

## SUMMARY.

The Spanish Government has received advice from Melilla that the Rifians are again likely to give trouble.

The Rev. Morris Addison, rector of the Episcopal Church, Fitchburg, Mass., has taken a six months' lease of Heathfern Lodge, Hampstead, in which Mr. Gladstone lived in 1892.

The steamer 'De Ruyter,' Capt. Mercor, which sailed from Antwerp on March 18 for Boston, has not been sighted since she passed the Lizard, and has been officially posted as lost.

Letters received at Zanzibar confirm the report that Tippoo's son, Saif, and many Zanzibar Arabs, were killed recently by the Belgians in a fight which took place in the Upper Congo district.

A despatch to the London 'Times' from Buenos Ayres states that the rise in the premium on gold is the result of the want of confidence in the immediate future among the commercial community.

A despatch from Freetown says that the French and a force from the Konois tribe recently stopped Col. Cardow, the new governor of Sierra Leone, and threatened him and his party with death.

Despatches received from Bechuanaland say that the marauding chief, known as Namaqua, has assassinated seventy Bechuanas, including women and children, and that he has also killed the family of a Boer Trekler in the Kalahari desert.

There is the best authority for the statement that the negotiations between the managers of the various trans-Atlantic steamship lines looking to the establishment of a uniform rate of passage have been broken off and will not be revived.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Paris 'Petit Parisien,' says with the assent of the King of Italy and the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor William asked the Czar to convoke a congress of the powers with a view to a general reduction of their military footing. The correspondent says the Czar refused to participate in any movement of the kind.

The correspondent at St. Petersburg of the London 'Chronicle' telegraphs that the government is expected to disband two hundred thousand soldiers from the ranks during the coming summer with a view to facilitating the gathering of the harvest. The government is also expected to make a reduction in the military budget and that with a view to this end, but few manoeuvres will be held and the conscription will be limited.

## IT LOOKS LIKE INTOLERANCE.

Paris, April 23.—The English colony in Paris is incensed over the action of the government in forcing Sir Edward Blount, who for thirty years has been chairman of the Ouest Railway, to resign. The ground taken by the government was that Sir Edward Blount, by virtue of his position at the head of a great railway, had access to the plans of the government in the matter of mobilizing troops. The government did not believe a foreigner should hold a position in France enabling him to become possessed of such information, and took steps to compel his removal. Premier Casimir-Perier threatened that unless Blount retired, the government would introduce in the Chamber of Deputies a bill excluding foreigners from the presidency of all French railways.

## THE CATTLE EMBARGO.

London, April 22.—Mr. Herbert Gardner, Minister of Agriculture, said to-day that if the present examinations of Canadian cattle proved the absence of pleuro-pneumonia the government would permit their importation. He added that the examination by Canada of cattle imported from the United States had been much more rigid than in 1893.

## NEW ZEALAND TO THE RESCUE.

London, April 22.—Mr. Westley Brook Perceval, New Zealand's agent-general in London, has been notified officially of his government's willingness to undertake the solution of the Samoan problem. He received to-day a cablegram from Wellington suggesting that, with a view to ending the complications in Samoa New Zealand would volunteer to annex the islands, which would thus be placed under British protection.

## A SCOURGE OF LOCUSTS.

Moweaqua, Ill., April 21.—In turning the soil in this vicinity the farmers have found large numbers of locusts of extraordinary size.

Sedalia, Mo., April 21.—A farmer living south of Sedalia brought to the city yesterday, a gallon jar full of live locusts. He says farmers in the southern part of this county are ploughing up millions of the pests, and they fear early crops will be destroyed.

# THE VICE-REGAL PARTY

## They See the Latest and Greatest Devices of the Printing Business

### Special Editions of the 'Witness' Struck Off for the Distinguished Visitors.

Lady Aberdeen, accompanied by Mrs. Clark-Murray and Miss Edith Murray, paid a visit to the 'Witness' office last week.

The distinguished visitor was accorded a most hearty welcome, Mr. J. R. Dougal, proprietor, and Mr. John Beatty, mechanical superintendent, acting as guides through the establishment, every employee of which wore a beaming face of respectful greeting to one who has enshrined herself in the hearts of all classes by her practical interest in all that makes for the betterment of the working classes.

The spacious counting room, adorned with flowers, attracted Lady Aberdeen's

and despatching the Canadian edition. The Countess was much interested in the work of the despatching machine, and in the promptness with which the names of subscribers were affixed to the papers, which are circulated already in large numbers throughout the Dominion.

While watching the binders at work, two little girls employed in the office—Daisy Greenback and Beatrice Rogers—came forward, and, with timid little curtsies, presented Lady Aberdeen with a beautiful bouquet of flowers. Very graciously the Countess smiled upon the children, and cordial was the manner in which she shook them by the hand, saying pleasant, encouraging words to them.

new press was set in motion, to print off a special edition—of which a feature was that a picture of Lady Aberdeen, specially prepared, occupied the first page. The press, with its swift revolutions, coupled with what might well seem a perplexing intricacy, was greatly admired, and Lady Aberdeen expressed her astonishment to the group about her, at the progress made in mechanical science. On another large press, the 'Northern Messenger' was being printed, and the Countess accepted a copy as a souvenir of her visit.

Lady Aberdeen, in fine, was so impressed and delighted with what she saw that she was anxious that the Governor-General should share in her experience, and with that object in view, desired that a message be sent to the Windsor Hotel, asking that Lord Aberdeen should come in the carriage to the 'Witness' office. But the bell boy, or the clerk, or somebody at the Windsor, made a mistake, and only an aide-de-camp came with the carriage.

Lady Aberdeen's visit will long be remembered by the employees of the 'Witness' for the cordial interest she manifested in the labors and processes by which a daily paper is produced.

How deep was the impression made on Lady Aberdeen and the great interest she took in what she saw in the different departments of the 'Witness' building, may be gathered from her desire and determination that His Excellency should enjoy what to her was a delight. Early



VICE-REGAL VISITORS SEE THE LINOTYPE AT WORK.

## THE DUCAL ANNUITY.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL CREATES A SENSATION.

London, April 21.—Lord Randolph Churchill, once the rising hope of the Conservative party, whose speeches, even after he had wrecked his chances of the highest political distinction, were always listened to with the deepest attention, was the principal in a regrettable spectacle in the House of Commons in the course of the debate on the ducal annuity. During the speeches of Messrs. Labouchere and Storey, Lord Randolph made numerous irrelevant and incoherent interruptions, which were greeted with shouts of derisive laughter from all parts of the House. His own speech was a savage and vehement attack upon the Radicals in general and upon Mr. Henry Labouchere in particular. The speech of Lord Randolph called forth a running fire of laughter from the Radical benches. He looked ill and was decidedly excited, and appeared to forget his misrepresentations of previous speeches. On the other hand, he strewed his own with such phrases as 'revolting sentiments' and 'vomiting Radical trash.' Lord Randolph Churchill eulogised Mr. Gladstone's unflinching patriotism, the suppression of which he claimed, was a serious loss to the House. The speaker then described the welting which he claimed Mr. Gladstone would have administered to Mr. Henry Labouchere had the veteran Liberal leader been present on that occasion. The description which Lord Randolph then gave of Mr. Labouchere as 'feasting and intoxicating himself on Royal grants,' was received with a roar of significant laughter. During his remarkable speech Lord Randolph Churchill accused the Radicals of wanting to make the Duke of Edinburgh a crossing-sweeper, whereupon Mr. Charles A. Conybeare (Radical), cried out, 'His mother has plenty of money.'

The 'Chronicle,' commenting upon Lord Randolph's speech, said: 'It would be merciful to draw a veil over the scene. Much to Mr. Balfour's relief, towards the end of his speech, Lord Randolph quieted and quoted an effective passage from a speech made by O'Connell.'

The 'Westminster Gazette' also comments upon the extraordinary episode.

## SATISFACTORILY ARRANGED.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES AGREE UPON THE DETAILS FOR ENFORCING BEHRING SEA REGULATIONS.

New York, April 22.—The 'Herald's' Washington despatch of yesterday's date says: There was a conference to-day at the Treasury Department between Secretary Carlisle, Secretary Gresham, Sir Julian Pauncefote and Dr. Dawson, the special commissioner from Canada. Its object was to agree upon uniform regulations regarding the form of licenses and flags for the use of vessels legitimately engaged in the sealing industry, so that they may be distinguished from poachers. An agreement was reached upon all points, and there is nothing to do now but carry out the regulations respectively adopted by the two countries. An entirely satisfactory arrangement has finally been reached with Great Britain for the protection of seals and the arrangements embodying it have been practically perfected. It now rests with the vessels detailed to patrol duty to prevent illegal sealing in accordance with the instructions which have just been issued. The Navy Department has finally completed instructions to the officers. Commander Chas. A. Clarke, who has been designated as the commander of the United States naval forces in Behring Sea, is instructed to order the vessels

under his command to warn all American and British vessels they may meet outside of waters prohibited by this act, not to enter these waters for the purpose of sealing during the periods of time in which fur seal fishing is so prohibited. Fur seal fishing is forbidden in any manner whatever outside of territorial waters, in the waters surrounding the Pribiloff Islands within a zone of sixty geographical miles thereof (sixty to a degree of latitude), around said islands, inclusive of territorial waters. During the season extending from May 1 to July 31, both inclusive in each case, fur seal fishing is forbidden to all persons mentioned in the first section of the act and to all subjects of Great Britain, to persons owing the duty of obedience to the laws or treaties of Great Britain and to all persons owing, belonging to or on board of a vessel of Great Britain, not only in the zone mentioned above in that part of the Pacific ocean including Behring Sea, which is situated to the north of the thirty-fifth degree of north latitude, and to the east of the 180th degree of longitude from Greenwich till it strikes the water boundary between the United States and Russia. This boundary line passes through a point in Behring straits on a parallel of 65 degrees 30 minutes north latitude, at its intersection by the meridian which passes midway between the Islands of Krusenstern or Ignalook, and the Island of Ratmatanoff or Noonarbook, and proceeds due north without limitation into the same frozen ocean. Any vessel or persons described found to be or have been employed in sealing during the period of time and in the waters therein prohibited, whether warned or not, having on board or in their possession apparatus or implements suitable for taking seal or sealskins or bodies of seals will be seized. The commanding officer making the seizure will at the time thereof draw up a declaration in writing, stating the condition of seized vessel, the date and place of seizure, giving the latitude and longitude and circumstances showing guilt.

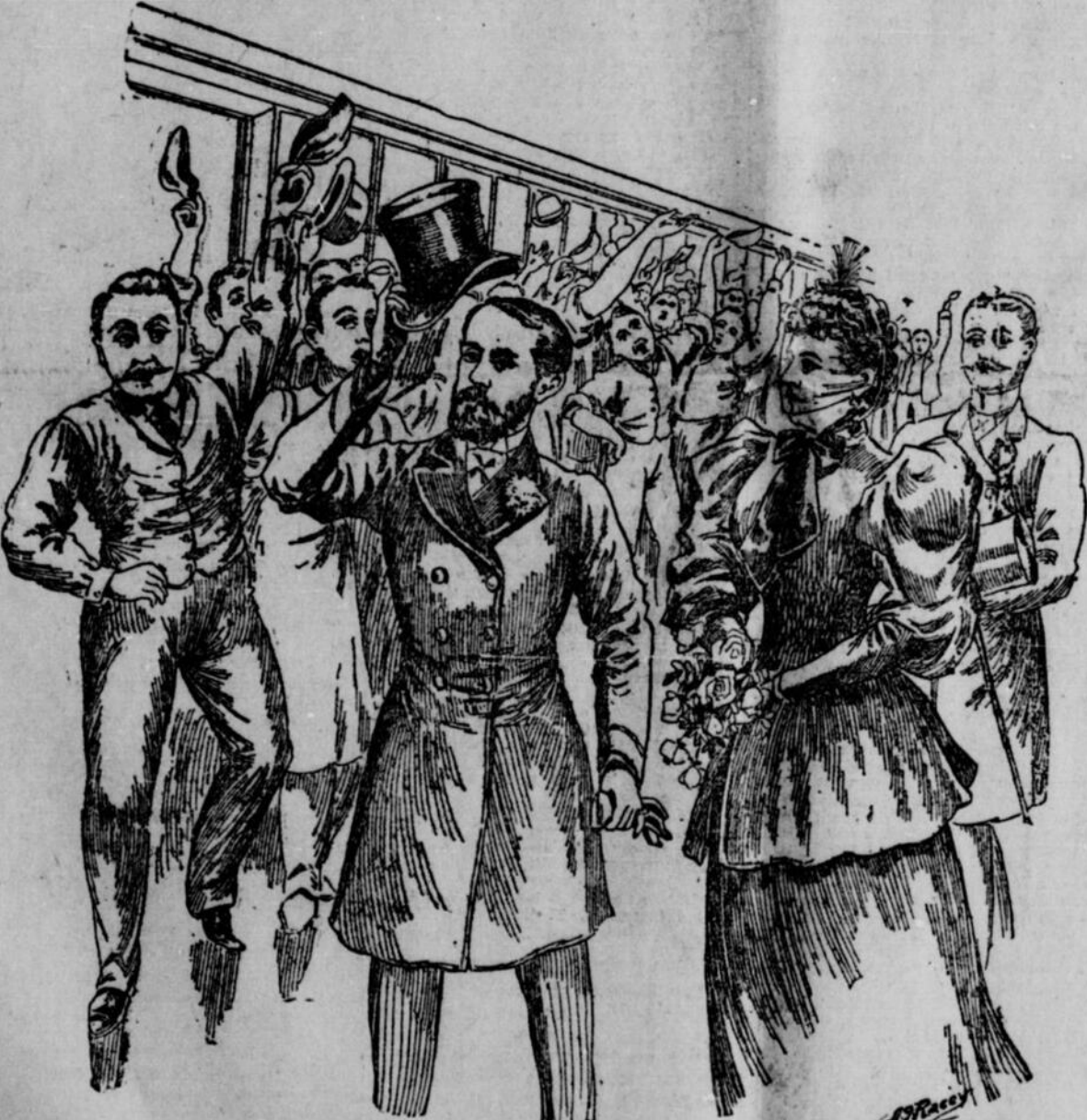
## TO RESTRICT THE SALE OF FIRE-ARMS.

AN AMUSING AND DRAMATIC SCENE IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

London, April 21.—The House of Lords was suddenly amazed last night by the spectacle of a noble peer standing with a pistol levelled at the head of Lord Salisbury. This dramatic situation was the climax of a queer speech by Earl Derby, Canada's ex-Governor-General, who was advocating the bill to restrict the sale of firearms. No dealer was to sell a pistol except to the holder of a game license, and married women were to be debarred from having a license under any conditions, husbands being outside definition of fair game within the meaning of the bill.

As Earl Derby gravely explained this provision, the House roared with laughter and there was not a dry eye either on the Ministerial or the Opposition side. The beauty of the situation was that the noble lord was in dead earnest throughout. He produced two small boys as dreadful examples of the present laxity. One had recently shot the other seriously.

Then Earl Derby produced deadly weapons from various pockets and finally a murmur of surprise caused Lord Salisbury to look up from the letter he was reading and he found himself confronting the barrel of a pistol with a finger on the trigger. The leader of the Opposition shrank back and exclaimed hurriedly to the excited speaker, 'keep the point downward.' Earl Derby obligingly lowered the weapon and handed it to the Prime Minister.



THE VICE-REGAL PARTY CHEERED BY 'WITNESS' EMPLOYEES.

warm regard, but the linotype machines on the first flat, rivetted her attention. This extraordinary machine, doing the work of four or five men, and casting, with wonderful rapidity, line after line of solid type, through what appears the simple operation of pressing the fingers upon a set of keys, was explained to the Countess, who followed every detail with the liveliest interest and an evident appreciation of what the linotype meant in the revolutionizing of the art of setting type. The next department visited was that in which the stereotype plates are made.

The men, with their shirt sleeves rolled up, bustling about the melting pots, stirring the molten lead, chipping the corners when the casting was complete—the whole indicating rapid and earnest processes—were watched in their work with great interest by the distinguished visitors.

The engraving department was next visited, and proved not less interesting than the others. But a special interest centred in the third flat, where the job printing and binding are carried on, and where the well-known publication, 'Wee Willie Winkie,' edited by Lady Aberdeen and Lady Marjorie Gordon, is prepared for distribution, the 'Witness' printing

There were a few pleasant words with Mr. Horat, the head of the jobbing de-



THE SOUVENIR EDITION STRUCK OFF FOR THE VICE-REGAL VISITORS.

partment, and Mr. Deacon, foreman of the mailing department, and then a pleasant chat with the lady editor; and finally, a visit to the press room, where the big

in the afternoon she returned to the office accompanied by Lord Aberdeen, who was also shown over the building and all the processes were again minutely explained. His Excellency was equally impressed and delighted with what he saw. The employees of the office gave three rousing cheers and a tiger for the distinguished visitors on their departure.

Their Excellencies also visited Dufferin School, the High School, Mount St. Louis Institute, the Boys' Brigade, the Notre Dame Hospital, Temple Emmanuel, the Y. W. C. A. in session, and Miss Barnum's young ladies' gymnastic exhibition.

## REFUSED TO ACCEPT THE MONEY.

Moncton, N.B., April 19.—The Presbyterians have declined to accept the proceeds of the firemen's concert, held recently, on the ground that dancing formed a part of the programme, and as the church is opposed to dancing, it was held to be improper to accept the money. The firemen had a full house, the gross proceeds amounting to \$220 and the net \$151.19, and since the money has been refused by the church it will be added to a fund which the firemen now have in the bank.

A DOG'S ROLE.

BY WILL N. HARBEN.

A long stretch of red highway, leading from the stretchy lanes, fields and forests of the country into the stony, throbbing veins of a populous city.

Along the road slowly plods a man with stooped form; closely following him is a limping dog, lolling his fevered tongue from fatigue. A light rain has fallen; and the soft earth sticks to the traveller's worn-out shoes in plastic flakes, and is smeared over his shoe-leads and frayed trousers at his ankles.

The pedestrian's hair is sun and weather-bronzed where it is allowed to fall to his shoulder from the crown of a tattered hat, and frosted with age or care at his temples. His apparel is uncleanly. His bloodshot eyes and saffron, wrinkled face bear the impress of wasted vitality and marks of creeping disease. His brute fellow traveller is an Irish setter, whose once sleek, brown coat is mud-coated and dingy.

They reach a rise in the road. The man leans wearily on his stick, intercepts the glare of the sun from his eyes with his thin, wasted hand, and glances from point to point in the city which lies now in view.

The dog takes no heed of the cloud-canopied scene—deeper students are his kind in human emotion than mortal achievements. His dissolute master's troubled mind pins his attention; his meek eyes do not for an instant forsake the rigid complication of lines which are clearly cut round the eyes and lose themselves in the tangled beard. A deep-drawn sigh from the bare, brown breast is echoed by a low whine; the quadruped's tall wags restlessly and he rubs his nose anxiously against the distract man's leg.

'Tige,' softly spoken, answers the wordless plea. The tramp takes his eyes from the view and lets them fall on the gratified setter, whose appreciation is at once evinced by his standing on his hind feet and pawing at the pedestrian's waist.

'Tige, that's my old home, my boy. I left it twenty-five years ago, covered with about as much disgrace as an could well fall to the lot of one young fellow.'

He seemed to be accustomed to expressing his thoughts to his dumb companion; and if the animal failed in perfect comprehension, he at least was not lacking in outward signs of delight in listening. The speaker sighed again, and went on with his glance broad and sweeping over the vast city:

'Here I am back after twenty-five years' journeying in iniquity, old, gray, and dying with sickness I have brought on myself. It makes what little heart there is left in me ache to see the change that has got hold of everything.'

'There wasn't a thing on all that side of the river when I left except woods and farms where I and other boys used to fish and hunt. Now look at it—an ocean of stone-laid streets, smoking, humming factories, grand buildings with towers and colored slate roofs.'

'There I began the wicked, cursed life I have lived. I hardly know how I drifted into it from the bright boyhood which haunts me like a lost promise of heaven. The old school-house used to be over there on the hill. After I left school, where I was praised and flattered for my aptness, I fell into bad company. I drank because I thought it was manly. Gambling, drunken rows one upon another blur my recollections of that period.'

'My father—I see his deeply pained, sensitive old face and snowy locks now—was rich. Consciousness of the security of his financial position caused me to be improvident, prodigal and reckless. An hundred times was he called upon to rescue me from the law which I had broken. His money ran through my fingers like water.'

'One day—I was just twenty-three—my father refused to see me. His lawyer handed me a sum of money from him, telling me that I was disinherited. My father had drawn up his will—all his property was bequeathed to my brother Jasper, of whom he was justly proud.'

'That night I stole from the town; for the first time in months I was fully sober. I sailed for foreign lands. There I continued my career as it had begun. I gambled now for a living, sometimes in luck, sometimes, as I am now, stranded on the shoals of evil. Intemperance pursued me, undermining my brain and vitality.'

'Shortly after leaving this country I accidentally learned of father's and mother's death. I drove even deeper into debauchery to drown recollections. Since I came back to this country you have been my only friend. I have given you as much of my heart as I ever gave to anyone.'

'Brother Jasper lives here yet. Property father owned in and around this city has advanced to prodigious value; he is extremely rich. I will not let him know me; he thinks I am dead. I have tramped all the way here to see my old home, mother's grave and father's. I want to ask forgiveness of the earth that covers their remains.'

The tottering wayfarer trudged on down the hill. Presently the road led him into one of the drives of a vast and beautiful suburban park. Carriages ran in counter-currents, filled with gay, bright-faced people. Here in the shade of the trees were rustic seats, pagoda-like bowers and pavilions, stone bridges, grottoes, sinuous streamlets and blue watered lakes, alive with bright-hued boats and sprites of mellow sunshine.

On went the man and dog, eyed suspiciously by the policemen they met till the park was passed through and they found themselves in the animated streets lined with palatial residences. The tramp stopped a boy carrying a basket of baker's bread.

'This is where the old Clinton road used to run years ago, is it not?' he asked, flushing, as he stroked his matted beard with a quivering hand.

'I don't know,' said the boy, charily, with wonder in the glance which he bestowed on his questioner's begrimed habiliments.

'Yes, this is where it used to lay,' said a voluble, white-haired gardener, leaning over the fence where he was mowing the grass with a wheeled machine. 'This is what they called the Clinton road when I was a young man. It's Casworth avenue now, an' three miles in length. The further you keep ahead the better you'll find it built up. These, pointing to the stately row of buildings opposite, with a depreciative gesture, 'can't compare with them up-town.'

'Thank you,' said the tramp; then swallowing, he went on experimentally. 'Judge Gilbert used to live on the old Clinton drive somewhere about a mile from this spot. If I remember correctly—has his house been torn down? I guess it has, though, for it would be too old for a fast city like this.'

'Oh, no,' readily answered the gardener, whetting the blade of his machine on a stone. 'The old Gilbert home is left standing. Jasper Gilbert, the only living son of the old Judge, is our Mayor, and as good a man as ever drew breath. The property is worth a fortune, big enough to make ten such building lots as these 'long here; but he won't improve the place nor; let anybody live there. It's on this side about twenty blocks up.'

On plodded the man and dog through the boating sunshine. Mansion after mansion was passed, each growing in elegance and beauty in contrast to its neighbor.

Presently the tramp paused, and, shuddering, put a faded red handkerchief to his eyes to remove some tingling tears. He leaned against an old stone wall, and his canine companion licked his inactive hand.

The wall, lichen and ivy-grown, and crowned with old-fashioned iron work, encompassed a plot of ground, the thick verdure of which scarce fell a sunbeam through the warp and woof of foliage-interlacement overhead. So deep was his master's silence that Tige whined sympathetically.

An old iron gate, in a deep stone embrasure, stood sagging ajar. The tramp staggered through it, breasting a torrent of memories that seemed to roll toward him. Removed some paces from the street was an old-tyle, dismantled, red brick house. It was two-storied, with gables and dormer windows; the whole stood upon variegated stone basement walls. A wide brick walk led from the gate to the door.

The visitor singled out a tall oak and the identical bough from which had once suspended a huge swing; round it, indeed, embedded in the bark, he saw the chains to which the ropes were formerly tied. Turning thence, his eyes fell on the fragments of what had once been a massive clay urn. How vividly in his mind's sight stood two juvenal forms, wearing miniature trousers buttoned to linen waists, face to face, with tiny arms embracing the urn and trying to make their hands touch. Some day they would be large enough, they had said, and be able to stand straight and look into it as could the gardener. Day after day the mist-blinded man remembered that the two boys had tried to gratify this childish ambition; but he could not summon to his swimming mind any distinct recollection of its accomplishment.

Ah, how dear to sit alone in the cheerless amphitheatre of gray old age and watch the curtain rise and fall on the stage of a misspent life! This spectator, alone in the auditorium, save inanimate coevals—a crumbling house, imprisoned grounds and decaying trees—left his figurative seat and moved on.

Parterres, which were once his mother's pride, were now little wildernesses of rank weeds and riotous creepers, bordered with dank green stones. Chillness pervaded the sunless air. Drawing slowly near the porticoed threshold, the rattle of vehicles and the rhythmic clatter of horse-hoofs in the street behind rebounded to his sensitive ears with long-drawn, ringing echoes from the old walls, heavy doors and small-paned windows.

'Gone away! Gone away! Go—no a-w-a-y,' they seemed to say. 'Gone away! Gone away! Mother, father, friends—gone, gone, gone to the g-r-a-v-e! None here; they are dead, dead, silent, voiceless vacancy. No welcome, no cheer! No light in window nor hall, no answer to step nor call. Too late, too late!'

In nooks and crevices in the gray, fuzzy woodwork undisturbed birds bulled and brooded, chirped and sang as they used to do long ago ere that ceaseless hum of traffic and travel jangled into their melody.

The prodigal starts and shrinks within himself, as if he had inadvertently crushed an idol, when the step and edge of the portico's floor crumble under his weight. He stands at the door, absently twirling his fingers in the limp ear of his dog; his breast is agitated, his lips are twitching, he has no voice. When he pushes against the closed door it yields with a gentle crack of parting fastenings and a metallic creak of rusty hinges.

In the light of the sinking sun, suddenly admitted, the homeless wanderer again sees the hall and stairway which his mental sight has ever treasured, and in a spider-tenanted room. With his stick he effects a passage through the cobwebs to the old-fashioned mantel-piece, over the wide fireplace. Here he wrestles anew with the past. On the mantel stands a cracked china vase, holding a shock of bare brown flower-stems. Around it lies a drift of crisp flower petals and leaves. They stir under his breath. He writhes in pain as he wonders if his mother's flower-fond fingers had plucked them.

He turned back into the hall. He has scarce enough strength to drag himself up the groaning stairs. His feet slur on the steps, his respiration is labored and weak.

'I must see my old room,' he soliloquizes, 'then I'll go; the air in here is too close.'

Again he is transported to his unworn youth as he stands in his old room. Six windows review the vast army of gnarled and twisted trees. The plastering overhead hangs in sagging sheets from water-stained laths. He locates the corner where his wardrobe used to stand, the old position of his desk, his bookcase. In that apartment, thirty years ago, over his books he had formed some laudable resolutions. He would be a great lawyer, and his father, whom he loved so much, should be proud of him and the fame which should be his. Then, as if to banish these reminiscences effectually, came a picture athwart his visual conception that sank his soul deeper into the mire of remorse.

It was the first time he was ever indicated. He came home late at night and was clumsily disrobing in dim lamplight when his mother, who had lain awake on his account, appeared before his door and hung back in the shadows of the hall, at the mercy of timidity and tremulousness, and yet impelled by maternal solicitude beyond control.

'Edward,' she said in a low tone, 'what is the matter?' She stood in the doorway now, abandoning her features to an indescribable expression.

His reply was only given by the flush of shame which augmented the unwonted redness in his face, his down-cast

eyes and silent lips; but she fully understood, and her heart showed its sudden decline on the susceptible dial of her soul.

Without a word, and while his face was turned from her, she sank into a chair in an attitude of prayer. Then, tossed to and fro between poignant regret and anger, he blew out his lamp and threw himself on to his bed and tried to forget that she was so near to him. In a moment she rose, and, gliding to him, like a pure spirit aloft on godly moonlight, she passed her cool hands over his hot brow, and with no word from her lips she pressed them to his tainted ones and left him.

Tears were on the poor tramp's face as he dragged himself down the stairs and out on to the lawn. The lush green tissue was embroidered with ever varying sun-streaks. He stood there and watched majestic night stride on in her pompous march to victory; saw her take on the glorious sky-crown of red and gold from the spoils of vanquished day, but to cast it aside to bare her pale brow for her own crown, jewelled with a million dazzling worlds.

But he must away; he had no right on that spot where he was at once chained and stabbed. As the gate once more swung on its hinges, the street seemed to rise in the air like a prodigious sea-wave, and he sank helplessly to the pavement, clutching at the wall.

'Tige.'

The dog whined in response, and licked the hands pressed over the man's eyes.

'Tige—the groping hands toward the animal's head—'Tige, I'm as weak as an infant—the ground seems to be falling. I'm afraid.' The dog sprang to the pale face and licked it with many a manifestation of alarm. A passer-by stopped and bent over the fallen one; another and another, till a curious circle environed the man and dog.

'Out of the way, there!' A policeman elbowed himself hastily into the group. With but a swift glance at the cause of the excitement, he blew a whistle shrilly. Another policeman came running into sight.

'Order the patrol-wagon!' cried the first; 'he must be taken to the hospital—'he's in a bad plight. Begone there!'

This to Tige, accompanied by a lusty kick. The dog only whined piteously and crouched down the closer to his master's breast.

'For God's sake don't mistreat the dog!' said a spectator, feelingly; 'he belongs to the man.'

The inhuman officer growled unintelligibly, but forbore to further molest the dog.

The tramp half opened his eyes for an instant as they were lifting him into the wagon, but closed them as he was laid on the mattress in the vehicle.

'Is that his dog?' asked the man in the driver's seat as he took up the reins. He hadn't no tax collar on; he will have to be took to the pound; you know the law. The ain't no room for dogs at the hospital, an' this un will follow the man through fire and water. Take this rope an' tie 'im.'

The poor brute resigned himself to being tied, thinking, evidently, that he was to be taken with his master. The wagon rolled away; Tige bounded in the same direction, but was jerked violently back by the rope firmly held in a policeman's hands. The wagon was out of sight, and the dog, struggling to free himself with all his might, was dragged from the spot.

Three days later, in the afternoon, Tige returned to the deserted mansion. A piece of rope with gnawed and frayed ends was round his galled neck; he was thinner than before; his eyes had a lack of lustre and his tongue hung from his foaming mouth. Despair impregnated his whines and clothed his perplexity as he bounded, nose to earth, through the gate and up the walk into the hushed and shaded old house. Back came he to the street; and with incessant feet, panting bosom and hanging jaws, sped on through the streets and alleys of the city.

Day following day, night succeeding night, was this quest kept up. Into every shop or group of people would he glide, the recipient of many a cuff and kick; but failing in his search there would dart onward with eyes alert and nostrils distended. Food and water he refused—his famished heart could not be reached through the swollen and parched channels to his stomach. Thinner and thinner became his shaggy frame, and deeper and deeper sunk his restless eyes.

One day he was limping by a palatial mansion set back on a wide lawn. Thorson fountains threw myriads of ever-scented diamonds into the sunshine and flower-perfumed air. Exquisite marble and bronze conceits were poised here and there. A carriage and glossy pair of mettlesome horses before a coachman in livery stood at the gate.

Tige paused, and with one lame foot uplifted, peered excitedly through the bars of the gate, unheeding the coachman's whip with which the man was essaying to drive him on. The starving dog would wince and whine under the stinging lash, but would not budge nor take his eyes from something that held his attention.

A portly gentleman with iron-gray hair and rich attire was quitting the mansion and slowly walking toward the gate. As he came nearer, Tige's features became a fixed study of perplexity. Whines and low barks, half joyous, half doubtful, escaped him.

As the gentleman opened the gate, the dog limped backward, and then sprang to the gentleman's feet with a bark too gleeful to be 'misunderstood.'

The gentleman was deeply touched; he bent and stroked the dog's head as he covered at his feet.

'Poor fellow,' he said, 'you seem to recognize me; I wonder where we have met before. Warren,' to the coachman, 'whose dog is this?'

Tige seemed to be electrified by the sound of his voice; he bounded to his feet, uttering such a volume of ecstatic barks and making such gestic overtures that the gentleman was greatly surprised.

'I never see 'im afore, sir,' answered the man; 'he do act queer, though, for a fact. He see you, sir, the minute you left the door an' I couldn't drive 'im on.'

But in surveying the wealthy Mayor of the city Tige evidently discovered something not fully to his satisfaction. With eyes closely pinned to the benevolent visage, he suddenly slunk aside out of the Mayor's reach. Where the human mind that could comprehend that dog's philosophy, the arguments pro and con, the hopes, fears and depondency that flashed alternately into his scale of decision?

'Poor fellow!' again said the gentle-

man in his kindest tone; 'you are starving. Come with me.'

He led the animal to his kitchen and fed him with his own hand, and was more deeply touched than ever when he saw the avidity with which the brute devoured the proffered food.

It ended in Tige taking up his home with the Mayor's kind family, as brute outcasts often do when treated kindly.

'It seems to me,' said the Mayor one day as Tige, now sleek, rotund and beautiful, lay at his feet, 'that this dog studies my face; he is nearer human than any dog I ever saw.'

The great stone structure is a hospital. On the first floor in a long room where the cool autumnal breezes float through open windows and cool many a fevered brow, are many white-covered beds with wasted occupants.

Nurses in neat black gowns and snowy aprons move noiselessly to and fro. It is inspection day, and the Mayor and City Council will pay the institution a visit.

As the party of dignitaries enter the wide portals, led by the Mayor, his dog brushes past him.

'It is my dog,' he apologizes to the superintendent, who has come to greet them. 'I have extreme difficulty in keeping him at home; he follows me everywhere.'

'No matter,' smiled the official, 'he can do no harm; he is a fine-looking animal.'

A few moments later, as the visitors are ushered into the large room previously mentioned, they are surprised to hear a low excited yelp and a rapid patting of Tige's feet on the floor; he was running, nose in air and sniffing at the different beds, up and down the aisles.

Leaving his companions the Mayor quickly followed him to the further end of the room. He accelerated his steps, for loud, joyous barks suddenly rang through the chamber. He found Tige with his forefoot on the side of a bed on which half sat, half reclined a close-shaven man with his white wasted arms round the animal's neck.

The Mayor drew near. The sick man lifted his face to the one above him. The dog was silent, affectionately licking the white hand on the coverlet.

The Mayor's face changed quickly. The man on the bed let his eyes fall, a flush of shame struggled under the thin skin.

'Edward!' It was the Mayor's low voice from a surcharged breast. 'Thank God! Thank God! My brother! His eyes were submerged in tears, his face was aglow.'

A glad, startled light broke over the face of the other; but he did not speak. The Mayor sank at the side of the dog and tenderly put his arm around the neck of his brother.

'Why did you stay away so long? I feared you were dead. All these years I have been trying to find you and holding your property for you.'

'What property?' asked the other in surprise. 'I was disinherited, and justly, too.'

'True,' said the Mayor, wondering in his turn. 'I had forgotten—you thought—father did cut you out of his will in a spirit of anger once. But just after you went away, and a short time prior to his death, he rescinded it. He said he knew you would repent some day, and he could not bear to leave his curse behind him. The property you own here is worth as much as mine, and they call me a rich man.'

The man on the pillow tried to speak, but huskiness robbed his voice of power. His breast rose in billows, his eyes filled, and his hollow cheeks became damp with tears.

To the eye, the flies, as they flew across the darkening room, seemed to turn to gold when they flew into a bar of unseen sunlight which penetrated from without. Even so was this wayfarer beautified and blessed by falling into the ray of forgiveness and blessing left behind a departed parent.

A physician paused, betraying astonishment at the Mayor's attitude.

'My brother,' said the latter, proudly. 'Ah,' feeling the patient's pulse, 'he will get well now; this was all he needed.'

'Would it be safe to remove him to my house now?'

'Perfectly; it will hasten his recovery.'

Two strong men on the lawn of the Mayor's residence. They walk to and fro in brotherly converse, now and then turning to address a kind word to a dog behind them.—N. Y. 'Independent.'

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.



EVERY MEDAL HAS ITS REVERSE. 'Bill, fish is a brain builder, an' I'm thinkin' that if I'd a bin fed on it when I was a baby, I would ha' had more interlect into me, an' perhaps I might ha' been better for it!'

THE PUBLIC REMEMBERED. Street Car Superintendent—'A friend of mine rode a long distance on your car last night without paying fare, and he knows of others who got through free.'

IN THE SAME BOAT. Mendicant—Pity, kind sir! I am in great need of help. Mr. Suburban—So am I. Been to every intelligence office in town this mornin', and can't get help of any kind!—'Pack.'

A WISE PROVISION. Teacher—'Can you mention some wise provision of nature?' Boy—'Yes'm. When girls can't have their own way, they cry; and then a boy will do anything they want, only so they'll stop; and they would be bossin' the boys that way all the time, if it wasn't for a wise pervision of nature?'

IT'S AN ILL WIND BLOWS NOBODY GOOD. First Tramp—'Dese hard times makes it all de better fer our biz, pard.' Second Tramp—'How yer makes dat out?'

A TERRIBLE CATASTROPHE. Mother—'Mercy! What has happened! You're crying as if your heart would break!'

KEEPING IN TOUCH WITH THE MASSES. Many contradictory reports are current about the way in which Lord Rosebery prepares his speeches. There is a story that at one place the platform was stormed when he was about half way through his address, and the meeting had to be hastily broken up.

NOT TRICHINOSIS. Mean Man—'Say! run for a doctor! A neighbor of mine had some of your sausage last night, and he is very sick.'

A MAN TO BE AVOIDED. Higgins—'There comes Baggs. I don't care to meet that fellow. I asked him to lend me ten dollars one day last spring.'

A GOOD MATCH. Little Ethel—I dese I 'll marry Georgy Sweet w'en he grows up. Mother—You like him, do you? Little Ethel—N-o, not much; but he's jus as fond of chocolates as I am.—'Street & Smith's 'Good News.'

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LITERARY REVIEW.

KINDLINGS. The history of every church should be that of a continuous revival. Coldness and formality should have no place in its services. Unfortunately, however, these exist and prevail sometimes for months and years, and an earnest pastor often feels as though he were preaching in vain when he tries to stir his congregation to renewed earnestness, as every spark of fire goes out as soon as kindled. It is this fact that has led a Cincinnati minister, the Rev. Martin Wells Knapp, editor of the 'Revivalist,' who is now laid aside from more active work, to prepare a book of suggestions and incidents which he calls 'Revival Kindlings.' Every enlightened mind, Mr. Knapp says, contains truth enough to save it. Every cold church holds truth enough to make it glow with holy fire if only that truth were ablaze. The great mission of revivals is to set this truth on fire. To aid in doing this illustrative 'kindlings' are of great value. In many instances, he says, a simple word or tear or metaphor has done more to kindle a fire in a cold heart than a whole ton of the cold coal of logical argument would have done.

