# MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS,

COMMERCIAL REVIEW AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

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## SUMMARY.

MR. PARNELL gains in strength and weight daily.

THE BRIDGE over the Tay has been completed. The total cost has been £700,000.

THE MANCHESTER CANAL COMPANY proposes to raise $4,600,000 by issuing preference shares.

THE SUGAR TAX BILL has passed the French Chamber of Deputies by a vote of 378 to 177.

THE VATICAN authorities have received $800,000 with which to celebrate the Pope's jubilee.

THE BERLIN "POST," reviewing the political situation, concludes that Europe will enjoy a quiet summer.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT will oppose M. Laborde're's proposal that the Senate be elected by universal suffrage.

IT IS ESTIMATED that the amount of work done on the Panama canal during the past year is astonishingly small.

THE VIENNA GOVERNMENT has proposed to Germany that negotiations be opened for a new treaty of commerce.

A WARRANT has been issued for the arrest of Mr. Phil. D. Armour on a charge of having made a corner in pork.

IT IS SAID the French Government contemplate postponing the Paris exhibition, which was to have been held in 1890.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL prohibitory amendment has been defeated in the Massachussetts Legislature by a vote of 139 to 74.

M. WILSON, son-in-law of President Grevy, denies the report that he recently suffered heavy losses by bourse speculations.

THE INDIAN military budget amounts to £14,000,000. The Indian army consists of 73,000 Europeans and 145,000 natives.

TWO OFFICERS, said to have belonged to the United States army and navy respectively, have committed suicide at Monte Carlo.

MR. JOHN MORLEY will become political director of the London *Daily News*. He will contribute the leading article to that paper.

RUSSIA HAS FORBIDDEN that Chinese shall acquire land on the Pacific coast. They will only be allowed to lease estates outside of towns.

THOUGH THE CROWN PRINCE will go to England shortly Prince William will formally represent the Emperor William at the Queen's jubilee.

MR. WHITELAW REID, editor of the New York *Tribune*, has been dangerously ill for the past few weeks of typhoid fever, but he will recover.

THE QUEEN will discard her black attire at the Jubilee ceremony. She will wear a pale mauve dress, trimmed with lace, and a purple velvet train.

ALL THE FOREIGN MINISTERS in Constantinople have advised the Cretan deputation to submit their demands to the Porte, and not to take illegal action.

THE CONSERVATIVE MEMBERS of the British Parliament are signing a "round robin" urging the Government to make a vigorous attempt to end the coercion debate.

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA, Nevada and South Carolina were shaken by an earthquake early on Friday morning. The shock was accompanied by a low rumbling noise.

GEN. FERRON, the new French Minister of War, has offered Gen. Boulanger the command of an army corps. Gen. Boulanger, however, has asked for a month's rest.

COLLECTOR SALTON STALL, Boston, on the 9th inst., imposed a fine of $1,000 upon the Cunard Steamship Company for permitting an insane woman to land from one of their vessels.

IT IS REPORTED in Paris that 40,000 tons of preserved meat shipped from England to Antwerp have been sent to Alsace-Lorraine and that similar shipments have been made previously.

EMIGRATION FROM ENGLAND to British North America is still increasing. In May 7,723 persons emigrated thither, against 5,299 in May of last year, the increase in five months being 8,286.

THE APACHES are up in Arizona, and a great deal of damage has already been done and a great number of settlers killed. It is supposed that the band numbers from seventeen to thirty "bucks."

A DELEGATION of 102 ladies waited upon Mayor Whitney, in Brooklyn, N.Y., and asked that he should appoint one of their sex as a member of the Board of Education. The Mayor refused.

GENERAL FERRON, French Minister of War, is making arrangements to effect a large reduction in the expenses of the central military administration, in consonance with economy in the Budget.

NUBAR PASHA, who will represent the Khedive at the Jubilee ceremony in London, will take a present to Queen Victoria from the Khedive consisting of a priceless necklace of Egyptian antique gems.

THE NATIONAL STEAMER "Greece," from New York for London, arrived at Spithead with her starboard bow damaged above the main deck. She was in collision during a fog with a French steamer.

THE MADHI, at a recent council of war at Omdermand, Egypt, decided to refrain from making an attack on the frontier, because such hostilities would prolong the English occupation of Egypt.

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE having assessed Cork County £3,868 for extra police, the Court of Quarter Sessions passed a resolution protesting that the ordinary police force was more than sufficient.

A FAMINE is imminent in the city of Meshed and throughout the whole province of Khorassan in Persia. The Russians are endeavoring to prevent the people from emigrating to the Trans Caspian territories.

IT IS STATED in London that the Queen has decided to curtail the programme of the Jubilee procession. She will, it is stated, go only in semi-state in an open carriage and without being arrayed in the imperial robes.

IN THE CASE of David T. Winter against the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railway, for unlawful ejectment from a train in 1882, a Boston jury has just returned a verdict for plaintiff for $10,000, the full amount claimed.

