discouraging fermentation. It is also tonic to the mucous membrane; add five or ten drops of tincture of ginger to the dose. This remedy alone will often do wonders; take it for a month, after emptying the bowels before giving this treatment. A good compound rhubarb pill. Diet is very important. Tender meat or strong broth, or two half cups of beef tea you must take every day; also tender vegetables, but no potatoes, or string beans, or cabbage, or corn, or tomatoes, cauliflower, very young peas, to-matoes and meaty potatoes. The salts and acids in these vegetables are very de-

sirable in constipation with chronic catarrh. Chew everything you eat to a paste; eat dry toast or bread which can be broken fine; take warm drink after eating; weak English breakfast tea, with plenty of good cream, or thin hot cocoa or milk and hot water. You do right not to touch pastry, or sweets, or strong tea or coffee. Between meals take the beef tea or broth, because you have run down so far, and the blood vessels in the stomach can take that up without effort. It is better than giving you iron. Eat rolled oats boiled an hour or so in a steamer, with cream, for breakfast, followed by toast and an egg, which may be put in boiling water covered and set five minutes on the back of the stove. The white becomes set, but is soluble in the mouth, and is very nourishing. Do all the buggy riding you can.

KIDNEY DISEASE.

A Correspondent, Ont.—E.A.Q. has been doctoring and taking kidney pills for kidney disease for six months. He cannot stand long, and suffers constantly with pain across the back. He asks several questions about what should be done for him. Ana.—Some quacks seem to think the less they tell the better. It is impossible in this case to feel sure this quack has kidney trouble, and supposing he had, to know of what kind. We do not publish particulars unless needed to explain the answer. Many people conclude that they have kidney trouble without due cause. If anxious to be sure have the first morning urine analyzed and microscopically examined. It is the only way to be certain. A history of dropsy after scarlet fever would throw light on the case. Organic disease of the kidney is so serious that it ought to be immediately treated with accuracy. Kidney and liver pills are usually stimulants to the liver and kidney. They simply increase activity. Real kidney disease is a destroying process going on in the kidney.

PAIN AND MUCOUS ATTACKS.

E. F.—Married; three children; thirty years old; comparatively well with the exception of a dreadful pain which has caused great suffering with vomiting and—mostly settles in the right side of the abdomen, and sometimes attacks. When worried, has a trembling feeling.

Persons who become jaundiced during terrible attacks of pain would do well to watch the movements for gall stones. The vomiting induced by the pain of the stone passing down a narrow duct into the bowel often causes a very trying kind of vomiting. The nervous temperament in this case, duration without greatly affecting health, and absence of other symptoms, tends to the idea that the stone is either neurotic or violent colic, i.e., spasm in the stomach or bowels. Some persons seem to suffer dreadful pain from the same cause, which in another person would only be uneasiness. When suffering from the attack it is necessary to relieve pain. Hot applications should be very hot, even to reddening the skin; poultices, hot water rubber bags, or flannel wrung out in hot water, or a hot flannel wrapped in flannel should be applied in two places at once to the small of the back, and on the affected side. Hoffman's anodyne in doses of half a tea-spoonful will probably greatly relieve the pain. Empty the food tract with capsule of castor oil, or take a drink of effervescent magnesia and tincture of ginger, which will relieve pain. Hot vomiting, by causing the food to pass downward.

No one needs to remain highly nervous unless unable to control their circumstances. Drink no tea or coffee, but plenty of warm water. Do not eat any rich food, such as eggs, cocoa, hot milk with any spice you like; hot gruel or cold lemonade. Dryness of the tissues is possibly a cause of nervous excitability. Take malted cod liver oil prepared by some maker with salts of iron, potassium, lime and manganese. This will feed the blood and nerves. Take a regular number of hours of rest at night, eight or nine. Rest after dinner for half an hour. Never allow your imagination to increase your difficulties. Do outside in the freshest and best of the day. A mother owes these duties to her little ones, whose lives are wonderfully bled when the mother is ill. Read a good, sensible book, or story, or little while a change of scene may prevent an attack of nerves, and prevent concentration on success in particular lines unworthy of more than a share of interest.

LEGAL.

QUEBEC.

WHO PAYS TAXES?

J.D., Que.—Does Article 554 of the Municipal Code, require a by-law to bring it in force, or merely a resolution of council? 2. If a by-law is passed, does it require a vote that the tax is levied? 3. If a by-law is passed, does it require a vote that the tax is levied? 4. On an undivided property, where a portion of the land is owned by one person, and the rest by another, would the heirs be liable for personal taxes under Article 554, his name not appearing on the valuation roll as a ratepayer on real estate? 5. When the valuator makes a return of the persons liable to be so taxed (Article 554), does it require that this return be published, and that the persons so taxed should be heard if they have objections to make to said return why they should not be so taxed? 6. Would these young men be liable for personal taxes when they entered on the provincial voters' lists as voters on the strength of their fathers' or mothers' property? Ana.—1 and 2. A by-law would have to be made, and then each year after an assessment would have to be made under the Act. 3. No. 4. The heirs would be personally liable for taxes on land owned by them, although not divided. Article 554 does not relate to taxes but only to personal taxes.

REGISTRATION OF DEEDS.

Max., Que.—B holds village lot upon which are erected house, three out-buildings, the deeds of which have never been registered, though having been in possession twenty years. Can any action be had against the same by relatives of former owners? 2. Would you advise to have the deeds registered now? 1. Yes; if they do not wish to be divided by six or seven? 2. Certainly, as soon as possible.

ONTARIO.

QUESTION OF PRESCRIPTION.

L.A.C., Ont.—A concession line has lately been run. One party wants to hold the land as far as cleared, which is about ninety feet from the surveyor's line. Can said party hold below it, as he has held for twenty or thirty years? Ana.—If the party has been in possession in good faith as proprietor for thirty years before the line was run and did not consent to have the line run, he can hold it by prescription, otherwise he will have to abide by the surveyor's line.

WAGES—DAYS LOST—HOLIDAYS.

Q.—If a man is hired at \$10 per week and is absent one day, what is the right amount to deduct, or in, if he is over three days due C. Can he be released from the note, what steps will he take to get rid of being responsible for the note? Ana.—According to your statement of case C's responsibility has

SURETYSHIP.

J.V., Ont.—Q.—A got a loan of \$500 from B and C went security for the same for one year. A has not paid the note, only the interest, and it is over three years due. C wants to be released from the note, what steps will he take to get rid of being responsible for the note? Ana.—According to your statement of case C's responsibility has

ceased, and there is therefore no necessity for any steps to be taken on his part.

DEED: HUSBAND TO WIFE.

Constant Reader, Ont.—Q.—A man backs a note for a friend and then deeds his property over to his wife. Can the backer be come at by law for fraud, for putting his property out of his hands? Ana.—Such a deed is not necessarily fraudulent. Assuming, however, that its character is such an action might be brought by a creditor to set it aside.

AN INJURED POUND-KEEPER.

M.E.A., Ont.—Q.—Can a pound-keeper in Ontario legally impound cattle and other animals trespassing on his own farm, and collect poundage fees and damages, as in other cases; that is, can he act in his own behalf as well as for others? 2. Would he have to drive them several miles to an other pound-keeper? He is annoyed by other people's cattle, etc., and they think he cannot put cattle in his own pound, trespassing on his own premises. There are no cattle allowed to run at large in this township. Ana.—1. Apparently not. 2. Such a pound-keeper would probably have no jurisdiction to impound them if so delivered to him. The aggrieved pound-keeper may, however, detain the animals so straying within his premises and retain them in his own possession, provided he makes no claim for damages done by them, and daily gives the notice in that case required of him by the revised statute respecting pounds.

A ROADWAY IN DISPUTE.

R.B., Ont.—Q.—About five years ago I bought 50 acres of land more or less. Afterwards I find out that there is a road that runs across the lot which cuts my lot in two—a road which the settlers used to call themselves unsurveyed; no plan of road; not registered against the lot; unauthorized in any way whatever. I hold the deed of the lot. It is patented over 15 years. This road has been in use over 10 years. I have asked the township council to pay me for the land whereon the road is and to put up two fences so that I have crops on each side of the road. They refuse and won't act. They say that the road has been used for over ten years and that gives them the right to keep it. Again, I told them to put up the fences and I would give the land for nothing, and they won't do that either. Then I notified them in writing that in six months' time I would close the road unless other arrangements be made to me. There has been a little statute labor done on this road two years ago. The road is a substitute for the concession road, and they won't put the road in its right place according to the original survey. They say they will hold the road on the ground that they have used it for over ten years. Then I told them the ground they used for ten years was just the breadth of the wagon wheels, and that if the council would fence off the road that would be all that they could claim on that principle. They say they can go over my closed fences to the extent of four rods wide. I please state what is my lawful course to pursue? 2. If they force the road are they not bound to put up fences? 3. Does ten years use of the road give them the right to keep it without paying for it? 4. Can they go over the old fences to the extent of four rods, seeing there is no more? Ana.—1. I think you are entitled to proceed according to the tenor of your written notice to the council. 2. We do not see that they can legally enforce it. 3 and 4. No.

COMMISSION ACCOUNT.

P.M., Ont.—Q.—I am living in Ontario and have been consulting a producer to commission merchants in Montreal. A party who received produce from me some time ago has not settled for it and has quit the business and is working for another party for wages. Is there any way in which I can collect it from him? I do not deny getting it to others, but does not answer when I write to him. Can anything be done, and how am I to proceed? Ana.—You can of course obtain judgment for the balance due you, but if he has no means the judgment would be worthless.

VETERINARY.

(Conducted by D. McEachran, F.R.C.V.S.)

CHRONIC SORE HEELS.

J.B., Kingston.—I have a five-year old stallion that I bought three months ago. He had sore heels, lumpy lumps of a grayish color; they would crack in the centre. The skin is thick and feverish. The hind heels are the sorest; from the heel to the lower part of the pastern joint is nothing but a mass of lumpy sores. I have had one of the best veterinary surgeons and he told me to put cold linseed poultices and keep them on for 24 hours and he gave me some powders and a lotion. I did as he directed me, but the heels will crack and the skin become thick and feverish. I have had one of the best veterinary surgeons and he told me to put cold linseed poultices and keep them on for 24 hours and he gave me some powders and a lotion. I did as he directed me, but the heels will crack and the skin become thick and feverish. I have had one of the best veterinary surgeons and he told me to put cold linseed poultices and keep them on for 24 hours and he gave me some powders and a lotion. 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REMEDIAL LEGISLATION.

Mr. Dalton McCarthy Attacks the Government's Policy.

MR. CLARKE WALLACE, MAJOR HUGHES, AND OTHER ORANGEMEN STAND BY THE GOVERNMENT.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS, THEIR TERM AND THEIR POSITION DISCUSSED BY MEMBERS.

Ottawa, July 13.—In the House upon motion to go into Supply yesterday Mr. Mills, of Bothwell, moved in amendment "that sec. 53 of the British North America Act, which prevents the removal for five years of Lieutenant-governors of the provinces except for causes assigned is intended to prevent the undue influence of federal ministers in financial affairs and the practice which has become prevalent of allowing Lieutenant-governors to continue in office a long time after the expiry of their commissions, by which they become removable at any time without assigned cause, is an abuse of authority calculated to impair responsible government in the provinces of the Dominion." The resolution was mainly aimed at the condition of affairs in Manitoba where Lieutenant-Governor Schultz has been held in office for some time after his term expired, and whose actions since his appointment have often been interpreted as being to please the government at Ottawa, in whose hands his further term of office rested.

Sir Hibbert Tupper contended that there had been no abuse of the privileges.

Mr. Laurier held that if this motion passed it did not necessarily imply want of confidence in the government. Sir Richard Cartwright referred to the case of Lieutenant-Governor Schultz, whose term of office had long since expired. Lieutenant-Governor Schultz, it had been stated, had come east with the proposition that if things were made pleasant for him he would dismiss his ministers. Whether this statement was well founded or not there were at least strong grounds for suspicion that this was so and parliament would be false to itself if it did not express its sense of the inexperience of further violation of the law. The motion was lost on a vote of 68 to 194, a government majority of 38. Two French Conservatives voted against the government.

The House spent the balance of the sitting in Supply.