What the match's fire is to the kindlings, the Holy Spirit is to revival facts and incidents. They can be lighted from no other source. Mental, moral, or mere rhetorical fire cannot ignite them. They are to help kindle flames which will glow forever, and their source must be divine. Hence a revival, or a church that ignores the agency of the Holy Ghost can at the best be but a spiritual ice-house. It may have many in it, but they will be in a freezing condition. They may listen to artistic music and archangel eloquence, which may amuse for a moment. They may dance, play progressive euchre, engage in churchly frolics, festivals, theatricals and kindred entertainments to try and thus amuse themselves, and forget the spiritual chills which blight their brightest hopes, yet, sooner or later, unless fire from above shall fall amid the restless blasts of a merciless spiritual winter, they will have perished, and over them the unseen angel will be compelled to write this sad and truthful epitaph: 'Frozen to Death.'

Mr. Knapp gives many incidents from the lives and writings of Mr. Finney, Mr. Harrison and other noted revivalists, and in support of his view of the need of revivals he quotes the Rev. Joseph Cook as follows:—

Three hundred thousand divorces in this country in the last twenty years! Then you say there isn't any need of revivals and outpourings of the Holy Spirit. If our nation rushes on in sin, as it is going now, I do not wonder the Adventist says the world is coming to an end shortly. If the brakes are not put on, and there are not general revivals in the cities, and a much deeper work of grace upon the hearts of God's people and they turn to the Lord, there will be a winding up of all things here.

('Revivalist,' Cincinnati, \$1.10.)

A SCOTTISH STORY. A tragic tale of life on the Scottish coast, entitled 'The Story of Margreth,' is published by Putnam's Sons in a copy-right American edition. The scene is laid in Kirkcaldy, and the tale deals with the history of a Fifeshire family through several generations upon whom a curse had been brought by the wickedness of an ancestor. Here is a glimpse of Kirkcaldy:—

In Kirkcaldy (whether you take it now or a century ago, time has not changed it much) is but one street, creeping along the foot of the hill which slopes down almost to where the waters of the Firth break and leaves little flat footing for a town. The houses have crept close together, as if to escape, as far as possible, the east wind, which for many months of the year, blows on them from the North Sea. At times, it sweeps through the mouth of the Firth, a perfect hurricane, up the narrow wynds, and cutting the corner gables with its bitter tooth, clears the street of passengers, and bangs the close doors rudely. In earlier days it even brought with it the sea, forcing it up every wynd and lane till it met on the street and splashed with spray the wheels of the mail-coach on its way to the National. There were sensible reasons for imagining that these visitations were specially designed by Providence for cleansing, at any rate the back-going tide left the town and its inhabitants looking all the fresher for their battle with the wind and the spray.

The story was not written, the author says, to point a moral, but in memory of people dear to him and a country-side that he loved, but if anyone seeks a moral 'there are many to his choosing.'

One is that all the misery in the story followed wrong-doing; an old-fashioned moral, but, perhaps, none the less wise on that account. Or you may find one in the holiness of all things. Or it may be that if you know this town by the Firth to-day, with its new industries, new ways, new hopes, to compare it with the home of Dug O'Flaherty, you may realize once more, as Wall realised it, that the world was on that is the greatest of all morals. (W. Foster Brown, 75 cents.)

CANADIAN VERSE. Some ten years ago Mr. James A. MacGowan, of Blyth, Ont., published a vol-

ume of verse entitled 'Maple Underwood,' and he now comes before the public with another little book containing both poems and essays which he calls 'Through the Twilight.' The author is proud of being a Canadian, and one of his poems is historical, treating of the 'Death of Wolfe.' Others are intended to convey some useful lesson, as will be seen in the following:—

FLYING CLOUDS. One summer day between three and four, I watched the sky while it clouded o'er. They were flying clouds and in quick pursuit, O'er the broad expanse they did swiftly shoot.

Though fast they flew, the sun between, As I upward looked, could be freely seen.

Sweetly I marked how the clouds each one, Grew pure and bright as they neared the sun.

Yes, all their blackness had vanished away Like the dark recedes from the light of day!

And bless'd is the man, whose clouds of doubt, Turn upward and have the dark put out. (W. Drysdale & Co., 20 cents.)

Howell. William Ogilvie, D.L.S., F.R.G.S., begins an interesting narrative of a 2,500 mile journey of exploration in the great Mackenzie river basin, which is illustrated chiefly by photographs loaned by Lieut.-Governor Schultz, of Manitoba. The Hon. David Mills, M.P., treats of 'The Evolution of Self-government in the Colonies.' Mr. Arthur J. Stringer gives 'A Glance at Lampman.' Gov. Schultz tells of 'A Forgotten Northern Fortress,' and Mr. Frank Yeigh has a biographical article on Sir Oliver Mowat. There are quite a number of other articles of interest, including a number of poems, one of which, by Mr. Francis H. Turnock, of Calgary, we quote:—

A SILHOUETTE. Blood-red the angry sun sets in a haze Of pearl gray smoke from distant prairie fires, Behind the Bow's high banks, and, as expires The sinking orb, there glides upon the gaze, Full in the glory of the dying rays, A gaunt swart figure, of a race whose sires Once ruled the plains, but wraith-like now retires

ANCIENT LIFE OF CHRIST.

FOUND BY A RUSSIAN IN A THIBET MONASTERY.

A new life of Jesus Christ has been discovered in a monastery of Thibet by a Russian traveller, and has just been translated into French. The whole story has a singularly ungeniue look, but as it is at present a nine-day's wonder in the literary world, especially in Paris, we give it for what it is worth. This book of Jesus Christ, reports the London 'Daily News,' is held in no less reverence by certain Buddhists than the Rig-Veda by the Brahmans. It is in the eyes of the Lamas a canonical book. M. Nicholas Notovitch, travelling in Thibet, heard in a monastery that the Buddhists knew and honored the prophet Issa. Certain particulars of the life of Issa forced upon him the conviction that this prophet was Jesus Christ. He inquired of the Lamas where a history of his life was to be found. It was to be found in manuscripts preserved as sacred books in the monasteries of Ladak. M. Notovitch went over the Ladak country, visited the city of Leh, and

Zoroaster, but he was persecuted by magicians, and fled. He was twenty-nine years of age when he returned to Judea. Issa at once began to preach, but his popularity alarmed Pontius Pilate, the latter summoned priests and learned men to try Issa. This tribunal examined Issa, and pronounced him to be innocent. Issa continued to speak to the people, inculcating obedience to Caesar and respect for womankind, but spies which Pilate had set to watch him sent disquieting reports of the enthusiasm of the multitude, and the Governor, fearing a mutiny, caused Issa to be imprisoned, tortured and tried before the Sanhedrum with two thieves. False witnesses were bribed this time. The Governor then called the witness who at the bidding of his master, Pilate, had betrayed Issa. This man came, and, speaking to Issa, said: 'Did you not claim to be the King of Israel, when you said that the Lord of Heaven had sent you to prepare his people?' And Issa, having blessed him, said: 'You shall be forgiven, because what you say does not come from your heart.' And turning to the Governor, Issa said: 'Why humble your pride and teach your inferiors to live in falsehood, since even without that you are able to condemn an innocent man?' At these words the Governor fell into a rage and ordered the death of Issa, while he discharged the two thieves. The judges, having deliberated, said to Pilate: 'We will not take upon ourselves the greater sin of condemning an

UNUSUAL 'KING'S DAUGHTERS.'

A 'CIRCLE' WITH A CENTENARIAN PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF ADVANCED AGE. One of the most unique circles of 'King's Daughters,' is that which has its chapter house in the Home for Aged



AUNT JANE, 101 YEARS OLD.

Colored Women, in Brooklyn, N.Y. Not a member of the circle is under seventy years of age, and its venerable president, Aunt Jane, whose name the circle has taken, is over 101 years old. She bears their burden lightly, however, except for the loss of sight, an affliction that did not overtake her until two or three years before she touched the century mark. Her office of president is not made onerous, its duties only being that of lending her name and the dignity of her accumulation of years to the circle. Her picture shows that time has dealt kindly as well as long with her, and the peaceful expression of the aged face is emphasized by the words with which she invariably answers the visitors who stop to greet her: 'I'm as well as I can be, thank ye, and just waitin' till my place is ready for me.'

The home itself is an outgrowth of the labors of another circle of King's Daughters, the 'Lower Lights,' of the Washington Avenue Baptist Church, in Brooklyn. It now shelters twenty-seven colored persons, the age of eligibility to its comforts being sixty years, and its managers are reaching out in their scope to enlarge their accommodations, and later to include a school for colored children.

ECCLESIASTICAL OPPRESSION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness'.)

Sir,—I noticed in the 'Witness' of March 26 last an article on the above subject. Mr. Tarte disputes: First, that the parish system has been extended to the Eastern Townships, the British section of the province. Mr. Tarte makes a big mistake. It has been extended all over the province until our local municipalities have very much the appearance of Conservative constituencies after the Government mutilation. Take, as an example, the municipality in which I have been secretary-treasurer for twenty-three years. It has been through the operation. About the year 1865 a portion of the township of Kingsley, in the county of Drummond, and a portion of the township of Warwick, in the county of Arthabaska, were erected into a municipality called Kingsley Falls. The majority of the Kingsley part were Protestants, and the Warwick part were principally Roman Catholics. About the year 1885 this municipality was divided into Roman Catholic parishes. Of course, the Protestant section knew nothing of this. Three years later, about 1888, the Warwick part of the municipality petitioned the Local Government to erect that part of the municipality into a separate municipality, to be called St. Elizabeth. Then it was that the municipality of Kingsley Falls discovered for the first time that the municipality had already been divided into a Roman Catholic parish. But, instead of the county line between Kingsley and Warwick being the division line between the two municipalities, four lots of the first range of Warwick, with two and a half miles of very expensive road and bridges, and but little valuation, were thrown on the municipality of Kingsley Falls; and on the opposite corner the new municipality of St. Elizabeth steps across the said county line, and takes twenty-eight lots of land from the municipality of Kingsley Falls, all owned by Protestants.

The secret of the mysterious divide was: The four lots referred to were unprofitable lots, and the twenty-eight lots were paying annually about two hundred and ten dollars, and not one cent of expenditure, as they are wild lands. By this operation the Roman Catholic municipality takes about three hundred dollars annually from the municipality of Kingsley Falls. I saw our member, Mr. Girouard, in Quebec, while the bill was before the House. At first he seemed to fall in with my view that the divide was not a fair one, but when he came to consult his colleagues, and discovered that the proposed municipality had been already established a Roman Catholic parish, the scene was rapidly changed. My claim that Protestants had rights could not be entertained, and thus the matter ended. When the Scott act was contested in Drummond county, the electors, residents of the Warwick part of the municipality of Kingsley Falls, could not vote although on the Kingsley Falls list, because they were not in the County of Drummond; and that part of Kingsley Falls attached to, and made part of St. Elizabeth, could not vote because they were not on the Kingsley Falls list, but in St. Elizabeth, and when the act was tried in Arthabaska county the same trouble was experienced, and thus, in both cases the electors were deprived of their franchise. Is not this Dominion all British, what is the other part called? ANTI-BOODLE Danville, April 10, 1894.



EVEN THE FRONT-PARLOR BOARDER CAN'T STAND IT.

Drawn by 'Witness' Artist.

A small volume from the Lahstok Publishing House, Kingclear, N.B., contains poems by George Arthur Hammond, author of 'The Indian Girl,' etc. It is entitled 'The Recluse: a Canonet,' from name of the first piece, but it contains two much longer poems. One, 'The Cobbler of Hamburg,' begins:—

Goos the day down? What red rich fires Burn on the city's lofty spires, Linger on peak and mountain crest, And kindling gleam on Elbe's breast.

The other, which occupies about half the volume, deals with sacred history from an Anglo-Israelite point of view. It is called 'Am Kerova' ('The Chosen'), and opens with the lines:—

Grant me, O Father! tenderly as unto Thee seems meet— Wisdom to meditate Thy Word, so wondrous, so replete. Those teachings lofty beyond thought, those mysteries sublime, Inscribed upon the Golden Roll—epitome of time.

The fortunes of Thy chosen Tribes are there portrayed in light, As lustrous indicating signs, as mentors midst the night.

THE CANADIAN MAGAZINE. The April number of the 'Canadian Magazine,' Toronto (Ontario Publishing Co.), opens with a paper on 'Emblems and their Significance,' by H. Spencer

Before the pale-face, and despised, decays. He halts, and, turning to the fierce-fushed West. Dark silhouette athwart a lurid light, Stands statuesque, high on the cut-bank's crest.

Lone watcher of the daylight's sudden flight. The sombre sinking of the sun to rest— Sad symbol of his people's hastening night. (\$2.50 per annum; single copies, 25 cts.)

PAMPHLETS RECEIVED.

'The Roman Catholic Congress at Chicago and the Voice of Satoll,' by J. A. Lansing, is published as one of the 'Envelope Series,' at five cents, by the Arnold Publishing Association of Boston.

The twenty-sixth annual report of the Evangelical Alliance for the United States, with a list of officers, may be obtained from the office in the United Charities Building, New York.—Circular No. 7 of the Protestant Churchmen's Union and Tract Society is by the President, the Hon. S. H. Blake, Toronto.—Mr. Edward Bok's article on 'The Young Man in Business,' originally published in 'The Cosmopolitan,' has been reprinted by the Curtis Publishing Co. as a ten-cent book. It contains much admirable advice. Special rates are made where over fifty are ordered.

at length stopped at a convent called Hams. There he commenced negotiations for the manuscript. He sent presents to the Lama—a watch, a thermometer, an alarm—but all to no purpose. Several days later an accident brought him what his diplomacy had failed to achieve. Riding in front of Hams he broke his leg. He was received in the convent and nursed there. One day the Lama came into his room with two large volumes bound in paste-board, the leaves being turned yellow by lapse of time. It was the life of Issa, written in the Pali language. The Lama read it out verse by verse, M. Notovitch taking down his interpreter's translation. The following is a brief summary of this translation:

Issa was born in Israel. His parents were poor people belonging by birth to a family of exalted piety which forgot its former greatness on earth to magnify the Creator and thank him for the misfortunes with which he was pleased to try them. From his childhood he preached the one God. On coming of age at thirteen, instead of marrying, according to custom, he fled from his father's house and went with merchants to Singh. At fourteen he was living among the Aryas. He visited Juggernaut, Rejagrha and Benares, where he learned to read and understand the Vedas.

But one day he broke away from the Brahmans. He denied the divine origin of the Vedas and the incarnation of Para Brahma. In Vishna the white priests threatened his life. He took refuge with the Gowamides, learned Pali, and in six months was initiated into the mysteries of pure Buddhism. Then he went westward preaching against idols. In Persia he opposed the religion of

innocent man and of absolving two thieves, a thing contrary to our laws. Do, therefore, as you please.' Having thus spoken the priests and wise men went out and washed their hands in a holy vessel, saying: 'We are innocent of the death of a just man.' Issa and the two thieves were crucified, but the third day Issa's sepulchre was found open and empty.

LADY ABERDEEN IN THE COMMONS.

Lady Aberdeen has been listening to the debates in Parliament. It is a rule that the Governor-General shall not attend, the theory being that his presence would embarrass the members and practically deprive them of free speech. But the Governor's wife is always welcome. Lady Dufferin was a frequent visitor. The Princess Louise also listened to the oratory of the Commons with interest. Her Royal Highness was present on the occasion of one of the forty-eight hour debates, when there had been a great deal of talking against time, and the members were weary and slightly unparliamentary in their conduct. Her arrival was greeted with the National Anthem, in which Sir John Macdonald and Mr. Blake justly joined. Such an exhibition of loyalty had never been witnessed in the Imperial House. It is said that Lord Dufferin was very curious to see the interior of the Commons when the machinery was in motion, and that more than once he sat in the public gallery disguised as a habitant from Hull.—Toronto 'Mail'

STANLEY'S ACCUSER.

LIEUT. WESTMARK EXPOSES THE FAULTS OF THE GREAT AFRICAN EXPLORER.

A splendid specimen of manhood, over six feet in height, broad shouldered, erect of frame yet supple, with a fine earnest countenance, clear grey eyes, honest in expression, entered the 'Witness' office, and introduced himself as Lieutenant Westmark, a Swedish officer, who had served the King of the Belgians on the Congo, under Mr. H. M. Stanley.

Lieut. Westmark has seen much of life in tropical Africa, has been 'an instrument of civilization in the dark continent,' and he is far from satisfied with



LIEUTENANT THEODORE WESTMARK.

the methods pursued in the name of civilization by the whites in their treatment of the blacks. He declares that it is necessary that the civilized peoples of Europe and America should be impressed with the truth in regard to the doings of the explorers, of the leaders of expeditions, of the governors of such provinces as the Congo Free State. He speaks of nothing he has not seen, but even so he has to tell of the most hideous immorality practised by white officials; of atrocious cruelties systematically carried on by commanders of expeditions and governors; of slave dealing, not merely slaveholding, but slave buying and slave selling of the worst character by white officers, who are supposed to be working hard to stamp out slavery.

In order to make the impression he desires, Lieut. Westmark frankly declares that he selected the most shining mark as the object of his attack. He declares that Mr. H. M. Stanley, the foremost African leader of his day, is also foremost among those leaders who have been guilty of the crimes which he declares are a disgrace and a hindrance in Africa to civilization.

Of the five years which Lieut. Westmark spent in east tropical Africa, fifteen months were spent as an officer of the Congo Free State, under Mr. H. M. Stanley. For two months he was under Mr. Stanley's personal supervision at his own station, coming into contact with him daily; for the remainder of the time he was at other stations.

His gravest charge against Mr. Stanley is of having allowed his native servant to buy and sell slaves. This servant, while under Mr. Stanley's eye, was guilty of



making money out of the sale of a young slave for concubinage. He asserts that Mr. Stanley's 'boy' bought a beautiful young African girl, an 'Eve noire' on the Upper Congo, for a few yards of calico and sold her for immoral purposes to an officer named Vangie for \$30 'paid by cheque upon the Bank of London.' In reference to this incident Lieut. Westmark says that some of the officials of the company were, with the implied consent of the governor, Mr. Stanley, openly and excessively immoral in their relations with the black women. Some of the officials had from three to five concubines. Mr. Stanley himself was utterly free from this vice, though he tolerated it in others. Lieut. Westmark seems to think that sweeping reform is necessary in connection with this vice which is hardly checked by its own fatal results. Another grave charge is that a cannibal feast was arranged for in order that it might be described. It will be remembered that the ill-fated Doctor Jameson, of Mr. Stanley's second column Emin Bey relief expedition, arranged for

a similar show. Perhaps, the main charge against Mr. Stanley is that of cruelty both to his officers and the natives. He did not look after the comforts of his officers when they were ill, and neglected their welfare at all times. While using wine himself while well, he refused it to his subordinates when they were sick. He spoke coarsely and harshly to his officers at most times. But the chief indictment of this charge is his excessive cruelty to the natives. Lieut. Westmark asserts that he himself saw a negro, by Stanley's orders, tied to a tree with his head downwards, and that while the poor victim was in this position Mr. Stanley himself applied the lash. 'Harshness and cruelty were so habitual with Mr. Stanley and so excessive at times that I verily believed he was not quite right in his head,' said the lieutenant. 'One time Mr. Stanley sent his servant to buy some human flesh which had been prepared for a cannibal feast, just to see whether it was really palatable or not, but when it reached him, it was putrid and he threw it in the river.'

'Mr. Stanley,' said the lieutenant, 'is undeniably an able man, of great force of character, great powers of organization, of untiring energy and possessed of a splendid constitution. These qualities, together with his correct personal habits, and his determination to succeed at whatever cost to other people, made him more successful than any other man in pushing the work in Africa. He was popular, too, with the natives; the people from the chiefs down liked him, because, though hard and exacting, he paid them all well, gave them lots of cloth and beads. He was a man of great resources and never failed to find means to overcome any difficulty which might arise. But he was successful in spite of his cruelty and disregard for the morals of the people among whom he lived; not because of them.' Lieut. Westmark could form no opinion as to whether it was likely that Mr. Stanley would ever go back to Africa; but he wanted the public to know what had been going on there, and his purpose was to arouse public opinion in order that there might be no repetition of it by Mr. Stanley or any other European. 'I will never go back to the Congo,' said the lieutenant; 'they would not have me; I have made enemies of all connected with the province by my exposures. I was down with the fever and suffered a good deal, but, as you can see, I am a perfectly sound, healthy man to-day.' It took me about six months after I left Africa to work the malaria out of my system. Still the country is not an unhealthy one for Europeans who have the means of taking care of themselves and who do so. It is rich and will some time be the home of a great many Europeans. I have been at the Cameroons, too, which the Germans own, and it is by no means the unhealthy swamp it is generally supposed to be. I have never been inland at the Cameroons but the coast is healthy—that is, as tropical regions go. In the Congo Free State I have been up the river as far as Bengala above Stanley Pool on the Congo, which is very nearly the centre of the province. I was stationed there among a tribe who are cannibals and polygamic in the extreme. I was never in danger at the hands of the natives who expect to be white after they die, and who, therefore, regard whites with awe as either ghosts or devils.

Of Sir F. De Winton, aide-de-camp to the Marquis of Lorne, when Governor-General in Canada, who succeeded Mr. Stanley as the governor of the Congo Free State, Lieut. Westmark speaks in high terms, as he does also of Weismann, whom he knows only by repute, however.

THE DRINK TRAFFIC OF IRELAND.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness'.)

Sir,—Whilst the Irish are crying for relief, financial and political, it would be well for Ireland to consider the expenditure which yearly takes place for drink, which if saved would place her in an independent position. It is calculated from the best authority that every man, woman and child is credited with \$10.50 yearly for strong drink. Mr. Blake asks for \$45,000 a year to pay the Home Rule members. Now, if each person contributed one cent for this purpose out of the \$10.50 spent for drink, it would show more patriotism and lift the nation in the estimation of the world. May God send the day when these people will cut themselves loose from the demagogues, and the fetters of strong drink, then shall we see a free, happy and united Ireland.

AQUA PURA.

Pictou, Ont., 1894.

THE CONGO RAILWAY.

The railway is completed to Nkenge, twenty-five miles from its starting point at Matadi. It is now fairly on the plateau behind the hills that overlook the foaming cataracts of the river. The road thus far has been hewn out of the toughest of rock, skirting first the Congo and then zigzagging up the Mposi river valley, where a number of costly bridges were thrown over the troublesome stream. Nearly all the difficulties of the entire route have now been conquered, and rapid progress may be made to Stanley Pool, where steamers from far and near will bring freight to the cars. Facts are stubborn things, and this railway must astonish the small army of writers who affirmed that white men could accomplish nothing in the trying climate of the Congo valley. It is to be expected that the progress of civilization will have a tendency to reduce the price of first-class tickets, which at present is \$10 per twenty-five miles. —'Railway News.'

BILL NYE'S LITTLE JOKE.

A CANADIAN CABINET MINISTER CHILLS THE FUNNY MAN WITH A GLANCE.

Mr. Edgar Wilson Nye, the humorist, passed through Canada, lately, and makes the following remark in his last letter to the N.Y. 'World':—

'At Toronto the other day we were preceded by the Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, on 'The Great Advantages to Be Derived from a Reciprocal Trade Between Australia and Canada.' He is a good speaker and was very carefully listened to. I had known a family of that name at Compassion, O., years ago, and meeting him after his lecture, I ventured to ask him if he might be related to the Bowells of Compassion, and he turned on his heel, with a frosty glance at me that almost gave me pneumonia. I hate to be received in that way when I am unconscious of saying a de trop thing.

ANCIENT BASEBALL.

ON THE BURNING PLAINS OF EGYPT.—IS THERE ANYTHING NEW UNDER THE SUN?

Baseball was played forty centuries ago. So say the Egyptian monuments. Chiselled in the walls of the temple 'Beni Hasan' are figures engaged in playing ball. The Egyptian monuments have taught us many things. They show us now that the antics of the modern pitcher when delivering a ball were all known and practised centuries ago. Some of the actual balls thrown and batted about on the banks of the Nile by these



The Pitcher.

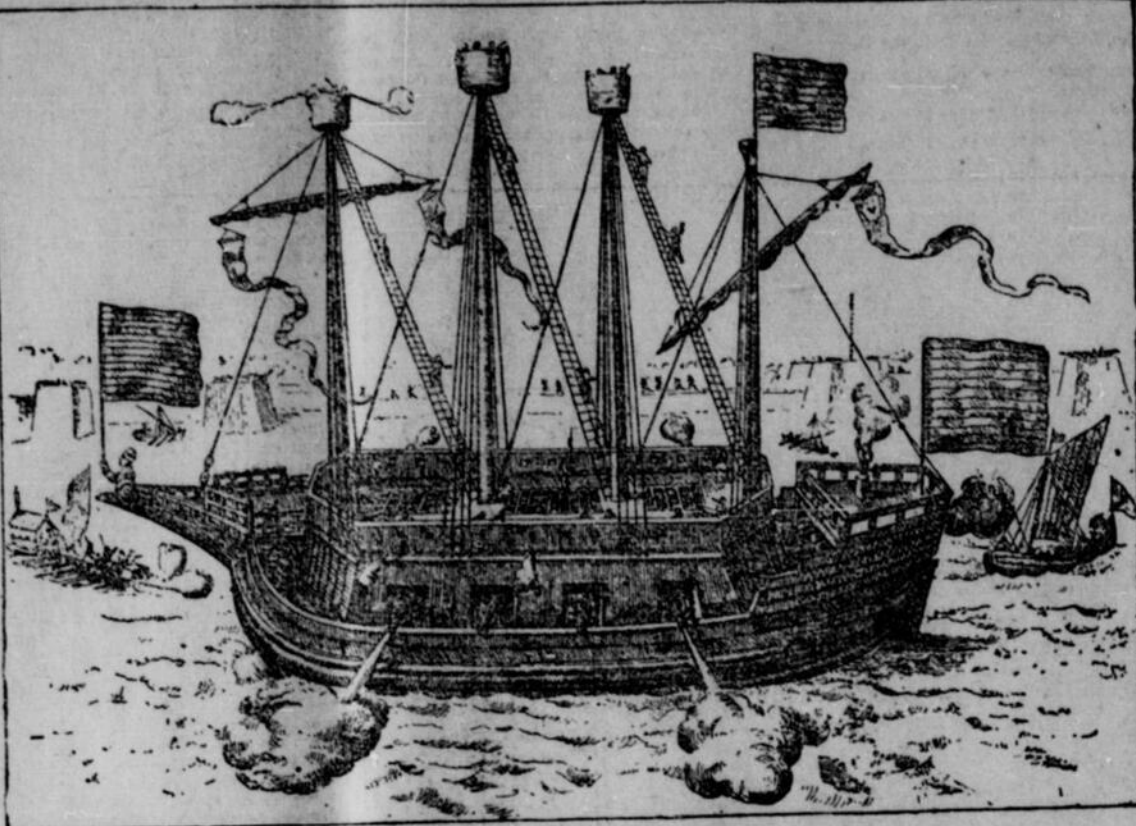
combustion part with all their heat before escaping. At the same time very rapid combustion with intense heat is secured.

Hullfax was the scene of the recent experiments and the general impression of a large number of experts who were present to witness the system in active operation appeared to be entirely in favor of the Livet generator. Indeed, combining as it does, such invaluable qualities, there seems no reason for doubting its complete success and speedy installation on an extensive scale. The inventor claims that by this system we can secure our electric light for nothing, at the same time we solve a problem of ridding the town of its refuse.—'Black and White.'

THREE THOUSAND YEARS OLD.

WHAT OLD EGYPTIAN DOCUMENTS REVEAL ABOUT PRINTING AND LOVE LETTERS.

According to a correspondent of the London 'Daily Chronicle' an exhibition of exceeding interest has just been



THE FIRST IRONCLAD, 1855.

ancient players have been discovered, after remaining hidden since the time of the twelfth Egyptian dynasty, the peculiar climate of the country helping very much to the preservation of such articles. One of the balls, of very interesting construction, is now in the British Museum. It is made of sawn leather, and is three inches in diameter.

What scores were run up or what enormous salaries the players received is not stated. Women as well as men played the game; in fact, most of the carvings represent women. It is thought that men first played it, but that after many years the women became interested and formed clubs of their own.

A WONDERFUL INVENTION.

M. Fountain de Lavet deserves the thanks of every corporation in England for his new and ingenious adaptation of fire grates and flues. He has, after much experiment, constructed a boiler and furnace in which the refuse of towns is employed for the generation of steam.



MR. CLASKIN, CHIEF ENGINEER, EXPLAINING THE LIVET SYSTEM.

Thus two birds are killed with one stone as the adage has it. Complete combustion is obtained, unpleasant substances are reduced to scentless ashes, and the steam generated is sufficient to produce an electric light of 25,000 candle power. It must be remembered that nothing but burning refuse produces this remarkable result. No coal or other regular fuel is employed. The peculiarity of the system is in the form of the flues, which are so arranged that the gases produced during

opened at the Vienna Museum. This consists of a collection of upwards of 10,000 Egyptian papyrus documents, which were discovered at El Fayum, and purchased by the Austrian Archduke Rainer several years ago. The collection is unique, and the documents, which are written in eleven different languages, have all been deciphered and arranged scientifically. They cover a period of 2500 years and furnish remarkable evidence as to the culture and public and private life of the ancient Egyptians and other nations. They are also said to contain evidence that printing from type was known to the Egyptians as far back as the tenth century B.C. Other documents show that a flourishing trade in the manufacture of paper from linen rags existed six centuries before the process was known in Europe. Another interesting feature in the collection is a number of commercial letters, contracts, tax-records, wills, novels, tailors' bills, and even love letters, dating from 1200 B.C.

Mr. Gladstone, says 'Pearson's Society News,' is still a dancing man. His 'steps' are not quite up to date, of course, but he has no aversion to 'tread-

A MEDIEVAL IRONCLAD.

STRANGE HISTORY OF AN UNGAINLY CRAFT.

When writing on 'A Man of War of 1893,' in the London 'Graphic' recently, Commander C. N. Robinson, R.N., mentioned the fact that an armored vessel was constructed in the sixteenth century, thus proving that the idea of protected ships is by no means an absolutely new one. This early ironclad, the 'Graphic' now points out, was built in the year 1585 by a shipwright of Antwerp during the wars with the Spaniards. The greater part of the Netherlands had come into possession of the House of Hapsburg by the marriage of Maximilian of Austria to Mary, daughter of Duke Charles the Bold, in 1477, but under

Charles V. the sovereignty was extended until it embraced all the seventeen Belgian and Batavian provinces. When the Lowlands passed to the Spanish crown the principles of the Reformation had spread among the Lowlands, and on the establishment of the Inquisition there in the middle of the sixteenth century disturbances broke out in the provinces, and great cruelties were committed by the Spaniards. Antwerp, which in those days was a margravate suffered greatly. It was pillaged by the Spanish soldiery in 1574, and was again besieged in the regency of Alexander of Parma, being taken in 1586. In the summer of that year it was

CLOSELY INVESTED BY LAND AND WATER, and the people of Antwerp made many gallant efforts to break through the line of the besiegers, especially on the river. For this purpose they built a craft of unusual size, with a flat bottom, and armed its sides with iron plates fastened into great beams of wood. The idea was to make not so much a ship as a floating castle, impregnable to the artillery and missiles of those days, which should crush all opposition. It contained a great number of men, some of whom were placed like sharpshooters in the tops of the masts, and the rest protected by the bulwarks. The men of Antwerp were so confident of the success of their new invention that they called it Finis Belli, feeling sure that by its means they would be able to raise the siege and put an end to the war. Unfortunately for the brave burghers of Antwerp, this early ironclad

PROVED A DISASTROUS FAILURE.

It was launched on the Scheldt, and taken across the flooded country by means of a canal cut from the river; but it proved very unhandy, and after a short career got stuck upon a bank. This untimely end of the great vessel from which so much was hoped was a source of much delight and derision to the Spaniards, who nicknamed the monster 'Caranjamaula,' which signifies a bogey, while the men of Antwerp altered its name from 'Finis Belli' to 'Perditas Expensae,' or 'Money thrown away.' The crew then deserted the ship, and the Spaniards, after a naval battle, which took place in the flooded country, and resulted in the defeat of the Netherlands, took possession of

THE NAVAL MONSTER.

as they called it, though they feared that like the Trojan Horse, it had been left in their hands for some evil purpose. However, finding that it really was deserted, they seized it, lightened it, and then towed it off and got it back into the river Scheldt. It was then taken in triumph to the camp of Alexander of Parma, where it became one of the sights of the time; and the Spaniards accepting the omen of its original name, took it as a sign that the war was finished. And, indeed, it proved to be the last effort of the gallant people of Antwerp, for the city was taken on Aug. 17, 1585, and so the first ironclad on record came to an unfortunate end. The engraving is taken from the volume, 'De Leone Belgico, 1588.'

HE WONDERED.

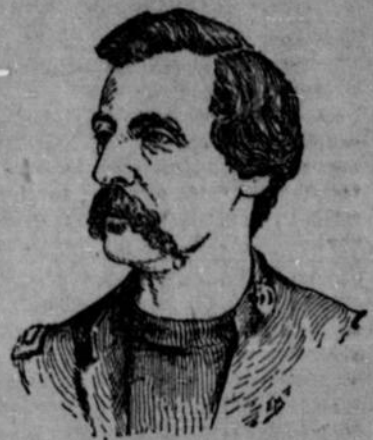
Mother.—'The paper this morning has an account of a little boy who was drowned while skating on thin ice.'

Little Son (cleaning up his skates)—'Too bad. I wonder if he was related to the poor little boy who was killed by the trolley while going to school?'—'Street & Smith's Good News.'

THE AMERICAN 'ARMY.'

BALLINGTON BOOTH, COMMANDER OF THE SALVATION FORCES.

Public opinion about the Salvation Army in the United States has been marked by steadily increasing appreciation



tion of the organization and its leaders, as their purposes and methods have come to be better understood. For seven years at the head of the Army forces in this country has been Commander Ballington Booth, the second son of General Booth. Those that have heard him tell of the work to which his life is given know well his effectiveness as a speaker; and his organizing and executive ability do not belie his commanding appearance. Under his direction are more than four thousand officers; he has the oversight of slum work, rescue homes, and food and shelter depots through the country; he is the publisher of a Swedish, a German and two English weeklies, and a monthly; while he is the author of books and tracts, and of hymns that are well known outside of the Army. Before coming to America he had been sent for a time to take charge of the work in Australia, and for that purpose he was taken from a position at the head of the men's department of the Army's Training Home, which he administered firmly, yet so as to win the love of all under his charge. Like most of the devoted family to which he belongs, he knows what it is to suffer hardship, and has endured imprisonment for the Master's sake. In his energy and concentration one sees the spirit that was shown by the boy of fifteen when he wrote: 'I feel more determined than ever to work every minute. Lord help me. Lord help me. I will do what I do well. I will get on. I will be a man.'—'Golden Rule.'

SCENES OF SLUM LIFE.

A PICTURE BY DOROTHY TENNANT.

Dr. Barnardo, in the last number of 'Night and Day,' says:—'The usefulness which distinguishes the children of the poor at a very early age has often been depicted by artists, but seldom with greater success than by Dorothy Tennant, or as I should now say Mrs. Henry Stanley. Her graphic pencil has, with a few



A NURSE OF THE SLUMS.

swift touches, rescued many highly realistic scenes of slum life from oblivion. Some of these sketches having fallen into my hands, I am tempted to give my readers one of them (not, of course, as a case of mine), which illustrates so happily what I have often seen that I know it to be true to life. The unwearied and careful guardian of these twins, who devotes his whole time to the care of the two infants, seems to be only a boy nine or ten years old. But what such boys can do in the way of tenderly nursing children younger than themselves often amazed me.'



OVER THE FENCE.

Wake up, Sir John, and help me pull down this unneighborly and annoying division between our estates.—St. John, (N.B.), 'Telegraph.'

A 'HOLY WELL.

THE PLAGUE SPOT AT MECCA WHERE DEVOUT MOSLEMS DRINK THE POLLUTED WATER OF ZEM ZEM.

A NON-BELIEVER DISGUISED AS A PILGRIM WITNESSES THE STRANGE CEREMONIES IN THE KAABAH.

The Holy Well of the Mahometans is at Mecca, in Arabia. To them it is known as Zem Zem—meaning fill fill—and in their eyes its waters are sacred, and a few drops of it drunk or sprinkled over their bodies, is sufficient to wash away their sins. But modern science has shown that this so-called sacred water reeks with the germs of cholera, and the records of cholera epidemics prove a startling mortality among the pilgrims who journey to Mecca once every year from all parts of Asia. From there spread the cholera plagues that periodically break out in India, Asia and Europe.

The Holy Well is not fed by a spring, but catches the rain water that filters through the overlying mass of foul matter that for ages has accumulated in the vicinity. Here the water from the

and the aperture where it enters the wall are bordered by a band of gold.

On the west side of the Kaabah, some two feet below its flat top, a golden waterspout, reputed of great sanctity, projects from the wall, with a golden beard, called the 'beard of Myzab,' depending from its mouth and directing the water collected on the roof to fall on the pavement above the graves of Hagar and Ishmael. To secure a few drops of water as it trickles from the beard of Myzab causes endless contention among the pilgrims.

The Holy Well, Zem Zem, or Zam Zam, the cry of Hagar when she saw the stream and held a vessel to catch the water to save the life of her perishing son, is enclosed in a building near the place of the portable stairs, on the north side of the house of Allah. A stone reservoir is always full of the water from Zem Zem, and is accessible, with a cup, through a grated window for purposes of drinking and spiritual cleansing before prayers.

An Oriental Christian who visited Mecca, disguised as a Moslem pilgrim, related some of his experiences to a New York 'World' correspondent, in substance as follows:—

'After days of heat and thirst in a cramped shuduff on the back of a camel, which was a fraction of a caravan conveying pilgrims to Mecca, they halted at dawn on the crest of a high ridge. Shouts of 'Mecca! Mecca!' 'O Holy City!' 'O the Sanctuary!' 'O blessed of the Prophet of Allah!' 'O praise be to Allah!' 'O praise to Allah Almighty!' 'O Allah, verily this is thy Sanctuary!' came in various keys from

moved, with becoming reverence, as near as it was possible to approach for the crowd to the Black Stone, where they stood repeating prayers and supplications from the Koran, the sentences beginning with: 'There is no God but Allah.' 'O Allah! I extend my hand to thee, etc.' 'O Allah! Accept thou my supplication, etc.'

'After several ineffectual attempts to fulfil their duty by touching the Black Stone they paused again, repeating prayers and reciting certain portions of the Koran, placing their open palms behind their ears, said more prayers, blessed the Prophet, kissed the tips of the fingers of their right hands, and began the ceremony of circumambulation, which brought them, in time, around to the sacred relic, still repeating prayers and supplications commencing with the usual "O Allah," etc.

'Thus they made seven circuits, pausing each time opposite the beard of Myzab and beside the burial place of Hagar and her son, to murmur extra terms of praise, blessing and supplication, and also at the end of each circuit to kiss and caress, with hands, face and lips, the Black Stone, then kiss the ends of their fingers and resume their course.

'The ceremony of circumambulation over, they retire to Zem Zem to again imbibe the scanty fluid and be drenched with several skinkful dashed over their heads and persons, while they repeatedly repeated prayers, either from memory or by reading them from the Koran, as before. This ended the praise and supplication for the day, and they left the mosque, to return as often and

AN APPLE TREE PEST.