SIR G. O. TREVELYAN declines to discuss the advisability of continuing an Irish representation at Westminster. He says: "If we have not a common Imperial Parliament a virtual separation of Great Britain and Ireland would ensue."

THE BRITISH GUNBOAT "Banterer" took the sheriff of County Clare and a body of police to Clare Island, where they evicted twelve tenants. The scenes witnessed while the writs of eviction were being executed were deplorable.

A DESPATCH FROM LAGOS says that a rather serious dispute has arisen between the English and the French with reference to the ownership of a portion of territory on the coast near Porto Novo. The English and the natives had hauled down the French flag.

AMONG THE BAGGAGE lost in the recent disaster to the French steamer "La Champagne" was a trunk which evidently belonged to a German staff officer. It was recovered and found to contain accurate and complete sketches of a number of French forts. It is believed the officer was drowned.

THE REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD OF AMERICA, in session at Newburg, N. Y., has adopted a resolution declaring the violation of the Sabbath by the Post-office Department one of the greatest causes of the Government, as well as one of the greatest sins of Sabbath desecration throughout the whole commonwealth.

THE SCOTTISH YACHT "THISTLE" has proved herself a most wonderful boat. She did not win the Thames regatta, losing the wind, but she took the great Dover regatta with ease. She is to be sailed across the Atlantic under a yawl rig and has already been sent around to Glasgow to have some alterations made in her fittings.

IT IS STATED that Russia has determined to negotiate for the appointment of a temporary prince of Bulgaria, but the Powers are not likely to accept a proposition to that effect. The Versailles *Defense* states that the Bulgarian crown was offered to the Duc d'Alencon with the approval of all the Powers, but that the Duc declined it.

### CANADIAN.

THE ONTARIO GOVERNMENT has proclaimed June 21st as a provincial holiday in commemoration of Her Majesty's Jubilee.

THE MANITOBA LEGISLATURE has passed an amendment to the municipal act giving to all women who were property holders the municipal franchise whether they are married or not.

THE GOVERNMENT have noti0ed the officers and men of the 65th Regiment who took part in the battle of Frenchman's Butte that they will be presented with clasps for that action—as well as a medal.

THE HEBREWS will celebrate the Queen's Jubilee in Toronto by a special service in their synagogue on the twenty-first in accordance with a communication from the chief rabbi, Dr. Adler, at London, England.

THE HON. MR. MERCIER was banqueted at New York on the 7th instant, and a very representative gathering took place. Commercial Union was the chief topic touched upon, and Mr. Mercier, in his speech, expressed himself as strongly in favor of the project.

MR. HOTCHKISS, the American consul at Ottawa, has received many threatening letters from Irish Americans on account of his refusal to let an American flag for use at the O'Brien demonstration here. He has been informed that a deputation would wait upon President Cleveland and demand his dismissal.

THE ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT of Toronto University took place on the 10th, when the various degrees, &c., were conferred upon those entitled to them. The gold medallist in law is R. W. McPherson; silver medallist J. M. Palmer; the Lansdowne gold medal in arts was won by J. A. Sparling and the Lansdowne silver medal, medicine, A. Ego.

THE CASE OF THE AMERICAN SCHOONERS "Adams" and "Doughty" has been submitted. The principal points of the defence were that the purchase of bait for deep-sea fishing was not violating the treaty, that the Canadian Act of 1868 was invalid, and that there was no act imposing forfeiture for the purchase of bait. The fact that both schooners purchased bait and ice was admitted.

THE QUEBEC LONGSHOREMEN have broken out again, and it is not improbable that they will yet succeed in ruining the shipping trade of the port. An attempt was made during the last week to unload a bark laden with molasses with a non-union crew, and it failed, as the "scabs" refused to work when the union men threatened them. A ship captain, on Thursday last, which was a statutory holiday, dared to move his ship from one wharf to another, using his own crew, and the laborers demanded a fine of three dollars apiece for each of the men employed on his ship in unloading her. The result of all the trouble is that the regular liners are carrying their passengers and freight on to Montreal, and that ships and vessels consigned to Quebec, are being sent to other river points for cargo.

THE ANNUAL SESSION of the Bay of Quinte Conference of the Methodist Church took place at Peterboro during the past week. A resolution was adopted, pledging the Conference to raise $35,000 to assist in moving Victoria University to Toronto. A strong resolution in favor of more attention being devoted to the higher education of women, in order that Protestant girls may be kept out of nunneries, was unanimously adopted. A great Gospel temperance meeting was held on the 5th instant, at which strong prohibition speeches were made. The afternoon of the sixth day of the Conference was devoted to temperance, and a resolution denouncing the late appointments to the Senate, and thanking Mr. Jamieson and Mr. Fisher for championing the cause of temperance in the House of Commons was carried amid cheers.