Ottawa, July 13.—It was expected that the Manitoba school question would be discussed on its merits yesterday afternoon in the House, upon motion of Mr. Laurier in amendment to Supply, but Mr. Mills moved an amendment with reference to Lieutenant-Governors and the school discussion was thus thrown over.

THE REMEDIAL ORDER.

It orders the re-establishment of separate schools, under the control, management and inspection of the Roman Catholic Church, as the following extract from it proves:—

"The Committee therefore recommend that the said appeal be allowed, and that Your Excellency in Council do adjudge and decide that by the two acts passed the Legislature of the Province of Manitoba on the 1st day of May, 1890, entitled respectively 'An Act respecting the Department of Education,' and 'An Act respecting the Public Schools,' the rights and privileges of the Roman Catholic minority of the said province in relation to education, prior to the 1st day of May, 1890, have been affected by depriving the Roman Catholic minority of the following rights and privileges, which, previous to and until the 1st day of May, 1890, such minority had, viz.:

(a.) The right to build, maintain, equip, manage, conduct and support Roman Catholic schools in the manner provided for by the said Statutes, which were repealed by the two Acts of 1890 aforesaid.

(b.) The right to share proportionately in any grant made out of the public funds for the purposes of education.

(c.) The right of exemption of such Roman Catholics as contribute to Roman Catholic schools from all payment or contribution to the support of any other schools.

And the Committee also recommend that Your Excellency in Council do further declare and decide that for the due execution of the provisions of section 22 of 'The Manitoba Act,' it seems requisite that the system of education embodied in the two Acts of 1890 aforesaid, should be supplemented by a Provincial Act or Acts which would restore to the Roman Catholic minority the said rights and privileges of which such minority has been so deprived as aforesaid, and which would modify the said Acts of 1890 so far, and so far only, as may be necessary to give effect to the provisions restoring the rights and privileges in paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) hereinbefore mentioned."

THE LIBERAL LEADER'S POSITION.

Ottawa, July 16.—When the House was moved into Committee of Ways and Means yesterday afternoon, both Mr. Laurier and Mr. McCarthy took the floor, which was given to Mr. Laurier, who began his speech by describing the school question as a perplexing one. He did not believe that the Ministerial crisis was over. The reason for the resignation of the Quebec ministers was not, as Mr. Foster had described it, "a misunderstanding," but a want of confidence in the sincerity of the government. The proper word to describe the crisis was not "misunderstanding," but "mistrust." (Cheers.) There was foundation for this mistrust.

BEGAN WITH CORRECTION.

It might be said that conciliation was a grand policy. Yes, it would have been a grand policy at the beginning, but the government began with coercion. Even at the end, conciliation would be welcome, but the dissenting colleague and followers of the government do not believe in the good faith of the government. Mr. Laurier charged the government with never having dealt honestly with the question. They were now reaping the result of the long game the government had played, to reconcile the orange and green. To show the attitude

of the Comptroller of Customs, he quoted his twelfth of July speech, where Mr. Wallace said he would not anticipate what may never occur. Mr. Laurier refused to accept merely the utterances of the leader of the House as to the policy of the government, made to stave off a difficulty of to-day by creating a greater difficulty to-morrow. The government should have a solidarity, and they should not, while declaring a policy, allow the shadow of Mr. Clarke Wallace to overshadow them. My position, Mr. Laurier proceeded, but got no farther for a moment, as the Ministerialists cheered and the Liberals gave back still louder counter cheers, "my position," continued the Liberal leader, "was stated in this House before. I said then that there was a question of fact, whether these are Protestant schools, and not a question of law. My advice then was to investigate this question of fact, but I was not heeded, and ever since the honorable gentleman opposite have been themselves without a policy, although Mr. Oulmet took God to witness that this session would not pass without remedial legislation. They have insulted me in their press as wanting in courage to declare myself on this question. Sir, if to make promises and not implement them is courage, if to make threats and then quail is courage, if to boast of boldness and action and take meek action, to pass an order and refuse to execute it, to force your best friend to the conviction that you are deceiving him, then," exclaimed Mr. Laurier in scathing tones, pointing to the government benches, "then there is a collection of courageous men before the House." (Loud Opposition cheers.)

DANDEROUS TO NATIONAL LIFE.

"As for me, I care not a farthing for their praise or their tongues. When the day comes I shall walk into the battle and perform my part without bragging or weakness. (Cheers.) I am not in the battle to-day. (Cries of 'Oh' from Ministerial benches.) 'No!' exclaimed Mr. Laurier, pointing to the government benches, "the battle is there. (Loud Opposition cheers.) That is the seat of conflict. Let them unite their discordant elements. Let them agree upon a policy and then I pledge myself that if it commends itself to my judgment I shall give it my support. I have no desire that my party should walk into power over the Manitoba school question. But the government must settle it in some other manner than the way they propose. Something must be done and done at once. This policy of delay and vacillation is not only paralyzing but it is disintegrating national life because it is ranging creed against creed, and race against race. What should be done. I have no hesitation in saying, speaking my own personal sentiment, that the minority in Manitoba may be allowed the privilege of teaching to their children, in the schools their duty to God and man as they understand those duties. This is my wish, but I say that object is to be attained not by imperious dictation or administrative coercion. Sir, this is my policy. (Cheers.) And I declare from (opposite.) What matters it to the honorable gentlemen opposite if the country is raked up by the fire of discord, so long as they can keep their offices. (Opposition cheers.) Sir, we must carry out the idea of Confederation. If this is done we must teach every citizen, no matter what his creed, in the prosecution of his rights, not to exact the last pound of flesh. I belong to a party always signal for its broad views of tolerance and justice and when the time comes for the Liberal party to deal with this question I can pledge every member of the party that we will endeavor to solve that problem on lines fair and equitable."

THE AMENDMENT.

Animated by these sentiments I arraign the policy of the government and beg to move in amendment:—

That this House regrets the failure of the Government to deal with the Manitoba school question in a manner demanded by the best interests of the country and is of opinion that the ministerial declarations in regard to the question are calculated to promote a dangerous agitation amongst the Canadian people.

MR. FOSTER'S REPLY.

Mr. Foster rose amid Ministerial cheers to reply. He accused the Liberals of seeking to take advantage of disintegration and Ministerial crises. Alluding to Mr. Angers's withdrawal from the Ministry, he declared that only by inference could a charge of mistrust be established. Mr. Foster added that the government's policy was distinct, and they had a united Ministry behind it. In the past they had made no promises which they did not intend to implement. In reply to the charges of lack of stability and strength brought against the government, he contended that it was upon broad lines of policy a party was to be judged. Confederation, the C.P.R. and the National Policy, were cited in evidence. Turning to the question, he reviewed the different steps taken by the government in dealing with the Manitoba School question. The remedial order he defended as a wise action. The Hon. David Mills shook his head, and Mr. Foster described the remedial order as a means of opening the door of parliament to the minority. That order went as far as the grievance went. As to the charge that this order was mandatory and irritating, he said that it simply asked the Manitoba Government to remedy the grievance by legislation. It was couched necessarily in a judicial tone, and cited what in the opinion of the government was necessary to remedy the grievance complained of. After the answer of the Manitoba Legislature was received, the government adopted the view that it was possible to come to a satisfactory arrangement, and the local government should be given every opportunity of settling the question before remedial legislation was introduced into this parliament. It was best that this important legislation should not be undertaken before the last limit is given to Manitoba to settle the question within itself. The only objection to this is that something may occur between now and next session to prevent the accomplishment of the government's pledge of remedial legislation. Every policy was modulated by these conditions. No man or government could state what circumstance, untoward or fatal, may occur to prevent the carrying out of that policy. But the intention of the government was to adhere to their policy word for word, line for line, letter for letter. In contrast, Mr. Laurier charged, had no policy. He admitted that it was not Mr. Laurier's duty to find a policy for the government, but it was his duty to find a policy for his party. Mr. Foster argued

at some length to show that Mr. Laurier lacked courage on this question. If it were true that our national life was threatened by this question, why then did Mr. Laurier not do something. (Opposition laughter.) Mr. Foster then criticized Mr. Laurier's motion, and demanded to know which was the more dangerous course, a six months' delay, or a pledge to introduce remedial legislation? He asked his followers to vote against this as a catch motion. Mr. Foster was frequently cheered by his supporters, and undoubtedly made a strong, eloquent and skillful speech from the Ministerial point of view. Mr. Tarte followed, and first asked the House to recall anything in Mr. Foster's speech beyond calling on the Opposition for a policy. Mr. Dupont, Conservative, followed, speaking in French. He reminded Mr. Foster that while the Conservative party had in the past accomplished great things it was then led by great men like Macdonald, Cartier and Tupper. He denied to men like Mr. Foster any share in the past glory of the party.

AFTER MR. GIROUARD, OF JACQUES CARTIER, and Mr. Belley had spoken, the division was taken at 1.30 a.m. The following Conservatives voted against the government: Messrs. Jeannotte, Lepine, Dugas, Dupont, Turcotte and Belley. The amendment was rejected by 70 yeas to 114 nays, a government majority of 44. Mr. Lariviere stayed out and did not vote. The House spent the remainder of the sitting in Supply.

Ottawa, July 17.—In the House yesterday, on further consideration of the bill amending the Customs Act, Sir Hibbert Tupper made a statement as to the case of Boyd, Ryrie & Campbell, of Montreal. Col. O'Brien charged Mr. Wallace with full responsibility for the fact that Boyd was not prosecuted. The matter could not be allowed to remain where it was. There was a looseness of administration.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

Mr. McCarthy on the motion to go into Supply rose to make his motion on the Manitoba school question. Since the refusal of the government to veto the act every step they had taken since he described as an unwise one. An effort had been made to make the public believe that the remedial order had been passed by the government acting in a judicial capacity, but this was disposed of by Sir Mackenzie Bowell's admission, when hearing the appeal, that the government accepted full responsibility. An effort had also been made in the Haldimand election to induce the electors to believe that Her Majesty the Queen had made an order and that the Governor-General had simply passed it on to Manitoba. Mr. McCarthy dwelt on the haste shown by the government in hearing the appeal and making the remedial order. Manitoba was given ten days to appeal, and the reason given for refusing the adjournment Manitoba asked for in order to present her case properly was that a decision was necessary before the Manitoba Legislature prorogued. Now the argument was that a delay should take place. (Hear, hear.) Mr. McCarthy stated the three views put forward by the government in different places, and on different occasions; that in making the remedial order the government was first simply passing on the order of Her Majesty, second, was simply opening the door of parliament so that the aggrieved minority might get in and third that the merits of the case were considered. He did not care which of these views the government adopted but he would like them to tie themselves down to one. (Laughter.) Mr. McCarthy proceeded to discuss the question whether in the negotiations for the entrance of Manitoba the bill of rights drawn up and brought to Ottawa in 1869 or 1870 contained any condition for separate schools.

NO MANDATE.

Mr. McCarthy spent some time in proving that the last decision of the Judicial Committee of the Imperial Privy Council was not a mandate to the Canadian Government. He quoted the Lord Chancellor and the Hon. Edward Blake in the argument to show that after the appeal of the minority was heard the further action of the government would be political and they might want the appeal in whole or part or refuse to entertain it at all. Anyway the government of Canada could not be bound by the opinion of any court. Mr. McCarthy buttressed his position by an opinion from Mr. Christopher Robinson, Q.C., the eminent Conservative counsel.

When the appeal was taken at Ottawa the merits of the case should have been considered, the fact that illiteracy prevailed among the children of the minority and the fact that the object aimed at was not attained. Mr. McCarthy, to whom the whole House was listening, went on as follows: The Province of Manitoba is not fully represented here and is represented by men who do not care much what becomes of their province. The Minister from that province has been called on to hand in his resignation.

Mr. Foster—"Oh, that's what you want." Mr. Daly—"I am quite able to take care of myself." Mr. McCarthy—"Well, we'll see about that. There is a small representation here, yet the hopes of this country depend upon Manitoba and the North-West. Interfere with Manitoba, attempt to coerce Manitoba, you will yet rue the day. I warn you against an attempt to trample upon the rights of a province without cause, without consideration and without proper investigation." Mr. McCarthy went on to charge on the authority of Mr. Sifton, the head of the Department of Education in Manitoba, that public money was given to separate schools which were kept open only one or two days in the week and the money went to the support of the Roman Catholic Church. This assertion created a stir and the following members either rose or made an interjection: Messrs. Bergeron, Lariviere, Tisdale and Montague. The accuracy of the assertion was questioned, and Mr. McCarthy retorted that it could be proved. How was it, he asked, separate schools could be dispensed with in British Columbia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island and yet retained in Manitoba, where the Roman Catholic proportion of the population was but 13 percent.