Sir,—A friend with whom I was speaking of the apple tree pest, known to horticulturists as the 'bark louse,' sends me the enclosed clipping with a request that I should send it to you for publication. I am obliged to my friend for the trouble he has taken, although the insect here described is not, I think, the one I alluded to. It calls attention to the fact, however, that there is additional need for watchfulness on the part of those who are interested in trees.

The bark louse attaches itself to the young branches of the apple, and closely resembles the small lines of about one-eighth of an inch in length, which are natural to the bark of the apple, cherry and other fruit trees. They adhere so closely to the bark, and resemble it so much in color, that one unacquainted with the danger would not perceive it. When they once overspread a young tree there is no other course but to root it up and burn it to prevent contagion to others; and there is only a very short period in June when they are in a condition to be destroyed by washes. If one of them be carefully separated from the bark and the underside examined through a microscope, it will reveal an aggregation of from twenty to thirty eggs, all of which hatch out into sap-suckers in June—ultimately attach themselves permanently to branches—and suck the life blood from the plants. In the hope that attention may be directed to this danger I send you the clipping in question. W. ROBB.

The insect known as the San Jose scale, which for a long time was the pest of the fruit-growers of the Pacific coast, threatens to become equally destructive in the East. It appeared in Virginia last year, being found on peach trees, and a month ago was discovered in Charles County, Md., and at De Funiak Springs, Florida. The supposition is that the scale was introduced in young trees sent east by the California nurseries. The black tartarian cherry 's probably the only deciduous tree that escapes the ravages of the insect. Mr. L. O. Howard, acting entomologist of the Department of Agriculture, gives the Baltimore 'Sun' the following account of the scale: 'The insect itself is a small, flat, round scale, a little lighter in color than the bark of the tree, and will be found most abundantly upon the younger limbs and twigs. It is at this season of the year about one-eighth of an inch or less in diameter, and there is in the middle of each scale a small, elevated, shiny, blackish, rounded point. Sometimes the centre of the scale appears yellowish. The wood underneath the scale is apt to be discolored and somewhat purplish. When the insect is abundant the bark is completely hidden by a close layer of these scales, which are then hardly distinguishable to the naked eye, and give the appearance of a slight discoloration or a slight roughening of the bark. No other scale upon apple, pear, peach, cherry or plum tree possesses these characteristics, and the insect ought therefore to be readily distinguished. The full-grown insect is motionless. The young animals are active crawlers, but even the young would not crawl more than one hundred feet in their life time. They are, however, carried from orchard to orchard by insects upon which they have crawled, and by birds which fly from tree to tree.' The department has prepared several washes to be used at various stages of the blight caused by the scale. If a tree has become thoroughly infested it is recommended that the tree be cut down and burned. Mr. Howard says that if this enemy is not energetically treated at the start it threatens to cripple the entire fruit-growing interests of the United States. The eastern states have no laws regulating the traffic in diseased nursery stock, and unless laws are speedily enacted to protect fruit-growers, serious consequences may be developed.

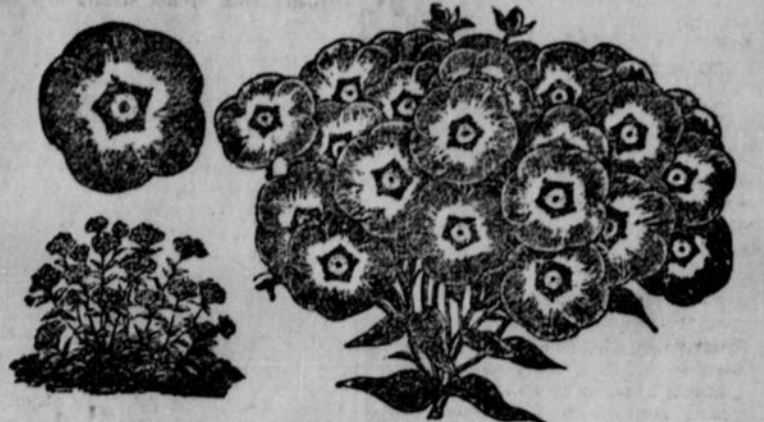
A PAINTER'S DILEMMA.

John William Preyer, the famous painter of still life, was a remarkably small specimen of the 'genus homo,' differing, however, from ordinary dwarfs in the symmetry and exact proportion of all the parts of his diminutive frame. When between twenty and thirty years of age, his fresh, ruddy, beardless face, and the shrill and boyish tone of his voice, caused people to take him for a child about eight at the most. This illusion was still further heightened by his dress—a short, black velvet jacket with a large turan down collar, over which his smoothly parted hair hung in thick clusters. When about this age Preyer paid a visit to Munich in order to inspect the art treasures in that city, and also to visit his old patron, 'Mister Cornelius,' a former president of the Dusseldorf Academy. When Preyer called at the house of the latter he had gone out, and the servant who had answered the door ran in to tell her mistress that a little boy was waiting outside to see the master. The lady went to speak to the visitor. 'What is it you want, my child?' she asked the painter, who at the approach of the lady took off his velvet cap and made a deep bow, saying in a shrill voice:—'I wish to speak to Mr. Cornelius.' 'He is not at home at present; but if you will step inside you can wait for him; he will not be long.' So saying, she took the little fellow into the parlor, and offered him a stool to sit on. In a short time the fair hostess became quite charmed with her youthful visitor, and at last she lifted him up on her lap and listened with intense delight to the innocent prattle of the clever 'child.' Suddenly the door opened and Cornelius himself appeared. Taking in the situation at a glance, he cried:—'Ah! Good morning Mr. Preyer! How on earth did you get here?' 'Mr. Preyer!' And with a shriek Mrs. Cornelius jumped up, tumbled Preyer on the floor, and fled into the next room, whilst Cornelius and Preyer, after the latter had picked himself up again, laughed till the tears streamed down their cheeks. The former had some difficulty in getting his wife to come back again. At last she mustered sufficient courage to allow herself to be formally introduced to the strange visitor, who was retained as a guest to dinner, over which the amiable hostess presently regained her former self-possession.

A NEW DAILY.

The town of Galt, in the county of Waterloo, Ontario, is to have a daily paper, 'The Reformer.' It is certainly large enough to support a good evening paper, having a population of about eight thousand people,—little less than that of Three Rivers. It is a fairly prosperous town, too, judging from the fact that during the last decade, when the population of many towns in the Dominion actually decreased, the town of Galt added 45.2 percent to the number of its citizens. It contemplates extending one of its main streets, and building an electric street car railway to Preston, a thriving village of about two thousand inhabitants. With such a constituency, 'The Daily Reformer,' under the guidance of an old and successful newspaper man, Mr. Andrew Laidlaw, once connected with the Woodstock 'Sentinel,' and other western papers, will probably be sustained, and even flourish, as the 'Weekly Reformer' has done.

ADVERTISEMENTS.



PHLOX DRUMMONDII GRANDIFLORA.

'WITNESS' COLLECTION OF RELIABLE SEEDS

FARM GARDEN, KITCHEN GARDEN, FLOWER GARDEN.

SPECIAL OFFER

TO SUBSCRIBERS OF THE 'WITNESS'

By a special arrangement with MR. WILLIAM EVANS, Montreal, one of the oldest and most reliable seed houses in Canada, we will forward post-paid to all subscribers to the 'Weekly Witness' these special collections at the prices named.

These collections are put up exclusively for the 'Witness' in separate packages, as indicated in each offer, and no package of seeds can be exchanged from one offer to another.

The seeds are all fresh, and are as represented on each package by Mr. Evans, and are not sold for less than the price marked, and are thoroughly tested as to climate and quality.

The vegetable seeds comprise the very best varieties suitable for any part of the Dominion.

The flower seeds in offer No. 3 from the very best varieties, comprising the showiest and best for cutting.

Offer No. 1.—The Farm Garden Collection.

For \$1.40 we will send the 'Weekly Witness' during the remainder of 1894 and the Collection No. 1, post-paid.

Table listing various seeds and their prices, including Beans, Cabbage, Carrot, etc.

Total \$1.90

This Packet to 'Witness' Subscribers, 90 cents.

Offer No. 2.—The Kitchen Garden Collection.

For \$1.10 we will send the 'Weekly Witness' during the remainder of 1894 and this collection No. 2, post-paid.

Table listing various seeds and their prices, including Beans, Beet, Cabbage, etc.

Total \$1.90

This Packet to 'Witness' Subscribers, 50 cents.

Offer No. 3.—The Flower Garden Collection.

For \$1.15 we will send the 'Weekly Witness' during the remainder of 1894 and this collection No. 3, post-paid.

Table listing various flower seeds and their prices, including Sweet Mignonette, Pansy, etc.

Total \$1.90

This Packet to 'Witness' Subscribers, 60 cents.

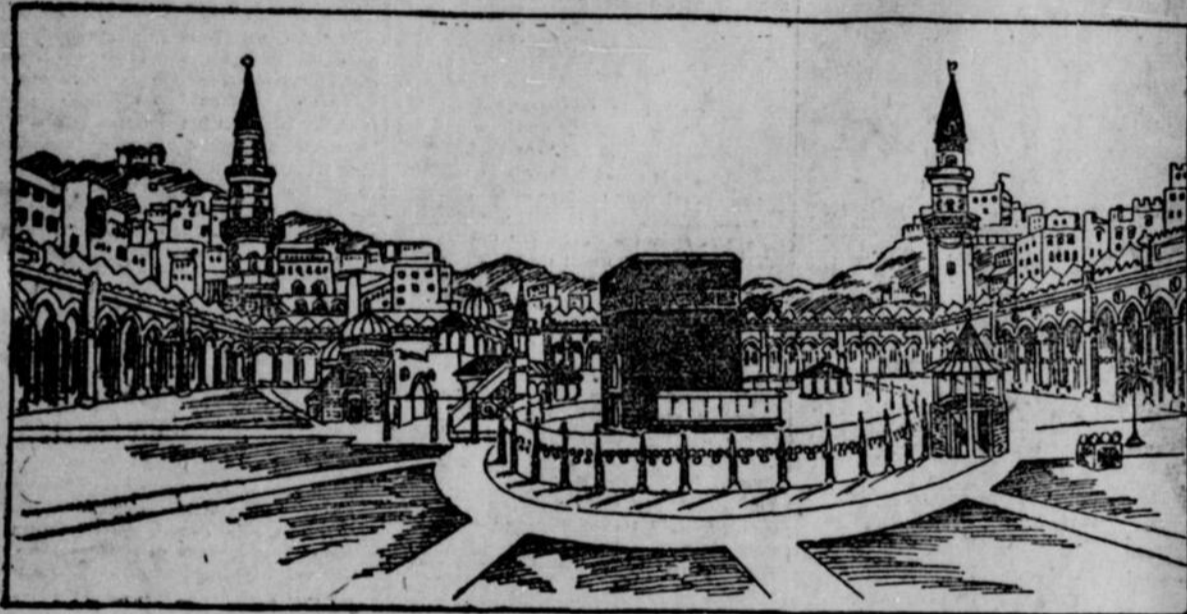
ADDRESS:

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, 'Witness' Office, Montreal.



ST. LOUIS CABBAGE LETTUCE.

ACME TOMATO.



INTERIOR OF THE MAHOMETAN MOSQUE AT MECCA, WITH THE KAABAH IN THE CENTRE.

well, after being sprinkled, over the suppliant forms of the Moslems or poured over their diseased persons, runs back at once into the well. Analysis shows that this water is tainted with decomposed animal matter, rendered the more unwholesome from the drainage into the well of bacilli that spring from the putrid offal and flesh of the devout pilgrims who have died there year after year, and were buried in trenches scarcely a foot deep.

Zem Zem, the Holy Well, is part of the great Mahometan shrine of Kaabah, sacred to Allah, and the rendezvous once a year of every pious follower of Islam. Here is the ancient Black Stone venerated by the Mahometans and never seen by Christian eyes. This wondrous pebble, dropped from heaven on the day that Allah entered into compact with the sons of men, and containing the celestial contract neatly folded in its centre, to be read, and to testify, at the final judgment, to all who have performed their duty by kissing its mottled covering, has always created a singular curiosity in the minds of unbelieving Christians.

From time to time a few daring infidels have shaved their heads and donned the pilgrim's garb, and, thus disguised, have taken life in hand and sought the jealously guarded treasure. In this way a few stolen pictures of the Kaabah have been smuggled out of Arabia. The accompanying photograph of the Kaabah and mosque is a copy of a painting made by an Indian prince who visited Mecca and stealthily painted the original picture, which he showed to a 'World' correspondent.

The Kaabah stands in the centre of a high mosque, which consists of a spacious square enclosed by high walls, lined with colonnades and pierced by nineteen gates giving admission to its hallowed precincts. Five hundred and fifty-four columns and pilasters, composed respectively of white marble, gray granite and porphyry, form the immense peristyle, surmounted with a row of low domes numbering 152. Arabic inscriptions decorate some of the columns, and paved walks shoot from the colonnades to an open pavement of the colonnades enclosing the Kaabah, a massive, oblong, flat-roofed square, with walls many feet thick, draped externally with a heavy brown curtain, called the kiswat. The structure has the appearance of an immense tomb. It is surrounded by a circle of iron posts and connected by a cross-bar, from which depends a chain of lamps that have for centuries been lighted at sunset. The sacred edifice has but one door, and that is some seven feet from the ground. This inconvenient entrance is unlocked ten or twelve times during the year, when the pilgrims mount on one another's shoulders to its threshold; except on grand occasions, such as Hajj el Akbar—the great annual pilgrimage—when at a certain hour the silver door is swung back for a short time, and a portable stairway, which pilgrims can ascend four abreast, is wheeled up to the opening. The Black Stone is described as smooth, oblong in shape, and with a glassy, red-black, irregular surface, which suggests the idea of having once been broken into fragments and afterwards cemented together. It is seven inches in diameter and some five feet above the ground, and projects from the angle of the north-east corner of the building. The stone

the long line of camels, arousing the less vigilant from their slumbers, and causing the more devout to slide from the backs of their beasts, before the latter could kneel, to praise and supplicate Allah at the first glimpse of his holy sanctuary.

'Some, who had been travelling for months, sobbed and wept aloud in the transports of their joy, and all, after dismounting, offered up praise and prayer from the Koran.

The holy city lay below them, in a valley, the four tall minarets of the mosque in its centre clearly defined in the gray light. Soon runners from Mecca began to arrive demanding exorbitant prices for their services as guides to the pilgrims and for their houses as lodgings.

'From praying to fighting was the work of a second. The ejaculations of praise had not died away before the extortionate demands of the canvassers were met with reproach and execration in such terms as 'O wretch!' 'O thief!' 'O extortioner!' 'O plunderer!' intermingled with the retorts 'O thou that art despised!' 'O thou beast that liest!' 'O thou stinky one!' 'O thou basest of the base!' 'O thou despised of Allah!' 'O Allah, save me!' culminating in interchange of blows, which threw the whole camp into confusion.

'Order being in some manner restored by the sheikhs, prayer and praise were resumed, after which they all breakfasted, bathed and put on the pilgrim's garb, called El Ihram, descended the hill and entered the winding streets of the city, and when the sun had well risen our Christian was comfortably lodged in the house of a devout Arab named Achmet, whose future services and good will had been purchased at a very high figure.

'A few hours of sound sleep and a well prepared dinner, served on a broad wooden tray and placed on a wooden stool five or six inches high, beside which the false Moslem sat on a cushion thrown on the floor, eating with his fingers from each dish, like a true Mussulman, refreshed him sufficiently to set about preparing for a visit to the mosque. After purifying his body by thorough ablution and having his head newly shaven and his person well perfumed and freshly arrayed in the pure and seamless garments of white wool called El Ihram—one of which is wound around the loins and the other thrown over the shoulders—and with his head and the heel and instep of each foot bare, as advised by Achmet, our Christian was deemed fit by him to be guided to the Holy Beitallah.

'They entered the mosque through the gate called Bab el Nabi, on the east side of the square, and stopped immediately within the inclosure to repeat prayers and supplications, finishing by drawing the palms of their hands over their faces, according to the custom of devout Moslems. Next they took off their slippers and left them in a hall connected with the colonnade, and then followed a pavement to the prayer-place of the Shafer, between the well Zem Zem and the Makam Ibrahim, or sacred spot where Abraham offered his prayers.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

LADY ABERDEEN'S HOUSEHOLD CLUB—HER SOLUTION OF THE DOMESTIC PROBLEM—A COLLEGE OF DOMESTIC ECONOMY—HOW THE COMFORT BAGS WERE RECEIVED—MOTHER OUR CHILDREN—TAKE GOD AT HIS WORD—A VOICE FROM HEAVEN—FRENCH GOWNS.

LADY ABERDEEN'S HOUSEHOLD CLUB. An Ottawa correspondent of the Toronto 'Globe' gives an account of the Household Club just now in active operation in Government House.

This club, as its name implies, says the writer, is composed of the members of the household, and also of the outdoor servants as well, although membership is optional with each one. The members annually elect the officers and committees by ballot, one of the latter being a committee for outdoor sports, and another forms a programme committee, whose business it is to provide a suitable programme in advance for the fortnightly social evening.

The club hour is from six to a quarter past seven daily, that time being reserved free, so far as possible, for the members, who can devote it to self-improvement by means of classes in history, bookkeeping, wood-carving, arithmetic, singing, drawing, and sewing, or may spend the time in outdoor amusements that are provided for the use of the members of the club. When the hour is over, the servants return to their work, which is planned so as to admit of the break without causing any confusion or delay in the household arrangements.

The social evenings are held in the large ballroom—not in the drawing-room—and a small platform stands at one end, which, with rows of chairs, gives the room the appearance of a small concert hall. The programme of each social evening is, as I have already said, prepared by a committee, those taking part being, as a rule, members of the club, although outside friends frequently contribute to the entertainment.

Each member of the club has the privilege of inviting one or more friends to the social evening, which accounted for some hats and bouquets being seen among the snowy caps and aprons of the women servants. Lord Aberdeen was chairman on this particular evening, and opened the programme by reading a well-written report sent by the secretary of the parent club at Haddo House, concerning the doings of that club, and giving extracts from some addresses, as well as from sermons that had been given at the Sunday evening services in the Household Chapel, at one of which services there had been 120 members of the club present. This report was listened to with great interest by all who were present, most of whom evidently especially enjoyed hearing from 'home.'

A sailor song was next given by Mr. Turner, a member of the club, followed by a song from Lady Marjorie Gordon, both of which were heartily applauded. Dr. Bell, of the Geological Survey, then gave a most interesting address upon the forests of Canada, which he illustrated by means of a large map, and also by means of pictures of our indigenous trees, each framed in its own wood. Now, Canadians are never vain—of course, that goes without saying—but, strictly between you and me, I will tell you that it was a sore temptation to pride to hear that in this Canada of ours we have no less than ninety different kinds of native trees, while in Great Britain they have only fourteen. Poor things, how sorry one felt for the Britons, until one remembered that the land of one's birth is not, as a rule, a matter of personal choice! Dr. Bell also told us that there were in all three hundred and forty native trees in North America, against forty in the whole of Europe. His descriptions of the vastness of our forests and of the grandeur of a forest fire were in truth brilliant pen pictures. In speaking of the causes of forest fires, the lecturer said that very many of them are directly caused by lightning, and that these fires are necessary for the propagation of certain trees; in one in particular—I think of the balsam family—the cones will lie closed for ages until scorched on the outside, when they at once open and the seeds, being scattered by the wind, spring up in all directions.

At the close of this address the Rev. Father Lacombe, of Fort Qu'Appelle, one of the visitors present, gave a brief description of a personal experience of the danger of being overtaken by a forest fire—an experience, I fancy, he would not care to repeat.

Before the club adjourned, Lord Aberdeen, with a few kind words of congratulation, presented a handsome medal to Mr. McNight, which had been won by him in a curling championship match, in which 26 members of the club had taken part. A new member was then elected, and after a few notices had been given by Mr. Grant, the secretary, the club adjourned, and within a few minutes the work of the house was in full swing again as at any other time, and our Governor-General (than whom no one works harder) was on his way to the opening of the Royal Academy Exhibition.

LADY ABERDEEN ON THE DOMESTIC PROBLEM.

That this scheme of a Household Club should have originated at Haddo House, for the benefit of the large staff of servants who are employed there, continues the writer of the above, is not surprising when one remembers the active, sympathetic work done by both Lord and Lady Aberdeen to elevate the lives of all classes of people; and I cannot do better than give you in Her Excellency's own words some of the thoughts which led to the formation of a Club, the success of which has clearly proved its usefulness. She says: 'The general growing disinclination to domestic service which exists among the rising generation of boys and girls is very marked. The

cry of the servantless mistress grows louder year by year on both sides of the Atlantic. We hear constantly stories of advertisements appearing for cooks and laundresses and housemaids offering comfortable situation and good wages; and receiving answers only from a few and unsuitable applicants, if from any at all, whereas advertisements for clerks, secretaries and saleswomen are answered by the hundred. Why are these things so? Why can you not convince the young people that a situation where all the necessities of life are provided for them without personal trouble, and where the daily work, though continuous, is in a general way of a healthful nature—a situation, moreover, which can be easily obtained—is not more desirable than the confinement of the office or workshop with the small wages, the frequent uncertainty of employment, the uncomfortable lodgings, and the necessity of providing their own food and doing their own cooking?'

'Why, indeed?' Many will say, 'We can tell you easily enough. It all comes of the mischievous craving for independence, this dislike of authority or of any proper control, which pervades our modern life, and which is so unfortunately ministered to nowadays, not only by professional agitators, but by many other folk who ought to know better.'

'But is this quite fair? Must not the factory-girl or the saleswoman or the clerk, each in her case, submit herself to authority, quite as much felt, to rules even more stringent than those met with in domestic service? But then there are the evenings, the blessed evenings of liberty, when each may mingle with her fellows on an equal footing with them, when she is free to amuse herself or occupy herself in any way she pleases, when she may go where she pleases and make arrangements when she likes. Outside her hours of work which she recognizes as belonging to her employers, no restrictions are laid on her life. Workers of every grade, men and women alike, feel that the remaining time is their own for them to use as they like, and in virtue of this that they are as good as anybody else.'

'And accordingly they are disposed to look down upon another class of workers, whose physical surroundings may be more comfortable, but whose lives are full of restrictions, and who wear what they consider a badge of servitude. They can but rarely make definite engagements—they have their night out, 'tis true—but then they must suit their master and mistress's convenience as to which night; they must dress in certain ways according to the wishes of their employers, they often have no hours of leisure that they can depend upon, they are cut off to a large extent from companionship with their own friends, and from sharing in their interests, occupations and amusements.'

'And these disadvantages being more apparent than the accompanying advantages, it comes about that servants often feel themselves looked down upon as belonging to an inferior grade, and that too often by the very people with whom they would naturally associate had they chosen another profession. The distinction which they are often made to feel in small ways between their position and that of their friends, who have gone into trade or agriculture, or the telegraph office, is very galling to them; and the younger generation, seeing these distinctions, decide to avoid a profession which in their eyes seems to lower those who follow it in the estimation of their fellows.'

'Then, again, young men and women who have received a sufficiently good education to make them care for knowledge and culture, both for its own sake and for the power which its possession brings with it, think over the matter and come to the conclusion that, as a rule, domestic service gives but little opportunity for the continuation or development of education already received. It is well nigh impossible to attend classes or lectures with any regularity, if indeed they can be attended at all. The clubs, the debating societies, the technical instruction, all available to those who have free evenings, are closed to those whose evenings are not, and cannot be, their own. Any taste for music, drawing, natural science, reading, that a servant may possess, must be pursued in solitude at odd moments without the stimulus and aid of class instruction and competition. Nor, again, are regular half holidays possible, and even the Sunday is filled up to a large degree with necessary duties.'

'And this cutting off from the society of their own associates finds no compensation in admission into fellowship with those whom they serve. Friendships, indeed, are made between master and servant of the most enduring kind—true and mutual and sincere, but they are individual friendships. We do not, and indeed in many ways we cannot, enter into a common fellowship with our servants, such as that which persons who are of the same class, and who have the same interests, can enjoy together. Between upstairs and downstairs there is a great gulf fixed. The artificialities and conventional distinctions existing not only between master and servant, but also between the different grades of servants in a large household, make barriers in the way of free and friendly intercourse which cannot be easily overcome. And even in the case of such large households, the bond which unites the various members together is a very superficial one. They are gathered together from all parts of the country, from different homes, if not from different nationalities, and have, as a rule, no common tie of interest beyond their work—each other's sayings and doings, and the sayings and doings of the upstairs people and their guests, which furnish all too often the opportunity for that most deteriorating of occupations—trivial gossip, descending into exaggerations, slander and talk of a debasing nature. Does such a life present elevating or attractive influences to those who wish to earn their living in such a profession as will favor their making the most of their lives from every point of view?'

'Another and brighter side to domestic service has often been painted, showing the possibilities that still exist for happiness and usefulness in the "high estate of service." But it is well to look our difficulties in the face, and it is a fact that the difficulties and disadvantages of this profession are at the present time more apparent to thoughtful young men and women than its advantages, and so it comes about that the ranks of our domestic servants are, for the most part, recruited from amongst those who take to it because they can find no other opening, and because they imagine that it needs no training, no skill, no apprenticeship, to be a servant; "anybody can be that." What the result of this standard of domestic service must be is but too apparent. Only the leavings from other professions and trades will become servants, those who are incompetent for anything else; and things will go from bad to worse. What can be done to arrest this progress on the down grade, to restore to domestic service its proper dignity, and to secure for those who are servants a place in the social scale which will prevent their work being regarded as a menial one? Doubtless, much prejudice must be eradicated before service can be put on a business-like footing similar to other forms of work, where labor is given in exchange for money, and where yet there need be no element in the relationship between employer and employed which will prevent full equality and fellowships in other relationships of life.'

man of Paris is of shot onduline, a waved repped silk, with mordors the prevailing color. The round waist, almost seamless, is fastened on the left side. A square yoke of cream-white onduline, alike in front and back, is covered with cream net that has spangles and pendants of gilt in a waving design. Marron-brown velvet falls in a bertha below the yoke and forms square epaulettes. The draped collar and belt are of similar velvet. 'Choux' of velvet are on the left side of the corsage and the belt. Very large puffed sleeves droop from the armhole below the elbow, meeting close cuts of the net that are finished at the wrist with narrow bands of velvet. The skirt fits easily in front and on the sides, and is very full in the back.

This model can be effectively made in less expensive silks, taffeta, surah, or Louisa, in colors, or in the black silk or moire which now forms part of most outfits. It is also suitable for summer woollens, crepons, barege, challi, or bunting. Any heavy cream-white lace without the spangled ornaments can be used for the yoke, and moire or satin may take the place of the velvet trimming, though the latter gives character to the simplest gown.

The charming dinner gown illustrates one of the simple styles in which evening gowns for very young women are made at the Maison L'evyastre in Paris. It is of pink moire antique, with the low corsage pleated into a draped belt of the Mousseline



A PARIS AFTERNOON TOILETTE—A FRENCH DINNER GOWN.

'In such a relationship there need be no slackening of the master's or mistress's authority, for such authority, along with the rules of the household, would be accepted as part of the business contract; but, on the other hand, the master would recognize, as a natural right of a servant, definite hours of leisure, and opportunities for each individual to take his or her part in the work of the world apart from the narrow concerns of the particular household in which they are engaged to work. Under such conditions we can conceive of persons of any class of society glad to accept such work, even as now in certain summer hotels in America the waiters and waitresses are, to a large extent, composed of undergraduates from the various universities, who see nothing incongruous in thus obtaining the wherewithal to carry them through their college course. Another step will have been gained when the technical education movement brings home to the minds of the people how much education and skilled training is required in order to understand the efficient management and sanitation of a house, the science of cooking, the selection of food and clothing conducive to health, etc. When the knowledge of such things is lifted on to a scientific basis, calling for educated minds to deal with them, another blow will have been struck at the notion that matters connected with domestic service are of such a character that they can be dealt with by anybody. The colleges of domestic economy, such as those now established in London and Edinburgh, are a forward move in this direction.'

With these thoughts and aims in view then, the formation of the Haddo House Household Club was begun early in 1890, and has, therefore, been in existence four years.

'Has it made any real difference among the members of your household, Your Excellency?' I asked.

'Yes, indeed; the difference is as great as between night and day, and I can honestly say that none of us would willingly go back to the old state of affairs for any consideration.'

'But such a plan would only be feasible in a large household,' I said.

'Yes,' Her Excellency replied, 'but might not some similar plan be tried among the servants of a neighborhood in a modified degree, the meetings to be held alternately in one another's houses?'

If such a plan would even partly solve the weighty problem of domestic service, who is there that will rise and set it agoing in our city, at least, as an experiment well worth the trying?'

FRENCH GOWNS.

In spite of prophecies to the contrary, lovers of graceful dress are glad to learn that elaborately trimmed corsages and very simple skirts are the vogue of the season. This excellent arrangement finds great favor because it can be made becoming to both slight and large figures, and also affords many ways of renewing the dresses of last season. Such a model from Madame Lip-

LET US MOTHER OUR CHILDREN.

Dear Home Friends,—I notice in the 'Home' of March 7, a letter over the signature of 'T.A.' (who is evidently a young mother), in which she expressed a desire for information with regard to the proper training of young children. Her request has touched a sympathetic chord in my own heart. Having a family of seven, I have gained a fair amount of experience, and for this reason I thought I might venture to give a few hints which I hope may be helpful.

My theory is (and I have seen it verified in practice) that children should, if possible, be governed by love and gentle moral suasion. Parents should be firm yet gentle, especially with the very young.

As the growing plant needs the warm sunshine and rain, so the hearts of young children need abundance of the sunshine of love and dew of kindness. I own there are occasions when more severe means may be necessary. Yet I am of opinion that the occasions for inflicting corporal punishment are fewer than is generally supposed by the average parents. I have known parents to 'thrash' a boy (this is the word in common parlance among the country folk) when I am convinced that a few words of gentle reproof would have been quite sufficient.

I think the rod should be one's last resort in the discipline of children. True, when a child has done wrong, he or she ought to be made sensible of the wrong of the fault committed. This can often be effected by a season of enforced seclusion in their own or any room convenient for the purpose there to be admonished and left to reflect on the seriousness of the fault committed. They should then be kindly reasoned with and the wrong of the fault explained by the light of God's word. Children easily yield to this method of treatment, while the heart has been reached, which might not be the case if the rod had been used, especially if anger is shown. Parents in attempting to control their children often lose their own self-control, that is most disastrous in its effects upon the child. The rod may be needed in case of wilful disobedience, persistent falsehood, or any other grievous sins, but children do not often become so bad if rightly governed and taught from early infancy, especially if shielded from all contaminating influences. They should be carefully guarded from doubtful associates during their early years before their moral nature has become sufficiently matured to enable them to discern between right and wrong. As 'T.' has been rightly informed, during their first seven years children take on impressions readily and will learn that which is wrong as quickly as the reverse. Truly, it is a critical time. For this reason I concur in the opinion expressed by some that children should not be sent to school until eight or ten years of age; previous to this I think a child's moral and physical nature should receive careful attention.

I am one of those who believe in the rights and privileges of childhood. Freedom and happiness is their natural element. 'Happiness (as some one has truly said) is a child's birthright,' and in order that they may enjoy this natural right, children should have all the freedom which is thought to be consistent with good judgment and common sense. To me there is something sublimely sweet in the innocent gaiety of happy childhood. I often think of the reverent tenderness of our Saviour as manifested toward little children when he said, 'Suffer the little children to come unto me, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven.' Again, he said, 'except ye become as little children ye cannot enter into the Kingdom of Heaven.' And in another place he has said, 'For their angels do always behold the face of their Father which is in heaven.'

I like the suggestion given not long ago in the 'Home,' 'Let us leave something undone and mother our children.' They need our sympathy. Their little troubles are as great to them as we feel our own to be. Sympathize with and tell them interesting little stories. Read to them, teach them also verses of hymns and other poetry and texts from Holy Writ, and relate them Bible stories as often as you can conveniently do so.

Family government is often an intricate and perplexing problem, and many times requires a strength and wisdom beyond our own. At such times let us avail ourselves of the promise, 'If any man lack wisdom let him ask of God who giveth freely and upbraideth not,' (this is also for women I think). There are (I am told) books written on family government but I have none other than the bible, which is the 'Book of books.' Here we are told to 'train up our children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord.' We are told to teach his precepts faithfully. If we do so, and 'order our conversation aright,' we may safely leave the result in the hand of the 'One' who has said, 'As thy day is so shall thy strength be.' Daily carry the little ones before the Throne of Grace remembering them each by name. Teach them to pray also, confessing their faults and asking forgiveness for the same. Do not allow them to be 'teased.' There are many thoughtless persons who are addicted to the foolish practice of 'teasing.' I find it does children much harm. When summer comes allow them to make garden or mud pies or follow any innocent pleasure that gives health and happiness.

WHEN THE COMFORT BAGS COME. Dear Home,—I wish some of those who so kindly sent 'Comfort Bags' and papers to the camp at Wahnapiatae, could have seen the delight of the men as they opened them, and saw the useful and necessary things they contained. It would have made you think of a Christmas morning when the boys were opening and delightfully surveying their stockings. Each man with his rough pine-stained, pithy fingers carefully and excitedly drew out the little book and first of all looked for the letter. That was the 'touch of nature' which brought up before these great rough honest fellows, the vision of a sister, a mother or a 'nearer one yet and a dearer one.' Girls, do you know that the very stitches you put in, the knot you tie with your dainty white fingers, and the delicate perfume of your pretty stylish dress, goes with these comfort bags to the very heart and soul and life of these great rough big-hearted men, with a power and influence far beyond your knowledge. Put many kind words in your letter; many tender prayers in with your carefully prepared bandages, and patches, and when all is ready, shake down a generous handful of your very choicest bon-bons, and French creams; you don't know just how good they will taste after the horrid tobacco or poisonous liquor they love so well. After you have read a good story, or such a paper as the 'grand old 'Witness,' take the trouble to send it up to 'Jim the Cook,' or 'J. Sterling, the Clerk,' at 'Headquarters Camp, Wahnapiatae.' Remember no church bell rings there; no servant of God proclaims openly the power and love and tenderness of your glorious Saviour. Send them some of your good things; mark things you like and they will like them too; and, believe me, no dainty parcel in silver paper, and subtle perfumes, will be more truly appreciated by your most fastidious friend, than the little presents you send to the wild forest home of these isolated toilers. Let them feel and know that you think of them and are really their friend and then read Matthew xxv., 46, for your reward.

WHY NOT TAKE GOD AT HIS WORD? Dear Home Friends,—I often wonder why some of our young men do not write; also more of the young women. I have been thinking lately of John vi., 28-29. 'Then said they unto him, What shall we do that we might work the works of God? Jesus answered and said unto them, This is the work of God that ye believe in him whom he hath sent.'

It is said (and I wonder how many of us fully realize it), that the greatest of all sins is unbelief. I know I did not until I came across these verses. I suppose unbelief is the greatest because it includes all others.

'And he did not many mighty works there, because of their unbelief,' Matt. xiii., 58. 'And he marvelled because of their unbelief,' Mark vi., 6. 'Afterward he appeared unto the eleven as they sat at meat and upbraided them with their unbelief and hardness of heart,' Mark xvi., 14. 'So we see that they could not enter in because of unbelief,' Heb. iii., 19.

How many of us take God at his word, unquestionably and unreservedly? How many Christians really believe and act upon the belief that 'all things work together for good to them that love God,' Romans viii., 28, and that 'No good thing will be withheld from them that walk uprightly,' Psalm lxxiv., 11. How apt we are to forget this and to wish for some other place or some other circumstances than the sphere we occupy, instead of doing faithfully the duty that lies nearest us, and being content with such things as we have, (Heb. xiii., 5. 'When I look back at the way by which I have been led, I see now that it is infinitely better than I could have planned it myself, although I did not think so at the time') and so it is always, 'He is faithful that promised,' Heb. x., 23. Let us take God at his word more than we have been doing. Let us bring all the tithes into the storehouse that there may be meat in my house, and prove me now herewith saith the Lord of Hosts if I will not open you the windows of heaven and pour you out a blessing that there shall not be room enough to receive it,' Malachi iii., 10.

FRANK. Wisconsin, April 16, 1894.

A VOICE FROM HEAVEN.

Dear Editor Home,—Would you kindly print the following stanzas in the Montreal 'Weekly Witness' as the poem was a favorite of a friend who has gone to her reward. I think the poem will be a source of comfort to many a one who is mourning over loved ones gone before, and in whose homes the 'Witness' is a weekly and welcome visitor. Yours respectfully, (MISS) JENNIE HARBOTTLE, Flatville.

I. I shine in the light of God, His likeness stamps my brow; Tho' the shadows of death my feet have trod, But I reign in glory now!

Rev. xxi., 3; I. John iii., 8; I. Cor. xv., 56; Rev. xxii., 5.

II. No fainting heart is there, No waned and throbbing pain; No wasted cheek where the frequent tear Hath rolled and left its stain. Matt. xxvii., 33; Job xxxiii., 16; Rev. xxi., 4; Psalm xliii., 8.

III. I have found the joys of heaven, I am one of the sainted band; To my head a crown of gold is given, And a harp is in my hand! Isa. xxxv., 10; Heb. xii., 22; I. Peter v., 4; Rev. xiv., 2.

IV. I have learned the song they sing, Whom Jesus hath set free; And the glorious hills of heaven resound With my new-born melody. Isa. xxxviii., 20; John viii., 28; Isa. ix., 12; Rev. xv., 31.

V. No sin—no grief—no pain; Safe in my happy home! My fears are fled—my doubts are slain My hour of triumph come! Isa. xxxv., 2; John xiv., 2; Acts vii., 25; Rom. viii., 27.

VI. O friends of mortal years, The trusted and the true; Ye are walking still in the vale of tears, But I wait to welcome you. Prov. xvii., 17; I. John i., 7; Heb. x., 26; Luke xvi., 22.

VII. Do I forget? Oh, no! For memory's golden chain Still binds my heart to yours below, 'Till we meet and touch again. Mal. iii., 16; II. Peter i., 15; I. John iv., 7; I. Thess. iv., 13.

VIII. Each link is strong and bright, And love's electric flame Flows freely down like a river of light To the home from whence I came. John i., 5; Daniel ix., 21; Rev. xxii., 1; I. John iv., 9.

IX. Do ye mourn when another star Shines out from the glittering sky? Do ye weep when the raging voice of war And the storm of conflict die? I. Cor. xv., 41; Daniel xii., 3; Deut. xxxii., 1; Mark iv., 29.

X. Then why should your tears run down? And your hearts be sorely riven, For another gem in the Saviour's crown And another star if heaven? Luke viii., 52; Prov. xiv., 10; Isa. lxiii., 8; Luke xxiii., 43.

A HOSPITAL CAR.

A hospital car, said to be the first of its kind, has been put into service by the Central Railway of New Jersey. It is stationed at Mauch Chunk. The car is divided into two compartments, both of which are fitted up for hospital use. There are cots for the patients, seats, a good supply of medicines and other necessary articles for the care of the injured. The interior is painted a light cream color, which lends a bright and cheerful appearance to the car. Next to providing means for the prevention of accidents the furnishing of a car specially for the convenience of those injured is a praiseworthy idea for a railway company to carry out.—'Railway Gazette.'

Huntsville, Ont., April 12, 1894.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON.

JOSEPH'S LAST DAYS.

May 6.—Gen. 1, 14-23.