THE GOVERNMENT'S INTENTIONS.

It was after ten o'clock before Mr. McCarthy came down to the recent declaration of the government that they would call a session next January and if under this threat Manitoba did not reverse her policy before then coercive legislation would be enacted. That legislation was to be on the lines of the remedial order, which ordered the re-establishment of separate schools formerly existing under

the control and management of the Roman Catholics. Did this government propose, he asked, to continue to exist for six months longer solely for the purpose of implementing the remedial order? Referring to Mr. Clark Wallace, Mr. McCarthy said he should be with him in his fight, but he was absent from the House and would shirk the vote. If this agitation was dropped in Quebec, the school question, Mr. McCarthy asserted, would settle itself in two years. He concluded by moving: "That this House has heard with regret the statements recently made defining the policy of the government respecting the Manitoba school question, and is unwilling by silence to allow it to be assumed that at the session to be held in January any more than at the present session, it is prepared to pass a law to restore the system of separate schools in Manitoba on the lines of the remedial order of March 21, 1895."

Mr. McCarthy spoke for over three hours and a half.

SIR HIBBERT TUPPER REPLIES.

Sir Hibbert Tupper, Minister of Justice, replied. He began by a tirade of abuse against Mr. McCarthy, whose track, he said, was covered with failures. He was insincere or had become insincere since he had become, if not a political outcast, a political desperado. In the most insulting language, Sir Hibbert declared that Mr. McCarthy as a member of the House was ineligible to discuss this question, because he had been the paid counsel of Manitoba in the hearing of the appeal. Dealing with the merits of the case, Sir Hibbert quoted the Lord Chancellor to show that in his view there was a compact with the minority guaranteeing separate schools. He laid stress on the views of the judges of the Judicial Committee, that there was a grievance and there was an appeal and consequently action. He defended the remedial order as necessarily pre-emptory. The main thing aimed at was to make its meaning plain. Legislation should follow but as there was some hope held out in Manitoba's answer that renewed negotiations might yet result in settlement, he thought the renewal of negotiations a wise move. He described himself as an ardent advocate of remedial legislation. When the time came they would act with force. They had called a halt for a time. They wished to sound Manitoba in a friendly spirit. He argued for a separate school system as a compromise system obtaining in Canada. He did not mean that its weaknesses should be re-established in Manitoba. The draft bill had eliminated some of the weak points. He was prepared to die politically for the policy to which the government were committed. When the time came the government would act with zeal.

Mr. Laurier moved adjournment of the debate, upon which Mr. McCarthy got up and warmly resented what he termed an attack upon him because he had acted as Manitoba's counsel. He quoted authorities to show that the rule did not apply in his case. He especially resented an attack from a Tupper. The history of Canada had been disgraced by the Tupper family.

Sir Hibbert replied and quoted English "Hansard" to show that his contention was right.

Mr. Martin quoted the London "Times" report of debate from which "Hansard" is condensed in rebuttal and warmly defended Mr. McCarthy.

The House then adjourned.

MCCARTHY'S AMENDMENT THROWN OUT.

Ottawa, July 18.—When the House met yesterday Mr. Foster moved that for the remainder of the session the House should meet at 10.30 a.m., as well as at three. Mr. Laurier objected and Mr. Foster withdrew the motion.

Mr. Lariviere resumed the debate on Mr. McCarthy's amendment to Supply, declaring against remedial legislation on the lines of the remedial order. He said the question was not public schools versus separate schools. They were in the position of judges to decide what was the law and administer justice. He quoted Dr. Bryce in 1877 as saying that in Manitoba the separate schools were as much national schools as the public schools.

Mr. McNeill, Conservative, read a carefully written statement of his attitude on Mr. McCarthy's amendment. It was drawn, he said, to catch votes and embarrass the government, and he was not prepared to defeat the government and bring in men who might force separate schools on Manitoba at once without delay.

If the resolution, instead of being a half-hearted and tricky one, had gone further and condemned any attempt to force separate schools on Manitoba, whether upon the lines of the remedial order or not, he would have supported it. As it was, if he voted for the amendment, he ran the risk of getting out of the frying pan into the fire.

It was now six o'clock, and at eight, a new order of business, private bills, led to a discussion on the South Shore Railway Bill.

Dr. Weldon, the Conservative member for Albert, N.B., held that parliament was empowered, but not compelled, to restore these separate schools. His own view was that the state should concern itself along with secular schools, throwing the responsibility for teaching religion on the parents, the home and the Church. He agreed with Mr. McCarthy that the mere opinion of the Judicial Committee of the English Privy Council had no bearing on the legal status of this case. Their decision did not bind anybody in a case of this sort, which was a mere reference and had no force of law, and it was an impertinence for the judges of the Privy Council in England to attempt to dictate a course for the Parliament of Canada to take.

Mr. Masson rose and began to speak, when Dr. Weldon got up and said that he forgot to say that he would vote against Mr. McCarthy's amendment, because he was in favor of giving Manitoba an opportunity to settle the question. (Laughter.) Mr. Masson, Conservative, spoke in favor of separate schools and remedial legislation. Messrs. Davin, Cockburn, Craig, Macleod and other Conservatives spoke against the remedial policy of the government, but would not support Mr. McCarthy's motion of want of confidence. Mr. McCarthy's motion of amendment was:

Mr. Costigan, Minister of Marine, said this was the first time it had come to a test of any of the guarantees in the constitution. He protested against the idea that this was coercion. He was speaking of a treaty. The minority in Manitoba did not demand the restoration of the defects of the old system of schools. The principle of separate schools had been adopted by the Manitoba Legislature and it was not suggested that they were forcing a new principle upon them. Mr. Laurier reminded the House that they had heard a great deal of fine spun argument as to the constitution and judgments but after all his advice of two years ago to ascertain the facts was valuable advice and the government would have done well, for instance, to have obtained an authoritative decision as to the disputed question if the schools of Manitoba were Protestant, which had been asserted and denied in this debate.

THE AMENDMENT LOST.

After Colonel O'Brien had supported the amendment the motion was put and declared lost. A division was called for by Mr. McCarthy. It required five members to enforce the call. Mr. McCarthy stood up and was joined by Mr. O'Brien, but none save these two would join in the demand and the motion was declared lost.

Ottawa, July 19.—In the House yesterday in reply to Mr. Lister, it was stated that the price paid for anthracite coal for the public buildings was \$4.70 a ton. On the orders of the day Sir Richard Cartwright drew attention to the proposal of the government to hold a sixth session, a thing unprecedented, and if the session was of ordinary length the life of the parliament would have expired. A junior member of the administration, the Comptroller of Customs, had from his place dissented from and denounced the policy of the government. It was utterly unknown in British practice that he should continue to remain a member of the ministry.

Sir Hibbert Tupper characterized the course of the Opposition as extraordinary and complained that no notice of this matter had been given. He denied that the Comptroller of Customs had repudiated the policy of the government. A sixth session was undoubtedly unusual and extraordinary, but the question the government had to deal with, the school question, was an unusual one. He twitted Sir Richard Cartwright with not having ventilated his own views on the school question. If the question was to be discussed they should have the facts before them. This school question may possibly be decided without the introduction of legislation by the government.

Mr. Martin, replying to the Minister of Justice, said no ground for the expectation of a settlement of the question in the direction indicated by the Dominion government existed. There was no hope of it. The action of Manitoba had been deliberate and was found in the reply to the remedial order. He was mistaken if the people and legislature of Manitoba would recede from their attitude. The letter he had written had been referred to. He stood by everything in that letter.

Mr. McCarthy held that it was not in accordance with administrative unity that one section of the administration should be pressing one way and another pressing another way.

Mr. Dickey, Minister of Militia, was not prepared to express an opinion, and would like more time to do so. Sir Richard Cartwright—Then, in order to give the government time, I will withdraw the motion. Motion withdrawn.

Mr. McCarthy stated that as the Hudson's Bay Act stood now we were bound to pay over to the company \$80,000 a year for postal and transport services whether these services were performed or not.

The House of Commons met this morning bright and early at ten o'clock. Mr. Foster moved the second reading of the bill amending the Companies' act, which extends the time of holding real estate in Manitoba from seven to twelve years, in conformity with legislation recently passed by that province. The Opposition held that companies incorporated here must obtain their powers as to how to deal with lands in the provinces from the province in which the land lies. On a division the motion carried by 50 to 24.

Mr. Lavigne drew the attention of the House to the change in the post-office in the village of St. Lin, the birthplace of the leader of the Opposition, whereby the brother of the Hon. Mr. Laurier is being squeezed out of the position of postmaster. He moved in amendment setting forth that large expense was entailed on removing the post-office from the store of the postmaster; that the postal revenue there was only \$7.87; that a rental of \$300 a year was to be paid for a new postal building which was never before rented at more than \$60 a year, and that it constituted an unjustifiable expenditure of public money.

Mr. Oulmet defended so large an expenditure in this small village on the ground that it was a growing place. He announced that before any more public buildings were erected a general scheme would be devised by which all places would be served in their turn according to their importance.

Mr. Mills indignantly denounced the taking of the post-office out of the general store as a disgrace to men in public life, the object being to wound the feelings of the Liberal leader, by depriving his brother of \$300 a year as postmaster.

Mr. Oulmet said he never knew of the effect of this change on Mr. Laurier's brother.

Mr. Mills replied that he himself had informed a prominent supporter of the Minister and he must have told him. He described it as a dishonorable thing to descend to the use of such weapons in party warfare. No one on either side of the House had such a mean disposition that they would stoop so low as to countenance such political vindictiveness. Sir Adolphe Caron said that his present intention was not to remove the present postmaster.

The affair could not be defended on public grounds, because it was a job.

Sir Adolphe Caron—Before the postmaster resigns I will have an opportunity of dealing with the matter departmentally.

The motion was lost on a division. Ottawa, July 20.—When the House met at three o'clock yesterday afternoon, Mr. Corbould drew attention to the statements in the annual reports of Mr. Moylan, late Inspector of Penitentiaries, concerning Mr. Corbould's interest in the new site for the New Westminister penitentiary. These statements and insinuations were false to Mr. Moylan's knowledge when he made them. The Deputy Warden of the penitentiary, Fitzsimmons, had also repeated the slander, probably in order to distract attention from his own misconduct and incapacity.

Sir Hibbert Tupper regretted that the charge should have appeared. Fitzsimmons, he stated, had been replaced as deputy warden, by Deputy Warden Burke, of Stony Mountain Penitentiary, Manitoba.

Ottawa, July 22.—Both Houses of Parliament were notified that His Excellency the Governor-General would come down in state at 5.30 on Saturday afternoon and prorogue parliament, but after all parliament was not prorogued. Every preparation was made. All the officials dressed in their best bib and tucker, and those who had uniforms put them on. An escort of dragoons went down to Rideau Hall. A guard of honor from the Governor-General's Foot Guards, headed by the band, marched up to the main entrance. The assistant Adjutant-General, the Quartermaster-General, and other military officers gathered in and about the Senate Chamber to receive His Excellency. Sir Adolphe Caron donned his court uniform in honor of the expected presence of vice-royalty. A dozen Dominion policemen were stationed at all the doors. The public galleries were filled with spectators. But all this time the Senate was sitting in ordinary session and the only way prorogation could take place was for His Excellency to walk in on the old gentlemen and stop all proceedings. At 5.30 to prevent this being done a messenger was hurried off to Government House asking His Excellency not to come down for half an hour. At 5 o'clock the Senate was in the very first stage of a discussion on an important bill and prorogation was indefinitely postponed.

The cause of all this strangeness and excitement was the blundering of the government, which having been unable since its formation to do anything was unable even to prorogue parliament, so important are the men composing the Ministry. The government decided to prorogue on Saturday, yet introduced an important bill on Saturday, and asked two Houses to pass the measure through its several stages between eleven in the forenoon and five in the afternoon. It was the bill respecting the Winnipeg Great Northern Railway Company, formerly the Hudson's Bay Railway Company. Mr. Laurier had been enquiring since the beginning of the session what the government's intentions were with respect to this enterprise from week to week, until a few weeks ago Mr. Foster announced that all the business of the session was on the order paper, including the Hudson's Bay Railway, asked Mr. Martin. "I think my statement was sufficiently inclusive," replied the leader of the House. Now, after all the members, save a score, had gone home, and on the day set for prorogation the government actually introduced a bill changing the route and changing the contract and conditions of the public aid and the time for completion. The bill repealed clause one of the Aid act of 1891, and substituted the following:—

In order to enable the Winnipeg Great Northern Railway to construct so much of their railway to Hudson's Bay as reaches from Winnipeg to the Saskatchewan River, the Governor-General-in-Council may enter into a contract with the company for the transport of men, supplies, materials and mails for twenty years and may pay to the company for such services \$80,000 per annum in manner following: One-half to be paid annually commencing from the date of the completion of the company of one-half of their line between Winnipeg and the Saskatchewan River, and the remaining half to be paid annually, commencing from the completion of the second half; provided that such sums shall be paid in semi-annual instalments, and the company may sell the same, or assign them by way of security for any bonds or other securities issued by the company in respect of the undertaking.

The Governor-General-in-council is given power to alter the contract in accordance with the terms of the act. Section three provided that the company might commence its line from Gladstone or Portage la Prairie instead of from Winnipeg and run in almost any direction after that, but if the company did not comply with the conditions of the act then the Governor-General-in-council might transfer the bonus for the first half to a company authorized to construct a line from Gladstone or Portage la Prairie to Lake Dauphin or thereabouts. It is stipulated that the line shall be completed to the Saskatchewan by Dec. 31, 1898, otherwise these powers lapse.

Mr. Laurier, Mr. Mills and Mr. Martin criticized the measure and Messrs. Haggart and Daly were kept busy offering explanations and assurances. Finally the bill was read the first time.

A POINT OF ORDER.

When the House resumed at three on the motion for the second reading of the bill Mr. Mills took the point of order that a private bill could not be amended by the government. It authorized a deviation from original plans affecting the interest of bondholders without any notice to the creditors. Mr. Martin reminded them that the Manitoba Government, which had a lien on the land of this road, had had no notice and no opportunity of appearing before the Private Bills Committee, and stating objections, if any, they might have. Sir Hibbert Tupper argued that this point of order was not well taken. Mr. Speaker, after quoting precedents, held that the point was well taken as regards section 3 of the bill, which changed the route of the road. The clauses relating to the subsidy might be regarded as quasi public. That part of section 3 authorizing the road to start from Gladstone was therefore struck out.

Mr. Laurier, who said he did not know how far they could go on with such an important bill, moved an amendment declaring that if at any time before the expiration of the twenty years the railway ceased to be operated regularly payments under the contract shall cease and the liability of the government be determined or if a portion of the road only was operated then the liability of the

government shall be diminished in ratable proportion. This motion, which met with the approval of Mr. R. S. White, the member for Cardwell, was lost. The bill was then read the third time.

SCENE IN THE SENATE.

It was now a quarter past four o'clock and a message was rushed over to the Senate with the bill. That body had been waiting on it and the first reading was moved immediately.

Senator McInnes, of Hamilton, a Conservative, moved the three months' hoist and supported it in a speech. Senator Scott said he understood that the new proposed line was located to run east of Lake Dauphin. If this was the case all he could say was that twenty-five miles north of Winnipeg the line would begin to run through a district of low swampy ground which would never be fit for settlement. It was ridiculous to build a railway through this swamp unless it was intended to abandon it as soon as the government subsidies were earned. The whole scheme was the veriest fraud imaginable and the promoters of the road had applied for this change in the route for the simple purpose of ridding themselves of their old liabilities. He would rather see \$50,000 taken from the public purse and divided among those sharks than have this swindle perpetrated on the people. To bring down such a measure in the dying hours of the session was an outrage. He thought the Senate would do the government a good turn and earn the gratitude of the country if it killed this bill.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell sprang up and exclaimed, hotly: 'You are the paid agent of somebody and yet you have the audacity to charge us with taking part in a swindle.'

Senator Scott—'I am not paid.'

Sir Mackenzie Bowell—'Rumor says that you are paid for what you are doing here.'

Senator Scott—'It is not true.'

Sir Mackenzie Bowell—'It is just as true as the other statement, and it is a piece of audacity to make such accusations against men who are more honorable than you are yourself.'

Senator Smith—'The government is not made of that material, and if the hon. gentleman knows a little about it he had better take care.'

Senator Scott—'I said it was reported, and so it is. As to myself I have always opposed this Hudson's Bay Railway legislation and I have a perfect right to talk here in the public interest. This bill was not printed, or secretly printed, and an effort was being made by the government to smuggle it through parliament. Members of neither House had been furnished with copies of the bill.'

Sir Mackenzie Bowell, after again repudiating in warm language the idea that the government would be a party to such boodling, said the government was as incapable of doing that as the hon. gentleman was of telling the truth. Dealing with the bill the Premier said it did not add to the liabilities already incurred, and as the bill stood now it only empowered the company to build their line on from the present terminus.

Senator Power followed, and while he was speaking the Premier, Sir Mackenzie Bowell, went to the vestibule behind the Speaker's chair and conferred with Sir Adolphe Caron, who is a strong Hudson's Bay man, and with Messrs. Haggart and Daly. Subsequently Messrs. Foster, Tupper and Oulmet came in and there was a time of great agitation as the Governor-General was expected every moment. The Premier was running hither and thither and finally sent word to His Excellency that the leader of the Opposition in the Senate had just made a charge of corruption against the government and for that reason prorogation could not take place. He then returned to his place and interrupting Mr. Power, asked permission to make a statement, which was to the effect that inasmuch as Mr. Scott had made an accusation against the government they had decided not to prorogue parliament, but to take the sense of the Senate on the bill. The Speaker now left the chair. It being six o'clock, and the military officers of the day and the assembled public went out, the guard of honor marched down the hill again, the artillery squad at the guns on Nepean Point was recalled, the flags were hoisted down, the police were sent away, the Dragoons rode up from Rideau Hall and the members of the government went sadly home feeling that they had made fools of everybody and most of all themselves.

APOLOGIES ALL ROUND.

At eight o'clock, when the Senate resumed, Sir Mackenzie Bowell had recovered his good humor and desired to apologize to the House for what he termed his little ebullition of temper, and Senator Scott expressed his sense of the uprightness and integrity of the Premier in his personal character. The debate was then continued and a division taken on Senator McInnes's three months' hoist, resulting in seven to eleven, a majority of four, the roll showing eighteen senators present. Two senators who had been against the bill in the morning were induced to support it and one other opponent abstained from voting. It was by no means a party division. The bill was then read the first time and the Senate adjourned until this morning at ten a.m. Before adjournment Sir Mackenzie Bowell announced that if necessary they would hold three sittings to-day.

The House of Commons adjourned until 10 a.m. this morning.

In the history of Canada there has never been a similar happening that His Excellency has announced that he would prorogue parliament and that it had to be deferred. In this case Lord Aberdeen was anxious to get away on Saturday to Quebec and the effort was made in order, if possible, to accommodate His Excellency.

In the Commons on the motion to adjourn, Mr. Laurier said: 'In the debate on the Ministerial explanations I made some remarks on the part said to have been taken by Sir Frank Smith, and the remarks I made were based on a newspaper report I had never seen contradicted, and which justified me, I thought, in speaking as I did. I have since learned on what I consider reliable authority, that the report published in the press was never authorized by Sir Frank Smith, and have therefore come to the conclusion that the remarks I made were without foundation, and I have to express my sincere regret that I spoke as I did about a gentleman who is universally respected, and of whom I was sorry to have felt obliged to speak as I did at the time.'

Sir Hibbert Tupper—I also have to make an explanation. I said that the Roman Catholics were in a majority in the penitentiaries. I find, on looking

into the reports, that there are more Protestants—about twenty more.

The long fight over the Foresters' bill, giving authority to insure up to \$5,000 a member, instead of \$3,000, as at present, was not relinquished when the bill passed the Commons, but was carried on in the Senate. Mr. W. Campbell, of Toronto, having come down to oppose the bill. The Senate referred it to the Committee on Banking and Commerce. There was no quorum when the committee met and consequently the bill could not get back into the Chamber.

At the afternoon sitting Senator Clewlow announced that the promoters of the act incorporating the Supreme Court of the Independent Order of Foresters had decided to withdraw the bill.

THE LIBERAL LEADER.

Mr. Laurier left for home last evening. The Liberal leader has been faithfully at his post without missing a single day, from the day parliament met, and the success attending the Opposition's course on every occasion—except of course the party majority in the government's favor—was due largely to Mr. Laurier's brilliant leadership and the splendid discipline and loyalty which he inspired.

THE DEBATE CONTINUED.

Ottawa, July 22.—The Senate met this morning to resume the debate on the Winnipeg and Great Northern Railway bill. Several senators who were summoned by telegraph had returned. The Minister of Finance, Sir Hibbert Tupper, Sir Adolphe Caron, Dr. Montague, the Hon. John Costigan and Mr. Dickie came over from the Commons, curious to see the outcome. Sir Mackenzie Bowell moved the second reading of the bill. Mr. Power took a point of order that the last section of the bill extending the time for the completion of the railway until Dec. 31, 1895, was out of place in a public or government bill, inasmuch as it affected private legislation. Mr. Speaker decided that the clause was clearly out of order and must disappear from the bill. Sir Mackenzie Bowell said they accepted the ruling. This leaves the law as it is, namely, December, 1896, with the clause struck out in the House of Commons, and by this ruling the bill was shorn of everything except the division of the annual subsidy into two parts and the authority to give the subsidy to another company, if this one failed to enter into a contract. The House went into committee on the bill. Senator Power contended there should be some safeguard as to operation. They were being asked for a large sum of money under such conditions that if the company build eighty miles, starting from the end of the forty miles at present constructed, they could thereby earn a million dollars. The government did not evidently expect the road to be operated. They did not propose to compel them to operate the road and it would probably be left in the same condition as the first forty miles of rust, but the country would still be bound to pay over a million dollars.

Mr. McInnes—Are the company to receive this aid on the first forty miles?

Sir Mackenzie Bowell—No.

The bill was reported with the last clause struck out.

On the motion for the third reading Senator Scott moved that the subsidy shall not be payable unless the railway is operated either one-half or the whole. This was lost on division by six to eleven.

The bill was read a third time and passed. It was now noon and the Commons had to meet at three o'clock to concur in the amendment.

IN RECOGNITION OF THEIR SERVICES.

On Saturday the Hon. Dr. Montague, on behalf of the Ontario members of the government, presented to Mr. George Taylor, the chief whip, and Mr. A. McKee, Hamilton, Ontario whip, handsome solid gold lockets as a souvenir of the session, in recognition of their services to the party during the session.

ITALY AND THE VATICAN.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE EVACUATION OF ROME BY PAPAL TROOPS TO BE MADE A FETE DAY.

Rome, July 17.—The Senate, by a considerable majority, to-day approved the bill making Sept. 22 the anniversary of the surrender of their arms and evacuation of Rome by the Papal troops in 1870 a national fete day. In the course of the debate on the measure, Signor Crispi, the premier, said the bill was 'important as a declaration of Italy's policy toward the Vatican. The government, he said, desired neither a concordat nor a combat. They would, however, faithfully observe the law of guarantee to the Pope as the head of a religion that had greater freedom in Italy than it had in France or Austria. The Pope had triumphed at the Kulturkampf in Germany because Italy had put him into an unsalable position, whereupon Prince Bismarck, then the Chancellor of the German Empire, had said to him (Crispi)—'You have wrapped him up in cotton so nobody can attack him.' Signor Crispi concluded by saying that it was through liberty that peace between the state and the church must be realized. The Premier's speech was received with cheers.

A VILLAIN IN THE TOILS.

Victoria, B.C., July 16.—W. A. Priestley, of Chilliwack, who is charged with conspiring to burn his store and defraud the insurance companies, and incidentally to cremate an accomplice so that he should not 'peach,' was arrested here to-day by Provincial Detectives McKenna and Wallis. He was on his way from Nanaimo to the American side, when he was apprehended. He took the arrest hard, attempting to commit suicide with a revolver before being searched at the police headquarters. The vigilance of McKenna defeated the attempt. Priestley will be taken to Chilliwack for trial.