Golden Text.—The path of the just is as the shining light, that shineth more and more unto the perfect day.—Prov. 4:18.

Jacob's dying blessing and prophecy with respect to his sons.—Chap. 49, B.C. 1869. Of most interest in this series of blessings and prophecies are the prophetic concerning Judah. Thy Father's children shall bow down before thee. Not only from the first was Judah a leading tribe, but after Solomon's time he became the centre and soul of the southern kingdom, giving his name to it. After the destruction of the northern kingdom, the name of Judah was applied to the Jews everywhere. Jews and Jew are but forms of Judah, and all that are left of the twelve tribes are included under this name.

The Lion of the Tribe of Judah. He is compared to the most royal and most powerful of animals. The form of this vision came from remembered sights and sounds in the far-away Syrian mountains, but its substance came from an energy, courage, and might that were to burst upon the world in still increasing splendor through successive generations. The leading kings among the descendants of Jacob were from Judah. He became the royal tribe. But his royalty was chiefly fulfilled in Jesus, the son of the Jewish David, the Lion of the tribe of Judah.—(Rev. 5:5.)

The Scepter till Shiloh Comes. 'Shiloh' means either 'One who brings peace,' or 'The Prince of Peace of Isaiah 9, or it means 'He whose right it is,' he to whom the kingdom belongs; a beautiful description of the Messiah. Within forty years after the Messiah, the Prince of Peace, came, the scepter and the law-giver were taken from Judah. A marvellous fulfilment of a marvellous prophecy.

The burial of Jacob.—Jacob died at the good old age of 147. A great funeral cortege of his descendants together with a military escort of Egyptians with royal chariots, bore him to the tomb of his fathers, the cave of Machpelah, near Hebron. Joseph now, for the first and only time, revisits the scenes of his boyhood, after an absence of forty years.

The Last Days of Joseph.—14-23, 14. And Joseph returned. The interests of the family were now all in Egypt.

Joseph will peradventure hate us. Busy conscience again begins to work, and to fill them with forebodings of vengeance from



EGYPTIAN CART.

the hand of Joseph. 'Whence came these anticipations?' I reply, from their own hearts. Under similar circumstances they would have acted so, and they took for granted that Joseph would.

16. Thy father did command. They most likely asked their father to help them in their danger.

17. Forgive the trespass, etc. 'All the arguments that would touch Joseph are woven into a few words with great pathos and power. They cast themselves absolutely upon his mercy. They are sons of the same father, servants of the same God; penitent, pleading, Joseph wept, Out of sympathy with their deep sorrow of many years which nothing but forgiveness and reconciliation could alleviate.

18. Ye thought evil. . . . but God meant it unto good. What they did was still evil, but God overruled it and made it work out good. This fact would comfort them, for it is a great relief to know that the injury to others which has followed our deeds has been averted. The guilt forgiven, and the consequences averted, are a basis for 'the blessedness of him whose sins are forgiven.'

19. Joseph dwelt in Egypt, for fifty-four years after the death of his father. Lived a hundred and ten years. Seventeen years at the home of his childhood, thirteen in slavery and prison, and eighty in the prosperity and usefulness for which the previous thirty was a preparation.

It is probable that Joseph had proved 'so valuable a servant to Adolphus, that his successors retained him in the office which he held, perhaps to the very close of his life.'

20. Brought up upon Joseph's knees. Adopted by him as his own children.

21. God will surely visit you. To fulfil his promises to Abraham, to Isaac, and to Jacob. He died with full faith in God and his promises.

22. Ye shall carry up my bones from hence. Showing his faith. He wished to be buried in the promised land with his fathers. Probably his family could not go up at this time on a long burial journey to Palestine. 'And his wish was fulfilled; for Moses took the bones of Joseph with him.' (Ex. xiii, 19), and Joshua buried them in Shechem.



EMBALMED BODY AND MUMMY CASE.

In the piece of ground which Jacob had given to him (Josh. xxiv, 32).—Elliott. The reason they buried him here rather than with his fathers in the cave of Machpelah, was probably that the powerful tribe of Ephraim were too jealous to allow the dust of their great ancestor to be buried in the territory of any other tribe than their own.—Todd.

23. And they embalmed him. 'According to the usual custom, Joseph's body, after it was embalmed, was put into a coffin. This coffin, or mummy-case, was probably made of wood; and on the lid of it there would perhaps be a representation of the deceased, whilst the whole of it would be decorated with various colors.—T. Smith. Mummies in ancient Egypt were highly valued. The fragrant odor emitted by the spices in which they were embalmed made them welcome inmates in the halls of entertainment; so much so, that the speak-

was often deferred for centuries, so that many successive generations were frequently ranged against the walls of the grand hall of entertainment, in the family mausoleum.—Osburn.—Condensed from Peloubet's Notes.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

TWO PROMISES.

NO. 1.

A lady entered the Chatham and Dover Railway station in London. She was followed by two small boys carrying parcels.

Her train would not leave for ten minutes; she had plenty of time; she intended to pay the two boys for carrying her parcels, buy some reading matter at the book stall, and go out to her train. The boys placed the parcels on a seat, and she opened her purse to find a couple of sixpences. As she did so she noticed that nice-looking little fellows were evidently poor and poorly dressed, but as evidently not by any means of the poorest of the London poor. She wondered, almost mechanically, as she looked from her purse to the boys' faces, what would become of them, and what chance there was for them. They would become devotees of some saloon, probably. It seemed as though all the most miserable and poverty-stricken people she had seen, found their court of first and last resort in some 'public house.'

'What is your name, sir?' she asked the largest boy as she gave him his sixpence, and how old are you?

'Lewis Ranney; I'm ten, thank you, ma'am.'

'And you?' 'John Carr; I'm gon on ten,' anxiously, 'I'm nine, though.'

The lady glanced at the clock. Only seven minutes now. If she wanted a good seat she must be going. She took a sudden resolution. She was going to do a very foolish, useless thing, it seemed to her, but then, it might do no harm.

'Boys,' she said with such evident earnestness that they gazed at her in rather a stunned way for a moment, 'boys, I never saw you before, and I may never see you again, and I haven't time to explain what I'm going to say; I want you both to promise me something, and then to try to understand what you have promised afterwards. It will be easy to understand afterwards. I want you both to promise that you won't ever smoke or chew—never use tobacco in any form, and that you will never taste any kind of intoxicating liquor; I want you to promise me faithfully on your word of honor. Will you do it?'

John Carr still looked surprised and half paralyzed. Lewis Ranney had ceased to look surprised, and seemed simply acquiescent.

'I'll promise, thank you,' he said promptly.

'Will you, John?' said the lady, waiting a moment.

'Yes'm,' slowly—'yes ma'am—yes.'

The last 'yes' seemed to have some degree of intelligence in it.

'I must go, good-by, boys. Believe me, if you each keep your promise it will be the making of you.'

The lady called porter and departed for her train. The boys wandered out of the station and down Holborn. 'She give a lot—a whole sixpence!' said Lewis. 'A rum customer, wasn't she?' and he darted forward seizing a cigar stump before the little red-jacketed street cleaner reached it.

'Yi—I put yer feet in yer pocket!' he yelled derisively at the street cleaner. He was in luck; before they had gone a rod further he picked up another cigar stump.

'Here, John, you kin hev this 'ere one—I've got one.'

John took the proffered stump and looked at it curiously.

'It's tobac,' he said finally.

'Wot of it?'

'We just promised the lady—'

'Promised the lady, you greenhorn! Wot of it? Did you s'pose I would mind that! Not smoke! nor drink! She's a crank, and I promised, to get off—and she give us sixpences, too!'

John looked at his stump irresolutely a long time. 'I promised. Here, you kin hev it.' And while his friend stood staring at him in speechless astonishment, he gave a whoop that made a policeman look threatening, and tore off down Newgate street.

NO. 2.

Five years after Lewis Ranney and John Carr made their promises, a 'new boy' began work in Henderson, Bates & Haley's, a large grocery store on Washington street, in Boston. The boy was fourteen years old, and his name was John Carr.

'Carr,' called a man in authority, 'do you know where Kilby street is?'

'Yes, sir.'

'Well, go down there with this, and be quick about it.' John hurried off on his errand. On his way back a boy in a cap and jacket like his own ran into him. 'Get off yourself!' said the other boy, at the same time pushing him up against the wall. Your name John Carr? You're new boy at Henderson, Bates & Haley's?'

'Yes; I amme go, I say!'

'Don't you be in a hurry. I'm in there, too. Ain't you a cockney?'

'Lemme go, I say.'

'I will,' said the other boy, with an evident change of plan, 'if you'll have a friendly cig'rette with me on the way back.'

'Don't want no cig'rette.'

'Don't you smoke, my daisy?'

'No, don't.'

'Don't you know me?'

'No, don't.'

'I'm Lewis Ranney—now don't you remember me? When did you come over?'

John became more communicative at that announcement, and they proceeded stonewalling conversation affably. 'And you don't smoke?' said Lewis incredulously. 'No; don't you remember that lady, and the promises and the sixpences?'

'Yes, in course, you lumox. I saw you twice after that, there in London, and you wouldn't smoke either time! You ain't kep' that up!' with much disgust.

'Well, I have, doggedly.'

'And about not drinkin', too?' with much curiosity.

'Yes, I have.'

'Well, you'll have to let it slide here, anyway! I won't have any such stuff around me! I'll get you turned off!' pompously. 'All the fellows smoke, and

know where to go for something with a stick in it, too, you'd just better believe it! And you'll just have to, I vow, you ought to be made drunk, and then you'd lose your airs.'

John's eyes flashed; his fists doubled up. 'You see here, Ranney, I'm as big as you are, if I am a year younger, and I'm a tough, and if you think you can talk that sty's to me I'll lay you flatter than a pancake, and I don't care who knows it! And you'd just better look out!'

John marched on, and there was a look of determination about him that rather cooled Lewis Ranney's zeal for the time being.

Both boys stayed in the store for the next five years. Lewis was twenty and John was nineteen.

Mr. Henderson, the senior partner, was sitting in his library one evening talking to his daughter-in-law, who had come from California for a visit. 'Oh, it is a great problem,' he was saying, 'what we shall do with our young men. I always feel a deep interest in our employees. I have been terribly worried for a year past about one of our young men. He has been with us since he was fifteen—now he is twenty. He was a remarkably bright boy, very quick at the business, and made himself useful. But he is deteriorating at an awful rate. I have every reason to believe that he is unprincipled and dissipated in his habits. He goes in bad company and we begin to fear for his honesty. He will have to be turned off, I have warned him again and again, lately. But he won't use, we can't keep him any longer. I don't know what will become of him—I don't know what can become of him!'

'What is his name?'

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NOON MEETINGS IN WILLARD HALL, CHICAGO.

INQUIRY MEETINGS—CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

(By Mrs. Jane E. Zimmerman.)

This winter of 1893-4 has been a memorable one for Chicago, not only on account of the general financial depression, which has swelled the ranks of the unemployed into hundreds of thousands, but also by reason of the many left stranded in this great city at the close of the Fair. Our noon meeting has had its full quota of these stranded, despairing men, and our workers have had their hands full. At the close of our regular meeting from twelve to one we hold an enquiry meeting, to which we invite all who are able to remain. More than two-thirds of the audience remain, and we have from two to five seekers each day. As those of the audience who cannot stay longer than one o'clock go out, our workers gather at the front, or pass around at the back of the hall, speaking to each stranger, and talking with each unconverted person they find. Nearly every enquirer coming forward for prayer is converted, and so far, nearly every one making a profession of conversion during the last two months is standing firm, and laboring for the salvation of others.

One young man, a Norwegian, was asked by one of our workers if he were a Christian. 'Yes, I am; but you wouldn't consider me one,' he answered rather testily. Two days later he came to her and said that he had been a salesman for a wholesale liquor firm, but that her words and the testimonies in this meeting had shown him that he could not be a Christian and continue in the whiskey business. He had given up his position, thus literally leaving all to follow Christ. He has become an ardent Christian worker, happy in the service of the Master, although without business in these hardest of times. One mother sent us from a neighboring state, asking us to look up her boy, who had written to her that he had resolved not to drink any more. He has been visited and invited to come to the meeting, and we will continue to do what we can for him as long as he can be found. We are also going out into the saloons within reach of Willard Hall, two and two together, giving personal invitations to the meeting. The bartenders and others found in these places receive us and our printed cards of invitation, which we leave in every place, very kindly, and we are hoping and praying for great results.

The daughter of one of our saloon visitors said to her, 'I should think you would be afraid to go into the saloons, mother. It seems so dreadful to do that.' The mother replied, 'If our dear boy were going to ruin in some distant city, wouldn't we wish some good Christian woman to look after him and help him to a better life?' That settled the question. There could be no doubt as to what any of us would wish done in regard to our boy. The Son of Man came to seek and to save that which was lost. We cannot improve upon this plan.

We preserve carefully the names of all who seek Christ in these meetings. These and the Christian workers who gather about them in their hour of repentance to instruct and pray for them, we have organized, at the suggestion of Mrs. Carse, into a Temple band of Christian fellowship. Soon these 'little ones' must pass out from our loving care, scattered almost to the ends of the earth, and we desire to follow them with our prayers and an occasional letter of loving counsel and sympathy.—'Union Signal.'

TWENTY YEARS IN JAIL.

Twenty years or more ago there lived in a Western suburb near London a godly woman, who had been brought to Christ through the ministry of the late Charles Graham. I had only just been converted myself, and had often enjoyed the fellowship of this devoted follower of our Lord, whose spirituality was patient to all, and specially helpful to me. Like many other disciples, she had her trials, and her greatest was a wild, prodigal boy, who eventually found himself in a London jail. Here he was thrown amongst professional thieves of all descriptions, and soon graduated in the higher ranks of crime, and after a second conviction for stealing, was next apprehended for burglary, and sentenced to 'five years' penal servitude.' Great was the grief of the praying mother when she heard this news of her son; yet she did not lose heart nor faith, and as the long, weary years rolled by she continued in prayer, believing God would hear her. Released on ticket-of-leave, she had the joy of seeing him once again, and then hoped that the boy whom she had taught to pray at her knee would have come home from his long term of solitude a sadder and a wiser man—for he was now about five-and-twenty.

Alas! her hopes were not fulfilled, for no change was apparent, and only a week or two elapsed when he was again apprehended, again charged with burglary, and sentenced to 'seven years' and to complete his 'ticket-of-leave.' This blow almost crushed her; neighbors shunned her, worldly-minded ones showed little compassion, and she had no one in her family to whom she could turn for sympathy. Weak in body, yet strong in faith, and hoping against hope, she still held on to God, and though soon after

this illness set in, which resulted in her death, her prayer was, 'Lord, wilt thou not convert my son?' At the expiration of his sentence he came home to his father, but being unable to obtain any employment he relapsed into crime again, and again was tried for burglary, and once more was sent back for another 'seven years.' Last December he came home again, and, at my request, he called to see me. He had spent over twenty years in prison, though he was under forty. I found him tired of his life as a criminal. I gave him a little odd work till he could get regular employment as a painter, which trade he had learned and worked at. A few weeks later, at our Saturday evening prayer meeting at Hyde Park Hall, he broke out in prayer, 'O Lord, have mercy on me,' and though none of our workers knew aught of his past life, he confessed in prayer his past misdeeds, and in agony of soul prayed God to save him. Soon after he came into the full light of the Gospel. Let praying ones be encouraged by this instance of answered prayer.

A similar case has come to my knowledge in which the son of godly parents had more than once been imprisoned, the last being a sentence of 'seven years' penal servitude.' Soon after his release the old couple, who live in the country, received a letter in their son's handwriting. 'This is from our boy,' said the mother. 'Let us ask God to give us strength to bear the news before we break the seal.' They knelt in prayer. 'You read it, father; your eyes are better than mine.' But he could not read far, for tears of joy blinded him. 'Read it, mother; you read it.' It told of their son, who had wandered into a London mission, where he heard the Gospel, and it was the power of God unto his salvation. It concluded: 'I am coming home to-morrow to see you for a few hours, and to praise God for my conversion; look out for me about three o'clock. I shall come over the hill.' At the door of the cottage stood the old couple till a tall figure appeared on the brow of the hill. The old man waved his stick to welcome the prodigal; and I leave the reader to imagine the meeting which followed. I am now endeavoring to find him some employment.

Why were these men left so long without the Gospel being brought to bear upon them? An official in one of our prisons has asked the question, 'Why are our prisons failures?' I make bold to answer, 'Because the Gospel is not fully and freely preached in our prisons as it should be.'—Charles Cook, in 'The Christian.'

PICTURE TEACHING.

A writer in the 'Christian World' says: 'It is being recognized that in the reclamation of the lapsed masses especially the whole burden of appeal must not be thrown upon one only of the five senses. Eye-gate as well as Ear-gate needs to be assailed in the siege of Mansoul. The somewhat hesitating attempts which have already been made to adapt the principle in the presentation of religious truth, have been abundantly justified by results. On the Continent we have seen a great building, holding some eighteen hundred people, crowded, on a week night, by a working class audience, conspicuous at ordinary religious services by their absence, who followed with intense and sustained interest a series of pictorial representations of the life of Christ, thrown on a screen by the oxy-hydrogen light, accompanied by hymns and short explanatory and hortatory addresses, and where the religious impression produced was evidently real and profound.

A similar result has been obtained during the present season by Mr. Mearns, the devoted secretary of the London Congregational Union, who for a series of weeks has been crowding Lambeth Baths on Sunday evenings by a gathering of the very poorest class, who have looked and listened with breathless attention while the old, old story of Christ, the Saviour and Friend of man, has been told them by picture, by song and by speech. To what extent the union of eye and ear will be cultivated in the worship of the future amongst the educated classes, it would be difficult to say. In America teaching by picture has already established itself in many well-to-do churches, and promises indefinite extension. But where the question is that of making religion attractive to the unreclaimed masses there should be no doubt and no hesitation on the part of Christian workers. Multitudes will be readily drawn by the offer of something to look at, who will not be tempted by the prospect simply of something to hear. The Church needs to learn, especially in this department of its work, that there are more ways than one to the human heart, and that every road which leads there may with advantage be made alive with the traffic of its message, its influence and its appeal.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

Temperance text books have been introduced into the public schools of Natal, South Africa, by the decision of the Council of Education.

The 'Gospel push-cart,' a small, portable chapel, lighted by electricity and moved about by three men or a horse, is coming into use in Australia. It is carpeted and has chairs and an organ, while one side can be let down, forming a platform.

The committee of six appointed by the Montreal convention of Christian Endeavor—one from each of that many branches of Methodism—has issued the proposed appeal to all Methodists in the United States to become affiliated in their young people's work with the Endeavor society.

A member of the New Zealand parliament who has just been prosecuted for obtaining votes by bribes, beer and other

disreputable means, was, after a six days' trial, unseated and disqualified for a year. The verdict is generally conceded to be a just one and the details of the trial have led to the agitation of a law to close up public houses during the hours of polling on election day.

A correspondent of 'The Christian,' writing from Calgary, asks for literature for the Y.M.C.A. there and adds that parents and friends of young men in the North-West generally would do well to send them a frequent supply of wholesome publications. In lonely places these are appreciated far beyond their intrinsic value, and often have a much greater influence for good than at home.

The 'Evangelical Churchman,' of Toronto, says: 'We offer congratulations to the Y.M.C.A. of this city on their wisdom in choosing the Hon. S. H. Blake, Q.C., as president for the coming year. Mr. Blake has been for years one of the most eminent Christian workers in the city, and has been identified with the city association almost from its birth. He will bring great energy and administrative ability to the service of the association at a very critical time in its history.'

A wealthy New England manufacturer lives in summer in the town where his factory is, but has been accustomed to spend the winter with his family in a fashionable Boston hotel. One fall before leaving for the city he was converted. Then he did not want to leave the church; and he and all the family joined the Church at the New Year's communion. He fitted up his house for a winter residence, and the whole church has wonderfully increased in activity by his example; of twenty-six additional twenty-two were by profession, largely due to his influence. He had been a smoker since he was twelve years old, but he has given that up—so I can help the boys,' he says. He is a happy Christian.

The Trinity Church 'pawn shop,' in Boston, of which the papers are talking, is one branch of the large charitable work carried on by that active Episcopal church. The plan is one which Dr. Donald brought with him from New York. It is intended to help the needy ones of his own parish only by making a loan of money in exchange for various small articles. A small rate of interest is charged. The project is under the charge of a parish visitor, who has an office at Trinity House on Burroughs Place. When reports of the plan first appeared many people coming from distant places sought to take advantage of the opportunity, and some were vexed because they could receive no help.—'Congregationalist.'

The International Sunday-school lesson committee has announced two important changes in the courses of Sunday-school lessons, beginning in 1896. These changes are decided innovations on the plan pursued now for more than twenty years. No longer are primary scholars to be set always to studying the same passages of Scripture with their fathers and grandfathers. A separate course of primary lessons is to be prepared. Moreover, in the announcements of the lessons, together with the small passage of Scripture that alone can be printed on the ordinary lesson leaf or in the ordinary lesson help, the lesson committee will assign for study as much of the context of those verses as will suffice to show the entire passage under progress of the entire passage under study. These are important and long-desired changes, and the committee has done wisely in granting them.—'Golden Rule.'

The public house is being gradually displaced from its ancient position of respectability in England; in most cases it is to be feared it had fallen from the position by its own misdeeds. Yet it has continued to be the centre of much of our national life. Mirth and sadness have alike gravitated to it, all social functions have been observed under its roof. The coroner held his inquest at the public; the club met at the public; the dinner was celebrated at the public; the lodge was an adjunct of the public. This association is now being shattered; it is being visible in the latest legislation, the Parochial Councils act—and in the action of the London County Council, which has reduced the number of inquests in public houses to seven hundred, out of about eight thousand held every year. Where a suitable coroner's court and mortuary are not provided, efforts are made to utilize other public buildings. All this indicates that temperance work is producing a radical change of feeling, which must result in the discrediting of the drink traffic.—'The Christian.'

The 'Canada Presbyterian' says:—At the close of the fiscal year of the Presbyterian Church in the United States in drawing near, both the Home and Foreign Missionary Boards send out a earnest appeal for help to rescue them from a terrible deficit and necessary retrenchments. Twenty-five cents additional, it says, from each church member would clear the debts. Can we not raise this amount in our churches before the 15th of March and place it in the hands of the mission societies? Please carry one of these appeals to any friend you know who would not otherwise receive it. 'Bring ye all the tithes into the storehouse and prove me not herewith, saith the Lord of hosts. If I will not open you the windows of heaven and pour you out a blessing.' Next day, after hearing this appeal, two young ladies, of a certain church, cheerful and energetic, started out, resolved to secure twenty-five cents from every member of the entire church. As a result, about one hundred dollars was secured, which was over

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

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Table with subscription rates: Daily Witness, Weekly Witness, Northern Messenger (single copy), etc.

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Contracts on favorable terms. "Employment Wanted," "Situations Vacant," etc., 10c per insertion, up to 20 words.

Contracts payable quarterly in advance. Five is the minimum number of lines for which an advertisement is charged.

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The Witness.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1894.

EVIDENCE ON OATH.

Mr. Mulock's motion that all evidence before the Public Accounts Committee should be taken under oath, as in the sessions of 1891 and 1892, when, as will be remembered, the extraordinary revelations of the extravagance, fraud and corruption which characterized half of the departments of the government were made, was voted down in the House of Commons by the solid government majority, but its object was granted in spirit nevertheless.

ment on the part of one of the members of the committee or of a member of the House that for some reason he desires to have the examination under oath. The government did not take the position which some of the members of the Opposition supposed, namely, that the committee as a whole should request the power only in cases where a deliberate charge was made and where a prima facie case of fraud or wrong-doing had been made out.

This was about all that the Opposition really cared for, and the amendment offered by the government to Mr. Mulock's motion was passed on this understanding. We do not think, however, that the Canadian public will be much impressed by Sir John Thompson's argument that inasmuch as it was not considered necessary by the Imperial Government to examine British officials under oath in regard to the public accounts there, it was no more necessary, in order to arrive at the truth, to examine Canadian officials under oath.

A DESPOTIC POWER.

Each reader of the "Witness" should have a scrap-book to preserve such records as that which appears in this paper under the heading of "Ecclesiastical Oppression." The Protestants of this province are often told they receive nothing but generosity at the hands of the majority, and are sometimes at a loss for a reply.

against the robber barons, but the scattered inhabitants of the country parts had just to endure the lordship of the gentry as best they could. It is never strong and compact communities of Protestants who are disfranchised in this unceremonious and brutal manner, but the stragglers who are too few and too dependent on the goodwill of their neighbors to defend themselves.

THE FRENCH TREATY.

A new question has been brought up in parliament in regard to the ratification of the French treaty negotiated by Sir Charles Tupper, namely, whether the Dominion Government is in honor bound to subsidize a direct line of steamships between Canada and France in connection therewith.

ests of France to a very large degree, and those of Canada to an exceedingly small degree. The Opposition, led by Mr. Laurier, contended that the government was bound, though not by actual pledge, yet in honor, to do so.

We do not altogether see with the Opposition in this view. It is clear that the question of subsidizing the direct line was raised in connection with the benefits which Canada would receive from the commercial treaty, and not at all in regard to the interests of France. It was brought up by Sir Charles Tupper apparently as a consideration to induce the Dominion Government to go on with the negotiations in spite of the refusal of the French Government to abolish the entrepot surtax, which, without the direct service, as Sir Charles Tupper himself declared, renders the French concessions to Canada in regard of special duties of little practical value.

THE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR CRUSADE.

The plebiscites which have rapidly followed each other in various provinces of the Dominion have created an impression abroad that Canada is passing through an epoch-making revival in the temperance reform. Within the country these plebiscites are understood to be nothing more than the voicing of a hitherto inarticulate conviction of the people.

chief done to women, one liquor-selling grocer does as much harm as ten saloons. The separation of the two businesses has, indeed, become part of the law of most communities on this side of the Atlantic. The law has hitherto failed to do so in this province, although almost the whole community outside of the liquor traffic and its victims, and even probably a majority of the respectable licensed grocers, would like to see the change.

Ingratitude is a crime so shameful, according to old school-book maxims, that no one was ever found who acknowledged himself guilty of it, but if this is true of man individually, it has no semblance of truth when applied to communities taken collectively. Many years ago British statesmen opened the markets of their country—despite the protests of their landed aristocracy—to the free entry of foreign products from the four quarters of the globe, but the World and his wife seemed either unwilling or incapable of exhibiting any degree of gratitude for the favors shown, and for some years past have been raising and strengthening a Chinese wall of high protective duties levied on imported British goods.

A United States Senator, in a speech upon the Wilson bill in Congress, called attention to the fact that the American tariff reform bill and the new Canadian tariff are alike, or nearly so, in so many details that it is morally certain there must have been some collusion or understanding between the two governments responsible for the different measures.

A Conservative member of the Dominion House of Commons has introduced a bill to prevent employees or officials of the provincial governments from voting in the Dominion elections. This is, of course, a retaliatory proposal aimed at those provinces in which Liberal local governments have passed laws disabling the employees of the Dominion Govern-

ment from voting in the local elections. The reason given for this action by the local governments was that the Dominion Government appointed large numbers of electors to places on the government railways and on the different public works, in order to secure their votes in the elections. The disfranchisement of electors for partisan purposes is an extremely dangerous game for either Liberals or Conservatives to play at.

The Liberal Government of Ontario, which is free trade in theory, has apparently become protectionist in practice. It has introduced into the Ontario Legislature a resolution proposing to grant a bounty upon all iron ore mined and smelted within the province equivalent to a dollar per ton of the pig iron metal produced from the ores so mined or smelted in the province.

Mr. Davin has warned the French-Canadians who are agitating the North-West and Manitoba school questions that the result of their agitation is very likely to be a transference of the separate schools from the frying-pan to the fire. In other words, Mr. Davin declares in effect that the present school arrangements in the North-West are quite as favorable to the separate school supporters as the people of the North-West are inclined to make them, and that if any attempt is made to change them, without their consent, the electors of the North-West are likely to make them very much less favorable from the point of view of the Roman Catholic authorities than they now are.

Mr. Blair, the premier of New Brunswick, has been declared innocent of the charges of trafficking in offices by a majority of the Assembly, composed strictly of his own political supporters. The organs of the Dominion Government declare that this is nothing more nor less than a mere whitewash by the provincial Liberal party of its leader. It is very curious that when the members of the Ottawa Government were declared innocent by a similar party vote these same organs were found declaring it to be a complete vindication.

Probably it is with a view to establishing a claim for compensation under the arbitration decision that the British Columbia sealers have requested the Dominion Government to have their sealers who are now out on a sealing expedition warned by British war vessels of the passage of the act putting in force the decision of the Paris arbitration. They evidently fear that in the case of interference by the patrol vessels of the American Government evidence of a nature to preclude them from claiming compensation will be gathered or manufactured by the United States officials, according to the old methods in practice before the arbitration took place.

CAPTURED THE CZAREWITCH.

A BLOW AT FRANCE AND A VICTORY FOR GERMANY.

MANY PERSUADE THE CZAR TO FORCE DISARMAMENT OF THE WHOLE OF EUROPE. (New York 'Times' Cable.)

London, April 21.—France has been beaten as thoroughly and mercilessly in the diplomatic campaign of 1894 as in the military field in 1873. Of all she seemed last January to have gained not a vestige remains to her. When the Russian Ambassador appears in state at Notre Dame to-morrow to assist at the great celebration in honor of Joan of Arc, his presence must appear to intelligent Parisians in the light of grim, sardonic irony. His master, the Czar, has sold the Republic out! Germany's initial victory in securing a broad commercial treaty with Russia just at the time when the egregious demagogues of the French Chamber were raising the duty on Russian wheat to the point of prohibition has been fully discussed in these columns. If that may be likened to the battle of Worth, this new thing is a veritable Sedan. It is easy, usually, to exaggerate the importance of royal matrimonial alliances; not so in the present case, because the final gathering in of the Czarewitch which marked the wedding festivities at Coburg means a crushing defeat of the whole Franco-Pan-Slavic combination.

All their plans rested on the capture of this young man. The Moscow branch of the firm wanted him to wed Princess Marie of Greece, or one of the two Montenegro Princesses, or failing that, even some comely daughter of one of the great mediatized princely houses of Eastern Russia. Parisians would have swallowed the republican formulas gladly to have seen him espouse either Helene or Marguerite of the Orleans family. The choice of any one of these would have signified the triumph of Pan-Slavism at St. Petersburg and security about the Russian alliance at Paris.

These projects used to receive a general backing at the Copenhagen Court, which was the Czar's pet summer resort, and which was reluctant to keep him keyed up to the anti-German concert pitch.

For Copenhagen we must henceforth read Coburg. This prolific house, with England as grandmother and Germany as the active breadwinner and general hustler, has in this one year drawn two new dynasties, those of Russia and Rumania, into the shade of its unbragging family tree, which covers with its branches as well the thrones of Belgium, Portugal and Bulgaria, and offers its princesses, probably not in vain, to the heirs of the Austrian and Italian crowns. There are Protestant princesses, Catholic princesses and princesses whose theology is held in solution, ready for Greek, orthodox, or any other variety of precipitant which may offer itself.

This achievement may probably be put down mainly to the Emperor William's work. He has a knack of impressing himself on men younger than himself, and ever since the Czarewitch visited Berlin last year, it is noted that young Nicholas has been abandoning his former Pan-Slavic bumptious attitude towards western Europe, and talking with enthusiasm about his friend the Kaiser. It is obvious that the relations between these two, who hold so much of the human future in their hands, will be henceforth intimate, and one gets from this a slight of all sorts of possible new influences at work upon monarchy and government in backward Russia.

The deadly isolation which all this involves for France is nothing short of tragic. The coming three weeks of the Joan of Arc fetes, which the government is specially permitting officers to attend in uniform, had been looked forward to for a great popular impetus, half religious, half patriotic, which would put France on a new footing generally. How much dampening effect Russia's cool desertion and the discovery that the Vatican, characteristically frightened at finding itself in error, has also backed out of its flirtation with the Republic, may exert on this movement remains to be seen.

There are those who believe that during the year France will find herself confronted by a practically unanimous suggestion of the European powers that the time has come for a gradual general disarmament. This has been often alluded to in these dispatches as the thing William is dreaming of. It is clear enough that recent events have cut down some of the obstacles previously in the way; but it is not so evident that the path is even yet anywhere near open. The published story that the heads of the Triple Alliance have asked the Czar to join such a movement and met with a refusal has no evidence of genuineness behind it; but undoubtedly it reflects the general situation. This week's new tie between the Russian, German and English dynasties may be a sign that the Czar is yielding. At least it affords fresh ground for hope that he will eventually yield. What apparently sticks most stubbornly in his crop is the continued presence of that obnoxious Catholic Coburger on the Bulgarian throne. This he will not condone, although such strong pressure has been put on him to do so that poor Ferdinand, with his Bourbon bride, lingered all the week close to German territory, waiting for a chance of the Czar's relenting and allowing them to attend the Coburg wedding. They waited in vain. But a mere fact that they thought there was a chance seemed to indicate that the Czar has been showing signs of relenting regarding Bulgaria as a debatable subject. With so preternaturally slow and dogged a mind as his, even that is a great deal.

If Bulgaria should be eliminated, there would remain nothing solid for the Czar to talk to but French susceptibility about Alsace-Lorraine. I am told that this will be met by a German offer to submit the question of the German or the French nationality to the suffrages of the two provinces in 1901—that is, thirty years after the annexation—and abide by the result. But this will really be no offer at all, since even to-day it is fairly certain that the Germans have a majority, and each year increases this to an abso-

lutely sure thing. All the same, disarmament is going to be the engrossing topic of the year.

Sir William Harcourt's budget, while not such a revolutionary affair as seemed, has pleased the party, and seems to please the country. It does not please the Opposition, but there is no apparent reason why it should. They will consume as much time over it as they possibly can, but there is no sign of any Liberal defection in the final votes on it. The general party outlook seems improved during the week, and when the Welsh Disestablishment Bill comes up next Thursday—if it satisfies the Welsh even as moderately as the Evicted Tenants' Bill does the Irish—the chances will be fair for the government joggling along uneventfully till the end of the session.

Speculations about Rosebery's 'Ladies' winning the Derby, is now being added a great deal of gossip about the Premier's marriage intentions. I reported at the time of his accession, a statement made by a gentleman living near Claremont, the residence of the Duchess of Albany, that it is a matter of notoriety in that household and neighborhood, that the courtship between the two has been in progress for a long time. Others who are in a position to know something of what goes on, say that the Queen refused her consent to this marriage on her well-known ground that 'once a widow, always a widow.' This seems a curious attitude for a lady who is herself the child of her mother's second marriage; but she sticks to it, none the less. How to make this fit with a rival report that Lord Rosebery is a suitor for the hand of Princess Maud of Wales, I don't know; but the fact of the two stories running side by side, and not infrequently believed by the same people, gives a rather cynical aspect to the public view of Rosebery.

The same rains which, during the week, stimulated the reappearance of the plague, have mercifully relieved the Old World's mind of apprehension about the year's harvests. Easter's drought had seriously scared the farmers of all countries, but they now say that everything is all right, except, perhaps, the earliest hay, and that most crops promise exceptionally large yields.

It is said to-night that only private pressure has prevented the Paddington electors from holding a meeting to express their opinion of their representative, Lord Randolph Churchill. At least it is certain that he will not be elected again. His performance in the Duke of Cobourg debate last night, was perhaps the worst thing he has yet done. Mr. Balfour sat on the bench beside him, hiding his face in his hands from very shame and pity. Papers here speak guardedly of Churchill's altered demeanor, but the fact is, he has become both physically and mentally, a wreck, and is a nuisance in the House.

BECOMING ALARMED.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND ISSUES A PROCLAMATION CONCERNING THE VISIT OF COXEY'S ARMY TO THE CAPITAL.

New York, April 23.—The 'Sun' Washington special says: 'President Cleveland is greatly disturbed over the coming of Coxe's commonwealth army, and acting upon the advice of those whom he consulted the President has practically decided to issue a semi-official proclamation admonishing all persons who contemplate visiting the national Capitol that they must respect the laws and conduct themselves in a peaceful and respectful manner or suffer the consequences. The President is relying for the justification of his action chiefly upon the precedents of two of his predecessors.'

Chicago, April 23.—At a meeting of five hundred union moulders held yesterday it was announced that three unions of Chicago would send five hundred men to Washington to present grievances to Congress. Telegrams were read to the meeting from a dozen towns in Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin, telling of recruits numbering from twenty-five to one hundred, who stood ready to join the Chicago contingent. The union is amply able to pay the way of the men to Washington, and the treasury of the International Union, which has over five hundred thousand dollars, is open to the movement. The army expects to move on Thursday and travel as second-class passengers by rail.

Wilmington, Ohio, April 23.—Col. Gavin of Fry's industrial army, with two hundred commonwealers, is stranded here, the railway company refusing to carry them further.

Oakland, Cal., April 23.—The second regiment of the industrial army left here on foot last evening, and at last accounts was at San Pablo. It is supposed they intend to capture a train.

Portland, Oregon, April 23.—The fifth regiment of the industrial army has organized here and expects to leave for Washington to-morrow. The command, comprising about six hundred men, is divided into twelve companies.

SCOTCH HOME RULE.

THE DEBATE OVER THE APPOINTMENT OF A COMMITTEE FOR THE CONSIDERATION OF SCOTTISH AFFAIRS GOES MERRILY ON.

London, April 17.—Debate was resumed in the House of Commons, this evening, on the Government motion that a Scotch standing committee be appointed for the consideration of all bills relating exclusively to Scotland. There was considerable discussion on the amendment moved on April 2 by Mr. Balfour, leader of the Opposition, 'That the House declines to sanction in regard to the United Kingdom, any plan by which the ancient practice as to the constitution and proceedings of committees of this House will be fundamentally altered until it has had an opportunity of pronouncing upon a joint scheme, which shall extend a like treatment to bills relating to each of the other portions of the United Kingdom. The amendment was finally lost by a vote of 252 to 219. Most of the Parliaments abstained from the division. The debate was adjourned till Friday.

LARKIN-CONNOLLY SCANDAL.

THE CASE NOW BEFORE THE EX-CHEQUER COURT.

(Special to the 'Witness')

Ottawa, April 23.—The trial of the civil suit of the Government against Messrs. Larkin, Connolly & Co. began in the Exchequer Court this morning before Mr. Justice Burbridge. The claim is for about half a million, said to have been fraudulently obtained from Her Majesty by reason of a conspiracy entered into between Messrs. Thomas McGreevy and Larkin, Connolly & Co., and overpaid them on account of contracts at Quebec and Esquimaux, already made so notorious in the public mind. Messrs. B. B. Osler, Q.C., W. H. Hogg, Q.C., and D. O'Connor, Q.C., appeared for the Crown, and Messrs. S. H. Blake and A. R. Aylesworth, Q.C., for the defence. It was announced that owing to the insolvency of Robert McGreevy and the death of Owen E. Murphy, the case would not be pressed against them. This left Michael Connolly, Capt. Larkin and Nicholas K. Connolly as sole defendants. Mr. Osler applied to put in the evidence and verdict in the criminal suit against N. K. Connolly, but the defence objected. Mr. Osler rested his application on the ground that the Crown was in a different position from any ordinary plaintiff, but Judge Burbridge dissented, and held that in this case the Crown was simply trying to recover a debt, and had none of the prerogatives claimed. He admitted the record, however, and submitted his objection in order that it might be decided on appeal if the decision was appealed.