A LEPER OUTLAW CAUGHT.

San Francisco, July 16.—Honolulu advices note the capture near Pearl City of Manuela, the famous 'leper outlaw,' who has for years been defying arrest. Manuela was surprised at his house by C. A. Brown. His rifle and ammunition he handed to his captor. He has been living in the Waiwala mountains, coming to his house at night and returning to the shelter of the hills at dawn. Manuela is a half-caste Portuguese, and is devoted to his wife and family. His wife has determined to follow him into his lifelong exile at Monlokal.

AN INFAMOUS MAN.

HE MURDERS LITTLE CHILDREN.

A Villain Whose Deeds Have Aroused the Continent.

HOW HE WAS DETECTED—HIS VICTIMS IN TORONTO.

Toronto, July 16.—This afternoon the long and vigilant search of Detective Seyer, of Philadelphia, for proof of the guilt of H. H. Holmes, insurance swindler, now under sentence for fraud at Philadelphia, was rewarded. In the cellar of a vacant house in St. Vincent street, the detective found the two dead bodies of the Pietzel children, who, the detective asserts, were done to death by Holmes or through his instrumentality, in order to secure insurance money.

Mr. Neudell, clerk in the Education Department, recognized a photo of Holmes as the man who rented the cottage. He only had it for a few days, but long enough to kill and bury the children. The little girls were stark naked, and were buried without coffin of any kind. The house was searched, and the cellar last of all. Here a place was dug up, and presently the bare shoulder and arm of a little body was discovered. Then the whole body came into view, and under it another one was found. No traces of wounds were found, and it is thought that Holmes decoyed them into a trunk under some pretext, and took them to the house. Then gas was inserted by means of a tube through a small hole. A trunk with a hole in it, neatly covered over with a strap tacked down, has been found in one of Holmes' rooms. No trace of the other boy, Howard, aged eight, has been found, but he is thought to be undoubtedly dead. The house has been

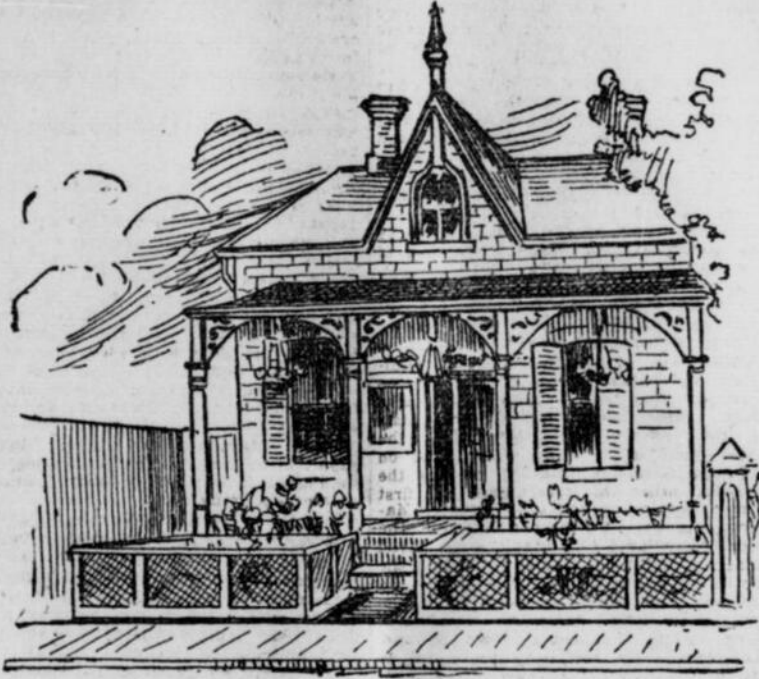
ly showed himself to be a liar of the greatest magnitude. At the time that Holmes had given the money to Mrs. Pietzel in St. Louis he offered to relieve her of the two children.

After parting with her children Mrs. Pietzel has never been able to obtain from Holmes any definite knowledge of their whereabouts. Holmes, however, asserted after his arrest that the children were alive, as was also Pietzel. His stories regarding Pietzel, however, were disbelieved and when he was indicted for conspiracy an indictment for murder was also found against him. Holmes' story regarding the children led him to disclose a number of chapters of his previous career and now that the bodies of the Pietzel children have been found may fasten another double murder upon him.

HOW HOLMES WAS TRACED.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 16.—Detective Geyer, of Philadelphia, who has been tracing the Pietzel children, first struck the trail here, following it to Chicago and Detroit, and thence to Toronto. The children were here the latter part of September or the first of October. For a time the elder girl stopped at the Stubbins House, where Holmes was registered, while the other two children were at the English Hotel and finally at the Circle Park. While at the Stubbins House the elder girl received a telegram to go to Cincinnati and the clerk accompanied her to the train, where he was relieved of further responsibility by Holmes. The children made a good impression by their quiet ways and well-bred demeanor. The two girls left here on Oct. 6. The boy, who was twelve years old, disappeared on the same day, leaving no trace. That day a heavy trunk was removed from the hotel, and it is the belief of Captain Spahn that the boy was murdered here and his body shipped in the trunk. Holmes employed an obscure express driver and the trunk was carried out by a rear entrance and was left unchecked at the east end of the depot. Then all trace of it was lost.

Philadelphia, July 17.—Holmes was brought from the county prison yesterday afternoon to the District Attorney's office.



FRONT OF 16 ST. VINCENT STREET, TORONTO,
In the cellar of which the bodies were found.

taken possession of by the police, and an inquest will be held to-morrow night at eight o'clock. The names of the two girls were Etta Alice, aged 14, and Nellie, aged 12.

Philadelphia, Pa., July 16.—With the finding of the bodies of Alice and Nellie Pietzel, in Toronto, a chapter in the history of one of the most sensational criminal cases in the annals of this country is cleared and the net of the law is being drawn more closely about one of the boldest scoundrels that has ever been arraigned at the bar of justice. Hermann Mudgett alias H. H. Holmes is lying in the county prison here awaiting sentence to the confessed charge of conspiracy in defrauding the Fidelity Mutual Life Association, of Philadelphia, out of \$10,000, by palming off upon it a bogus body as that of Benj. Pietzel, a policy holder of the company. In July, 1894, the Fidelity Mutual Life Association issued a policy for \$10,000 upon the life of Benj. F. Pietzel. Shortly after this time a man giving the name of B. F. Perry rented a house at 1315 Gallowhill street, this city. In September of the same year a fire, supposed to have been caused by an explosion, occurred at the house and the charred body of Perry was found. A short time after this Jephtha B. Howe, a young attorney of St. Louis, presented a claim to the Fidelity Company for \$19,000 upon the life of Pietzel, alleging that the man found at the house, 1315 Gallowhill street, was Pietzel. With Howe was Alice, a thirteen-year-old daughter of Pietzel, and Holmes, the arch conspirator in the case. The body of the supposed Perry had been buried in Potter's field, but was exhumed and Alice and Holmes positively identified the body as that of Pietzel. The money was paid to Howe and the party returned to St. Louis. Mrs. Pietzel was in St. Louis at this time and through the representations that she should aid her husband in furthering his interest, had consented to become a party to the Holmes scheme to defraud the insurance companies. According to the story Holmes told Mrs. Pietzel he and her husband had concocted a plan to defraud the insurance company by passing off upon it a bogus body as that of Pietzel. Holmes told her that he and Pietzel had procured a corpse in New York city and had it shipped to the house, at 1315 Gallowhill street, and that this was the body found. Mrs. Pietzel believed this story and to aid her husband consented to so far take part in the deception as to claim the money. She was given \$500. Howe got a big fee and Holmes kept the rest of the \$10,000.

The insurance company became suspicious and setting detectives upon Holmes' track built up a case against him and in November of last year Holmes was arrested in Boston. A few days after the arrest of Holmes Mrs. Pietzel was arrested in the city and Howe was taken into custody in St. Louis. After Holmes was brought to this city he told so many conflicting stories that he speed-

ily showed himself to be a liar of the greatest magnitude. At the time that Holmes had given the money to Mrs. Pietzel in St. Louis he offered to relieve her of the two children.

After parting with her children Mrs. Pietzel has never been able to obtain from Holmes any definite knowledge of their whereabouts. Holmes, however, asserted after his arrest that the children were alive, as was also Pietzel. His stories regarding Pietzel, however, were disbelieved and when he was indicted for conspiracy an indictment for murder was also found against him. Holmes' story regarding the children led him to disclose a number of chapters of his previous career and now that the bodies of the Pietzel children have been found may fasten another double murder upon him.

Philadelphia, July 17.—Superintendent of Police Linden stated this morning that he had not heard from Detective Geyer as to the finding of the bodies of the two Pietzel girls in Toronto. He is impressed with the belief that Holmes is a triple murderer, however, and said: 'That man Holmes is the most infernal liar I ever saw or ever have been brought in contact with. Holmes persisted in claiming that Minnie Williams had possession of these children and he was so much in earnest with this statement that I placed confidence in it and caused every clue in that direction to be worked out



H. H. HOLMES, SUSPECTED OF THE MURDER.

to its fullest limit. I have not learned of the whereabouts of the woman and almost believe her to be a myth. I certainly think that Pietzel was murdered. And further I think all talk of a dummy substitute is all bosh. My theory of the disappearance of the children is that they, too, were murdered. The motive is plain when we look at the facts surrounding the case. The elder of the two girls identified the body in the cemetery as that of her father, and upon her testimony rested the chance of convicting Holmes on any charge. His willingness to plead guilty on the charge of conspiracy led us to think that something must be back of the case.'

District Attorney Graham, when seen this morning, seemed to be displeased that the finding of the bodies should have been given so much publicity. 'Holmes now knows as much about the case as we

do,' he said, 'for he is given the papers at the prison every day.' Mr. Graham declined to discuss the features of the case and was not prepared to say how he would act in case the Canadian authorities demand the extradition of Holmes on the charge of murder.

Harry H. Holmes, alias, Herman W. Mudgett, alias, H. H. Howard, alias Dr.



ETTA ALICE PIETZEL, AGED 14.

Howe, was born near London, N.H. He attended a medical school at Burlington, and later married a rosy-cheeked country girl. From Burlington he went to the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor. There he made the acquaintance of a young student, and after leaving college the two, being without funds, concocted an insurance swindle.

They then went to Chicago where Holmes' accomplice got himself insured for \$12,500. They got hold of a dead body in Chicago and removed it to Connecticut, where Holmes identified it as that of his friend and collected the insurance money, which they divided between them. Some time afterwards they duplicated the fraud and obtained \$10,000 more. Holmes' first wife had meanwhile left him and he had married again.

Holmes entered into various schemes, and finally accumulated \$30,000 in Chicago. Then he went to California, but returned in a year's time to Chicago, where he organized the Yates-Campbell Company. In forming it he became acquainted with a pretty stenographer, named Minnie R. Williams, who, with her sister Annie, had inherited \$50,000 from an uncle at Fort Worth, Tex. Annie was then attending school at Midlothian, Tex. Holmes and Minnie went to live together at No. 701 Sixty-third street, Chicago.

The Yates-Campbell Company not proving a success, Holmes insured his flat for \$5,000 and soon afterward it was burned. The company claimed that the fire was incendiary and refused to pay anything.

After this failure, Holmes got Minnie to send for her sister, 'as he was going to be married and would shortly sail for Europe.' Annie arrived in Chicago and made her home with Holmes and her sister. A month later she suddenly disappeared. Afterwards Holmes confessed that the sisters had quarrelled and that Minnie struck Annie on the head with a stone and killed her, and that he then put her body into a trunk and sank it in the lake.

Soon after this Minnie disappeared and Holmes left Chicago. At Terre Haute he became acquainted with Benjamin F. Pietzel, and the two conspired to swindle the Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Philadelphia. They took into the scheme one Jephtha Howe, a lawyer, of St. Louis. Pietzel took out an insurance policy for \$10,000 in the company.

A common-looking man, who appeared somewhat pressed for funds on Aug. 18, 1894, rented the queer old house at No. 1315 Gallowhill street, Philadelphia, and paid twelve days' rent in advance, with a promise to lease the building for a year. He gave the name of B. F. Perry. He did not seem to have any special business, but he advertised agents' specialties. He also put advertisements in the papers proposing to sell patent rights. The man was B. F. Pietzel. In the minds of many these advertisements were nothing more or less than schemes to get himself known as B. F. Perry.

'B. F. Perry' had many callers, among them Howard Harlan Lampen, a student of the military school. Perry asked him a great many questions as to where he lived and what relations he had.

Another who called upon Mr. Perry was Eugene Smith, a sort of jack-of-all-trades, who sometimes did odd jobs of carpentering. On Monday, Sept. 3, 1894, Smith called in accordance with an understanding with Perry about putting up a counter. He could get no reply to his repeated raps, and concluded that Perry was not in. On the following day he came again. He noticed that everything was just as he had left it on the preceding day. A coat was hanging on the same nail. The door was open and the house was apparently empty. He went upstairs. At the top of the landing he smelled a peculiar odor. It came from a small room on the right. He opened the door and there, lying flat on the floor, was the body of 'B. F. Perry.' It was on its back; the right hand on the chest, the left one by the side. A corn-cob pipe filled with tobacco lay within reach. It had never been lighted. A bottle that had contained carbolic acid was on the floor close by. It had been broken in two at the middle. The face of the body was scorched on one side, as were also the body and clothes. They were apparently carbolic acid burns, and merely superficial. They were just the things, however, that rendered identification all the more difficult.

The physician who made the post mortem for the coroner decided that the man had met his death by inhaling some unknown poison. On Sept. 12, the body was buried in the Potter's field. In the nine days interval between Sept. 3 and Sept. 12 Holmes went west. It is now suspected that as no likely person had come to the Gallowhill street house, Holmes found the victim in his confederate, Pietzel.

Mrs. Pietzel was then living in St. Louis, with her five children—Dessie, now seventeen years old; Alice, fourteen; Nellie, eleven; Howard, nine; and a baby, now two years old. Mrs. Pietzel read in the newspapers of the mysterious case in Philadelphia. Although the dead man was until then known as B. F. Perry, she wired to ask the insurance people if Pietzel's policy was paid up all right. 'Perry's' body was exhumed and identified as Pietzel's by Holmes, Howe and Alice Pietzel.

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zel. Howe took Alice to Philadelphia, and there he and Holmes pretended not to know each other. On Sept. 24, 1894, \$10,000 was paid to Jephtha Howe, as attorney for the Widow Pietzel.

From Philadelphia Holmes took Alice Pietzel to the Stubbins House in Indianapolis. Leaving her there he went to St. Louis. He told Mrs. Pietzel he had put Alice in charge of a good friend of his. He asked the woman to let him take her two children, Howard and Nellie, and she consented. The three went away together. In a few days Holmes returned to St. Louis and told Mrs. Pietzel her children were in good hands.

From the moment that Holmes took the children away nothing has been seen of them, alive or dead, by any one who knew them until the finding of the bodies in Toronto on Monday afternoon. It was shown during Holmes' trial in Philadelphia that the mother and children were once all in Detroit at the same time, but Holmes kept them apart. The counsel for the prosecution had in his possession childish letters that the little ones had written to their mother, in which they hoped and expected to see her soon. The mother was in the same city when the letters were written.

Mrs. Pietzel made a vain attempt to get the insurance money from Howe. He was quarrelling with Holmes about the size of his fee.

They finally came to an agreement by which Holmes got the larger share; and a few days later, learning that detectives were on his track, Holmes quickly left St. Louis, accompanied by Mrs. Pietzel and Dessie. The detectives followed them to Detroit, Toronto, Prescott, Ogdensburg, Burlington, and many other towns. Detective Crawford finally arrested them in Boston and took them to Philadelphia. On the way there Holmes admitted the conspiracy, but claimed that Pietzel was alive, and that the three Pietzel children were living safely in seclusion. He said that he procured the body of B. F. Perry from his old student friend and accomplice, but refused to tell the friend's name.

Mrs. Pietzel broke down and also made a confession. She admitted that she was a party to the fraud, but not to the murder which, she believed, had been committed, although Holmes had told her that Pietzel was alive.

Mrs. Pietzel was released, the authorities being convinced that she was innocent of any active part in the conspiracy.



NELLIE PIETZEL, AGED 12.

Afterwards she said:—

'I can't believe that the children are alive or they would have written to me. Holmes would do anything. He has lied to me and cheated me, and I would not put it past him to make away with the children if it would do him any good.'

Detroit, July 17.—There seems to be little doubt that the bodies of Holmes murdered the Pietzel children and at the house which he rented at No. 241 East Forest avenue. When Detective Geyer, of Philadelphia, who finally found the bodies of the two girls in Toronto, was in the city searching for the lost children, he was accompanied by Detective Tuttle, of this city, and when they completed their investigations the movements of Holmes from the time he reached Detroit on Oct. 11, until he left for the city of Toronto, on Oct. 16 are pretty well known. The discoveries made by the officers were kept as quiet as possible for several reasons, but Detective Geyer was satisfied before he left Detroit that further search for the boy Howard that further search for the boy Howard was useless. It is believed Howard was murdered and his body was destroyed at the Forest avenue house. It has been positively established that the boy was in Detroit. It is also certain that Holmes took the boy to the house at No. 241 East Forest avenue and that the boy has never afterward been seen. The theory is that Holmes

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MRS. H. H. HOLMES.

killed the boy in that house and destroyed the body by burning it in the furnace. The boy was seen in the company of Holmes by several people. It is believed to have been on Monday, Oct. 15, that neighbors in the vicinity of the Forest avenue house, saw Holmes, who has been fully identified by his photograph, entering the house accompanied by a woman and a little boy.

That same evening smoke was seen issuing from the chimney of the house which had been vacant for some time and the detectives found some children, who on that evening, heard a noise in the house, which sounded as if some one was sawing wood in the cellar. The next morning the man and woman left the house, but the boy was not with them. A hole under the stairs had evidently been dug on Sunday, the day following that on which Holmes rented the house and it is possible he intended it as the burying place of the boy, but afterwards thought of the furnace or else that he intended to return there with the girl, but for some reason gave up the idea.

THE QUEEN'S CUP.

Private Hayhurst, of Hamilton,
Wins the Leading Prize
at Bisley.

A MOST POPULAR VICTORY.

THE FIRST TIME IT WAS EVER WON
BY A MEMBER OF THE CANADIAN TEAM.

London, July 20.—During the shooting to-day for the Queen's prize, rain was falling and a 16-mile wind was blowing across the ranges. The bad weather caused a great falling off in the number of spectators who usually swarm to witness the conclusion of the shooting for the Queen's prize. Many volunteers regarding the event as a certainty for one of the Scotchmen, did not remain in the camp. Perhaps they were piqued at the continued success of the Scotchmen in the leading events throughout the meeting. There was a marked absence of notables. The Duke of Connaught, who witnessed the final in 1894, was to-day otherwise engaged. The elections account for many of the absences. When the Queen's Hundred took their position at 500 yards, Hayhurst and the silver medalist, Sergeant Hogg, of the Scottish Borderers, squadded together, while Robinson, of Manchester, and Boyd squadded at the next target. The others were dispersed over the Sticksdown ranges. Hogg finished first, scoring 40 with ten shots, giving an aggregate of 245. This was not lowered until all was finished, when Wattlesworth of Liverpool, aggregated 241. Hayhurst and Boyd each aggregated 241 at 900 yards. Hogg was ahead until the ninth shot, when he missed, thus allowing Hayhurst and Boyd, who had been steadily bettering, to take the lead. The final struggle was the most exciting of any on record. When both had fired their eighth shot, the Scotchman was one point ahead, but he finished with a magpie and inner. Hayhurst's ninth shot was a bull's-eye and his tenth a magpie. He and Boyd were thus tied for 279. They immediately proceeded to shoot three tie-shots. The Gael was unlucky. His first was an inner, the second a miss, and the third a bull's-eye. Hayhurst's shots were two and two inners. Enthusiastic cheering greeted the Canadian, whose success was most popular. He was carried from camp to camp and given an ovation which he received modestly. The prize is a gold medal, a gold badge and £250 in money. Boyd takes a National Rifle Association badge and £60. Skedden scored 258, and Spearing 252, and take money prizes. It is rumored at Bisley that Hayhurst came to England owing to his father's death and that he will not return to Canada. The band of the Middlesex regiment headed the chair procession from the ranges, playing "See the Conquering Hero Comes" and lively marches. A crowd gathered, and its numbers and the fervency of its enthusiasm appeared to embarrass the victor. Arriving at the enclosure in front of the National Rifle Association headquarters, Earl Waldegrave, the chairman, greeted Hayhurst and congratulated him. Hayhurst then led to Lady Wantage, the distributor of prizes. Her ladyship warmly congratulated him, and said she was delighted that the Dominion had distinguished itself by capturing the volunteers' most coveted trophy. She pinned the badge to his left arm amid cheers.

Boyd is one of the leading marksmen of Scotland. He made 193 out of a possible 195 at the Darnley meeting. The reception that Hayhurst received from the Victoria Rifles, the London Scottish and Westminster Volunteer camps, was most enthusiastic. The Canadian marksmen, Chamberlain, Rolston and Mitchell, won money prizes in the Kynoch and Barlow contests. The team also won £125 in the shooting for the City of London prize. Of this sum Hayhurst got £25 and Skedden £15.

Hayhurst added his money prize to that of Boyd and the total was divided. Thus the winner received £180 and the second £120. This was agreed to before shooting off the tie, which was simply for the medal.

The "Post" will say to-morrow that Hayhurst's victory on Saturday was the most popular one since the Queen's prize came into existence.

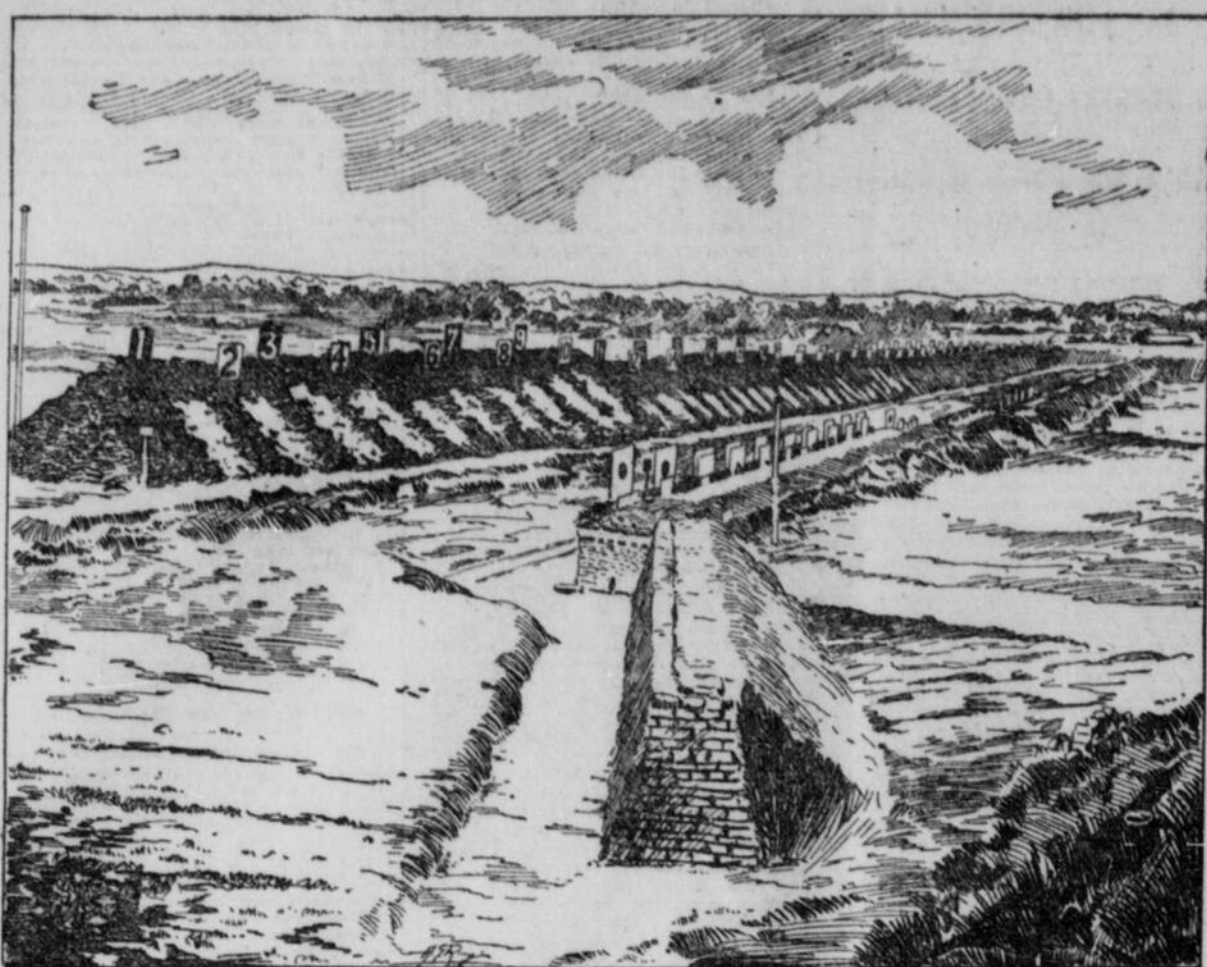
Her Majesty the Queen's Prize, to be competed for in three stages (single entries) is open only to volunteers and retired volunteers. Total aggregate, £2,420. First prize, Her Majesty the Queen's Prize, the N.R.A. medal, the N.R.A. gold badge, and £250; second prize, the N.R.A. medal and £60; third prize, the N.R.A. medal and £40; fourth prize, the N.R.A. medal and £20; fifth prize, the N.R.A. medal and £15 each; thirty prizes of N.R.A. medals, and £12 each; fifteen prizes of N.R.A. medals, and £10 each; twenty prizes of N.R.A. medals, and £8 each; twenty prizes of N.R.A. medals and £5 each; one hundred prizes of £4, £3, £2 and £1. Five hundred prizes altogether.