Robert McGreevy and all the old familiar faces, including ex-chief engineer Perley, were in attendance as witnesses. Robert McGreevy is being examined this afternoon. The trial may finish on Saturday night, but will likely go over next week.

A BIG ONTARIO BLAZE.

THE TOWN OF HUNTSVILLE ALMOST WIPED OUT—THE LOSS ESTIMATED AT \$130,000.

Huntsville, Ont., April 18.—About 12,000 to-day a rubbish heap was being burned in the rear of H. S. Man's hardware store, which in some way got connected with the shop, and before it could be put out it spread to some coal oil barrels near, and then took the store and from it spread to the business places in the easterly part of Main street and in less than two hours the whole was gone to ashes, comprising one hotel, grist mill and thirty-two business places, also the Episcopal Church and telegraph and telephone offices, post office and the steamer 'Excelsior,' owned by C. F. Marsh. The fire engines from Gravenhurst and Bracebridge came, but too late to save anything, and worked all the afternoon putting out the smouldering fires. The loss is estimated at about \$130,000, and the insurance at about \$40,000. Many people are homeless to-night. Huntsville is situated on the Muskoka River, in Muskoka county, thirty-six miles from Gravenhurst. The population is about eight hundred.

The following are the losses and insurance:—M. Kenna, insurance, \$300; Miss Rountree, millinery store, \$600; insurance, \$500; E. Shay, owner, \$300; insurance, \$500; Fred Gullard, barber, \$500; insurance, \$475; Cudolph estate, \$220; H. S. May, hardware store, \$20,000; insurance, \$10,000 to \$12,000; F. W. Clewwater, 'Forrester' Printing house, \$1,500; insurance, \$500; Mechanics' Institute, \$800; insurance, \$200; J. C. Brain, tailor, \$1,000; insurance same; Warwood musical establishment, \$600; Thos. Steele, builder, \$2,000; insurance \$1,000; Lewis John's confectionery store, \$200; Watson's drug store, \$2,000; insurance, \$1,000; Culp, general store, \$2,000; Mrs. Jones, dressmaker, \$200; J. F. Hanes, buildings, \$5,000; Thos. Cullen, shoemaker, \$200; Episcopal Church, \$2,000; insurance, \$300; Methodist parsonage, damage \$200; Montgomery buildings, \$1,500; insurance \$500; Miss Scholey, \$100; C. F. Marsh, boat 'Excelsior,' \$5,000; Simpson, yacht, \$100; James Shearer, dentist, \$100; Wilgress, barrister, \$200; Donald Grant, barrister, \$300; Matthews, general store, \$7,000; insurance, \$4,000; Birch, \$2,000; Thompson's hotel, \$4,000; insurance \$1,500; Hutchinson, general store, \$10,000; insurance, \$4,000; Pugh's grist mill, \$7,000; insurance, \$1000; J. Bishop's flour and feed store, \$1,500; insurance, \$800; J. R. Reece, telegraph and telephone, \$3,000; insurance, \$500; Thomas, confectionery and barber shop, \$2,000; insurance, \$300; Geo. May upholsterer, \$1,000; insurance, \$300; J. L. A. Gareau, tailor, \$3,000; insurance, \$1,500; Richardson shoemaker, \$50; John Ewins, saddler, \$3,000; insurance, \$500; John Whiteside, general store, \$5,000; insurance, \$3,000; White Brothers, hardware, \$8,000; insurance, \$5,000; J. W. Bettes, buildings, \$21,000; insurance, \$1,500; E. J. Bocklestone, confectioner, \$3,000; insurance, \$500; Ramsay, general store, \$1,000; Willis, butcher, \$1,500; insurance, \$1,050; Robert Hovey, buildings, \$800; insurance, \$400; J. Trussler, butcher, \$500; A. Steveright, drugs, \$3,000; insurance, \$2,000; Mayhew, \$7,000; insurance, \$4,000; Foresters' hall, Oddfellows, Sons of England, Sons of Scotland, Workmen's, Maccabees, Independent Order of Oddfellows, \$1,000; Cooper's tin shop, \$1,000; Weldon, butcher, \$300; Ingersoll, grist mill, \$500; W. Shaw, electric light, \$2,000.

A SUCCESSFUL CLOSING. Huntingdon, Que., April 14.—In the Jubilee Hall last evening the drawing school in connection with the Department of Manufactures and Arts, held here this winter, celebrated its close by giving an exhibit of the work done by the pupils. The school consisted of three classes, the architectural, the mechanical and the free hand. There were in all thirty-six pupils attending these classes. The teachers were Messrs. R. H. Crawford and Malcolm J. Boyd. The exhibit was very creditable to the teachers and the pupils. The Rev. J. B. Muir, D.D., occupied the chair and discharged its duties with his well known tact and ability. Prizes were given to the successful pupils in the various classes. After short and suggestive addresses by the rev. chairman and Mr. R. Sellar the meeting closed.

PRESBYTERIAN MISSIONS.

ANNUAL ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE W. F. M. S.—MANY REPORTS RECEIVED—GREETINGS FROM SISTER SOCIETIES.

Ottawa, April 19.—Bank Street Church was crowded yesterday with the workers of the Presbyterian Women's Foreign Missionary Society. After devotional exercises, the president, Mrs. Ewart, delivered her annual address. It would, she said, be impossible to be too thankful to God for the success which had attended the labors of the different societies during the past year. Since the last convention many of the earnest workers had passed away, Mrs. D. J. MacDonnell, of Toronto, being specially referred to. It was eight years since the convention met in Ottawa, but, during this space through the exercise of care, thought and self-denial, the work of the societies had increased to grand dimensions. More sympathy, prayer and generous giving was required in each congregation to successfully do grander things for missions. Reference was made to the method of making no distinction in church reports between the amounts given to home and foreign missions and other schemes. This was claimed to be an injustice to missionary workers. In conclusion, the realization of personal need, personal blessing and source of supply was shown to be essential to successful mission work.

SOCIETY REPORTS.

Reports were then read from the Presbyterian societies within the Dominion. Mrs. J. Thorburn read this report of the Ottawa Presbyterian Society, showing that there were twenty-three auxiliaries and four mission bands. During the year the Ottawa Union Auxiliary, organized in 1878, has disbanded, and as a result, six new auxiliaries were started in the city. The contributions were greatly in excess of last year.

Miss Bell, of Pembroke, presented the report of the Lanark and Renfrew Presbytery, showing there were thirty-eight auxiliaries and nineteen mission bands, with a membership of 1,250. The annual contributions had been increased by \$230.

Mrs. Dowley, of Prescott, reported for Brockville Presbytery, twenty-seven auxiliaries and nine mission bands, with a membership of 710.

Mrs. Brekstead, of Aultsville, reported that Glengarry Presbytery had contributed \$1,322 to missions last year, an increase of \$109.

Miss Fowler reported Kingston Presbytery as having twenty-five auxiliaries and nine mission bands and a membership of 520. There was an increase in donations of \$420.

Ontario Presbytery was reported for by Mrs. Graves, of Brampton. It contained fifty-two auxiliaries and twenty-five mission bands. Five new auxiliaries were formed during the year. Clothing weighing 2,661 lbs. had been sent to the North-West Indians.

Mrs. E. H. Bronson, of this city, stated that Winnipeg had fifteen auxiliaries and four mission bands, with a membership of 458. The contributions amounted to \$531.76. A number of similar reports were presented.

GREETINGS FROM SISTER SOCIETIES.

Greetings were tendered to the delegates on behalf of the Episcopal churches of the city by Mrs. Tilton. The Congregational Church by Mrs. Stevens, and the Baptist Church by Mrs. (Rev.) Mackay. A telegram of greeting was read from the Methodist Missionary Society, also letters of greeting from the W.F.M.S., of Philadelphia, Pa.; the Woman's Mission Board of the North-West; the W.F.M.S., Board of St. Louis; Miss. of the W.F.M.S., of New York; the Woman's Occidental Presbyterian Board, of San Francisco; the Montreal Missionary Society, and the McCaul Mission Board.

Mrs. Playfair, recording secretary, presented the report of the Board of Management; Mrs. Harvie, foreign secretary, the report on foreign missions; Mrs. Shortreed, the report on home missions; Mrs. Jeffrey, the report of mission supply, and Mrs. Macleannan presented the treasurer's statement.

THE TOTAL CONTRIBUTION.

From all auxiliaries was \$34,073; mission bands, \$6,283; other sources and interest, \$1,454; making the total receipts, \$41,822. There remained a balance of \$40,355 in the bank to the credit of the W.F.M.S. The total amount expended in missions during the year was \$12,330.

The names of the ladies nominated as members of the Board were submitted and from them the officers will be elected to-morrow. The names are: Mrs. Ewart, Mrs. Telfer, Miss Knight, Mrs. J. Cahen, Mrs. Macleannan, Miss Telfer, Mrs. Macleannan, Mrs. Crombie, Mrs. Jeffrey, Mrs. G. H. Robinson, Mrs. Harris, Miss B. MacMurdy, Mrs. Shortreed, Miss Shortreed, Mrs. Bertram, Mrs. McCaw, Miss Craig, Miss Mortimer Clark, Miss George, Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. Playfair, Miss Reid, Mrs. Ball, Mrs. H. Campbell, Mrs. Carlisle, Mrs. James Park, Mrs. Pierce, Mrs. McLaren, Mrs. Harvie, Miss Patterson, Mrs. Fraser, Mrs. McClelland, Miss Bethune, Mrs. Lee and Mrs. Thos. Adams.

In the matter of the training home, it was agreed to abide by the suggestion of the Board, leaving it over for another year. As to whether the training home should be interdenominational or not, was the subject of a little discussion.

It was agreed that applicants for foreign mission work should be tested before their application should be considered by the society.

Mrs. Thorburn read an interesting letter of greeting from Mrs. Blakie, of Edinburgh, Scotland, president of the International Women's Union. She referred to the progress of the work done in Scotland for the spreading of Christianity in Africa and India. Two ladies had recently contributed about \$10,000 for the erection of a woman's hospital at Nagpore. The annual reports which were distributed to the meeting in pamphlet form, were read and adopted. Mrs. Playfair presented the

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

It said: 'Another year has passed and again we can report a conscientious desire on the part of members of the board to fulfil the responsibility laid upon them evinced by their faithful attendance at the weekly meetings which this year number more than last. In common with other societies the board received a circular containing reasons for forming a national council of women, and inviting the W.F.M.S. to affiliate with it. After due consideration it was decided that it seemed to the board, while a national council of women might be of benefit to

charitable and other societies, it could hardly be so to the foreign missionary societies belonging to the denominations. Besides we as a society were auxiliary to the Foreign Missionary Committee of our church and could not or rather should not affiliate with the National Council of Women.'

Mrs. Harvie, in her report of the foreign missions, reviewed in detail the work done in the North-West, China, and Central India in regard to education and the other various branches taken up by the society. Mrs. Shortreed read

THE HOME SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Among other things she said:—In some respects we cannot report the advance of previous years in the home department of our work but faithfulness and activity, self-denial and devotion have on the whole characterized the efforts of our members. No large gifts reached our treasury but there has been growth in systematic offering and ordinary giving. The envelope system has been more generally adopted and many of the reports emphasize the fact that their funds were raised wholly by voluntary giving.' The report gave a summary of the branches of the society as follows: Presbyterian societies, 75; new auxiliaries, 50; new mission bands, 25; auxiliaries unreported or withdrawn, 25; total number of mission auxiliaries, 569. Total number of mission bands, 228. Auxiliary membership, 12,574; mission band membership, 5,881; 3,565 members of the general society, 3,965; members added during the year, 92; scattered helpers, 312.

AN ASSAULT UPON THE MEMBER FOR WINNIPEG.

Ottawa, April 11. An assault by Mr. Hugh Sutherland, ex-M.P., upon the Hon. Jos. Martin, the member for the city of Winnipeg, was the talk of the corridors and the city last night. Mr. Martin and Mr. Sutherland are both guests at the Russell House. It was at seven o'clock last evening the affair occurred. Mr. Martin had just come from the dining room and was sitting in the rotunda, which was crowded with members of Parliament, contractors, correspondents, lobbyists and visitors generally. The scene at this hour during the session in the immense Russell rotunda is always one of the liveliest and most attractive sights of the capital. The musicians in the far corner were tuning up and Mr. Martin opened a letter he had just received. Mr. Choquette, the member for Montmagny, was seated beside him, and Mr. Wilson, of Lennox, and two or three other members were near by. Mr. Sutherland, on coming out of the dining room went up in a state of some excitement and said to his opponent: 'You're a scoundrel.' He then struck a blow which broke the rim of Mr. Martin's hat and hit him on the ear in glancing downwards. The member for Winnipeg was instantly on his feet and closed with the ex-member for Winnipeg, Mr. St. Jacques the proprietor of the Russell, Mr. Tarte, and others rushed in between them and separated them. Mr. Martin did not attempt to retaliate, but merely tried to hold Mr. Sutherland from further attack. The latter presently rushed away from those surrounding him and again made at Mr. Martin and struck at him. Whether he succeeded or not it is impossible to tell, for even Mr. Martin himself does not know whether he was struck the second time or not. Mr. Sutherland was again restrained by friends and bystanders, chiefly members of Parliament and Mr. Isbister. Mr. J. Israel Tarte, member for Lislet, had come up rapidly and, the story goes, was eager to take a hand in to assist Mr. Martin if the affair became general.

THE CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE.

There were now about a hundred public men and others surrounding the scene and asking what it was all about. Mr. Lister, M.P., sauntered out from the dining room and picked up a broken hat, which he discovered was Mr. Martin's. What was it all about? Well, Mr. Sutherland has for many years been the chief promoter of the Hudson's Bay Railway and has secured subsidies from both the Dominion and Manitoba Legislatures. Mr. Martin has always opposed the railway and Mr. Sutherland has opposed Mr. Martin. He went from Ottawa to Winnipeg for the purpose of opposing Mr. Martin's candidature in the recent by-election for the House of Commons. In fact, Mr. Sutherland's politics have been for many years Hudson's Bay Railway, though he was a Liberal when elected to the House of Commons. In his speech in the House on Monday, Mr. Martin made a reference to the Hudson's Bay Railway Company, in which he said, 'While efforts are made from year to year to float this scheme in the financial markets of the Old Country, the records of the company continually comes up against them and prevents capitalists from investing money in it. I am convinced myself that that railway will never be built and never be of any advantage to Manitoba and the North-West Territories until it is taken hold of by some responsible and reputable persons who will conduct the affairs of the railway in a business-like and honest manner and put things in such a condition as to induce capitalists to have confidence in them.' Mr. Sutherland resented this language but he might not have engaged in actual hostilities if it had not been for a remark made by Mr. A. F. Martin, a French-Canadian member of the Manitoba Legislature, who is here and who approached Mr. Martin just in front of Mr. Sutherland, and said sneeringly, 'Are you learning French now?' This, perhaps, paved the way for Mr. Sutherland's attack. At all events some persons think so. Immediately after the affair a bystander, who was unknown to Mr. Martin or his friends, exclaimed in a loud voice: 'He did not get half enough, or as much as he will get.' Mr. Martin kept very cool throughout the whole affair and was in no way hurt by it except that his hat was damaged. Mr. Sutherland is said to have expressed regret to the proprietor of the Russell that he had allowed his temper to lead him away in the manner it had. The above account, gathered from those who said they saw the whole affair, is given as it was told.

THE OFFENDER'S STORY.

Mr. Sutherland gives the following version. I went up to Mr. Martin, who was sitting reading a newspaper, and said, 'Stand up, and say to my face what you have said three or four times under cover of the Legislature. He refused. I then said, you're a coward and took hold of his nose and gave it a tweak. Mr. Martin then got up and went away. I did not hit him nor bruise his hat, because he had no hat on.'

Mr. Tarte says all he did was to try and separate the two.'

TRADE RELATIONS WITH CANADA.

A UNITED STATES SENATOR'S PLEA FOR FREER TRADE BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES.

Washington, April 23.—In an address on the tariff bill before the Senate this afternoon, Senator Washburn (Republican, Minnesota), referring to the question of trade relations with Canada, said: 'The laws of nature and the laws of trade require Canada to come to the markets of the United States to purchase what she requires and to sell what she has to dispose of, in spite of the tremendous influences exercised by the officials and commercial organs of England, in spite of the enormous amount of English capital invested in the Dominion, in spite of the restraint that is placed upon the people by the Government, and in spite of the heavy duties they levy upon our products, nearly half of their trade is with us. Their exports usually reach the sum of \$100,000,000. Of this Great Britain takes about one-half, the United States about forty percent, the West Indies three percent, and the balance is divided between other countries in Europe. There is no question, he said, that England will consent to any commercial arrangement that may be negotiated by the United States and Canada, although she will do it reluctantly, as she did in the case of her colonies in the West Indies.' He closed by strongly recommending a commercial arrangement with Canada.

THE GREAT WESTERN TIE-UP.

THE STRIKERS URGED TO CONTINUE THE FIGHT—PULLMAN CAR EMPLOYEES AFFECTED.

Spokane, Wash., April 23.—Two thousand men attended a mass meeting of railroaders here last night. All the labor organizations of the city were represented, and hundreds of Northern-Pacific employees were in attendance. The strikers were urged to stay in the fight until they gained the victory, which the speakers said would soon come. The Northern Pacific men agreed to support the strikers in every way. A movement for state ownership of railways was advocated and loudly cheered, and a petition is to be sent to Congress to foreclose railway mortgages and open railway lands for settlement.

Chicago, April 23.—As a result of meetings held yesterday among the employees of the various railways entering Chicago, five hundred men enrolled themselves in the American Railway Union, and one new organization started into existence. This makes the thirteenth local union in this city, with a total membership exceeding 5,000. The employees of the South Side Elevated system joined the union in a body on Saturday.

Chicago, April 23.—A morning paper is authority for the statement that a strike of the four thousand employees of the Pullman Company will be declared on May 1. The trouble is said to have been brewing since the reduction in the men's wages ordered last year. The men have other grievances also. It is stated that the company, in anticipation of the strike, has built a high stone wall around the works to defend its property.

AN EXPENSIVE INSTITUTION.

Ottawa, April 13. A return laid on the table of the House yesterday shows that the expenditure on the Kingston Military College since its establishment in 1876 to June 30, 1893, has been: For salaries and maintenance, \$1,140,763; and for repairs \$69,058, or a total of \$1,209,821, equal to an average annual expenditure of \$71,000. In this period the pay of the superior staff has been \$463,900 and of the subordinate staff, \$112,478, a total salary list of \$575,372, an annual average of over \$33,000. The total number of enrolled cadets since 1876 was 379, and the number who graduated since 1880 was 195. Those who graduated in 1893 numbered thirteen and there are now fifty-eight in attendance. Thus fifteen represents the average number of graduates and the average cost to the country of each cadet is \$2,900. In this expenditure the return falls to show that Canada gets any benefit whatever and declines to give the number of graduates now in the public service of Canada and how many in the imperial service. The return gives the salary of Commandant Major-General Cameron as \$3,163, with free residence, free fuel, free light and water. A residence for the commandant was purchased in 1889 at a cost of \$12,852 and since that date the Government have spent on it a further sum of \$1,942, or a total cost of \$14,794. Major-General Cameron is a brother-in-law of Sir Charles Tupper. The facts here brought out are likely to form the subject of considerable comment as to whether the public are not being misled unnecessarily for the education of rich men's sons. The receipts from fees since 1876 amounted to \$279,917, which should be deducted from the expenditure for pay and maintenance in order to get the net cost.

SIR FRED. MIDDLETON AMAZED.

Toronto, April 17.—The 'Evening Telegram's' London cable says: 'In an interesting interview with Sir Fred. Middleton to-day the General said to your correspondent that the statements in Col. Houghton's most recent effusion in the Montreal 'Gazette,' concerning the occurrences of the North-West rebellion in 1885 were 'propaganda,' and added: 'I see no reason to alter one single statement I have yet made, and the position he takes simply amazes me. I have come to the decision not to take any more notice of Col. Houghton's ravings, for I am confident the people of Canada can rightly judge between us.'

THE ROYAL ASSENT GIVEN.

London, April 23.—In the House of Commons to-day, the Royal assent to the Bahrin Sea act was announced.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

AGRICULTURAL & HORTICULTURAL

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

BUTTER-MAKING.

It was chiefly through butter-making that my 'bread was buttered'—metaphorically as well as materially—both before and since coming to Montreal, hence anything connected with that branch of the dairy has to me a special interest. The pride which every patriotic Canadian must feel over the worldwide supremacy secured by Canadian cheesemakers would in my case be increased many fold were Canadian butter also to take its proper place at the top of the world's markets. While travelling through the Canadian North-West on behalf of the 'Witness,' some fifteen years ago, the one idea which seemed uppermost in my mind, especially while travelling over the rolling lands west of the Pembina escarpment, was, what a magnificent country for the production of gilt-edged butter!



S. P. SMITH, of Towanda, Pa., whose constitution was completely broken down, is cured by Ayer's Sarsaparilla. He writes:

"For eight years, I was, most of the time, a great sufferer from constipation, kidney trouble, and indigestion, so that my constitution seemed to be completely broken down. I was induced to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and took nearly seven bottles, with such excellent results that my stomach, bowels, and kidneys are in perfect condition, and, in all their functions, as regular as clock-work. At the time I began taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla, my weight was only 129 pounds; I now can brag of 159 pounds, and was never in so good health. If you could see me before and after using, you would want me for a travelling advertisement. I believe this preparation of Sarsaparilla to be the best in the market to-day."

**Ayer's Sarsaparilla**  
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.  
**Cures others, will cure you**

DO YOU WANT A FARM?

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

**CADBURY'S COCOA.**

ABSOLUTELY PURE, THEREFORE BEST. NO CHEMICALS USED.

EUROPE. EUROPE. EUROPE. TICKETS BY ALL LINES. ALLAN, DOMINION AND BEAVER LINES. GUION, ANCHOR, HAM-AMERICAN, INMAN, WHITE STAR, CUNARD, NETHERLANDS, STATE, N. G. LLOYD, FRENCH LINES, Etc., Etc.

1834. 1894. J. A. MATHEWSON & CO., 202 McGill Street, Montreal, IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE GROCERS.

THE CELEBRATED PROFESSOR LOOMIS, OF NEW YORK.

It is a matter of acquaintance to Caswell, Massey & Co. to know that the above distinguished physician has unintermittently prescribed the 'Emulsion of God Liver Oil with Peppin and Quinine' for the past eighteen years in preference to all other emulsions or Cod Liver Oil.

NEW YORK AND NEWPORT, R. L. W. A. DYER & CO., Montreal, Wholesale Agents for Canada.

BREAKFAST-SUPPER. **EPPS'S** GRATEFUL, COMFORTING **COCOA** BOILING WATER OR MILK.

DO YOU WANT TO SELL A FARM?

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

WATERBURY'S CURE FOR CHRONIC BRONCHITIS AND CONSUMPTION.

side a large portion of the habitable globe is too hot for butter-making, and the inhabitants of these warm countries are, with the advance of civilization, rapidly developing a taste for good butter, although they have to pay fancy prices for it, and with improving facilities for transportation and storing, it is difficult to put a limit to the extension of the butter trade in this direction.

RUSTICUS.

FARM GLEANINGS.

W. W. Tracy tells us that the best English turnip growers use seed enough to give at least four plants to the inch. When the plants are large enough they are thinned out so as to stand six inches apart. This means 15 seeds for one good plant.

A mother whose children have wonderfully clear, fine complexions, declares that the liberal use of onions as a food is sure to remove the unsightly spots and blotches that so often disfigure the faces of children and adults.

The Turkish Ministry of Agriculture has decided to purchase extensive tracts of land in the province of Aidin on which to establish a model farm. Afterwards an agricultural school will be constructed in connection with the farm.

Of the varieties of clover, the alsike and the white Dutch are by far the best for bees. The common clover is not able to glean honey from either the common red or the mammoth varieties. Where much alsike is grown, the honey harvest is almost sure to be a good one in any year.

True economy as applied to farming consists in the largest production from the smallest area with the expenditure of the least amount of time and labor. To do this the best methods must be adopted, and the best must be employed throughout from 'start to finish.'

The life of a harness depends very largely upon the care given to it. As soon as the roads are settled, clean every strap and polish them all with castor oil. Don't soak it in, and don't let the harness get entirely dry after washing before oiling.

By spending \$2 an acre on the right manures the farmer can get under suitable conditions, an increase crop worth \$4 to \$10 or more. Farmers who do this are those who make it pay. The value of a crop is much greater than the cost of the manure required to produce it.

There is really no healthy legitimate outlet for the present supply of potatoes, and the outlook is gloomy in the extreme from a commercial standpoint; they are very low down, viz., 25a per ton, while 28s per ton is the very top quotation for the best varieties. They, as a crop, will not leave anything for rent this year.—Glasgow 'Herald.'

Thomas Norton was summoned at Tonbridge, on Tuesday, under the Barbed Wire Act of 1893, for failing after due notice to remove a barbed wire fence adjoining the highway within the district of Tonbridge Highway Board at Edenbridge. The Bench made an order for the removal of the wire within a fortnight and for the payment of £1 is 10d costs.—Kentish Express.

No man should plant potatoes unless he is able and willing to give them all needed attention. They are a costly crop on account of the seed and harvesting, and no one can afford to give only half culture to them. Prepare the soil thoroughly, plant only good seed, and after the plants are four inches high, give the soil a hard-packed by rains, give only shallow cultivations, and let them be frequent.

It is known that some kinds of potatoes will yield double that of another variety growing alongside, with the same care and culture. There is not near enough attention paid to this most important feature of agricultural work. It costs so very little more at the start to obtain the best seed of the best varieties than it does to use that which is inferior, while the gain is incalculable.

Potatoes require a naturally loose soil for their development, and it is partly for this reason that clover is recommended as a crop to precede potatoes. The decaying tops and roots of the clover prevent the ground from packing. Then, too, the potato does not always bear heavy applications of stable manure without injury, and the clover furnishes a safer fertilizer. As in preparing for corn, I would always prefer to have the barnyard manure on the clover when preparing a crop of potatoes. A heavy growth of clover is a good start toward a large crop of potatoes.

In our first experience we soaked the wheat in tubs or barrels in bluestone water; finding that mode rather troublesome, we changed to sprinkling, and every one who attended to his seed properly has since been entirely exempt from smut in wheat. Our mode is: Take the seed in a tub or tub, and in the following day, put in pile on the barn floor, or some other floor, or on a tarpaulin, in bulk. Have three pounds of bluestone thoroughly dissolved in boiling water, say five gallons. When dissolved set it by until cooled down so it will not scald the wheat, then with a sprinkling pot sprinkle over the bulk of the wheat until three pounds of the dissolved mixture has been applied. While the sprinkling is going on have a man with his grain shovel stirring the bulk as fast as he can until thoroughly mixed and the bulk fully dampened. Some of the mixture will soak through the bulk in puddles on the floor, but let it pass. Let the bulk rest until next morning, and the wheat would be difficult to tell the wheat had been sprinkled. Our prepared you have a safe insurance against smut. I have tried it successfully for thirty years and never have a grain of smut. Others, who laugh at the process, frequently lose half of the value of their crop.

Every farmer knows the difficulty of keeping his grass lands in a state of efficient fertility for a lengthened period of time. The general experience is that the best kinds of grasses die out, their place being taken by weeds or inferior grasses. Much of this could be averted by top-dressing grass lands with a suitable manure. To begin with, the soil laid down to grass should be in good tilth, well worked, and well manured, as grazing takes the good out of the soil quite as certainly as does ordinary cropping. The grass takes a good deal of soil constituents away, and most of this is removed by the stock unless great care is taken to return it in the shape of manure.

Top-dressing is a good method of returning to the soil what the grass eaten off removes. Three things have to be considered. The grass requires phosphates, potash and nitrogen. All of these are fairly well blended in farmyard manure. Phosphates are essential to the clovers, and nitrogen favors the grasses. A good way to determine the question of top-dressing is to select a corner of the paddock, and try that as an experimental division. The result can be noted, and successful operations extended when the best method of procedure is ascertained.

Perhaps no crop with which the farmer deals shows more pronounced variations in the yield made with the same variety on different soils and with the different varieties on the same soil; and it is but seldom that we find one variety that will yield equally well on a large number of soils all well adapted to potato growing. The first point to look to in selecting is productiveness; then if the potato is for the early market, select it with reference to its time of maturity; if for the late market, its keeping qualities are an important factor. Now, with the other things being equal, it is well to select seed in which the eyes are near the surface, commonly called shallow eyes, in preference to those which have the eyes running considerably below the surface, or deep set eyes. The reason for looking to this point in selecting seed is very apparent, from the fact of the difference of waste in preparing the deep and shallow eyed potatoes for the table.

The experiments of the Michigan state station, corroborated by those of other stations, show that for ordinary distances the half potato gives better results than any smaller amount. For weak growing varieties, or varieties having small tubers, even a larger amount of seed will be found more profitable. A careful investigation shows clearly that an increase in seed within the ordinary limits, produces a marked increase both in total yield and marketable yield. An increase in seed from one eye up to the half potato produces an increase in the net value of the crop, but the increased yield from the whole potato over the half potato is not sufficient to cover the cost of the greater amount of seed. A comparison of the half potato with the two eyes shows that out of 95 experiments, 76 resulted in a larger yield for the half potato seed and only 19 were in favor of the half potato and 15 in favor of the two eyes. Where the whole potato was planted, 46 experiments out of 54 show a larger yield.

The cry against gophers is already going up in many parts of the country, and in a few weeks active warfare will be begun on them. The farmer has them more largely under control if he will but use the means of destruction at the proper time. When the little pests come out in the spring they are hungry, and will greedily eat anything they can find, and poisoned grain can then be most effectively applied. The Legislative Assembly has furnished a liberal portion of strychnine for distribution among the farmers, and these should exert themselves so as to make it productive of the best results. A day or two spent in weeding round their burrows when the gophers first come out will be better than weeks spent later. The farmer can spare time then that he could not at a busier season; and with the aid of traps and snares in the hands of the younger members of the family a decided check can be given to the multiplication of the pest. Another way in which the farmer can help himself is to let the natural enemies of the gophers alone. Owls, hawks of many kinds, badgers, skunks, and weasels all get their work in on the gopher, and do much to keep them in check.—Battleford 'Herald.'

GARDEN GATHERINGS.

Among the newer sort the Japanese pumpkin is most highly prized. Squashes are good in their place but you will never know the old fashioned pumpkin pie with its richness and incomparable flavor unless you have genuine pumpkins.

The question as to whether apple orchards should be cultivated or kept in grass has long been a subject for discussion. The Massachusetts Horticultural Society has decided that apples grown in grass land will keep longer than others, and therefore approve of that method at least for late-keeping sorts.

There is no better relish than horse-radish for salt pork, ham, bacon, and corned beef, which are meats chiefly used by farmers at this season of the year. It requires no preparation but grating or grinding. To have tender roots new ones should be set out every year and cultivated like other edible roots.

Fresh vegetables should form a part of every food ration for men as well as for the inferior animals. By making a liberal use of them there would be less dyspepsia in the country and fewer and shorter doctors' bills to pay. We have much to learn from the French and Italians about the use of fresh fruits and vegetables at every meal of the day.

The very smallest onion sets will grow large onions but the crop will be later than from larger sets. When I buy sets of a grower I get him to leave these little ones in. When I come to plant my field crop I sift them out, plant the larger size for the earlier market and the siftings I sow thickly, like seed in the garden for family use.

Thoroughly rotted manure is the only kind fit to use in the garden. This holds the moisture and hastens the maturity of vegetables because it has fermented and its plant food is in a soluble and available form. If straw, fresh manure is the only kind obtainable, I would prefer to have it on the surface rather than under or directly over the seeds or plants.

The Bordeaux mixture has a magical effect upon the grape. So uncertain had the grape crop become in some parts of New Jersey from the rot and mildew that many growers grubbed out their vineyards, but the mixture has so changed the state of affairs that the grape crop is now one of the most certain and reliable grown, and many growers who grubbed out their vines a few years ago are now planting anew.

THE TIME TO SPRAY.

Orchards should never be sprayed while in bloom. And indeed the same rule should hold in treating any plants. If the flowers receive the poison, the bees which are lured by the nectar

great loss has resulted from disregard of this rule. Aside from the bees it is unwise to spray earlier, as the codling moth larva does not commence to eat till some days after the petals fall, and so an earlier application is not only unnecessary but very unwise, as a heavy rain might wash it off before the insects commence to eat into the apple, and so it would do no good at all.

There are some bud moths whose larvae or caterpillars eat the opening leaf and flower buds. In case these are very destructive, which is rarely the case, we may well spray the trees just as the buds commence to open, and then again after the blossoms have all fallen from the trees, but unless very heavy rains still in bloom. Unless very heavy rains occur, it will not pay to spray a second time. No wise orchardist will neglect to do this work. Its practice means fine, perfect apples, its neglect means and wormy fruit; so that such spraying insures a tremendous profit.

GRAPE VINES.

When the little vine is received from the nursery there may be two or more vines from the main stem, cut all back to either one or two buds. If the vine is small or weak, or it is not where it is likely to grow rapidly, we would grow but one vine, but if strong, grow two vines if you expect to train to a trellis. In the fall or winter, cut back again to one or two buds. You will be tempted to not do this, but to save your one vine and train to a stake, or the two vines and train to a wire and grow grapes the second year. But we think you will regret this afterwards as weakening your vine; better cut back and grow one, or two vines the same as before. The second fall or winter shorten these to four or five and you have your foundation laid for future grapes. Then decide what system you will adopt, and train and prune accordingly. Now the many systems of pruning is simply cutting back, and cutting out the vines and branches, allowing only enough to grow to bear about the number of bunches of grapes that experience has shown any certain vine can well produce. Wood of one year is grown and the next year short laterals or branches are grown out from that and on these the grapes are grown. After fruiting these are cut off and new ones are grown the next year. So when once established the vine never gets any larger, except in trunk and main branches.

POULTRY PARAGRAPHS.

Have regular times for feeding your fowls, and feed the morning mash warm.

The evening is the best time to set hens, as they are then not only more easily and quietly handled, but as a rule settle down to their work much better. Before being entrusted with the good eggs for setting purposes from his own eggs, or from some dummy ones. If the sitters promise well the dummy eggs can be removed and the proper sitting, after being duly marked, placed beneath the hen.

If the eggs have travelled a journey by rail or otherwise they should be allowed to rest twenty-four hours before being set. It may be well to remark here that anyone purchasing eggs from a distance should take good care not to have them forwarded by parcel post. The packing and unpacking of those big parcel post hampers—the severe shaking in removing these heavy receptacles from the platform to the van, and the van to the platform—the vigorous use of the post-office stamp, all these things are calculated to work serious harm in eggs intended for incubation, which have been subjected to them. If eggs come by rail in a neat little box or basket, neatly, but clearly labelled 'valuable eggs,' they are not nearly so liable to be broken, and the prospect of securing a good hatch is to say the least very much greater.

In selecting eggs for hatching purposes some care should be given to the matter. Very large eggs should be rejected, as these invariably contain two yolks—not a pledge of two chickens remember. As a rule such eggs either fail to hatch at all, or produce some monstrosity. These are unprofitable servants, for a chicken with two heads or three legs is worth less than a respectable limbed one. Eggs with badly formed or unduly thin shells should likewise be rejected. The shells should be like a nut, or if former frequently fail to hatch, whilst the latter frequently get broken during the hatching period, and make a dreadful mess in the nest. It is a good plan, moreover, to discard very small eggs, for such rarely give satisfactory results. Let the selected specimens be of nice medium size, good shape, well shelled, and perfectly clean, and then all will have been done that can be done in the way of making a good choice of eggs for hatching purposes.

The poultry-breeder who sets or sells eggs for setting purposes from his own birds should be careful, especially during the early part of the year, to collect these frequently. During severe, frosty weather this is absolutely necessary, or the germs will be imperilled by leaving the eggs in the nest. Severe frost will oftentimes crack the shells, and even when this is not the case much harm may be done within. In wet weather, again, if many hens repair to the same nest the eggs quickly become soiled by their wet and dirty feet and feathers. Hence frequent collection is most advisable in that case. Nothing looks worse than to send away a sitting of high-priced eggs all dirty. Appearances in this matter, as in most others, go in long way. Purchasers expect to find those who have good birds; take good care of them, and do everything connected with the business in good style. Another reason for frequent collection is that different hens coming and going from a full nest are very liable to break some of the eggs in their movements. And it is well to remember also that eggs left in a nest tempt hens to sit, and when it is desired to get all the eggs possible from a valuable hen no temptation should be afforded for substituting incubation for laying.

Nothing is more common in setting hens than to give them too many eggs. 'Why, she covers them all quite easily,' shouts the novice. Quite so; that is just what she is wanted to do. But because this is done so well the beginner invariably wishes to put under 'just a few more.' Rest assured it is far better to err on the side of too few than too many, especially during the early part of the hatching season. Anyone observing the habits of a sitting hen is aware that she not only changes her own position from time to time, but also the

position of the eggs. Those eggs which are on the outside in the morning probably will be found in the very centre of the nest in the evening. Now, if too many eggs are set those on the outside get chilled and are frequently spoiled, and as the changing process repeatedly goes on, as we have already described, many of a whole sitting is spoiled each season in this way. The hen is blamed, or the eggs, or the vendor, or the stock birds, whereas the fault lies wholly with the poultry-keeper himself. Some hens are larger than others, have more abundant feathering, and in consequence can better cover a large number of eggs than others. But as a rule nine eggs are sufficient for the two earliest months of the year. After this thirteen by common consent is the usual number forming a sitting. This is peculiar, for thirteen is usually considered by superstitious folk an unlucky number. In the case of eggs both good and bad batches come about in a most unaccountable manner.

If a farmer has resolved to raise a certain number of pullets this year in order that he may have plenty of fresh eggs in the fall of 1894 and the following season, he will proceed after this manner, it being assumed that he has suitable houses, and that he takes special care in feeding his hens, feeding them regularly, and with proper rations, and providing a change of food frequently, while his fowls are never without a supply of pure water. He will have carefully noted last winter the hens that began to lay earliest, and that have continued throughout the season. Some seven or eight of these, mated with a superior cock or cockerel of one of the laying varieties, are then placed in a roomy pen by themselves, and given the best care in order to insure a strong, healthy progeny. The eggs from this pen will be the ones used for setting, and no others. The remainder of the hens will be kept for the eggs they produce, all of which will either be sold or consumed at home. No male bird will be allowed to run with these, as the eggs keep much better when they are not fertilized, and, besides, the farmer saves the additional cost of feeding the useless male birds. All chickens should be hatched in April or May, as they then come to maturity before the cold winter weather comes, and enter the winter ready for business, provided that they have been well taken care of during the summer months. When sufficient eggs for hatching are secured, the male bird should either be shut up away from the hens or disposed of, unless he is an exceptionally fine specimen.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS.

[We invite questions on all possible subjects of general interest, to which we shall do our best to obtain correct answers, and shall insert such queries and replies as we can make room for. This must not be used, however, as an advertising column or as an empty 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.

PUBLIC DEBTS.

H.M.O.—Q.—1. What is the public debt of Canada and how much is it per head? 2. What is the public debt of the principal countries of America and Europe, and what is the rate per head? Ans.—The public debt of Canada is \$289,590,250, which is \$58.53 per head.