In addition 100 prizes for tyros, who do not gain a prize in the above list of £1 each. First stage 200, 500 and 600 yards, fired Monday and Tuesday last, seven shots at each range; second stage, 500 and 600 yards, fired Thursday, 10 shots at 500 yards, and 15 shots at 600 yards; third stage, 500 and 600 yards, fired Saturday (to-day) 10 shots at each distance. The possible score is 330.

Previous winners in late years of the Queen's prize and their scores are as follows:—

1885—Sergt. Bulmer, 2nd V. B. Lincoln, 267.
1886—Pte. Jackson, 1st V. B. Lincoln, 265.
1887—Lt. Warren, 1st Middlesex, 274.
1888—Pte. Fulton, 13th Middlesex, 280.
1889—Sergt. Reid, 1st Lanark Engineers, 281.
1890—Sergt. Bates, 1st V. B. Warwick, 273.
1891—Pte. Dear, Queen's Edinburgh, 269.
1892—Major Pollock, 3rd V. B. A., 277.
1893—Sergt. Davies, 1st V. B. Welsh regt., 274.
1894—Pte. Rennie, 3rd Lanark, 283.

In the competition for the MacKinnon challenge cup to-day England had a score of 55 hits, 318 points were added for drill, and two deducted for bad volley firing. Canada had 30 hits; five points added for drill, and one deducted for bad volley. This competition is with the Mar-



THE TARGETS AT BISLEY C.M.P.

tin-Henry, and is open to teams of ten and a captain, from England, from Ireland, from Scotland, from Wales, and from each British colony or dependency; distance, 400 yards; number of volleys, 5, one of which to be interrupted, the section being brought to the 'present' to the 'ready' on the command 'as you were'; points up to ten allowed for drill, won last year by England with a score of 133; Canada third, with score of 114.

The St. George's vase has been captured by Staff-Sergeant McNeill, of the King's Own Scottish Volunteers, his score being 113 out of a possible 120. Mitchell, of Canada, was 20th, with 100 points; White, 27th, and Spearing 65th. They won £8, £7 and £5, respectively. Gunner Chamberlain won the second prize, £10, in the Barlow cup competition.

Other contests in which the Canadians competed, the prizes awarded them and their scores are:—The 'Queen's Match,' Color-Sergeant Skedden, fifty-eighth, 258, £10; Captain Spearing, seventy-fifth, 252, £5.

'Railway tyro,' Color-Sergeant Meadows, third, 67, £8; Lieut.-Colonel Anderson, eighth, 66, £3; Gunner Chamberlain, ninth, 66, £2; Sergeant-Major Armstrong, thirty-fourth, 65, £1; Captain Mercer, forty-fourth, 65, £1.

'Association Cup Match,' fourth, Lieut. Mitchell (for Miss Mitchell), 68, £5; Captain Spearing, ninth, (for Miss G. Spearing), 67, £5; Staff-Sergeant Simpson, sixteenth, (for Miss Smith), 66, £3; Lieut. Thos. Mitchell, twenty-ninth, (for Miss M. Mitchell), 65, £3; Private Hayhurst, sixty-seventh, 64, £2; Lieutenant T. Mitchell, seventy-first, (for Miss Greenwood), 64, £2.

'All-comers' aggregate, twenty-fifth, Private Hayhurst, 153, £2; fifty-seventh, Color-Sergeant Skedden, 155, £2.

'The Ladies,' first, Captain Russell, 35, £5; ninth, Private Hayhurst, 34, £2; counted out, Lieutenant T. Mitchell, 34.

'Marsden,' eighteenth, Staff-Sergeant Simpson, 32, £1.

'Robin Hood,' Private Hayhurst, first, 35, £10; Lieutenant T. Mitchell, fourth, 34, £4; Gunner Chamberlain, fifth, 34, £3; Staff-Sergeant Simpson, eleventh, 34, £1.

'Wantage,' (rapid firing contest), Private Hayhurst, twenty-sixth, 16, £2; Staff-Sergeant Nutting, thirty-sixth, 16, £2.

Canadians distinguished themselves in the 'Corporation aggregate' and as they came forward to receive their prizes in this competition they were greeted with loud cheers. The prizes are awarded to Indian and Colonial volunteers making the highest scores in the 'Grand Aggregate,' the 'Grand Aggregate' prizes in turn being awarded to volunteers, whose scores in the first stage of the 'Queen's' and 'St. George's,' 'Martin's,' 'Daily Graphic,' 'Graphic,' 'Daily Telegraph,' and 'Alexandra,' make up the highest aggregates. Canadian prize-winners are: Private Hayhurst, first, score, 340, £25; Color-Sergeant Skedden, second, 338, £15; Captain Spearing, third, 331, £10; Sergeant-Major Armstrong, fourth, 324, £10; Captain White, fifth, 324, £7 10s; Lieutenant Boville, sixth, 324, £7 10s; Lieutenant T. Mitchell, seventh, 319, £5; Staff-Sergeant Simpson, eighth, 315, £5; Capt. Russell, ninth, 314, £5; Sergeant Broadhurst, tenth, 313, £5; Color-Sergeant Meadows, eleventh, 311, £5; Sergeant Marris, twelfth, 310, £5.

As there are only twelve prizes, the Canadians thus carried off all the prize money awarded in this contest, viz., £105. In the 'Fletcher,' Gunner Chamberlain won fourth prize, score 34, £4; Private Hayhurst, eleventh, 34, £1; Sergeant Wynne, twenty-first, 32, £1.

In the 'Thorburn,' Color-Sergeant Meadows, first, 515; Private Hayhurst, seventh, 52, £2; Captain Spearing, twenty-first, 32, £2; Sergeant-Major Armstrong, one hundredth, 176, £2.

'Armorer's,' Private Hayhurst, eleventh, 29, £2; Captain Spearing, fourteenth, 29, £2; Staff-Sergeant Simpson, twenty-first, £2. The total amount of prize money won by the Canadians yesterday, not including 'Queen's,' was £245.

THE WINNER OF THE PRIZE.

Hamilton, Ont., July 22.—Private J. H. Hayhurst is not a native Canadian. He was born in Kendal, Westmoreland, Eng. in 1868, and is now twenty-seven years of age. The family is a small one, the only other child being his elder sister, at present a nurse in a hospital in London,

Eng. Private Hayhurst received a good common school education, after which he was brought up to the trade of tool making. After arriving at more than ordinary proficiency in this branch of industry, the young Englishman left home and went to the United States. For the greater part of a year he visited various parts of the Union, but did not settle



PRIVATE HAYHURST.
Winner of the Queen's Prize.

down permanently anywhere. Finally in June of 1893 he came to Hamilton, where he took employment with the Bowman Hardware Company. He had remained in their employment for some little time when he received the offer of a situation in the Canada Tool Works, operated by Messrs. John Bertman & Son in Dundas. He accepted the position, and has remained with the firm since that time. Personally, the hero of the hour is one of the most popular men in the regiment. He is about five feet nine inches in height, broad shouldered and inclined to be stout. He is a good comrade and a gentleman, and is not afraid to give a competitor advice for fear he might be beaten at the targets. He is one of the most reliable authorities on shooting in the country.

Ottawa, July 22.—On Saturday evening the Governor-General received a telegram from the Secretary of State for the Colonies congratulating Canada on the winning of the Queen's prize by a marksman from Canada. An appreciative reply has been sent, and His Excellency has also telegraphed congratulations to Mr. Hayhurst.

MANITOBA WILL NOT YIELD

Winnipeg, Man., July 17.—On the question of the possibility of any compromise by Manitoba on the school question, the 'Tribune' says: 'There are some who think that if Mr. Laurier formed a government he could induce the Hon. Thos. Greenway to make some compromise on the school question. Those who think so either do not understand or appreciate the real merits of the issue. Manitoba is right in its battle for national schools and you cannot compromise right. Her people will therefore steadfastly adhere to principle and content to the last for the maintenance of national schools. Those who think that Mr. Greenway could settle the difficulty if he chose have but a poor conception of the issue and pay the people of Manitoba a backhanded compliment. Neither Mr. Greenway nor his government nor the entire legislature for that matter, have power to settle this question. The people of Manitoba who are paramount, have something to say. They are supreme and should Mr. Greenway, his government or the legislature attempt to betray the interests of the people they represent by compromising right, they would be brushed aside like so many flies on a wheel. No, there will be no compromise either with Sir Mackenzie Bowell or Mr. Laurier and it is just as well that all Canada should understand this once and for all. If Mr. Laurier chooses to take his hand upon the broad principle of provincial rights and the maintenance of Confederation he will carry the preponderant majority of Canadians with him. Thousands, even of his French-Canadian compatriots, will stand by him for it is to their interests that the French in this country should receive a liberal education so as to be able to compete in the race of life with their English fellow countrymen.'

LOSS OF THE 'MARIA P.'

The Lookouts of Both Vessels
Sighted Each Other Too Late.

THE CAPTAIN OF THE ILL-FATED
VESSEL TELLS HIS STORY—
EXPERIENCES OF A
PASSENGER.

La Spezia, Italy, July 21.—A terrible accident, resulting in the loss of one hundred and forty-eight lives, occurred near the mouth of the Gulf of Spezia to-day. At 1.30 o'clock this morning, the steamers 'Ortigia' and 'Maria P.' ran into each other, and the latter vessel was so badly damaged that she sank in a very short time. The 'Maria P.' had on board, in addition to her crew, one hundred and seventy-eight passengers bound from Naples for the River Plata, by far the larger part of whom were emigrants. The night was pitch dark when the collision occurred, and the scene on board the sinking steamer almost defies description. Most of the passengers were asleep in their bunks at the time, and were awakened by the crashing of the steamer's plates, deck, beams and planks. From the reports of the disaster received here, it is impossible to determine whether any attempt was made by the 'Maria P.' to clear away and launch her small boats, but judging from the accounts given by the excited survivors it is surmised that the steamer went down too quickly to allow of this being done, though one boat got away. The blackness of the night added to the terror of those on board, and it is understood that some of the passengers, crazed with fear, jumped overboard.

The 'Ortigia,' on her previous voyage, collided in the same spot with a French steamer, and the fact adds strength to the belief that she was responsible for this morning's disaster. Admiral Merin, Minister of Marine, has ordered an enquiry to be made into the affair to place the responsibility. The 'Maria P.' was a schooner-rigged iron screw steamer of 722 gross and 457 net tons. She was built in Sunderland in 1886, and was 175 feet long, 27 feet 1 inch beam and 19 feet 8 inches depth of hold. She had five compartments. Her engines were of the compound type. She was owned by Marini Brichetto, and her hailing port was Genoa.