	Europe.	Per head.
Russia	\$745,392,000	\$150.32
France	2,740,477,085	31.95
Italy	2,190,090,000	73.00
Austria-Hungary	1,589,852,000	40.35
Spain	1,212,382,000	39.81
Turkey	571,364,025	121.35
Netherlands	522,253,250	56.20
Belgium	441,451,216	100.53
Germany	374,367,064	62.34
Romania	212,900,697	4.54
Greece	168,741,645	39.18
Sweden	121,445,273	61.35
Denmark	71,619,307	15.48
Norway	52,224,521	24.77
Switzerland	28,465,474	15.38
	9,951,349	2.38

The national debt of the United Kingdom was, at the Queen's accession in 1837, £761,422,570 and it has been diminished by over eighty million pounds sterling during her reign, notwithstanding the Crimean war, etc. In 1815 the debt represented £45 per head of the population, now it is equal to £17 per head.

T.D.R., Que.—Q.—Please give the area in square miles of the United States, and also of the Dominion of Canada. Ans.—The area of the United States is 3,602,909 square miles. The area of Canada is 3,465,353 square miles.

MEAN TIME.

Tempus, Ont.—Q.—Will you give me the comparisons of time for Montreal, Toronto, Boston, New York, the principal cities of this continent, and Europe, etc., as far as you are able between Greenwich, London. Ans.—When twelve o'clock noon, Greenwich, London:—

	H. M.
Boston	7 16 a.m.
Chicago	6 5 a.m.
Dublin	11 35 a.m.
Edinburgh	11 47 a.m.
Glasgow	11 43 a.m.
Lisbon	11 23 a.m.
Madrid	11 45 a.m.
Montreal	7 6 a.m.
St. Johns, Nfld.	7 4 a.m.
New York	7 4 a.m.
Philadelphia	6 59 a.m.
Quebec	7 15 a.m.
San Francisco	4 23 a.m.
Toronto	6 43 a.m.
Yarouover	11 23 a.m.
Auckland, N. Z.	11 23 p.m.
Berlin	10 54 p.m.
Berne	9 30 p.m.
Bombay	4 51 p.m.
Brussels	10 17 p.m.
Calcutta	5 53 p.m.
Cape of Good Hope	1 14 p.m.
Constantinople	1 56 p.m.
Florence	6 45 p.m.
Hobart, Tasmania	9 49 p.m.
Jerusalem	2 21 p.m.
Madras	5 21 p.m.
Malta	6 48 p.m.
Melbourne, Australia	1 14 p.m.
Moscow	2 39 p.m.
Paris	9 9 p.m.
Pekin	7 45 p.m.
Rome	10 50 p.m.
St. Petersburg	2 01 p.m.
Suez	2 10 p.m.
Sydney, Australia	10 05 p.m.
Vienna	1 06 p.m.

WEATHER PHRASES.

A Subscriber, Carlow, Ont.—Q.—Kindly inform me what is meant in the weather report by 'areas of low pressure,' 'areas of high pressure' and 'depressions.' Are there any books printed in this country giving information on the subject? A friend informs me that the University at Washington, of the United States Government, issue books of information on the subject. If so,

To whom should I send to get them. Ans.—An area of low pressure or depression, is so called from the low reading of the barometer in its neighborhood. It is caused by the action of the sun disturbing the general equilibrium of the atmosphere, thus causing variations in the density of the air, so that clouds form and precipitation takes place. Heavy rainfall associated with a rush of air in order to fill the vacuum, and a general wind movement occurs. These areas—due to the diurnal rotation of the earth on its axis—do not remain stationary, but are carried eastward—with occasional deflections—across America and the Atlantic, to Europe.

High pressure areas, or anti-cyclones, are areas of fine, clear weather that occur between two storm periods. In the 'depression' the winds blow inward toward the area of lowest pressure; in the high pressure area they blow outward, so that at the center of the 'high' there is a calm.

It is questionable whether a Canadian not connected with the Dominion meteorological service, which exchanges reports, predictions, etc., with that of the United States, could obtain any of the United States Government weather publications, but you might try. Write to the Weather Bureau, Washington, D.C. You will find much information respecting areas of high and low pressure, etc., in 'American Weather,' by Gen. A. W. Greely, Chief Signal Officer, published by Dodd, Mead & Co., of New York, which can be ordered through any Canadian bookseller.

OCEAN LINERS.

G.B. N.B.—Kindly give names of the different lines of steamships which regularly visit the port of Montreal. Ans.—The following run from Montreal to Liverpool, London and Glasgow—Allan, Dominion, Beaver, Donaldson, Thomson and Johnson lines; the Hansa line and Societe Generale. Write to the Weather Bureau, Washington, D.C. You will find much information respecting areas of high and low pressure, etc., in 'American Weather,' by Gen. A. W. Greely, Chief Signal Officer, published by Dodd, Mead & Co., of New York, which can be ordered through any Canadian bookseller.

TRIP ROUND THE WORLD.

Inquisitive, Ont.—Q.—1. What constitutes a journey round the world? 2. What routes are taken? 3. Probable distance travelled? 4. What proportion as to land and sea? 5. Probable time? Give estimate of the cost of such a trip? Ans.—Answers 1 to 5 are answered in the following:

Miles.	
Montreal to Vancouver (all land) 5 1/2 days	2900
Vancouver to Hong Kong (all sea) 22 days	6196
Hong Kong to Colombo (all sea), 13 days	3046
Colombo to London (all sea), 10 days	6703
London to Liverpool (land), 201	
Liverpool to Montreal (all sea) 3 1/2 days	2800

The approximate distance travelled would be 21,840 miles; 18,739 miles by sea, and 3,101 miles by land, the whole trip covering about seventy-four days. A ticket for the entire trip, which will include the travel around the world by the route we have named.

During the time on sea the traveller is living as well as in the best hotel ashore; and allowing \$5 per day for meals during the land transit, and incidental expenses for the entire trip, the whole will be less than \$1,000. For an extra payment of \$50, the trip can be shortened to 64 days by travelling via Paris and Calais to Dover, or an extra payment would procure a transit across India via Calcutta.

MISSION TO DEEP SEA FISHERMEN.  
P.M., Ont.—Q.—To whom should I write for information concerning the mission to 'Deep Sea Fishermen'? Ans.—Address Miss Kraemer, Wood secretary, 'Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen,' 181 Queen Victoria street, London, E.C.

ALEXANDER CRUDEN.

H.P., N.S.—Q.—Where was Alexander Cruden born? Was the concordance his chief work? Did he suffer from insanity? Give a brief sketch of his life. Ans.—Alexander Cruden was born at Aberdeen on the 21st of May, 1710. His father, William Cruden, was a man of eminence, and possessed the esteem and confidence of his fellow citizens sufficiently to procure his election as one of their chief magistrates. From his father, no doubt, Alexander Cruden gained much of his integrity and loyalty of truth. From his mother he had a great reverence for the bible. After a good elementary education at the grammar school he entered as a student at Marischal College, and gained considerable proficiency in the learned languages and literature; from this college he received the degree of Master of Arts, symptoms of that aberration of mind, which more strongly discovered itself at a subsequent period of his life, necessitated the abandonment of a profession. The malady from which he suffered was not hereditary. Some have attributed it to the bliss of his childhood; but others attribute it to disappointment in love. In the year 1732, after release from the asylum, he engaged as classical teacher to some young people in Ware. In 1732 he finally settled in London as corrector of the press, bleaching with this occupation the trade of bookseller. His indefatigable industry, he received the appointment of Bookseller to the Queen. About a year afterwards he began his chief work, 'A Complete Concordance of the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments.' The first edition was published in 1737, which met with fair approval; but as Mr. Cruden had undertaken the work on his own responsibility his limited resources became exhausted, and he was obliged to abandon his stock-in-trade and shop. His malady returned with increasing violence. During his confinement he published a journal, 'The London Citizen Exceedingly Injured.' After his release, under his inspection several editions of the Greek and Roman classics were published with great accuracy. His fatal malady soon returned, and from this time he was practically never free from it. His insanity now showed itself in whimsical and extravagant actions. He felt persuaded that he was intended by Divine Providence to accomplish great reform, and, therefore, assumed the title of 'Alexander, the Corrector,' and gave out that he was commissioned by heaven to reform the manners of the age, particularly the observance of the Sabbath. He claimed he was to be a great man at court, a second Joseph, and to perform great things for the spiritual Israel. He urged the necessity of a formal recognition of his authority by the King-in-Council, and even should it be found necessary, that an act of the Legislature should constitute him 'Corrector of the People.' About the same time he made formal application to His Majesty for knighthood; not for fondness of the title, but from a persuasion that he believed it would introduce him to greater influence. Wearied by his unsuccessful solicitations for court distinctions, he next aspired to parliamentary honors. At the general election in 1754, he offered himself as candidate for representing the city of London in parliament. It is superfluous to say he was defeated. He died at his lodgings in Camden street, London, Nov. 1, 1770. He was a man of great moral character; very kind and considerate to the fallen and degraded, was pious, and held strong Calvinistic views.

NUMISMATIC.

A Reader, Ont.—Q.—Will you tell me the value and country of the following coins: 1. Obverse 'Merchants' Exchange, Wall Street, New York, built 1827, burnt 1837. Reverse 'Millions for defence,' and 'not one for tribute,' without a wreath. 2. Obverse 'Coventry' 'Waltham' an elephant with a castle on his back, and 'Pro bono publico, 1793,' a naked female on horseback. 3. Obverse, '1/4 shilling, 1821.'

two arrows crossed; reverse, 'Father, Folkets, Karlek min beloning,' a large 'C' crowned within the G XIV., a small crown on each side and one below. 4. Obverse, 'British Colonies,' a female head; reverse, 'To facilitate trade, 1825,' a woman seated on a bale of goods. 5. Obverse, 'Georgius III., D. G. Rex,' a head of Geo. III.; reverse, a woman seated on a shield with a trident in her hand. 6. Please give the name of a reliable dealer of old coins in Montreal or Ottawa. Ans.—1. This is what is known as a 'hard times token' struck in the United States during the financial depression of 1837, from two to five cents. 2. This is called an eighteenth century tradesman's token. It was struck for the town of Coventry in England. The elephant with the castle on his back represents the arms of Coventry. The reverse relates to the legend of Lady Godiva who on interceding for a remission of the taxes on the town of Coventry was told that if she would ride through the town naked the taxes would be remitted. This she did when every citizen remained within his house and every window was curtained. Value from five to twenty cents. 3. A coin of Charles XIV. of Sweden, worth five cents. 4. This coin is claimed to have been struck for circulation in Jamaica, worth about five cents. 5. A halfpenny of George III., worth about five cents in good condition. 6. P. N. Breton, Monument Nationale, St. Lawrence street, Montreal. The others are common coins of Canadian issue.

MEDICAL.

[Letters for this department should be addressed to 'Medical Editor,' 'The 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 physician's fee, be enclosed with each question.

FOR SEVERAL CASES.

Case No. 1, ENGLIS.—A single lady, about thirty, troubled with neuralgia of the muscles under shoulders, down back, around left side and in the arms, always worse before a change of weather, often have a chilly feeling down back, cannot do heavy work without being prostrated; she is also troubled with catarrh of the throat.

Case No. 2, P.T., Ont.—A young lady, seventeen years of age, about two years ago took attacks of sneezing, would sneeze thirty or forty times before the attacks would cease; she is better of that now, but is much troubled with headaches and pain in the back of the neck. She is sometimes having a craving appetite, and at times followed by vomiting. Her diet is chiefly white bread, butter, meat, cakes, pastry, preserved fruits, tea and sugar.

Case No. 3, Critic, Ont.—A young man, teacher, has been troubled for about a year with his stomach, appetite always good, sometimes ravenous, a heavy feeling instantly after food, gas at times, also pain in left side, shoulders, down the arm, back seems weak and has at times a dull pain between the hips; very low spirited; dull pain in head just above the ears; arms and limbs go to sleep easily and feel unnatural. Cannot stand much cold; has a little catarrh of the throat and nose; expectorates clear mucus at times. Usual diet, Cambridge brown bread, fruit, eggs, beef, and a lot of milk, drink about two cups at each meal.

Answer.—Cases No. 1 and 2 are taking foods containing too much sugar and starch. White bread, cakes, pastry, sugar, and tea should be eliminated from the diet which should consist of bread made from rye, rye and whole wheat meal without yeast, porridge made from wheat preparations, oatmeal, barley, and corn, eggs, omelets cream, milk and fruits. Case No. 3 is taking food containing too much nitrogen. Eat beef and milk and eat too strong foods for any person except perhaps a laboring man when doing hard work. Better stop the meat, and follow the same instructions as given cases Nos. 1 and 2. Drink hop tea freely between meals.

ANSWERS ONLY TO SEVERAL CORRESPONDENTS.

Bridget.—You would get great benefit from a cool sponge bath every morning. A free use of grain foods and fruits, no meat. It would be necessary for a physician to teach you the method. Two meals a day would be an advantage in your case. Drink hop tea freely between meals. Have your sister follow the same instructions.

F.B., N.B.—Your case is too serious to treat through this column. Place yourself under the care of a local physician, and carefully follow his instructions.

N.M.W., Ont., and R.W., Ont.—You will find the information by looking over back numbers.

A.B.C., Ont.—It is necessary to have a physician show the process. You could not do it from description.

Michael.—Bathing with very hot water, sponge off with cold, repeat frequently, and perfect rest is all that can be done without an examination. It would probably be better to depend upon your local physician, following his instructions.

Farmer's Wife.—You are suffering from the effects of a bad blood. Stop all animal food in the form of meat, poultry, game or fish, or soups made from these, also tea and coffee. Eat chiefly grains and fruit. Take a cool sponge bath every morning.

E.E.S., B.C.—You can never be well with your present diet. Eat eggs, omelets, vegetables and grain foods. Leave over back numbers for treatment for catarrh.

A.P. Pgh., U.S.A.—Cannot prescribe without an examination. Better consult a specialist in diseases of skin.

L.P., Que.—Take more out-door exercise. Also a cool sponge bath every morning. Avoid foods containing much starch and sugar. Eat grain food and fruits. Steep an ounce of buchu beans in a quart of water, and drink a cup of this morning and evening.

T.T.—Your father must change his diet. Less animal food, sweets and tea. Bathe painful parts with very hot water, and give hop tea freely between meals. Prepare the tea by steeping an ounce of hops in a quart of water; strain, and give hot or cold, as desired.

T.M.B., Ont.—You will get relief from your troubles by paying careful attention to your diet, avoiding meat, and meat soups, white and yeast bread, tea and coffee, and taking a cool sponge bath every morning, rubbing dry with a coarse towel. Take all the outdoor exercise possible, and while in the open air breathe deeply always through the nostrils.

J.O.N., Ont.—You are suffering from catarrhal deafness. This, and many other diseases, have been described, and treatment given several times recently. If subscribers would keep their 'Weekly Witness' on file, and look over back numbers, it would save much repetition.

A California Reader.—Eat grain foods, eggs, milk and fruit. Sleep nine hours. Avoid very hard work. Leave over back numbers for treatment for catarrh.

A.P. Pgh., U.S.A.—Cannot prescribe without an examination. Better consult a specialist in diseases of skin.

L.P., Que.—Take more out-door exercise. Also a cool sponge bath every morning. Avoid foods containing much starch and sugar. Eat grain food and fruits. Steep an ounce of buchu beans in a quart of water, and drink a cup of this morning and evening.

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RECIPE FOR MAKING BREAD WITHOUT YEAST.

M.A.F., Ont.—You recommend bread made without yeast in a great many cases, and I have been greatly benefited by it, yet, you have not given directions how to make it. For the benefit of those suffering from dyspepsia, I will give you my receipt. One quart of very warm water, a level teaspoonful of salt, four to make sponge, as far

yeast bread; set in the morning in a three quart tin, cover tightly, and put in an iron pot in very warm water. It should be risen in six or seven hours. When light, knead stiff, and let stand about two hours until light; then put in pans, and rise an hour before putting into the oven; bake an hour and a quarter in a moderate oven.

LEGAL.

(ONTARIO.)  
SELLING RAILWAY TICKET.  
Enquirer, Dumbarlow, Ont.—Q.—Can a person be prosecuted for selling his railway ticket? Ans.—Yes.

TITLE TO LANDS.  
Old Subscriber, Ont.—Q.—A man died some twenty-five years ago, and willed his farm to his three children. Their shares were divided, and each son died, unmarried; neither of them having made will. Does the farm now lawfully belong to the daughter, she being the only remaining member of the family? 2. Can she sell the farm, and give a lawful deed without passing any form of law, or what will be necessary for her to do? Ans.—1. Yes. 2. It will be necessary for her to employ a solicitor to complete the documentary evidences of title preparatory to the deed of conveyance to a purchaser.

COMPLETING A PURCHASE.  
Povassing, Ont.—Q.—I live in a free grant township, and said township has not yet been put into market for location. I have bought an improved farm for which I have agreed to pay \$25 in two yearly payments. I am told by settlers that I shall be paying too much, as the improvements on the land are not worth that sum, and that I could not be compelled to pay more than improvements are worth. Would like your opinion. 1. Having signed an agreement to pay \$25, could I be compelled to pay that sum, as the land here belongs as yet to the Government, and settlers have no title to it at present, or does only my own improvements are worth? Ans.—We think it probable that you are liable to pay the sum mentioned; but cannot speak definitely without seeing the agreement, or a copy of it, as your position may largely depend upon the way in which such agreement has been worded.

NOTES—DOG SHOOTING.  
Reader, Blake, Ont.—We have not sufficient particulars before us to enable us to give answers to your questions upon the above subjects. So many circumstances would have to be considered before opinions could satisfactorily be given that you would do well to consult a solicitor personally.

TO A CORRESPONDENT.  
Wigwag, Assa.—Your questions relative to the proposed winding-up of a joint stock company are such as to require a personal consultation with a solicitor.

AGRICULTURAL.

Conducted by W. F. Clark, "Lindenbank," Guelph.

MAKING A MEADOW.  
J.T.C., Arden, Manitoba.—Kindly reply through the 'Weekly Witness' to the following questions: Having seen correspondents' answers in reference to meadows and pastures, and seeing an article satisfactory in reference thereto, I wish to know: 1. What would be the best crop to sow on gravelly land, sandy soil, for meadow? 2. If clovers, what kind? 3. Is there any kind of clover that will stand now on the gravelly land? My experience of clover has been that the winter frost kills the crown of the clover and it dies out the first winter. Have tried common red clover twice. Any information you can give will be thankfully received. Ans.—Lucerne would probably be the best crop to sow on the land described. In some cases, and in some localities where the red clover is apt to be killed out, lucerne would probably prove a satisfactory substitute. The new fodder grass known as 'Bromus Quercus' is highly recommended for Manitoba and the North-West. Send to Steele, Marcou, Briggs Co., seedmen, Toronto, for their catalogue, also for a treatise on lucerne published by them. From these you will be able to glean all needed information.

ALSIKE CLOVER.  
J.G., Manchester, Ont.—I see in the 'Witness' of March 14 a Simcoe County correspondent asking if alsike clover can be sown this spring and produce a crop this year. I answer by self, but he does not say what kind of a crop will it hay seed. What I would like to know is will it produce a crop of seed the same year if sown alone this spring? I have about six acres that was in root crop last year. It is rich and clean. I thought I would sow it with wheat and the clover with it this spring. Please advise and you will be glad to hear of my respondent referred to had in view sowing without a grain crop. 'J.G.' proposes to sow the clover along with wheat, but does not say whether the wheat is fall wheat or spring wheat, in either case it would not be sowing along, and surely it would be unreasonable to expect land to yield both a crop of wheat and a crop of clover, either hay or seed, the same season. Alsike will give a crop of both seed and hay the same season, but if sown under the green umbrella of wheat crop, will not yield either seed or hay until the following year.

PLANTING POTATOES UNDER STRAW.  
H.L., Lonsborough, Ont.—Would you please tell us through the columns of the 'Weekly Witness' what you think about planting potatoes under straw? Will they grow better than when sown in the ground? Please tell all particulars you wish to put in the straw. Should the potatoes be laid on the top of the ground or in trenches? Ans.—Potatoes can be grown under straw in a way and after a fashion, but except as an experiment it is a waste of time and labor to do it. Like all other crops, potatoes need nutrition, and the soil is the storehouse in which it is to be found. A little reflection ought to suffice to show any intelligent mind that it is not reasonable to expect a good crop of potatoes with only a covering of straw. Spread the soil with plant food, make it rich, and then put the plant tuber in its native element, and then you may expect a good and remunerative crop. Any method of fancy farming that proposes to dispense with one or more of the necessary elements of growth and nutrition will in the end prove a source of disappointment and loss.

BREAKING UP AN ORCHARD.  
R.H., Caledonia, Ont.—Would you please give me through the 'Witness' some information about seeding down an orchard, as I am about to break mine up. It has run out for hay. Will just keep one horse and one cow, so I would like to know the best kind of seed to put in to cut for hay for cow and horse. Would I have to run out with the low-lying half of orchard gets flooded spring and fall when the Grand River overflows, so it might not be suitable for certain seeds. Would you advise me to put lucerne in for such a place? An answer to the above will oblige. Ans.—The above communication reminds me of a story told about a priest in the Province of Quebec, who used to go around among his parishioners blessing their crops. One day he came on one of his rounds, to a terribly

run-down farm, he said: 'It is of no use to bless this land; what it wants is manure.' So I say to 'H.'—If you do not use to break up this orchard, what it wants is manure. If the hay is run out, so also is the fruit. Put the labor and cost of ploughing and seeding into manure, and note the result. The great trouble with orchards all over the country is that they are not manured, and to grow two crops, one of apples and another of hay—possibly wheat. Even in the far-famed Niagara district, I have seen fall wheat scratched in the ground close up to the apple trees. Even if the land were enriched with manure, and die? My friend, put on that orchard all the manure, wood ashes, and fertilizers you can rake and scrape together. Do not plough, but feed it, and you will get fair crops, both of fruit and hay.

COMPARATIVE VALUE OF FERTILIZERS

R.F., Brookfield, Queen's County.—Please answer the following questions and oblige me: 1. I have a large tract of land, and through the 'Witness' give some information concerning guano and bone-meal in comparison with wood ashes, the amount of plant food in each, etc. If not, please recommend some work on the subject. 2. My soil is nearly always dry, and the straw breaks down. I have tried changes of seed without effect. What is the probable cause? 3. Is sink manure suitable for apple trees? 4. Are aphides seriously injurious to apple trees? If so, what is the best means to get rid of them? Ans.—1. It would take a large amount of space to give a detailed analysis of guano, bone-meal and wood ashes. All are valuable fertilizers, and will hardly come amiss to any soil. Guano and bones largely consist of phosphate of lime, and a barrel of good wood ashes contains about 4 1/2 pounds of potash. Do not experiment for yourself by using a certain quantity of each—and finding out which suits your land best and gives the most profitable results? 2. Rust has various causes. There is no effectual and infallible remedy for it, as it is caused by the weather, but the true use of salt of saline manures, soaking the seed in brine, or sprinkling the plants with salt dissolved in water at the rate of half a pound to the gallon, are considered good remedies. Salt or brine applied to growing plants should be used on a cloudy day, or just at the solution of salt water, almost instantaneously, where it touches the parts affected with rust. 3. Yes. 4. Yes. A mixture of soap suds and tobacco water, used warm and applied with a water-pot, syringe, or garden engine, may be employed for the destruction of these insects.

R.D., Comox, British Columbia.—Nearly a year ago, the 'Witness' described a method of treating potato seed so as to make it more productive. It was said to have originated in France, where they had been able to raise forty tons to the acre by the method. It consisted in soaking the potato seed in a certain chemical. The article gave the experience of an English clergyman who had tried it. Do you think there is anything in it? If so, would you please reproduce the article, or send me a copy of the paper containing it. Ans.—It would require a long search among back numbers of the 'Witness' to find the article referred to. I do not keep a file of the 'Witness,' but only preserve my own articles to guard against unnecessary repetition. I have but little faith in any chemical application to potato seeds to increase their productivity. It should prefer making the chemical application to the soil in the shape of approved fertilizers. Enrich the soil in a proper manner and the potato seed will do its level best every time.

OLD STRAWBERRY PATCH.

'Amateur Gardener, Gorrin, Ont.—I have in my lately acquired garden a patch of strawberries that has run wild among the grape vines and pastures. The article gave the experience of an English clergyman who had tried it. Do you think there is anything in it? If so, would you please reproduce the article, or send me a copy of the paper containing it. Ans.—It would require a long search among back numbers of the 'Witness' to find the article referred to. I do not keep a file of the 'Witness,' but only preserve my own articles to guard against unnecessary repetition. I have but little faith in any chemical application to potato seeds to increase their productivity. It should prefer making the chemical application to the soil in the shape of approved fertilizers. Enrich the soil in a proper manner and the potato seed will do its level best every time.

ORCHARD GRASS.

D.R., Skipsness P.O., Ont.—I am a subscriber of the 'Weekly Witness.' I have twenty-two acres of land to seed down this spring, from the account you give of Orchard Grass, I am inclined to give it a trial, and as there has been very little of it that had been tried around here yet I know very little about it but what you said in the 'Witness.' Do you think it is better to have it by itself, or to mix it with clover? I have about six acres of land to seed down this spring or fall in the best time to move raspberries. I prefer spring, but with due care and attention they will do well at either time.

RED CLOVER.


J.D.S., Oshawa, Ont.—1. Will you please inform me through the 'Witness' what plant to sow Lucerne, and how much seed per acre? 2. Is it good hog feed or green? 3. Will red clover make a crop to cut for hay sown the same spring, and by sowing alone would it require any more seed than when sown with grain? 4. Will it do so well red clover alone on spring ploughing on light land? By answering the above you will greatly oblige a subscriber. Ans.—1. Early in spring, as soon as the land can be made fit for sowing. If the soil is good, fifteen pounds of seed per acre is not too much. Increase to three pounds more. 2. Yes; but the size of the crop will depend on the quality of the soil, and the character of the season. When sown alone, about double the quantity of seed (say twelve pounds per acre) is required to produce the same result as when sown early it will be very liable to suffer from summer drought. Properly sowing, the land should be thoroughly prepared for red clover in the fall, even to thorough harrowing, and the seed sown on the last snow-storm of April.

A SMALL GREEN LOUSE.

F.W.J., Bedford, Que.—Last year I had several fine young apple trees badly injured by a small green louse that gathered in large numbers on the ends of the growing shoots, and seemed to suck the sap from them. They made no growth during the summer season. By being indicated, I remedy them through the columns of the 'Witness,' you

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# DOMINION PARLIAMENT

## THE TARIFF IS DISCUSSED IN DESULTORY SPEECHES.

### Some of the Changes Made Since the First Draft.

#### THE FRENCH TREATY.

Ottawa, April 16.—There was a lively debate this evening in the House over the French treaty. It arose on a motion made by Mr. Laurier for papers respecting the statement in the official note attached to the treaty, though not part of it, that Canada had voted \$500,000 for a steamship line between Canada and a French terminus port. This note was signed by Lord Dufferin and Sir Charles Tupper. Mr. Laurier alluded to Sir John Thompson's denial the other day that any such pledge had been given and quoted from the 'Official Gazette' to show that it had been given, and very distinctly, and that it was a basic part of the negotiations, which ended in the treaty. In fact it was put in the draft of the treaty and only expunged to be transferred to the official note attached to the treaty. Sir Charles Tupper had written to the French negotiators that without such a direct line of steamers the treaty would be of no use to Canada. Goods going to and from America other than by a direct line, were subjected to a port tax. Mr. Laurier read many extracts from official papers already brought down.

Sir John Thompson declared that from first to last there was no promise of a subsidy for a direct line to France. The subsidy Lord Dufferin and Sir Charles Tupper promised was the

EXISTING EAST ATLANTIC SERVICE SUBSIDY of \$500,000, which applied to a line which would call at a French port. It was, however, the intention of the government to establish a direct line with France. He declined to discuss the treaty until it came up.

Mr. Laurier declared that the honor of Canada was involved in Sir John Thompson's repudiation of the pledge of a subsidy was the basis of the treaty.

Mr. Tarte took a hand in and said the government were pledged to ask Parliament to vote \$500,000 for a direct line to France.

Mr. Foster said it would either be a direct line or a cross line via England, but Sir Richard Cartwright charged that the government were afraid to say which and added if there was not to be a direct line the sooner France was notified of the change of policy the better.

During the discussion Mr. Oulmet dragged in the school question, and charged Mr. Tarte with occupying a wrong position. From this out the House was edified by a mixing of French treaty and school question, which were dovetailed in by Messrs. Oulmet, Tarte and Amyot.

The Speaker intervened on a point of order and in order to put Mr. Tarte in order Mr. Flint moved the adjournment of the House.

Mr. Oulmet entered into a long explanation as to his attitude towards the bishops.

Finally Sir John Thompson insisted on the question bearing on Mr. Flint's motion and no one objecting it carried, so that the House adjourned without passing the motion for the papers.

#### INDIAN TIMBER LIMITS

In the afternoon the Hon. Mr. Mills moved a resolution:

That in the opinion of this House, the sale of timber from any Indian reserve in any other way than by public auction, after due public notice, would be highly unsatisfactory to the country, detrimental to the interests of the Indian bands having a beneficial interest therein.

Sir John Thompson moved in amendment to add the words "or by tender," claiming that the government should have the option of selling either by public competition, or by tender, so long as the amendment carried on a division by a government majority of 23.

#### DISCUSSING THE TARIFF.

Ottawa, April 18.—This was the second of the long tariff days in store for the House of Commons. The attendance of members was good. After one of the twenty-four papers of the new tariff had been passed, Mr. Charlton on reciprocity clause, asked for information, and Sir John Thompson made the following statement: "Negotiations were indirectly made with the United States government to the effect that Canada would be glad to know what chance there was for an extension of trade between the two countries, and if there was, Canada would be glad to reciprocate, having regard for our own industries and revenue. At a subsequent date an officer of the government went to Washington for the purpose of seeing whether it was the desire of the United States Government or the committee having the Wilson bill in charge, to enter into negotiations with Canada on both sides and a view of ascertaining if information was received from Canada. The impression was received that it was not considered desirable that communications should take place between the two countries regarding the tariff, but that if communications did take place it would be through the medium of the ambassadors, and with regard to the tariff arrangements then in progress. The tariff was being made for the United States only."

Mr. Charlton delivered a stirring speech denouncing the government for making a pretence at negotiations with the United States. They should not have sent a private individual to Washington and then surmised from his report that it was improbable that anything could be done. The clause under discussion provided that green or ripe apples, beans, buckwheat, barley, Indian

propositions. There was laughter at these sallies. The House dearly loves a laugh to relieve the dry tedium. It was nothing, however, to the fun the Opposition got out of Mr. Amyot. That gentleman left the Conservatives and then went back to them, so that the Liberals, as well as the Conservatives, have small sympathy for the member for Bellechasse. He placed a question on the paper asking if the government were aware of a debate in the Manitoba Legislature on the school question in 1891 and of certain statements the Hon. Joseph Martin was alleged to have made and broken.

Mr. Mills, of Bothwell, objected that the question was out of order and Mr. Speaker ruled that it was, and added that it was a highly objectionable and wholly irrelevant question. Then the Opposition laughed loud and long at Mr. Amyot's confusion and rubbed it in by several derisive remarks.

"Is this the Mr. Amyot," said Mr. Lister, "who was in charge of the provisions?" A reference to Col. Amyot's experience in the North-West rebellion, which appeared to annoy the member for Bellechasse, but amused the Liberals, who foisted Mr. Amyot's election expenses and were denoted afterwards.

A motion for papers respecting the seizure of the Canadian schooner 'William McGowan,' by the Russian cruiser brought out an official statement from the Minister of Marine and Fisheries as to the circumstances. These have already been published. The schooner was seized twenty-one miles, or more, from the shore, but the Russian government contended that she had run out to that distance after the cruiser discovered her to be poaching. Correspondence is still being carried on with reference to the matter and such papers as could would be brought down.

#### DISCRIMINATION IN FISHERIES.

Mr. McGregor, in moving for copies of all orders issued by the Government concerning the fisheries of Ontario, complained that the restrictions in force on the border in Canada, handicapped Canadian fishermen in favor of American fishermen. While there were only four-pound nets on the Canadian side of the St. Clair, there were seventy on the American side. The annual catch in the St. Clair, Detroit River and Lake Erie was \$1,899,000 on the American side, while it was only \$220,000 on the Canadian side. Mr. McGregor showed that the fish were increasing in numbers in this portion of Ontario. The number caught on the Canadian side was, in 1880, 11,000,000; in 1885, 27,000,000; in 1889, 22,000,000; and in 1892, 33,000,000. The number caught on the American side rose in 1892 to 130,000,000. He denied that the fish did not cross from side to side because the wind affected their movements. He condemned what he termed the harshness used by the Department of Marine and Fisheries in enforcing their regulations by seizing and confiscating the outfits of the poor fishermen, and sometimes imprisoning them. The result was that Canadian fishermen were being driven across the border, and the proportion now was 1,500 on the American side and only 200 on the Canadian side. He appealed to the House to remedy these grievances, and quoted a resolution passed at a meeting of Canadian fishermen, asking to be put on an equality with American fishermen by being placed under the same regulations. They spent \$4,000 a year on the Sandwich fish hatchery, but the

#### AMERICANS REAPED THE BENEFIT

under the existing regulations of this Canadian hatchery. If things were not changed for the better they should close up the hatchery. The close season worked great hardships, and should be changed so as to extend from November to April 15.

Mr. Lister said that the regulations complained of extended to Lake Huron, and the management and regulations of the department were equally obnoxious to the fishermen of Lake Huron. He recognized the difficulties which the department had to contend with, but he strongly denounced the regulation prohibiting the use of sein nets. This had the effect of depriving fishermen of their living. The department encouraged the use of pound nets which injured the fisheries. They would be satisfied with the close season if seines were used instead of pound nets. It was impossible to fish a river fishery out. It was all right to talk of preserving the fisheries, but we should not preserve them for the use of Americans. If these fisheries were to be depleted let Canadians share in the depletion. The department was wrong in concluding that the Canadian fish stayed on the Canadian side always, and never crossed to the United States.

#### DR. LANDERKIN—LOYAL FISH.

It was useless, added Mr. Lister, a fugitive fish. Dr. Landerkin—A rebel. Mr. Lister believed the wind drove the fish from side to side. He closed with an eloquent plea for justice to these poor, industrious and honest fishermen, who were to be ruined this season by the refusal of the department to renew their licenses for the next year.

Mr. Campbell believed in unrestricted fishing for Canadians if they had to compete with unrestricted fishing by Americans.

Mr. Macdonnell, of Algoma, was speaking at six o'clock, and when the House resumed at eight o'clock the order of business changed and Mr. McGregor's motion will be taken up another day.

#### THE SCHOOLS QUESTION.

The debate on the Tarte motion for papers respecting the Manitoba and North-West school questions was resumed by Mr. Davin, who questioned the right of the government to send an order-in-council to the North-West authorities requesting them to rescind or amend the school ordinance. Mr. Davin made an exhaustive speech, lasting two hours and a half, and at its conclusion the House was so exhausted that it immediately adjourned.

Ottawa, April 20.—A distinct party battle was fought in the House yesterday over the question of examining witnesses under oath before the committee on public accounts. The attitude of both parties was disclosed by the proceedings before the Public Accounts Committee on Tuesday. The government refused to allow the oath to be administered to witnesses unless some charge of misappropriation was first made and then only upon permission being asked and obtained from the House of Commons. The debate arose on the motion by Mr. Baker, the chairman of the committee, to adopt the report agreed to by a majority of the committee recommending the course of action outlined above as to examination under oath. Mr. Mulock quoted the resolution proposed by Sir Richard Cart-

wright in 1891, which declared it to be the undoubted right of this committee to investigate all payments made out of the public chest. On that occasion Sir John Thompson had stated that no one would deny that proposition and it was affirmed. Now it was denied and the committee was an investigating committee and that something wrong must first be shown before an investigation under oath is allowed. Mr. Mulock denounced the attitude of the government as inspired by fear of investigation, and moved that in accordance with the practice in 1891 all the witnesses summoned before the Public Accounts Committee be examined under oath.

#### SIR HUBERT TUPPER.

defended the position of the government. Whenever there appeared anything wrong the payments the government would not obstruct investigation and would furnish every facility. He moved in amendment that while not considering it expedient to oblige a committee of the House to examine under oath all persons summoned before it, the House is willing to grant to any committee authority to examine witnesses under oath whenever it may appear by so doing that the committee may be aided in the examination of the matters coming before them.

Mr. Davies, of Prince Edward Island, demanded the putting of the oath as a right in the public interest, and not as a favor surrounded by conditions. He twitted the Government with being afraid to take the position in 1891 the Government had practically no majority upon which they could rely. He cited the case of the other day, when Mr. Lister's request for the examination under oath of Mr. D. O'Connor was refused, yet Mr. O'Connor had drawn twenty thousand dollars in one year for legal fees. The refusal would engender suspicion in quarters where it did not before exist. Why was it, he asked, that the Government resisted the granting of the oath. It was only a couple of years ago that the administration was shown to be reeking with corruption. It was notorious that there had been a corrupt and scandalous expenditure of \$400,000 on the Wellington street bridge, at Montreal, and it was proposed that witnesses should be brought from Montreal who were themselves guilty of fraud, and expect them, not under oath, to tell the truth. Mr. Davies referred to the case where a witness, in 1891, admitted under oath that he had lied to the committee a year before, when not under oath. Mr. Weldon, Conservative,

ACCOUNTED FOR THE RESOLUTION OF 1891, by saying that they were then in a state of panic. The Opposition cheered this statement and laughed at the admission, whereupon Sir John Thompson remarked: "The panic has changed sides." Mr. Weldon favored giving the committee a general power to administer oaths as in Great Britain.

Mr. Lister declared that if the course proposed by the Government was adopted the committee might as well be discharged. Investigations were only to be allowed if the committee chooses to permit it, and there was a Government majority of seventeen on that committee which voted as they were told. There was to be no investigation into an expenditure on the Wellington street bridge of \$400,000, for work which could have been done, he was credibly informed, for \$30,000.

Mr. Mills, of Bothwell, made an elaborate speech in support of the attitude of the Opposition and was followed by Sir John Thompson, who practically admitted every one of the Opposition contentions, but refused to grant the power asked for in Mr. Mulock's motion. He said that if a member stated that he believed an oath was necessary in a particular case and impugned the correctness of an account, then the House would on application from the committee grant authority to take evidence under oath. If the committee refused the request under such circumstances it would favor conferring the power without the request of the committee. This was precisely the case of the Opposition, who had made the request in the case of D. O'Connor's accounts, and the committee had refused to grant it. The Premier therefore

TALKED ONE WAY AND VOTED ANOTHER because he opposed Mr. Mulock's motion, making it obligatory on all witnesses before the committee to testify under oath.

As Sir John said he did not want "any fishing excursions" for evidence of wrong doing, evidently forgetting the natural inference which will be drawn from his attitude, namely that if there was nothing to conceal he would not object to even fishing excursions, as he termed them, investigations.

After Sir Richard Cartwright had spoken the House divided on the government amendment, which was carried by 114 to 64, a government majority of 46.

In reply to Sir Richard Cartwright Mr. Wallace stated that the loss to revenue under the French treaty on the basis of importations from France for the last year would be \$38,730, and in addition to that there was the loss on importations from other countries, which he had not calculated.

Sir Richard Cartwright desired to know in view of the enormous protection in cleaned rice how many persons were interested in the business, and was informed that there were two mills in Canada employing, all told, seventy-five persons.

In reply to Mr. Bruntson the Premier said that it was the intention of the government to make representations to the government of Manitoba in the direction of urgently requesting that the complaints set forth by the Roman Catholics of that province before the Dominion Government in some of their petitions since 1890 be carefully inquired into and that the whole subject be reviewed by the government and the Legislative Assembly of that province in order that redress be given by such laws or amendments as may be found necessary to meet the just grievances and complaints of the said Roman Catholics. The House then adjourned.

#### THE CORDAGE COMBINE.

Ottawa, April 24.—An important bill respecting the Consumers' Cordage Company, was taken up this morning by the Committee on Banking and Commerce. Mr. Gibbons, Q.C., solicitor for the company, explained the matter. The paid up capital stock of this company, which is known as the binder twine combine, was increased in 1891, from \$1,000,000 to \$3,000,000, and the object of the bill was to provide that one million dollars of the capital stock should be preferred stock at seven percent, about half a million dollars of stock was purchased by the general public from the original individual shareholders, and the holders of this would be allowed to exchange

their ordinary stock for preferred stock share for share.

The Hon. David Mills demanded information as to this company, which had never come before Parliament, but had been chartered by letters patent. If the concern only used one or two hundred thousand dollars of capital the committee should know why such an enormous capital was authorized.

The counsel for the company, after consulting with Mr. Stairs, M.P., president of the company, while saying that he did not wish to conceal anything, yet decided not to give any information.

Mr. Lister characterized the company as a gigantic combination burdensome to the people of Canada. The new tariff gave increased protection to the combine and the committee had a right to know how this new issue of two millions was allotted. If the two millions of new stock was all watered stock, the committee should know it and refuse to pass the bill.

Mr. Edgar said he would assume that the original shareholders had themselves purchased two millions worth of stock and now desired to exchange their ordinary stock for preferred stock.

Messrs. Girouard, Dickey and Kennedy believed it would be unfair to the small shareholders to refuse to pass the bill, and that the committee should not sit inquisitorially on the domestic affairs of the company.

Mr. Edgar moved that the manager and some of the company be summoned before the committee to testify.

Mr. Gibbons thought this unnecessary. Mr. Langelier, of Quebec, declared he had information which led him to believe the new stock was worse than watered. The cordage factory of Quebec was closed up by the combine, and \$150,000 given for a factory which did not cost over \$60,000. A hundred workmen were thrown on the street.

Mr. Gibbons—One hundred and fifty thousand dollars was worse than watered stock.

Mr. Gibbons, Q.C.—Increase the duty on binder twine and allow us to make a little money.

Mr. Fraser—This bill gives power to the present shareholders to sell a million dollars' worth of stock.

The opposition to the bill was not confined to the Liberal members of the committee. Messrs. Dickie, Monck and others objecting to it.

Mr. Lister again demanded to know what was paid by original stockholders for the half million stock offered to the public by a few of the combiners who allotted the stock to themselves at say ten percent and sold it at one hundred percent.

The counsel for the company admitted that shareholders of the National Cordage Company of the United States big combine were also shareholders of this Canadian company, and Mr. Lister denounced the proposition that the people of Canada should be bled to pay large dividends on three million dollars of stock much of which was divided up with combiners living in a foreign country. The bill was finally thrown over until the next meeting of the committee.

#### FURTHER TARIFF CHANGES.

Ottawa, April 21.—The tariff was immediately taken up by the House in committee yesterday at the item of oatmeal. The Minister of Finance announced a change in the duty on oatmeal from fifty cents per barrel to twenty percent. This would give at present quotations about sixty-eight cents a barrel.

Sir Richard Cartwright pointed out that twenty percent on oatmeal would amount to about sixty-eight cents a barrel, as against a dollar on ten bushels of oats, and that, therefore, the duty on the raw material would be higher than the duty on the manufactured product.

Mr. Foster simply replied that the millers had expressed themselves as satisfied with the twenty percent.

The Minister announced a change in the duty on uncleaned rice from five-eighths of a cent a pound to three-tenths of a cent a lb., and an increase in duty on cleaned rice from one cent a lb. to one and a quarter cents a lb. The former rate would represent about thirty percent. The restoration of the old duty on cleaned rice was necessary to protect the rice mills at Victoria and Montreal.

Sir Richard Cartwright denounced this as designed to continue an odious monopoly. Sixty-five persons were employed in the two rice-cleaning mills and it would be better to at once pension those people and their families than to keep them employed at a cost to the public of \$200,000, which was the amount Sir Richard figured as the sum annually

TAKEN OUT OF THE POCKETS OF THE PEOPLE

Mr. Mills calculated the duty at one and a quarter cents a pound as amounting to about one hundred and forty percent. A long discussion ensued on the duty of fifteen cents a bushel on wheat. This is the old duty, but the Opposition dwelt on the fact that this was one of the items included in the reciprocity offer in the Wilson bill.

The item of 1 1/2-cs per lb. on corn starch Mr. McMillan denounced as excessive protection for a combine. The starch sold in Canada for five cents a pound was sold in the United States for two cents. Mr. Foster said the protection amounted to about twenty percent. The item passed.

On the item of trees, three cents each Mr. Charlton suggested that a reciprocal offer should be inserted, but it was not adopted.

#### MORE TARIFF CHANGES.

Before adjournment Mr. Foster gave notice of the following changes which he proposed to make in the tariff:

Wall paper, not including borders printed on plain underground paper, and colored with any material except bronze, gilt or flitter, 35 cents.

All other paper hangings and border paper, 45 cents.

Rolls of cloth yards and under, and proportionally for greater lengths, 1 1/2 cents per roll and 25 percent ad valorem.

Tarred paper, 25 percent.

Tomatoes and other vegetables, including corn and baked beans in cans or other packages, as elsewhere specified, one and one-half cents per pound, the weight of the cans or other packages to be included in the weight for duty, 15 cents per pound.

Steams, two cents per pound.

Tea and green coffee imported direct from the country of growth and production, free. This item shall include tea and coffee purchased in bond in any country where tea and coffee are subject to customs duty, provided there be satisfactory proof that the tea or coffee so purchased in bond is such as might be entered for home consumption in the country where the same is purchased.

The effect of the change respecting tea and coffee is to relieve tea and coffee purchased in England from any duty and to continue to discriminate against the United States to the extent of ten percent. This is accomplished by the provision that free tea and coffee

shall only enter as such when purchased in countries imposing a customs duty on tea and coffee. England imposes such duty but the United States do not, and consequently tea purchased in the United States will continue to be taxed ten percent.

In addition to the above the duties on nuts were changed so as to read as follows:—

Nuts shelled, five cents a pound (same as new tariff). Almonds, walnuts, Brazil nuts and pecan nuts, not shelled, three cents a pound. (This item in the new tariff only included almonds). Nuts of all kinds, not elsewhere specified, two cents a pound. (This item in the new tariff was three cents a pound).

### HAVE THINGS THEIR OWN WAY.

#### THE GOVERNMENT MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE DO AS THEY PLEASE.

THEY OBJECT TO THE EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES UNDER OATH AND DAILY SITTINGS AND RULE ACCORDINGLY—THE WELLINGTON BRIDGE SCANDAL TO BE AIRIED AT THE NEXT SITTING OF THE COMMITTEE.

Ottawa, April 17.—In the Public Accounts Committee this morning, Mr. McMullen moved for papers showing the expenses re the Behring Sea arbitration and also respecting the Indian fund.

On Mr. Fraser, of Gaysboro, calling for all the papers in reference to what is known as the 'Hard Pan' claims, Sir C.H. Tupper objected on the ground that although the claims were referred to in last year's accounts, they did not belong to that year's transactions. These claims amount to several hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. McMullen objected to Ministers of the Crown putting obstacles in the way of investigating accounts. The chairman ruled it out of order and the application will be made to the House.

Mr. Somerville obtained an order for all the papers connected with the accounts for printing and advertising, amounting to \$231,000.

Mr. Lister moved that the deputy Minister of Justice and Mr. D. O'Connor, Q.C., be summoned to testify as to Mr. O'Connor's accounts for legal expenses, and that the House be asked to empower the committee to examine these witnesses under oath.

Mr. Foster, Minister of Finance, opposed the examination under oath as premature and perhaps unnecessary. If the necessity arose then the House might be asked to give permission.

Mr. Lister contended that if this position was taken then it would be a farce for the committee to attempt to sift the public accounts, for if the committee waited until suspicion was first established to the satisfaction of the Cabinet members of the committee and waited until the matter went to the House and came back, the result would be that the delay would be fatal because the committee could only meet perhaps sixteen or seventeen times and prorogation would be reached without any investigation.

Sir Richard Cartwright said if the minister would consent to the committee being called together every day there would be no objection to Mr. Foster's suggestion. The suggestion that after a witness had been examined for a time they should stop and put an oath to him was the surest way of casting a slur on the witness. Sir Richard Cartwright advocated putting every witness, without distinction, under oath.

Mr. Foster—"You have no right to say the deputy Minister or Mr. O'Connor would not tell the truth."

Sir Richard Cartwright—"We have had experience with deputy ministers before. It now became evident the government had adopted as a settled policy the prevention of the examination of witnesses under oath. For the first time the members of the government were present in great force, among them being Messrs. Foster, Tupper, Oulmet, Haggart, Daly, Wood and Wallace. The Opposition took the ground that any witness who would tell the truth without an oath would have no objection to tell the truth under oath.

Mr. Somerville charged that this was an attempt on the part of the government to stifle investigation and in a vehement speech, pointed out the stallings exposed a few sessions ago in this very committee as something which the government took as a warning. He also alluded to the falsehoods told by witnesses when not under oath.

The Minister of Public Works denied that the government had anything to conceal. He thought it strange that a lawyer's bill should be the first to be challenged.

Mr. Lister read a telegram from Toronto that all witnesses before the Ontario Public Accounts Committee were examined under oath. The government members contended that the Opposition members must first make out a prima facie case of fraud, but Mr. Davies contended that this committee was an inquisitorial body and not a mere audit, and if the oath was refused the proceedings of the committee would be a screaming farce.

After a prolonged and heated discussion, the question was put and Mr. Lister's motion was lost by a vote of 19 to 28.

Sir Richard Cartwright then moved that the committee sit from day to day. Under the rules laid down, if they did not sit from day to day investigation would be impossible. He would be willing to limit his motion to three days. The motion was lost.

Mr. Langelier moved for an order for the production of all accounts concerning the College street and Grand Trunk bridges, and of the appointment of a commission to investigate these matters.

Mr. Foster said that the Commission's report was being printed and litigation was involved in the matter, and asked that the matter stand over till next meeting. This was agreed to.

Mr. Langelier will also move for accounts respecting the appropriations on the Lachine canal.

THE CANADIAN MILITIA.

STARTLING STATEMENTS BY MAJOR-GENERAL HERBERT.

HER INFANTRY FORCE FIFTH PERCENT BELOW ITS PROPER STRENGTH—SOME MONTREAL CORPS RECEIVE A SCORCHING.

Ottawa, April 20.—The annual report of the Minister of Militia is at last printed. Major-General Herbert's report is interesting and important but was probably shorn of its most sensational features before it was endorsed by the Minister. He states that serious defects exist in the militia establishments, especially in the infantry. He points out that provision is made for 28,710 infantry but only sixty-nine out of every hundred are privates carrying rifles. In other words, the number of officers, non-commissioned officers and non-combatants absorb an excessive proportion of the total force. The General proceeds to show that while in England the number of officers to privates is one to thirty-two, in Canada it is as one to eight. He goes on to say: 'The returns all show that a deduction of twenty-five percent can be made from the numbers authorized for rural battalions of militia, and that this deficit exists entirely in the rank of privates, since commanding officers always permit the non-commissioned ranks to be filled up regardless of considerations as to fitness or qualification. A further deduction of twenty-five percent can be made for men withdrawn from the ranks for various reasons, and who, while they draw pay, do not undergo any training as infantry soldiers. These, in the city battalions, include bandmen, buglers and non-commissioned officers above the number allowed by the establishment, besides signallers and ambulance corps, while in rural battalions the ranks are depleted to furnish officers' servants, grooms, mess waiters, cooks, and others, who not only perform no drill, but are frequently physically unfit for service. Thus the possible 18,856 privates allowed by the establishment is quickly

REDUCED BELOW 10,000 which represents the maximum total strength of infantry that would receive elementary instruction in drill if the whole force were called out.' This concluding statement means that while Canada is boasting of 20,000 foot soldiers available the General commanding states that not one-half this number are available 'under the most favorable circumstances.' The General goes on to say: 'This condition can only be remedied, 1. by a firm refusal to authorize the formation of new corps; 2. by raising the establishment of existing efficient corps to a strength consistent with military requirements; 3. by the disbanding of inefficient corps. By these means a consolidation of the force will be effected. There will be fewer persons occupying commissioned and non-commissioned appointments, but there will be a large defensive force.' In spite of reiterated instructions many inspections are conducted in a very perfunctory way. The city militia cannot be said to receive an efficient military training. They acquire a certain knowledge of 'drill' but they are unacquainted with the application of it.

ON THE QUESTION OF DEFENCE. with which the General himself has had to do, the report is complimentary. There is no fault-finding: 'I have had the satisfaction of negotiating, during the past year, the details of an agreement between the Imperial and Dominion governments which, I have reason to believe, will prove a satisfactory solution of an important portion of the problem of Imperial as well as local defence. Under the terms of this agreement, the contributions respectively of Canada and Great Britain towards the establishment of a strongly fortified naval station on the Pacific coast of Canada have been fixed, and arrangements made for manning the defences of that station by an Imperial garrison supplemented by the Dominion forces. In accordance with it the barracks at Victoria, B.C., have been handed over to the Imperial authorities as part of the preliminary work towards the erection of the fortifications has been begun.' The part of the report most interesting to the volunteers is that of 'sizing up' the condition of

THE VARIOUS BATTALIONS. 7th Battalion, London.—It is a question whether this battalion is worth retaining. As a military organization it is of no value. Second Dragoons, St. Catharines.—Lieut. Colonel Gregory, the commanding officer, does not know his duty, and there is general disorganization. 34th Battalion, Lieut. Colonel Denovan, Whitby.—The commanding officer is quite incompetent. Governor-General's Foot-Guards, Ottawa.—This cannot be called a military organization, since there are practically no privates in the ranks. It will be necessary to alter the establishment. 43rd Battalion, Ottawa.—This battalion is completely disorganized. 5th Fusiliers, Montreal.—This battalion has won the prize for efficiency given by Sir Donald Smith, but the efficiency of this, as of all Montreal battalions, is impaired by the number of small corps, which are not organized as military units, and consequently have no strength or cohesion. 1st Prince of Wales Regiment, Montreal.—This battalion appears unable to re-organize itself. In its present condition it is useless. It has had exceptional advantages. 2nd Battalion, Knowlton, Que.—This battalion is completely disorganized. 6th Battalion, Brome, Que.—Completely disorganized. 60th Regiment Duke of Connaught's Canadian Hussars.—This regiment shows no improvement on last year. The weather being very bad, and their condition bad, it was useless to retain them. I sent them home, and called for the resignation of the commanding officer. (The colonel who was thus summarily disposed of is Lieut.-Col. Barr, Montreal.) 7th Battalion, Quebec, Lieut.-Col. Beaudreau.—A large number of mere children in their ranks. The entire command and instruction of this battalion was carried out by Lieut. Dechene, an excellent officer, attached from the 5th Battalion. 8th Battalion, Quebec, Lieut.-Col. White.—The organization of this battalion is not military. The practice of having men like signallers, who do not belong to any company, is forbidden. As a result there are no men in the ranks. 2nd Victoria Rifles, Montreal.—This battalion made a very creditable appearance,

and showed a decided improvement on last year. The spirit in all ranks seems good.

The General, speaking of the 8th regiment of cavalry in New Brunswick, says he gave them a silver trumpet because there was not an efficient trumpeter. Captain Bliss, of the Ottawa Field Battery, is reported as suspended from duty. There are, of course, many complimentary remarks on various corps over the General's signature. Major-General Cameron, commandant of the Kingston Military College, urges the provincial government to employ the graduates. The total militia expenditure for last year was \$1,470,000.

A DEAD NAPOLEON OF FINANCE.

Henry S. Ives, who a few years ago acquired unenviable notoriety in financial circles in New York, died a day or two ago in Asheville, N.C. His career as a financier was rapid, brief, bewildering and disastrous. Rising from obscurity to the ranks of the millionaires he for a short time posed as one of Wall street's noted men.

His audacity and nerve, aided by the temporary success of some of his railway schemes, invested him with a degree of importance that completely overshadowed the ordinary conservative capitalist of that day. Experienced bank presidents and railway presidents were commonplace individuals as compared to this youngest of all the 'Napoleons of Finance.' With George H. Stayner and E. Wilson Woodruff, under the name of Ives, Stayner & Co., he opened an investment brokerage business. They acquired control of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railway through crooked means. When a demand was made for a sight of the certificates upon which the stock had been issued the crash came. The firm assigned with liabilities of \$20,000,000, and alleged assets of \$21,000,000. Both Ives and Stayner were arrested in Jan., 1889. They were indicted on the criminal charge of over-issuing stock of a railway company and the trial of Ives was one of the sensational court events of the period. Conviction followed, and the young 'Napoleon of Finance' served out his term



HENRY S. IVES. in the State prison in Sing Sing. When he was released, in the summer of 1893, it was apparent that his health was not robust. He seemingly had abundant means at his command, and sought to recuperate his lost vitality by restful travel in congenial climes.

COXEY INTERVIEWED.

HE EXPECTS TO REACH WASHINGTON MAY 1 AND TO HAVE A FOLLOWING OF FROM 300,000 TO 500,000 UNEMPLOYED.

THE ADVANCE GUARD ALREADY ON THE SPOT—TROUBLE FEARED.

New York, April 18.—The 'Sun's' Washington special says: It is proposed to surround Coxeys and his command as soon as they come within the district limit. According to the order of march, Coxeys and his band are not expected here until May 1. In the meantime the local authorities are proceeding with due caution and will be prepared to deal firmly and determinedly with them when they arrive. Already there are many beggars and tramps seen on the streets, especially after dark. Almost every evening during the last week at least a half-dozen of white men of the tramp tribe could be seen on the sidewalk in front of the President's house stopping pedestrians and asking them for financial assistance. It is supposed these unfortunates are members of the advance guard of the Coxeys army.

An interview with Coxeys was telegraphed here yesterday, in the course of which he said: 'The number of men we will have at Washington is a mere matter of conjecture, but every unemployed laboring man in this country ought to be there on the first of May. We will combine our forces outside of Washington, and propose to carry out the plan as already outlined. There should be three hundred thousand or five hundred thousand around the Capitol on May 1 to demand the issue of non-interest bonds. After the meeting we propose to camp, probably on Senator Stewart's property at Chevy Chase, and wait until Congress acts. 'Not allow us to hold a meeting on the Capitol steps? Well, we will test the constitutionality of any such action. 'Arrest me for bringing vagrants into the city? Well, there is a limit to endurance of the people, and some spark will start a fire that will be worse than any prairie conflagration ever known. The men going to Washington are not vagrants, but honest laboring men.'

CHOLERA EPIDEMIC.

Lisbon, April 18.—The cholera epidemic here is increasing and causes much anxiety. The authorities are doing everything possible to stop the spread of the epidemic.

Paris, April 18.—The Committee on Public Hygiene met to-day at the Ministry of the Interior. Inspector-General Proust stated that there had been three cases of cholera at Liege, Belgium, during the last week of March.

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE.

THE CEREMONY PERFORMED IN THE PALACE CHAPEL, COBURG, TO-DAY.

Coburg, April 19.—At sunrise this morning the sky was clear, but by nine o'clock it had become somewhat overcast. Soon after daylight the streets were filled with a happy-faced and orderly crowd of people in holiday attire, the greater number of whom were residents of the small towns and villages adjacent to the city. The crowd kept increasing, until by nine o'clock the great square in front of the



ERNEST LOUIS, GRAND DUKE OF HESSE

Ducal palace was packed. The band of the First Regiment of Dragoons of the Russian Guard were playing outside the palace, and at 9.30 the Empress Frederick made her appearance, dressed for a drive. As she entered her carriage

A MIGHTY CHEER WENT UP

and the crowd seemed wild with enthusiasm. Members of the various Imperial and Royal families assembled here to attend the marriage ceremonies of the Grand Duke Ernst Louis of Hesse to his cousin, the Princess Victoria Melita of Saxe-Coburg passed and re-passed in front of the palace, and as often as they did so they were greeted with cheers and other manifestations of the feelings of good-will which inspired the crowd. Meanwhile the crowds increased in number, until at 10.30 all of the squares and terraces commanding a view of the park fronting the Ducal palace were jammed with rustic holiday-makers, and still they came. Excursion trains loaded with visitors were constantly arriving, and continuous streams of rustics poured in on foot from every direction, many of them having walked ten or twelve miles.

THE MARRIAGE CEREMONIES

which took place in the palace chapel, began at 12.30 p.m. In the wedding procession to the chapel the Duchess of Saxe-Coburg, mother of the bride, was escorted by the Emperor William of Germany, and followed by the ex-Empress Frederick, who walked alone. The Prince of Wales and the Czarowitch came next, walking side by side. Queen Victoria was escorted by her son, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, the father of the bride, and was seated in an arm chair in the front row of seats semicircular the altar. The seat next to her was occupied by Emperor William, next to whom was seated the Duchess of Coburg. The corresponding seats on the other side of the aisle were occupied by the Prince of Wales, the ex-Empress Frederick and the Czarowitch. The other royal personages in attendance occupied the seats



PRINCESS VICTORIA MELITA OF SAXE-COBURG AND EDINBURGH.

in the three rows of chairs immediately back of the first. When the bride and groom entered the church a signal was given in obedience to which all the bells in the town pealed simultaneously, and when the rings were exchanged a salute of 21 guns was fired. Dr. Mueller, Superintendent-General and Supreme Councillor, officiated at the ceremony, assisted by court chaplains Bender and Hausen.

THE CONTRACTING PARTIES.

The Grand Duke Ernest Louis of Hesse-Darmstadt, a son of the late Grand Duke Louis IV. and of Princess Alice of Great Britain, and grandson of Queen Victoria, was born at Darmstadt on Nov. 25, 1868. Princess Victoria Melita of Edinburgh and Saxe-Coburg, his cousin, is the second daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg, and was born at Malta, Nov. 25, 1876.

A BRILLIANT SCENE.

The magnificent jewels and bright dresses of the ladies of the Ducal court and their Imperial and Royal guests, the gorgeous uniforms of those in military garb, and the exquisitely beautiful costumes of the bride and her attendants, formed a most brilliant picture of solemn-

ty. Queen Victoria wore a crown of diamonds. She remained seated throughout the ceremony. The other Royal and Imperial personages and all the other guests stood while Dr. Mueller addressed the bridal couple and received their responses. After the benediction, the bride and bridegroom turned to the Queen and kissed her affectionately. The bride then kissed her parents, the Prince of Wales and the other royalities, and the procession was re-formed and marched out of the church to the strains of Mendelssohn's wedding march. The guests went immediately to the great hall, where the wedding breakfast was served. When the bridal party left the church the cheering of the people was deafening. The floral and other decorations of the church were of the most magnificent description.

THE BRIDE.

robed in white silk, with orange blossoms, entered the church on the arm of her father. Her train was borne by her sister, the Princess Beatrice, who was dressed in pink and white. Dr. Mueller, in his address to the couple, referred to the mighty families to which they belonged, and in invoking the blessing of the Almighty upon the marriage, quoted the words of Ruth to Naomi: 'Treat me not to leave thee, or to return from following after thee, for whither thou goest, I will go, and where thou lodgest I will lodge; thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God. Where thou diest will I die and there will I be buried; the Lord do so to me and more also if I might but death part thee and me.'

The reverend doctor then enjoined the bridegroom to guide and protect the woman who was his wife, and the one hundred and eighteenth and one hundred and twenty-first psalms were sung by the chapel choir. The marriage rings were handed to the couple on a silver plate.

FATAL LABOR RIOTS.

COLLISION BETWEEN STRIKING POLES AND POLICE AT DETROIT—TWO MEN KILLED AND SEVERAL WOUNDED.

Detroit, Mich., April 19.—Fatal labor riots broke out here yesterday between striking Poles and the officials of the waterworks department. The Poles refused to go to work at so much per cubic foot, demanding \$1.50 per day and steady work. Seven hundred of the strikers congregated before seven o'clock this morning at the waterworks extension and refused to allow the work to go on. One man who attempted to work was almost killed by spades in the hands of the strikers. Sheriff Collins and all the deputies he could secure went to the riot. This afternoon several thousand people were on the ground and when the men attempted to go to work a general rush was made for them by the Poles. The police and deputies attempted to beat the mob back with clubs, but unavailingly. Sheriff Collins was several times struck by the sharp spades and now lies at the point of death. A number of the deputies were also cut up with spades. Finally the deputies fired upon the mob, instantly killing two and wounding several others.

The men who attempted to work fled for their lives from the fury of the mob, some of them concealing themselves in houses in the vicinity.

CABINET CRISIS IN AUSTRALIA.

PREMIER PLAYFORD RESIGNS—SIR JOHN PENDER AND THE ALL BRITISH CABLE PROJECT.

Toronto, April 19.—The 'Empire's' special cable, dated London, April 18, says: A despatch from South Australia says the Hon. Mr. Playford, the Premier, has resigned. It is said the hon. gentleman has been selected to represent the colony at the coming international conference in Ottawa.

THE ALL BRITISH PACIFIC CABLE.

A meeting of the Great Eastern Telegraph Company was held to-day. Sir John Pender, the president, referred to the increased agitation in reference to an all-British cable and thought the scheme was too costly to be practicable. He estimated that there would be a net deficit annually of \$75,000. Sir John said the Imperial Government could not equitably subsidize the proposed new cable without extending a similar favor to the Great Eastern Company's cable. It would be cheaper, he said, for the colonies interested to arrange with the Great Eastern Company to undertake the work.

AN AWFUL CHARGE.

A LEADING SOCIETY LADY OF ANTWERP ARRESTED FOR MURDERING HER RELATIVES TO SECURE THE INSURANCE MONEY.

Antwerp, April 18.—The police have arrested Madame Joniaux, who belongs to one of the most prominent families in Antwerp. She is charged with being connected with the recent mysterious poisoning cases at Ghent, Antwerp, and Brussels, which were commented upon in veiled language in the newspapers last March. The object of the poisoning is said to have been the obtaining of large sums of insurance money. The charge against Madame Joniaux is that of murdering her own sister, brother, and husband's uncle, respectively named Mlle. Leonie Abely, Jacques Kerckhoven and Alfred Abely, during separate visits which the deceased persons made to her house.

Antwerp, April 20.—It is rumored that Mme. Joniaux, who is under arrest on charges of having poisoned her sister, brother and uncle, to obtain the insurance on their lives, has confessed her guilt, under three charges. It is said she procured large quantities of morphine from chemists in Brussels by means of forged orders. She originally obtained an order for a quantity of the drug and used copies of that order whenever she desired to obtain new supplies.

LORD DUFFERIN'S DAUGHTER TO MARRY.

Paris, April 18.—It is announced that a marriage has been arranged between Lady Victoria Alexandrina, youngest daughter of the Marquis of Dufferin, and the Hon. William Lee Plunket, eldest son of the Archbishop of Dublin and Primate of Ireland.

SIR CHARLES RUSSELL ACCEPTS.

London, April 17.—Sir Charles Russell, Attorney-General, has accepted the position of lord justice of appeal, in the place of Lord Bowen, who died on April 9.

Sir Charles Russell is an Irishman. He is a nephew of the late Dr. Russell, president of Maynooth College, of whom Cardinal Newman speaks in his 'Apologia' as the 'dear friend to my conversion.' He was born at Newry, in 1823, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and began his legal career as a solicitor in Belfast. Subsequently crossing over to England he was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1859 and became a Q.C., and was elected bencher of Lincoln's Inn in 1872. He sat for Dundalk in the Liberal interest from 1880 to 1885, and for South Hackney 1885-8, when he was knighted



SIR CHARLES RUSSELL.

and became attorney-general in Mr. Gladstone's administration. This office he has filled again in the present ministry. Sir Charles has figured in almost every 'cause celebre' for many years past. He made a particularly powerful speech before the Parnell commission—that forum in which, as Lord Rosebery said, 'Sir Charles almost presided'—and represented England before the court of arbitration in Paris which recently settled the Behring Sea question.

THE ROYAL BETROTHAL.

CONGRATULATIONS SHOWERED UPON THE YOUNG COUPLE.

St. Petersburg, April 21.—The Emperor William of Germany was the first to communicate the news of the betrothal of the Czarowitch to the Princess Alix Victoria Helena Louise Beatrice of Hesse to Queen Victoria, who expressed herself as being highly pleased. The Emperor William then walked from the ducal Schloss to the Edinburgh palace, accompanied by Col. L. Swayne, the British military attaché at Berlin, and communicated the news to the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. The Emperor William is believed to have been mainly instrumental in bringing about the betrothal from the fact that he had the news before Queen Victoria or the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and the evident delight of His Imperial Majesty is cited as evidence of the importance he attaches to the alliance. The Emperor William, who is deeply bronzed by exposure to the sun, will leave Coburg to-morrow for some shooting on the estate of the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar at Wartburg.

The Czarowitch was born May 6, 1868 (May 18, Russian style), at St. Petersburg. The condition of his health has been the subject of grave apprehensions on the part of his parents and their royal



THE TZAREVITCH.

relatives, and it was on this account that he made a tour of the world in 1891, which came near ending tragically in Japan, where he was attacked by a crazy Japanese policeman, and would probably have been killed but for the timely intervention of his cousin, the Crown Prince of Greece.

Princess Alix of Hesse was born at Darmstadt on June 6, 1872, and is the youngest of four sisters of the Grand Duke Ernst Louis of Hesse, who was married on Thursday to the Princess Victoria of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. The eldest sister, the Princess Victoria, is the wife of Prince Louis of Battenberg, and the second sister, the Princess Elizabeth, is the wife of Grand Duke Sergius of Russia, brother of the Czar. The third sister, the Princess Irene, is married to Prince Henry of Prussia, brother of the Emperor William.

HANGED FOR A TRIPLE CRIME.

Paris, April 19.—Auguste Larus was guillotined at Dijon, yesterday, for the murder of his mother, wife and mistress. As a parrot he was led to the guillotine barbed, wearing only a white shirt and trousers? Before he was taken from his cell a black veil was thrown over his head as a further distinguishing mark of a parroticide.

ROMAN CATHOLIC AGGRESSION.

NEW ENGLAND METHODISTS AROUSED.

A WARNING SOUNDED.

Boston, April 18.—The New England Methodist convention at Waltham has put on record its views as to the duty of Protestants to resist Roman Catholic aggression. The Rev. E. K. Stratton read the report of the committee that had been considering the question before a crowded audience. The power of Rome, the document alleged, had been lessened in its old strongholds and now an effort was being made toward meeting Rome's forces on these shores. This effort had been successful to such an extent that the statement was made that in no country in the world was the power of popery so strong as in America. Then there were forces which were arranging themselves against this common foe. These came extracts from the sayings and writings of famous men, from Abraham Lincoln to Joseph Cook, and Dr. McGlynn. The reference to Dr. McGlynn attributed to him utterances made, it was claimed, 'while he was riding the high wave of Protestant popularity.'

'That was when he was honest,' said Dr. Stratton, looking up from the report. Then the report discussed the power of Romanism; how New York was in the hands of Romanism; how the daily press of Boston was almost entirely Romanized; how the offices in the State house and municipal buildings were filled with Romanists; the navy was filled with them and even the public offices in Washington. The committee believed that a crisis was coming in national affairs.

Then the resolutions were read, the first two sections bringing applause, while all the rest were listened to by the great congregation with intense interest. The resolutions were as follows:—

Resolved, that to all Roman Catholics who are in sympathy with our free institutions we extend a most cordial greeting, and assure them that on the ground of true loyalty to our Government and its institutions we stand with them as brothers.

Resolved, that we see cause for alarm in the oft-repeated attempts of the Roman Catholic priesthood to make our public schools sectarian.

Resolved, that these attempts demand the united action of all lovers of American institutions in bold, uncompromising resistance to all attacks on our public schools, from whatever source they may come.

Resolved, that as 'faith without works is dead, being alone,' the members of the New England conference will, by voice, pen and ballot, in private and public, in press and pulpit and on the platform, speak with no uncertain sound on the subject of these aggressions, but we will 'cry aloud and spare not.'

Resolved, that we believe it to be essential to American citizenship that every qualified voter should hold his allegiance to the United States; that he should disclaim the right of any foreign potentate, political ecclesiastical, to demand obedience to any authority which will cause him to violate his oath or obligation as a good citizen.

Resolved, that we gladly recognize the awakening of the people to the nature of the perils that threaten us, and we bid goodspeed to all well directed efforts to check this and all other political movements (be they secret or open) that menace the safety of our land.

Resolved, that we favor such state and national legislation as shall forever forbid the appropriation of public moneys for sectarian purposes.

The adoption of the report was moved by the Rev. A. H. Herrick, and seconded by the Rev. Dr. J. B. Brady.

Then Dr. Mansfield got up. 'I object to the words "And we shall cry aloud and spare not,"' he said. 'I do not think it the Christian thing to do. There has been too much "crying aloud" from the pulpit. It has been harmful; it has driven young men away from the Church. We should not exhibit such a spirit as that from the pulpit, and I, for one, shall not get up in my pulpit and bid them to do it.' 'I also object, if it means to vilify the Roman Catholics,' said the Rev. Mr. Rice. Then the claim was made that the resolution had been misconstrued, and it was read again.

Then the Rev. E. M. Taylor, of Charlestown, spoke. 'I am surprised,' he said, 'that such a body as this would consider such matter as contained in the body of that report, and I would throw it all out. We must remember that we are dealing with men—men among whom are the educated and intelligent, if they are, perched in the dark. And we are asked to throw these statements in their faces—the statements of men who are fanatics on this question; we are to send them out as our statements. I am, perhaps, on the unpopular side,' said the speaker, excitedly, while the congregation also became excited, 'but I would not deal with these people like others were dealt with in early days. We must have the Christian spirit. Strike out the body of the report and have the resolutions printed.'

Then Dr. Brady, of the People's Church, told the story of the serpents, unnoticed at first, then spreading—the Romish power destroying the freedom of the Church. 'I, for one, say come,' he shouted. 'We are free; let us remain free. I have no sympathy with that which proposes to curb our tongues for the enemy of human freedom. We have a right to take a stand. We must not let the serpents brood. Let us put up a standard, stand by the Stars and Stripes and the grand old word of God.'

The congregation applauded and votes were taken. A motion to strike out the words 'cry aloud and spare not' was lost. Dr. Taylor's motion to strike out the main body of the report was lost by a large majority, amid applause. A phrase about Dr. McGlynn's ride on the high tide of Protestant popularity, the Rev. Hugh Montgomery wanted eliminated, but the vote said no, and the entire report was adopted.

JENNIE LIND TABLET UNVEILED.

London, April 20.—The Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Helena's second daughter of Queen Victoria, unveiled a tablet in Westminster Abbey to-day to the memory of the late Jenny Lind, 'Madame Lind Goldschmidt,' known as the Swedish 'Gingold,' who died on Nov. 2, 1887, when sixty-seven years of age. The tablet was unveiled in the presence of the Princess Victoria, Princess Christian and others. The ceremony was prefaced by a short service of fine music. The Jenny Lind tablet is next to Thackeray's.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

PICTURESQUE CANADA

Has reached Part VIII., and it sustains fully the excellency attained in the first seven parts. It deals with the steambot route up the Lower Ottawa to the Dominion Capital, with the historical and topographical incidents connected with this once great highway of the Algonquin Indians, and, in the days of the fur trade, of the French Voyageurs to the FAR WEST.

The latter part of Part VIII. introduces the reader to the City of Ottawa, with its varied interests, political, social and industrial.

It contains the following illustrations :

- Lumbermen's Camp. Magnificent full page view. Lower Ottawa Scenery. On the Lower Ottawa. McGilvrey's Chute, River Rouge. Glimpses of the Lumber Trade, On the Lower Ottawa. Running the Rapids. Mountain Farm. On the Portage Lake Comandean. Montebello, Home of Papineau. A Tow of Lumber Barges.

- Trout Fishing on Lake Comandean. North Shore of the Ottawa. A First Glimpse of the Capital. Under Dufferin and Saffers Bridge. The Rideau Rifle Range. Head of the Locks, Rideau Canal. Mouth of Rideau. Canal from Parliament Hill.

Don't forget the Coupon.

PLEDGE THE CHILDREN.

IMPORTANT TO SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS.

Only total abstainers are safe. The boy who is principled against smoking, chewing, drinking, gambling and using bad language has, perhaps, a thousand chances for success in life as compared with a boy who indulges in any or all of these bad habits. No better use can be made of the quarterly temperance Sunday in the Sunday-schools than to induce the children, with a due sense of the solemnity of the act, to sign a more or less comprehensive pledge of total abstinence. For younger children it may be best to limit the pledge to a year and repeat it annually. Older ones may take a pledge for life or till they obtain their majority. The time does not matter much, but it is of great importance that children and teachers should range themselves on the right side in the great battle with vice. The next Temperance Sunday comes on the 17th of June, and it is none too early for Pastors and Superintendents to begin now to make arrangements for it. Each school should have an Honor Roll to hang on its walls with the names of all who have signed the pledge, and corresponding cards to give to the signers to hang up at home.

The pledges and texts as given below are, perhaps, the most commonly used, but some may prefer other selection of texts, or another wording of the pledge. Prices in lots of 25 cards and upwards may be had by sending in copy of pledge and verses, etc., required, put in form as nearly as possible as you wish it printed, designating size and color of card and colors of inks to be used. As a rule remember that the cost is in the getting and, therefore, one hundred cards cost but little more than one card. Every additional colored ink increases the cost, of course, considerably. Address,

JOHN DOUCALL & SON, 'Witness' Printing House, MONTREAL.

- 'My Grace is sufficient for thee.' 'Without me ye can do nothing.' 'For God and Home and Native land.' 'Help thou my infirmities, &c., &c., &c.'

TOTAL ABSTINENCE PLEDGE. I solemnly Promise, by the Grace of God, that I will ABSTAIN from the use of all INTOXICATING DRINKS As a BEVERAGE; that I will neither Make, Buy, Sell or Offer such to any person, and will try to induce others to do the same. (Signed in Duplicate) Witness, Duplicate (Date)

SACRED PLEDGE. DECLARATION:—Thereby promise, by God's help, to abstain from all intoxicating Liquors, as a beverage, for Christ's sake. Amen. CERTIFICATE. I HEREBY CERTIFY that having taken the above PLEDGE, in a beverage, Band of Hope. President. Vice-President. Countersigned by Sec. Treas.

BAND OF HOPE PLEDGE. I hereby solemnly promise, GOD HELPING ME, to abstain from all Distilled, Fermented and Malt Liquors, including Wine and Cider; also, from the use of Tobacco and Profane Language. Name Date

LAYING THE BIG CABLE. Waterville, Ireland, April 18.—Favored by bright sunshine and a fine sea, gently rippled by a north-east breeze, the shore end of the Commercial Cable Company's cable was successfully landed at 2.30 this afternoon, the splice with the beach section, which had already been laid from the station to the shore, being completed at 4.30. The SS. 'Faraday' arrived off the Bay on Sunday morning and took aboard her pilot.