The collision occurred off Isola del Tino. The 'Ortigia' left Genoa at nine o'clock last night. The 'Maria P.' was bound for Genoa, where the emigrants on board of her were to be transhipped to the steamer 'Sud America,' which was to convey them to the River Plata. It was learned this afternoon that the lookout man on the 'Ortigia' saw nothing of the other steamer until it was too late to avert a collision. The bow of the 'Ortigia' shows a rent four yards long, just above the water line. Captain Forara was the master of the 'Maria P.' Later information is to the effect that all her passengers were emigrants.

Genoa, July 22.—Capt. Ferrari, who commanded the sunken SS. 'Maria P.', has made a statement in which he says he was asleep in his berth when the collision occurred. He was awakened by the terrific crash, followed by cries of distress, and rushed on deck. When he reached the deck he found that the engines of the 'Ortigia' had been reversed and that the 'Maria P.' was sinking. He threw himself into the sea and kept himself afloat until he was picked up. An inquiry into the disaster has been opened here.

Spezia, July 22.—Additional details of the collision between the 'Ortigia' and 'Maria P.' and the sinking of the latter in the Gulf of Genoa, includes the testimony of the lookouts of both vessels that they sighted each other too late to avert the collision. Each also charges that the captain and mate of the other vessel were asleep in their bunks when they should have been on deck.

Sonhor Ballena, a Brazilian merchant, who was on his way home with his wife and three boys, one of them a babe in arms, is among the survivors. He says he and his family were asleep in their berths when they were awakened by the shock of the collision. He immediately ran to the deck with two of the children while his wife carried the baby in her arms. Reaching the deck, they mount-

ed the bridge, when they saw that the ship was sinking. He called to his wife to jump into the sea, which she did and he followed her with the two boys. The two older boys were drowned, but Ballena swam by the side of his wife and succeeded in holding her and the baby above the water until they were picked up.

STAMBULOFF MURDERED.

The Bulgarian Ex-Prime Minister
Set Upon By Assassins.

Sofia, July 16.—While ex-Prime Minister Stambuloff, accompanied by M. Petkoff, was walking home last evening from the Union Club he was attacked by four unknown men. Two of them shot him with revolvers, while the other two stabbed him. M. Stambuloff fell to the ground groaning. He was removed to his residence and physicians were summoned. After an examination of the wounds the doctors announced that there was little hope of M. Stambuloff's recovery. The assassins escaped and there is no clue to their identity.

M. Stambuloff was wounded in more than twenty places. He raised his hands to guard his head and his wrists were nearly severed. Both hands had to be amputated. M. Petkoff was slightly wounded. The first report that all four of the assassins escaped was erroneous. One of them was arrested.

M. Petkoff, who was walking with M. Stambuloff when he was attacked, declares that just before the crime was committed he saw a number of gendarmes vanish in the distance. The attack was made just before dark in a street that is much frequented in the daytime, but is very quiet early in the evening. After the crime was committed the gendarmes appeared upon the scene and blew their whistles. Several arrests have been made in connection with the outrage.

Sofia, July 18.—Ex-Premier Stambuloff, who was attacked in the street on Monday, died at 3.20 o'clock this morning from the terrible wounds he received at the hands of his assassins.

Stefan Nicolof Stambuloff, who for years held a power in Bulgaria superior to that of the reigning prince himself, was



M. STAMBULOFF.

a comparatively young man, being but forty-two years old. A more eventful life than his has been it would be difficult to conceive of. Praised to the skies at one period by his countrymen, and stoned and jeered by them at another; called the 'Bismarck of the Balkans' one day and a trickster the next; loaded with honors and then accused of murder. Whatever place history may eventually assign to him, it is undeniable that for years past he had played as prominent a part as any man in the political affairs of the southeastern portion of Europe.

He was born at Turnova in 1853, and was destined by his parents for an ecclesiastical career. He was sent to the great seminary at Odessa for the study of theology. There was more war than peace in the air at that time, and vastly more ambition than piety in the nature of the young man. The uprising in Bosnia and Herzegovina furnished him an opportunity for the exercise of a military instinct, and the character of the conflicts which subsequently raged throughout eastern Europe rapidly developed his genius for plotting and scheming.

During the Russo-Turkish war of 1877, '78 his sword was drawn in the service of Russia. Since then his genius has been more successfully directed against Russian aggression than that of any other man in Europe. It may almost be said that for years in Bulgaria he held the Russian empire at bay single handed. His wonderful career began after Alexander I. was chosen as Prince of Bulgaria. Although a very young man he became one of the chiefs of the Liberal party in Bulgaria. The conspiracy against Prince Alexander furnished him with his first great opportunity. That was in 1886. The revolutionary party, under M. Zankoff, immediately upon the overthrow of the prince, formed a revolutionary government, but almost in a day it was overturned by a counter-government, in which the plotter Zankoff had no part, but of which Stambuloff with Col. Moutkouroff and M. Karaveloff, were the ruling spirits. Prince Alexander was invited to resume his rule, but, lacking the courage of Stambuloff and fearing the hostility of Russia, the weak-kneed prince abdicated, and Stambuloff and his two party associates were made regents.

In May of last year the Stambuloff Government resigned, and soon afterwards a Parliamentary Commission was appointed to inquire into the acts of the Stambuloff regime from 1887 to 1889. It was asserted that irregularities and even violations of the law would be brought to light, but the friends of the ex-Premier replied that if these irregularities had not been committed, Bulgaria would by this time have been a Russian province. Soon after the resignation of the Stambuloff Ministry, it was reported that he had offered to form an alliance with Zankoff, whom he had years before overthrown. Certain it is that despite the vast service he rendered in keeping the claws of the Russian bear from Bulgaria, Stambuloff was believed by thousands to be the enemy of the country. On the occasion of his final call upon Prince Ferdinand, after his resignation, the populace hooted at him and hurled stones at the carriage in which he rode. Previous attempts upon his life have not been infrequent.

COMMERCIAL.

WITNESS OFFICE
Monday, July 22, 1895.

STOCKS STRONGER.

LOCAL STOCKS FAIRLY ACTIVE FOR
THE SEASON AND HIGHER.

On the local stock exchange this morning, all speculative stocks were stronger and the market was fairly active for the time of year. Cable, Street Railway and Gas recovered several points and Richelleu was stronger. The other sales were few and about nominal.

The sales at the morning board were:—
100 Cable at 158, 25 at 159, 25 Telegraph at 164, 5 at 163½, 250 Richelleu at 100½, 35 Street Railway at 21½, 25 at 203, 25 at 203½, 50 at 203, 2 at 204, 25 at 203, 25 New at 198, 50 at 198½, 25 at 198½, 25 at 199, 100 at 199½, 100 at 199½, 75 at 199, 25 Gas at 203, 25 at 203½, 50 at 203½, 100 at 204, 6 at 205, 1 Bank of Montreal at 220½, 1 at 220, 25 People's at 15, 8 Merchants at 164½.

Reported by Messrs. Nichols & Marier
Between Banks. Counter.
Buyers. Sellers.
New York Funds... 3-16 dis. to ¼ dis. par. ¼ prem.
Sterling, 60 days... 91-16 to 92 10 to 10½
Sterling, demand... 10 to 10½ 10½ to 10½
Sterling, cables... 10½ to 10½ 10½ to 10½

MONTREAL STOCK REPORT.

(Furnished by Macdougall Bros., Brokers.)

Stocks.	Montreal, July 19.	Aasked.	Bid.
Canadian Pacific Railway.....	56½	56½	
Do. L. G. Bonds.....	105	105	
Duluth S. S. & A.....	15	15	
Do. Preferred.....	65	65	
Commercial Cable Co.....	150½	150½	
Montreal Telegraph Ex D.....	170	164	
Richelleu & Ontario Navigation Co.....	197½	199½	
Montreal Street Railway Co.....	199	199	
do. do. new stock.....	195½	195	
Montreal Gas Co.....	202	201	
East Telephone Co.....	156½	155	
Royal Electric Co.....	155	155	
Bank of Montreal.....	225	220	
Ontario Bank.....	97	90	
Peoples Bank.....	28½	28½	
Molson Bank.....	100	100	
Bank of Toronto.....	240	240	
Jacques Cartier Bank.....	100	100	
Merchants Bank.....	162½	162½	
Merchants Bank of Halifax.....	161	157½	
Eastern Townships.....	100	100	
Quebec Bank.....	100	100	
Union Bank.....	100	100	
Bank of Commerce.....	128	125½	
La Banque Nationale.....	100	100	
Bochem Bank.....	100	100	
Intercolonial Coal Co.....	100	100	
Canada North-West Land Co.....	100	100	
Montreal Cotton Co.....	128	110	
Colored Cotton Co.....	65	65	
Colored Cotton Bonds.....	99½	99½	
Dominion Cotton Co.....	100	100	
Cable Rights.....	100	100	
Royal Electric Bonds.....	100	100	
Champlain Bonds.....	100	100	
Canada Central Bonds.....	100	100	
New Street.....	100	100	
New Telephone.....	100	100	
Merchants Cotton.....	100	100	
Toronto Railway Co.....	84½	81	
Street Railway.....	83	81½	

CEREALS HIGHER.

BULLISH WEATHER CONDITIONS ADVANCE WHEAT AND CORN.

Reports of adverse weather in the wheat belts had a bullish effect on the Chicago market to-day and wheat and corn opened stronger. Wheat closed over one cent higher than on Saturday as did July and September corn. Oats closed stronger. Cables were firmer.

WHEAT IN SIGHT.

	July 20, 95.	July 13, 95.	July 21, 94.
Visible supply U.S. and Canada.....	40,483,000	41,207,000	53,772,000
On passage to the United Kingdom.....	27,840,000	28,950,000	23,336,000
On passage to the Continent.....	10,400,000	11,360,000	9,620,000
Total in sight.....	78,723,000	81,517,000	86,628,000

CHICAGO MARKETS.

The following table shows the range or prices in Chicago to-day, and the closing quotations as compared with those of yesterday:—

	Saturday's Close.	Today's Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—					
July	66½	67½	67½	67½	67½
Sept.	67½	67½	67½	67½	67½
Dec.	69½	70½	70½	69½	70½
Corn—					
July	43½	44	45½	45½	45
Sept.	43½	44	45½	45½	45
Oats—					
July	22½	22½	22½	22½	22½
Sept.	22½	22½	22½	22½	22½
Pork—					
July	10.90	10.95	11.32	10.87	11.10
Sept.	10.97	10.95	11.32	10.87	11.20
Lard—					
July	6.35	6.40	6.45	6.35	6.35
Sept.	6.42	6.40	6.45	6.37	6.42
Short Ribs—					
July	6.25	6.30	6.40	6.30	6.37
Sept.	6.35	6.30	6.40	6.30	6.35

GRAIN MARKET.

Grain—There is no change to note. Trading continues to be quiet and prices nominal for the most of the list. Peas are dearer. We quote:—
No. 2—Price per 24 lbs..... 40½c to 41c
Peas, per 60 lbs., in store..... 72 to 73c
Flour—Prices are weaker. The local trade is quiet for both Manitoba and Ontario grades, and in the absence of business Ontario prices are only approximate. We quote:—
Spring wheat, patents..... \$4.50 to \$9.00
Brand strong bakers..... 4.10 to 4.35
Winter patents, nominal..... 4.25 to 4.50
Straight rollers..... 4.15 to 4.25
Extra..... 3.75 to 3.80
Meal—Quiet, and barley steady, is a concise description of the situation. We quote:—
Granulated, in bbls..... \$4.10 to 4.38
Standard, in bbls..... 4.05 to 4.15
Rolled oats, bbls..... 4.10 to 4.20
Rolled oats, bags..... 1.95 to 2.00
Pot barley, per bbl..... 3.75 to 0.00
Feed—The market continues active and strong. We quote:—
Horn..... \$17.00 to 00.00
Shorts..... 13.00 to 12.00

PRODUCE MARKET.

Provisions—The market is stronger without actual changes of prices. Real activity is reported with increased sales of smoked meats, and more enquiry for pork. We quote:—
Canadian short cut, heavy \$17.00 to 18.00
Hams, city cured, per lb 00.00 to 00.11
Lard, compound..... 00.00 to 00.04
Lard, pure..... 00.10 to 00.19
Bacon..... 00.10 to 00.11
Butter—The market is quiet and stronger. We quote best creamery at 17c to 17½c, and Townships dairy at 15c.
Eggs—The ordinary scarcity at this time

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