MR. DAVIDSON UNSEATED. Winnipeg, Man., April 17.—Mr. J. A. Davidson, Conservative leader of the Opposition in the Local House, was unseated to-day by the courts on the ground of corrupt practices on the part of his agents.

SHOT AT HIS POST. Sydney, N.S.W., April 18.—Two masked robbers yesterday entered the Commercial Bank of Barraba, in the Darling district and summoned the manager, Mr. MacKay, to surrender and deliver up the money contained in the safe. Mr. MacKay refused and was shot dead. The murderers escaped.

OBIT. Philadelphia, April 19.—William V. Keating, a well known physician and surgeon and author of medical books, died last night, aged seventy years.

FORBADE GAMBLING. Berlin, April 18.—The Emperor William has issued a receipt prohibiting officers of the army and navy from betting at race courses.

DR. HERRON'S TEACHINGS.

HE DESCRIBES THE KINGDOM OF HEAVEN ON EARTH.

Dr. Herron, Professor of Applied Christianity in Grinnell College, Iowa, came to Montreal last week on the invitation of the Congregational Club. He delivered a number of addresses and lectures, some of which we give herewith.

SELF-SACRIFICE. 'There will have to be some more dying done before this world is right—not the dying on the cross, but the dying to self.'

The first sermon of the sociological preacher, the Rev. Dr. Herron, of Iowa, to Montrealers, had for its keynote sacrifice, the complete renunciation of self.

A FAILURE THAT WAS A SUCCESS. 'One generation of ministers who were willing to fail would evangelize the world,' said Dr. Herron. He had taken as his text John 17, 1v: 'I have finished the work which thou gavest me to do,' and was showing how apparent failures were really great successes. Christ was distrusted and forsaken, and finally killed as a religious fanatic. At the beginning he knew that the world loved the powerful, but that God wanted character. The two things were squarely antagonistic: he saw he must fall in the eyes of the world, and he made a holy surrender to failure. Yet his life was most joyous (though he was called the man of sorrows); his joy was in being sacrificed on the altar of human need. And that absolute sacrifice reveals to us all that we have of God.

A HUMAN CHRIST STILL. Christ was as human to-day as when he was stretched on the cross of Calvary. In living a life of sacrifice Christians could take part in the work of bearing away the sin of the world, which the Lamb of God was accomplishing. Wherever there was wickedness or profligacy, there the redeeming Christ was working and dealing. There the redeeming people would also work.

'This is a redeemed and not a lost world,' said Dr. Herron, in much the same tone as the Rev. B. Fay Mills uttered the same words some weeks ago. 'We are not the hired servants of an omnipotent task-master, but children of a royal household. And God is not merely, as some seem to think, an eternal fixity eternally worrying about his own glory.'

LIFE AT ITS BEST. 'Life is divine, sweet, glorious, natural, spiritual in the measure that it is sacrificial and no more. Eternal life is eternal self-giving. Christianity means self-renunciation and will mean it till every soul shall bear the image of Christ. The only ideal and Christian life is the Cross-life. Jesus came to reconcile men not by that cross but to that cross. Our crosses are our glories.'

'God sends every business man in Montreal to-day, as surely as he sent Jesus, to bear away the sin of the world, and every business man labors under as great obligations. However we may evade it now we cannot evade it in the eternal course of things.'

GOSPEL AND FRANKLIN'S GREEDY MAXIMS. 'The Gospel ideal of life differs greatly from the idea of Anglo-Saxon enterprise, which places gain before duties and success before Christ. It differs greatly from the greedy maxims of Benjamin Franklin. And the effort of the Church to reconcile modern materialism to the Gospel is treason. It is more; it is chopping down of mammon in its place. No discipline can be at peace with the world and with the spirit of God in the world; but he who surrenders the world is its conqueror and nothing can separate him from the love of Christ.'

TO THE MATCHLESS WORK of making every place of business and every home a place where men commune with Christ; of making the wheels of industry to ring with music; of making the world luminous and joyous, God summons you and me to-day. By looking unto Jesus, intelligence and faith will be added to our effort.

What else was there to live for? Wisdom passed away, pleasures palled, reputation tarnished, wealth took wings, the glories of the earth passed rapidly away. But the life hid with God was eternal.

'In this day of deep human need and matchless opportunity, THE SLAIN YET LIVING CHRIST beseeches you and me for a closer fellowship in his service—a deeper self-denial.

'Moving from heart to heart this morning he points each one to Calvary, and says: "Arise, let us go hence, to that cross..."

JESUS AND THE PEOPLE. 'I have named my subject Jesus and the people. Why do I put these two together? Because they belong together. Dr. Herron gave his experience of how he came to take his present stand. 'I found,' said he, 'that many of the things I had been taught as being certain and true were unsatisfactory. I remained for about a year in a state of bewilderment. I tried to find out what Christianity really was and what Jesus had to do with actual life. I was not concerned with the salvation of my own soul or with any theological question.

I SAW A WORLD OF INJUSTICE AND SIN in which the weak were oppressed. I wanted some basis of faith which would save this present world. To this end, I studied the teachings of Jesus. I discovered in them some things new to me. 'Jesus gives a boundless hope for humanity. He interpreted himself as the son of man; he showed in himself what kind of man God is making. Jesus also taught that the sons of man were the sons of God; in his life we see what man has power to be in spite of the evil that is in this world.

'The teachings of Jesus have been regarded as referring to the next world. This is wrong; he wants a righteous social order in this world. He was not a celestial emigration agent. We have no business preparing to die until we have

prepared to live. Study the Sermon on the Mount. It is a political document from beginning to end. It is a charter of human rights and destinies; in it are principles for the establishment of proper relations of man with man. I could find no other teacher who established a perfect constitution of human order.

CHRIST BELIEVED IN THE PEOPLE. The Church has omitted the Sermon on the Mount. If we would consider the teachings of Jesus Christ as practical as we do the teachings of the devil, we would soon have a different order of things. Obey the teachings in this world, don't leave them for the next.

The present competition and social system is not law, but anarchy; they mark the depression, not the progress of humanity. Jesus Christ taught men their capacity for doing right; that all the resources of God's character were for them. This is the difference between the heathen teachings and those of Jesus; they taught man that he was lost, Jesus taught man that he was saved. Jesus was crucified for his faith in men like you and me.

'I found also that Jesus taught what we are now beginning to see in this age; that the world is not to be set right by self-interest. He taught a common life to which each individual should contribute. The welfare of the whole should be the responsibility of each, and the welfare of each the responsibility of the whole. So long as a man may work industriously all his life and yet go to his grave and have to leave his family destitute, just so long will Christianity be a dream and not a practice.

'The great question of to-day, Jesus can answer. The world is now in a state of expectancy. We are in the beginning of the greatest days in human history. We are now conscious that it is not civilization when

THE FEW CAN DOMINATE THE EARTH and the people are victims of circumstances, and what we call the economic law. I see lines of men gathering for an irresistible conflict. I can see just one way out. The teachings of Jesus must be translated into actual law and actual life. No one else teaches a just social order in this world. I take my stand with this Jesus; whatever is his fate in this age shall be my fate. I want to see the end of strife, which is all of the devil. This world is to be a kingdom of heaven. The way in which you can bring about this heaven on earth, is by casting your lot with Jesus. Jesus and the people will yet reign together in a kingdom of peace.'

THE CHRISTIAN DEMOCRACY. 'When Christ came to earth it was to the poor that he preached; for they had received him, while the rich and those in authority did not want redemption, but a religion that would increase their wealth and power. It was the common people that heard him gladly; the Pharisees who shouted "Crucify him!" The gospel of Jesus Christ is essentially a poor man's gospel. The poor in all ages of the world have been made light of, held in subjection and jeered at, yet history demonstrates the fact that all great reforms have been

BROUGHT ABOUT BY THE MASSES. Americans often complain that their country is made the dumping ground of Europe, yet the despised poor which flock in such great numbers to the United States may yet be the means of working a great reformation there and redeeming the nation. Christ showed the poor man how noble he really was; showed him that the world was made for him, and that all men were equal. He who would know where Christ is, let him go among the common people, for he is as truly among them to-day, as he was in the days of his flesh. I am excited to deeper feelings of reverence when I am in a factory than I am when I am in great places of worship; for Christ is never to be found where the masses are. If it is true that all men are equal in the love of God, why should there not be equality in the things of the world? Again I say, where the people are there will you find God; yet the poor are despised and no importance is attached to their death. More people were

KILLED ON LEVEL CROSSINGS than in the Franco-Prussian war, and nearly all the victims were from the ranks of labor. This careless disregard for human life is due to the way wealthy men exalt property above life. Such disregard of the lives of the poor is a crime. For you or me to be content with that which exalts one man at the expense of another is a crime against God, no matter what our creed may be.

'What we must have is a civilization that does not defeat the providence of God, and God says that all men are equal. Equality among men, brotherly love, and unselfishness will solve our great social questions. I tell you a just social order is coming whether we want it or not, and if we resist it it will crush us.'

GEN. GRANT'S DAUGHTER. Washington, April 17.—It is stated that Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris, who has been sojourning at the Arlington Hotel, has finally decided to make Washington her permanent home. During her married life and since the death of her husband she has resided in England, and her eldest son, Algernon, is still there, a student at Oxford, where he will remain until his graduation. Mrs. Sartoris enjoys an income from the property left by her father-in-law of \$30,000 yearly.

FATAL FLOODS IN ARMENIA. Constantinople, April 18.—Despatches from Armenia announce many disasters from the floods and snow falls in the districts of Van and Erzerum. Houses and stores, undermined by the floods, have collapsed, and many people have been killed. In addition large numbers of cattle have been drowned and communication between many of the towns of the flooded districts has been interrupted. The snow fall continues.

MORE BOMB EXPLOSIONS. Rome, April 22.—A bomb exploded yesterday afternoon in a sugar refinery in Pezaro. Six persons were injured severely and the building was partly wrecked.

Brussels, April 22.—Two bombs exploded to-day just outside the Mayor's house in Liege. The Royal Theatre, which is but a few yards from the house, was slightly damaged. Nobody was wounded. Many persons suspected of having set the bombs were arrested this evening.

COLD WATER WINS THE DAY.

THE SCOTT ACT SUSTAINED IN CHARLOTTETOWN.

END OF A TERRIBLE STRUGGLE—THE WHOLE ISLAND NOW UNDER THE SWAY OF PROHIBITION—A RETROSPECT.

Charlottetown, P.E.I., April 20.—The Scott act was voted upon in this city yesterday with the result that the act was sustained by a majority of two, the vote standing 714 for, 712 against. This was the fifth time the act was voted upon in this city, in each case, except the first, the majorities were small. In 1879 the act was carried by a majority of 584. An attempt was made to repeal it in 1884, when the act was again sustained by a majority of forty. At the expiration of three years another vote was taken, with a similar result, the majority, however, being reduced to twenty. In 1891 the friends of the liquor traffic made a desperate effort to defeat the act and were successful, their majority being fourteen. The temperance people determined that as soon as the law would permit they would bring on another vote, which they did yesterday with the gratifying result as stated above. The fight was a bitter one. The liquor men had the advantage of being installed in their business and with all the influence of their 'stuff' with which to direct the victims of their traffic, and secure their votes, they fought desperately.

Mr. F. S. Spence, of Toronto, secretary of the Dominion Alliance, was with the temperance workers and rendered most effective service in securing the re-enactment of the law which will now follow the vote of yesterday.

The entire province will now be under prohibition as far as the retail sale is concerned, as the act is at present in force in all the counties outside the city of Charlottetown.

MAY ENTAIL LOTS OF TROUBLE. A SERIOUS BLUNDER DISCOVERED IN THE PASSED BY THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS RESPECTING THE ENFORCING OF BEHRING SEA REGULATIONS.

Washington, April 19.—Officials of the Navy Department, charged with preparing instructions for the commanders of vessels which are to protect the fur seal herds, have discovered a conflict of terms in the presidential proclamation on the subject, and, after several days spent in investigating it, the blame has at last been fastened upon the act of Congress, which was intended to legalize the findings of the Paris tribunal, and make definite regulations for enforcing the award. It is considered rather remarkable that the United States have paid such close attention to the details of the British bill during its consideration in Parliament, while an error, with possibly serious consequences, escaped notice in our legislation. The Paris tribunal, in the first article of its finding, prohibited the capture of seals at all times within a zone of sixty miles around the Pribiloff Islands, inclusive of the territorial waters. The act of our Congress describes the same zone as exclusive of the territorial waters. It has been found that the substitution of 'Exclusive' for 'Inclusive' was made in the bill as reported by Senator Morgan, who was himself a member of the tribunal, and was therefore relied upon for the accuracy of the measure, and that the error escaped attention through the successive stages of legislation until it was discovered by the naval officials. Although the error may not prove of great importance, no one at this time can positively say what its future effects may be. In any event, it cannot be foreseen that it will vitiate any part of the regulations, although a doubt may be raised regarding the legality of the permanently closed zone around the Pribiloff Islands. When the error was first observed, it was proposed to ask Congress to make the necessary correction, but as this would have consumed valuable time, and as it was necessary to issue the naval orders at the earliest possible moment, a decision was reached to run the risk of future complications which may arise.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND CRISIS. St. John's, Nfld., April 20.—It is rumored that the new government will request the Imperial Cabinet to procure the passage through parliament of a bill extending the Newfoundland Revenue Act till the end of the year, so that the election trials can be continued to conclusion. Sir W. Whiteway will send a protest against such legislation, declaring the whole question purely local and contending that the party now requesting imperial intervention, formerly, while in the Opposition, was the most pro-Imperial Government, tending to settle the French shore question, and reminding the Imperial Cabinet that they originated the agitation against the modus vivendi of 1859, when they sent delegates to England, and were also instrumental the following year in preventing the passage of the Imperial Treaties of Enforcement Bill. They secured the defeat of the local bill for the same purpose in the local assembly the next year, and have opposed all negotiations since. The protest contains several other grounds, accuses the new government of corruption and also of cowardly conduct in declining to appeal to the country, which would not support them. It declares they were guilty of gross extravagance in formerly conducting the government of the colony, and then repeats the request that the question can only possibly be settled by the electorate. Mr. Goodridge's only hope now is the intervention of the English Parliament. The Whitewayites are delaying the trials, so it is impossible for them to be concluded before the expiration of the Revenue Bill in June. A further adjournment was obtained in the St. John's East case to-day, though the Goodridgetists gained some time by it. They withdrew one plea. The defence had ten witnesses to rebut the evidence. It is likely the case will occupy three days, though checkmated by the prosecution getting an adjournment till to-morrow, to bring witnesses on other points. It is believed no decision in this case can be had before the end of the month. The other cases are less advanced.

MONTREAL NEWS.

Joseph Bourguignon, roofer, was instantly killed on Thursday by falling from a building on Hochmont street.

Montreal wharves are filled with river craft, and the ocean steamers on the way from the outside world will be in the St. Lawrence probably by the end of the month.

Policeman Jodoin, while on duty last week was struck and knocked into insensibility by a ruffianly man whose companion he was in act of arresting for robbery. The policeman's prisoner escaped and so did the man who struck him.

Andy Maloney, a gambler, has been defying law and the police by keeping open a gambling house on St. Lawrence street. Malefactors of this sort are permitted too much latitude in Montreal; but this man in particular seems to be specially privileged.

Montreal milk dealers are indignant at the milk inspector, Mr. Drouin, who has been in some cases taking money from milkmen as fines, so that they shall not be called before the court for violation of the milk standards. The Health Committee commenced to investigate him on Monday.

Monday, St. George's Day, was celebrated by Englishmen, who wore red or white roses, as they chose, to show how they appreciated the land of their birth or origin. The annual sermon was preached on Sunday in Christ Church Cathedral by the Rev. Mr. Wood. It was largely attended.

The movement of the City Hall men to make a public square out of the Protestant cemetery on Papineau road has been checked by the timely protest of a number of citizens, headed by Mr. Alfred Perry, who took active interest in having the protest legally drawn up. It is believed the vandalism will not be permitted at all.

The Singer Manufacturing Company on Notre Dame street had quite a fire one night last week, and so had Messrs. J. Martin & Co. in their fur emporium on St. Paul street. The latter was never dangerous to surrounding properties but water and smoke damaged the furs. The Singer Company's fire gave the firemen two hours' of hard work, and the insurance companies interested lost heavily.

Some expectation has been raised in the minds of speculators in land by Ald. Hurteau's proposition to enlarge Montreal's dock by spending several millions of dollars in creating a basin in the east end of the city, which would be entered by dredging the Ruisseau Migeon, a small creek or waterway, which once was a more important feeder of the St. Lawrence than it is now.

Charles C. Pearson, a dangerous character, who passed as a Scotchman, was sent for six months to jail for having stolen a number of articles. He was shown by Mr. Ewan MacInnann, of St. Andrew's Society, to be a specious fraud, who had, under the pretence of helping a poor Scotchman to the Old Country, robbed him and the society of considerable money.

A collision between a trolley car and the fire ladder, last week, smashed the fire ladder to some extent and nearly smashed the fireman driver, who was thrown out upon the ground with great force. The fire to which the ladders were being carried, was on William street, in J. E. Mullin & Co.'s block. The loss was to Mr. T. Hocking, die maker, Waterproof Paper Co., and J. W. Bralley & Son. About \$5,000, nearly covered by insurance, was the loss.

The body of Mr. Pickard, the well known elocutionist, who disappeared during the winter, and who was believed to have committed suicide by drowning, was found at Sorel on Saturday evening. There is little doubt that Mr. Pickard was mentally deranged when he committed the act. He was well known in Sunday-school and church circles, having been very obliging in lending his powers of entertaining an audience. In this he was exceedingly successful. He was unmarried and was beloved by his mother and relatives who survive him. Mr. Pickard was for years a compositor on the 'Witness' staff but more recently was employed on the linotype machines.

Riverside school is being repaired with such celerity as suits the workmen, by whose carelessness the ceiling of one of the schoolrooms gave way last week. They were repairing the school, and were removing a wall. The architects had told them to take down the stones to the ground. The floor of a school class room was nearer, and if the stones were put there the workmen would not then be obliged to carry them out again. But the floor was weak. Fortunately in the class room below many of the children were not present when the ceiling commenced to give way and let the tons of stone down. Those who saw the crash coming tried to escape, but Jennie Marshall had three teeth knocked out from her upper jaw and Charlotte O'Donnell had her head cut and was otherwise slightly injured. Other children escaped with some bruises. The two class rooms were wrecked, and the school children were all sent to other places to continue their school work.

THE 'SAN FRANCISCO' AT BLUEFIELDS. New Orleans, La., April 20.—Bluefields advices under date of April 13 are received. The agonizing strain to which the American residents of Bluefields have been subjected since Feb. 12 last was satisfactorily broken yesterday by the arrival of the United States warship 'San Francisco.' The usual courtesies were exchanged between Capt. Watson, of the 'San Francisco' and Captain Clark, of the British warship 'Magicienne,' and that night the 'Magicienne' steamed away for Colon, leaving a message that she would return in six days. As soon as it became known to Lacayo that the United States warship 'San Francisco' was at anchor he hoisted the flag of Nicaragua over his residence, anticipating a call from Captain Watson and his officers. Lacayo prepared a sumptuous dinner for the occasion but Captains Watson and his officers returned to the ship without exchanging courtesies with the would-be dictator.

Captain Watson in company with Consul Britain came ashore this afternoon and went direct to the office of Jose Madrina, the special commissioner from Nicaragua, for the adjustment of the Miquito difficulty, but the interview was still in progress when the vessel sailed.



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In spite of the announcements of some newspapers that they are offering certain premiums as gifts to their subscribers, charging them only for mailing and tubing, business principles must be applied to the coupon and premium schemes in the same way as to any other kind of business.

The 'Witness' by no means wishes to convey the impression that it is giving something for nothing. Things worth having are worth paying for.

It is an interesting phase of journalism—this coupon business—and under certain conditions, not only a legitimate phase, but in the case of such an offer as 'Picturesque Canada' may be looked upon as an auxiliary or aid to securing historical instruction and the news.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them.

BIRTHS.

- ASH.—At 177 Hypollite street, on March 9, 1894, a son to Mr. and Mrs. J. Ash. 15
BRIGGS.—At 215 St. Martin street, on March 25, 1894, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Briggs. 14
BARTLETT.—On the 13th inst., at 58a St. Famille street, a son to Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Bartlett. 17
CRAIK.—At Waterville, Que., on the 7th inst., the wife of the Rev. Gales H. Craik, of a son. 17
DAWSON.—On the 16th inst., at 83 Park avenue, the wife of A. O. Dawson, of a daughter. 20
D'ALANNE.—On the 9th April, 1894, at 17 Oxenden avenue, the wife of J. Arthur D'Alanne, of a daughter. 14

- FRASER.—On the 11th instant, the wife of Thomas Fraser, 74 Mance street, of a son. 14
KING.—On the 18th April, 1894, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. C. W. King. 14
LANGHOFF.—At 335 Amherst street, on April 9, 1894, to Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Langhoff, twin daughters. 20
MURRAY.—On April 13, at Lakefield, P.Q., a daughter to the Rev. J. Holt and Mrs. Murray. 18
NEWMAN.—On the 8th instant, at 392 Magdalen street, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. C. Chas. Newman. 14
PARKINSON.—At 'Poplar' Cottage, Ormeau, on April 15, the wife of A. T. Parkinson of a daughter (still-born). 17
PATERSON.—At 34 Henderson Row, Edinburgh, N.B., on the 13th instant, the wife of T. Swinton Paterson, of a son. 17
THOMAS.—In this city, April 7, 1894, the wife of C. J. Thomas, of a daughter. 14
WALTERS.—At 221 Canning street, on April 11, 1894, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. C. Walters. 16

MARRIED.

- ATKINSON—SHORTT.—On April 12, 1894, at the Cronyn Memorial Church, London, Ont., by the Rev. Wm. Shortt, father of the bride, assisted by the Rev. Canon Richardson, M.A., rector, Anna Shortt, and M. Atkinson, manager of the Bank of Toronto, Cobourg, son of the late Richard Atkinson, of Louisville, Kentucky. 14
BURGESS—HALDANE.—On Friday, April 6, by the Rev. Dr. W. J. Smyth, Wm. D. Burgess to Jean Haldane. 16
COLLISON—KINNEY.—At the residence of the bride's parents, on the 11th of April, 1894, by the Rev. J. F. Macfarland, B.A., Mr. Abner Collison to Miss Martha Jane Kinney, both of the township of Mountain. 14
GRICE—BOWES.—At the Methodist Church, Palermo, Ont., on April 11, 1894, by the Rev. B. L. Cobos, Mr. Thomas Grice, to Miss Alice J. Bowes, all of Palermo, Halton County, Ont. 14
HUTCHINSON—ALEXANDER.—At Erskine Church, Toronto, by the Rev. W. A. Hunter, M.A., W. H. Hutchinson, Esq., to Miss Rachel Alexander, all of Toronto. Aberdeen, Scotland papers please copy. 14
KENNEDY—SOUTER.—At St. George's Church, Kingston, Jamaica, on March 31, 1894, by the Most Rev. Enos Nuttall, D.D., primate of the West Indies, and Bishop of Jamaica, assisted by the Rev. H. H. Kilburn, the Rev. Allan Parker Kennedy, rector of St. Andrew's and St. Alban's churches of the parish of St. Elizabeth, to Maggie Louisa Souter, elder daughter of Alexander Souter, Esq., and niece of the late N. Allan Gamble, all of Toronto, Canada. 18
McRAE—SPRATT.—At Trinity Church, Hawkesbury, by the Rev. Arthur Phillips, M.A., Anna, youngest daughter of the late Christopher Spratt, Esq., of East Hawkesbury, to John McRae, of Vankleek Hill. 18
MOFFAT—BAIRD.—At Chateaugay, N.Y., on the 2nd Sept., by the Rev. S. J. Greenfield, Samuel J. Moffat, V.S., to Maria Jane, daughter of Samuel Baird, Esq., of Ormstown, Que. 17
MARTIN—MACEY.—At the Manse, Kemptville, on Wednesday, 18th April, 1894, by the Rev. J. H. McDiarmid, Mr. Israel C. Martin, Oxford, to Miss Eliza J. Mackey, Kemptville. 20
PATCH—BROWN.—At the Trenholville Methodist Church, on April 16, 1894, by the Rev. Geo. W. Snel, Richmond, Mr. Frederick William Patch, of Montreal, to Miss Mary Elizabeth Brown, of Trenholville. 17
PORTER—CLAIR.—At the manse, Kemptville, by the Rev. H. J. McDiarmid, on Thursday, April 12, 1894, Andrew Porter, to Mrs. Matilda Clair, both of Oxford, County Grenville. 14
PARSON—THOMPSON.—At St. James Church, Hudson, April 13, 1894, by the Rev. James Pyke, assisted by the Rev. James Carmichael, Helen, only daughter of H. W. Thompson, Esq., of Hudson, Que., to Victor T. Parson, of Como, Que. 20

DIED.

- AIRD.—Of inflammation of the bowels, Harold, son of James M. Aird, aged four months and seven days.
ASH.—At her brother-in-law's residence, 177 Hypollite street, on the 17th inst., Mary King, wife of Joseph Ash, aged 31 years. Her end was peace. 18
BLEASDELL.—At her late residence, Lorne avenue, Trenton, Ont., on April 4, 1894, in her 79th year, A.C.C., rector of the Rev. Canon BleasdeLL, D.C.L., rector of Trenton for 41 years. 14
BELL.—In this city, on the 15th inst., after 16 years suffering, borne with Christian fortitude and patience, Anna Maria Cleary, aged 49 years, widow of the late William Bell of Shaw Bridge.
COLE.—In this city, on the 19th inst., John M. Cole, second son of the late John Cole, aged 31 years.
CUNNINGHAM.—On the 17th April, 1894, at 111 Queen street, Benjamin Leonard, son of W. H. and Elizabeth Cunningham.
CAMPBELL.—At Swinton Park, Ont., on April 9, Ann McLean, beloved wife of John Campbell, aged 74 years, a native of Tiree, Argyshire, Scotland. Obit and Glasgow papers please copy. 18
COOMBE.—On April 11, 1894, at his residence, 257 Broadview avenue, Toronto, John Coombe, aged 61 years, a native of Torquay, Devonshire, England. 14
DALE.—In church, at Rockland, on Sabbath, 8th April, Maggie, beloved daughter of Wm. Dale, of Cumberland, suddenly called from the Church below to the Home above while singing 'Jesus Lover of My Soul.'
DOWSLEY.—At the Lilacs, Campbellford, Ont., suddenly, on April 5, 1894, Rev. Andrew Dowsley, B.A., aged 49 years, late missionary in India and China. 14
DOWNEY.—On April 11, 1894, at his residence, 97 St. George street, Toronto, John Downey, barrister at law, in his 53rd year.
ELLIOTT.—At Quebec, on April 17, at 22 Ursule street, Eric Austin, aged 10 months and 15 days, youngest son of Dr. C. E. Elliott. 18
FERGUSON.—At his residence, River Raisin, Lancaster, on March 31, 1894, at 8 p.m., after four days' illness, Donald Ferguson, aged 79 years. 17
HOOKER.—At the residence of her son-in-law, on Wednesday, March 28, in the nineteenth year of her age, Ann, relict of the late Wm. H. Hooker, a resident of Township of Ramsey, Quebec Province.
JARVIS.—On Wednesday, the 18th, Mary, beloved wife of Captain Thos. Marshall Jarvis, late H. M. (60th) King's Royal Rifles, in her 72nd year.
KANE.—At Bergerville, Que., on April 17, 1894, Elizabeth Delaney, beloved wife of Peter Kane, aged 68 years. 18
LAMBERT.—At Blenville, Levis, at two o'clock a.m., on Wednesday, April 11, Louis Philippe Lambert, son of Mr. George Lambert grocer, aged two years and six months. 14

- LECKIE.—On Wednesday night, April 18th, 1894, Charlotte Anne Reed, widow of the late Robert Leckie, merchant, of this city. St. John (N.B.) papers please copy. 20
McNAMEE.—In this city, on the 30th inst., Miss Jane McNamee, a native of County Cavan, Ireland, aged 76 years. St. Louis and New York papers please copy. 20
McRAE.—At West Hawkesbury Ridge, near Vankleek Hill on March 25, Donald McRae, in the 5th year of his age. Arkansas and Tennessee papers please copy. 17
MACKINNON.—At 124 Stanley avenue, Ottawa, Ont., Lauchlin C. Mackinnon, third son of the late Murdoch and Isabella Mackinnon, of Chatham, Que., aged 37 years, 5 months and 22 days.
MACKELLAR.—At Glasgow, Scotland, on the 1st inst., Lizzie Houston, aged 22 years, eldest daughter of Lauchlan Mackellar, 11 Charron street, city. 16
MUIR.—In this city, on April 14, George Muir, second son of James Muir, St. Laurent, aged 23 years.
McINTOSH.—On the 9th inst., Duncan Roderick, infant son of Thomas McIntosh, 2nd Concession, Lancaster, aged 11 months.
McMASTER.—In this city, on the 18th inst., Elizabeth, second daughter of Thomas McMaster, aged 6 years, 3 months and 16 days.
McLAUGHLIN.—In this city, on the 15th inst., Thomas McLaughlin, eldest son of the late Thomas McLaughlin of Lachine.
MARCIL.—On the 15th inst., at her residence, 292 St. Andre street, Mrs. Charles Marcil, nee Maria Doherty, widow of the late Charles Marcil, advocate, at the age of 61.
NIXON.—At Melbourne, Que., on Monday, 9th, Frederic Ernest Nixon, eldest son of John and S. A. Nixon, aged 11 years and 12 days. Asleep in Jesus. Sherbrooke and Waterloo papers please copy. 16
O'BRIEN.—At Hydesville, Humboldt Co., California, on March 29, 1894, Isaac O'Brien, a native of Hants County, Nova Scotia, aged 82 years, 8 months and 14 days. 18
PAYNE.—April 17, 1894, Grace Elizabeth, youngest and beloved daughter of Geo. and E. Payne, aged 12 years and 2 days.
PARKER.—On April 17, 1894, Grace Diamond, youngest daughter of Moses Parker, aged 6 years and 10 months.
ROSS.—This morning, Alexander Ross, Jr., aged nine months.
STINSON.—In her 91st year, Hannah Day Stinson, relict of the late Rev. Joseph Stinson, D.D., and mother of the Rev. Joseph Henry Stinson of Sarnia, and John T. R. Stinson of Toronto. 16
STEWART.—At the residence of R. Rattray, Richmond, Quebec, on the 9th April, 1894, Elizabeth Masson, widow of the late Alexander Stewart, Esq., aged 73 years.
SMITH.—On the 16th inst., Arthur W. Smith, of the firm of MacLaren, Leet, Smith & Smith, in his thirty-second year.
SCOLLAR.—In this city, on the 13th inst., at 131 Vinet street, Lillian Beatrice, beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Scollar, aged 3 years and 1 month. Glasgow, Scotland, and Ottawa papers please copy. 14
WHITTON.—In this city, on April 15, Elizabeth Kelly, a native of Lurgan, Co. Armagh, Ireland, and beloved wife of the late Joseph Whittton, aged 75 years. Belfast, Ireland, papers please copy. 15
WORKMAN.—At his late residence, 113 Mutual st., Toronto, on April 15, Joseph Workman, M.D., in his 89th year.
WILLIAMS.—Walter George Banks, eldest son of G. A. Williams, of St. Andrews, Q., this morning at the Royal Victoria Hospital, aged 17 years and 11 months.
YOUNG.—On April 6, 1894, at 61 Winchester street, Toronto, Arthur William, eldest son of the Right Rev. Richard Young, D.D., Bishop of Athabasca. 14

OBITUARY.

Ann Whittall, relict of the late Wm. H. Hooker, died on March 25, in her nineteenth year. She was born in 1804 in Herefordshire, England. In 1832 she emigrated to Canada, where for a time she resided in the Township of Ramsey, east of Montreal. In 1845 she removed to Ormstown, west of Montreal. Here she endeared herself to a large circle of friends by her consistent Christian life and acts of kindness to the sick and suffering. Her husband dying in early life left her with the care of a large family, of which five sons and one daughter still survive her. The last sixteen years of her life were spent with her daughter, Mrs. Thomas Beattie, in the township of Mersea, County Essex. Here she quietly passed away trusting in the meritorious work of Christ.

Those sending notices for the above columns may send with them a list of names of interested friends. Marked copies of the 'Witness' containing such notice will be sent free to any address in Canada, Montreal excepted.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Tested by Time—For Throat Diseases, Colds and Coughs, Brown's Bronchial Troches have proved their efficacy by a test of many years. The good effects resulting from the use of the Troches have brought out many worthless imitations. Obtain only Brown's Bronchial Troches, 25 cents a box.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS can have a first-class Folding Machine; will cut, paste and fold to a suitable size; for \$100, being about quarter the cost of a new one. Address or apply to J. BEATTY, 'Witness' Office. 21

EGGS FOR HATCHING, \$1.00 per setting. From the best of stock, having been awarded nearly 300 prizes last fall; have been in the fancy 14 years. Eggs from Bull Cochins, Langshans, Silver and White Wyandottes, Barded and White Rocks, White and Brown Leghorns, Silver Grey Dorkings, Black Minorcas, Black Spanish, Elack B. R. Game, S.S. Hamburgs, Golden Poland, Black African Bants, Pekin and Aylesbury Ducks. A lot of these birds are imported, and from imported eggs. Address W. V. REID, Ayr, Ont.

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TO LET AT ST. LAMBERT, on Lorne ave. square, a Brick Cottage, with nice garden & 12 cellar, containing five rooms. Warm and comfortable; pleasant location. Only five minutes walk from depot. Rent, \$9.00, without taxes. Apply to GEORGE BEATTY, St. Lambert. 7

FARMS AND OTHER PROPERTY FOR SALE FARM FOR SALE, One hundred acres in the township of North Oxford, 4 miles from Ingersoll, also farm stock and implements if the purchaser wishes. For terms, apply to JOHN RODENHURST, Box 371, Ingersoll, Ont. 11

GREAT BARGAIN—160 acres of land for sale in Montebello, A.I. \$1.50 per acre. Particulars free. Enclose stamp. Also, a Durham Bull, \$30 cash. Address JOHN BEDDOME, Sr., Box 109, Minnedosa, Man.

THE WEEKLY WITNESS is printed and published at the 'Witness' Building, at the corner of Craig and St. Peter streets, in the city of Montreal, by John Doucath Doucath of Montreal. All business communications should be addressed 'John Doucath & Son,' and all letters to the Editor should be addressed 'Editor of the 'Witness.'

ONTARIO.

(Special Correspondence of 'Witness'.)

Toronto, April 20.—The Sons of Scotland convention, which has been held during the week, is a good illustration of the rapid growth of a certain movement, the end of which no one can yet foresee. When the organization was started, and for many years afterward, it was mainly for national and social purposes. Within the past few years, however, and especially within the last two, the mutual insurance principle of the society has received an enormous impulse, and now it may fairly be said to be its real raison d'être. There are other Scottish societies in the city—St. Andrew's, the Caledonian, the Cathness, the Orkney and Shetland—all of which are maintained for social, charitable and national purposes, but not one of them has any system of life insurance in connection with its membership. The passing of a consolidated insurance act two years ago by the Ontario Legislature had the effect of causing the Sons of Scotland, as it has of causing many other such societies, to look more closely into the insurance side of their work. The law now formally licenses them to do insurance, and makes them liable for the risks they take. During these two years there has been a good deal of investigation of the character of the membership from a life insurance point of view, and a great deal more care than was formerly displayed has been exercised in admitting new members. Such financial enquiries and precautions make up a considerable part of the business at such annual gatherings as the one just held, and the greater sense of responsibility and risk is indicated by the annual appointment of such a veteran practitioner as Dr. Wylie, M.P.P., as chief medical examiner. Each of the last two years has seen the 'Sons' placed in an improved condition, and this improvement may well go on indefinitely. The annual payments for insurance are sure to come high in spite of new blood taken in unless great care is exercised in the selection of lives for insurance, but the present vigilance of the general management is much more likely to increase than it is to diminish. Before being pulled up short by the insurance act the Sons of Scotland had drifted unpleasantly near to hopeless entanglement, and one such experience is likely to suffice for a generation. The success of such

THE SOCIALISTIC ASPECT OF LIFE INSURANCE.

Every man who joins a friendly society quite well understands that his annual payments are not intended to bring him any pecuniary return. They are intended to serve a purpose entirely different. In the event of his death his family will get some benefit from his life payments, but he himself gets none, except in so far as enhanced peace of mind due to feeling that he has made some provision for his family may be a benefit to himself. The money to be paid to his family is to come from his fellow-members who survive him, and if it is his fate to survive them he must pay for the benefit of their families. This is of the very essence of socialism, and it is quite certain that this socialistic aspect of insurance is clearly comprehended by the great majority, if not by all, of those who join friendly societies. Of course the old, the infirm, the ailing, who most need socialistic help, are excluded from the benefits of friendly societies, just as the tendency of trades union is to crush out and down those who are far below the average in physical power. But so long as the comparatively sound members of a society can by a simple and voluntary application of socialism help each other it is quite likely that they will continue to do so. Of this socialistic instinct the insurance companies must take account in their future operations. Many a man who could not afford to take out an insurance policy at a high rate can become a member of a friendly society at a low annual assessment. That he is safe in taking this risk if his society is careful and conservative in selecting lives, and is careful and economic in the management of its affairs, seems beyond doubt. He gets what he pays for—insurance. He gets the assurance that if he dies his family will be helped by his fellow-members, and he knows that this is all he does get. He does not always get anything more than this by paying for costly insurance in an old line society.

A MOVEMENT ON FOOT TO PROVIDE A SEAT FOR SIR ADOLPHE CARON.

Ottawa, April 19.—Sir Adolphe Caron and a number of Conservative members from Quebec are urging Sir John Thompson to introduce a supplementary redistribution bill to apply chiefly, if not exclusively, to the Quebec district, where the Liberals are strongest. The members are reported to have made this demand upon Sir John Thompson in a rather peremptory manner and will agree to waive it only on condition that an election fund will be raised guaranteeing \$5,000 for each county in the district. Sir John Thompson has been resisting the demand, but as Sir Adolphe Caron cannot under present conditions find a constituency and he is urgent, he desires to fix up Matane himself. As Sir Adolphe exerts great influence over the Premier, he may induce him to consent to introduce a little gerrymandering bill but the Liberal members from Quebec say that if it is done they will fight it in the House until the next general election if necessary.

THE UNITED STATES IN MADAGASCAR.

Marseilles, April 20.—Advices from Madagascar, received here, say that ex-United States consul Waller has secured a concession of the whole of the southern part of the island, in spite of the repeated protests of the French President. According to the French pioneer colonists all the nationalities engaged in the India rubber trade consider that their vested interests have been injured by this concession.

ARRESTED AS A SPY.

Monaco, April 18.—General Goggio, an Italian army, has been arrested near this city, charged with being a spy. General Goggio is said to have been watching the manoeuvres of the French Alpine troops. Damaging documents, according to report, were found in the General's possession.