A GREAT PARADE was held in New York on the evening of the 4th instant, in honor of Mr. William O'Brien. The procession was composed of the 67th regiment of the New York National Guard, which is exclusively composed of Irish Americans, the Irish societies, the labor unions, and the adherents of Mr. Henry George and the Rev. Dr. McGlynn. Mr. O'Brien refused to leave his hotel to review the parade, and was not among the speakers who delivered addresses. In a public letter he explained that he could not receive one of the committee appointed to meet him without giving color to the *Times'* "Parnellism and Crimes" charges, and that he could not endorse the statement made in the address to be presented to him, that the Irish national party intended to abolish private property in land. His action created considerable feeling in New York, and has widened the breach between the labor party and the Democrats, the former ascribing Mr. O'Brien's action to the advice of Tammany Hall. Mr. O'Brien sailed from New York on the 8th.

### CHILDREN BOYCOTT THE SCHOOLS.

DUBLIN, June 11.—At Ballindangas, near Mitchellstown, two hundred children have boycotted the National Schools.

## THE BEHRING'S SEA OUTRAGE.

### THE UNITED STATES SIDE OF THE STORY.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The long Ottawa despatch contributed to the Associated press, yesterday, asserting that grave charges of inhumanity against the United States authorities in connection with the seizure of the British Columbian sealer in Behring's Sea, has just been communicated to the Dominion Parliament in a despatch from Governor-General Lansdowne dated May 21, bears on the face the impress of being intended as a partial set-off against the authenticated instances, now undergoing investigation, of American deep-sea fishing vessels being denied access to Canadian ports, even for the purchase of necessary food or the landing of rescued shipwrecked crews. It is so regarded both at the Treasury and the State Department.

The seizure of the British Columbia sealers was made by a United States revenue cutter, acting under the orders of the Secretary of the Treasury. The vessels were carried into Sitka, where a United States court, sitting in Admiralty, confiscated the vessels and sentenced the officers and crew to light fines and imprisonment. After the fines had been paid and the sentences served out the President, for reasons heretofore indicated in these despatches, directed the release of the vessels. Full information as to the facts of the case is about equally divided between the Revenue marine division of the Treasury Department and the State Department, and there is a long standing jealousy between these powers arising from the conflict of authority with regard to the enforcement of revenue laws in the neighborhood of foreign ports, like those of British Columbia, for instance, where United States Consuls are stationed. But this conflict of authority serves one good purpose—in facilitating the escape of some facts in which the public are interested.

Among these is one most important incidents in the proceedings, namely, that among the papers informally laid before the President by the British Minister, through Secretary Bayard, were letters from the captains of the sealers, pleading ignorance of the provisions of the Revised Statutes which they were convicted of violating, and promising, on behalf of their owners, that if the United States would exercise clemency and release their vessels, they would never offend in like manner again. This confession and plea entirely destroys one part of Minister Foster's counter blast, as contained in the despatch from Ottawa. The other alleged facts recited by him are disproved by reports on file in the Treasury Department. No hardships of any kind were inflicted on the crews. At the expiration of their brief sentences they shipped on other vessels, just as sailors are accustomed to do the world over. One man only, a victim of insanity not attributable to the seizures, wandered off into the woods and was starved to death. The vessels, "with their valuable cargoes of sealskins and equipments," have not been left at the mercy of the Indians, as suggested in the despatch. Having been declared confiscated by a United States Court they have been safely held in the custody of the United States Marshal until the representatives of the owners claim them, under the President's order of release. Another Ottawa "roorback" is thus laid at rest.

### THE SS. "CASPIAN'S" NARROW ESCAPE.

SHE STRIKES THE ROCKS OF SAMBRO HEAD AND RECEIVES SEVERE INJURY.

HALIFAX, N.S., June 5.—The Allan steamship "Caspian," from Baltimore for Liverpool, had a very narrow escape from being wrecked off Sambro Head as she was approaching Halifax harbor in a fog yesterday morning. Though in forty-three fathoms of water the captain found himself in dangerous proximity to the breakers. He turned his bows to sea and in a few moments later, while going slow, she struck heavily on what he thinks was a submerged wreck, but everybody else believes was a rock, and that rock the south-west breaker, near where the "Daniel Steinmann" met her fate. The "Caspian" struck again and a second and a third time, but with less violence than the first. The pumps were started, but no water was found. One hour later, however, she was making water rapidly, and by the time she reached the dock her whole forehold was filled with water. Divers found her stern bent and an ugly indentation in her bottom. She will discharge part of her cargo and make temporary repairs here. The mail for Newfoundland will doubtless be forwarded on a special steamer.

### REJOICING IN RUMDOM

THAT WILL NOT LAST LONG.

AUGUSTA, Me., June 9.—The prohibitory law of Maine has received a "terrific set-back." Michael Burns, a well-known liquor dealer of this city, has brought to Augusta from Liverpool a large invoice of foreign distilled spirits, which he is selling to all who wish to purchase. The United States protects all persons importing liquors from foreign countries from prosecution under any state prohibitory law for selling such goods in the original packages.

### A DESPERADO ON THE BENCH.

A MURDERER AND RUFFIAN GENERALLY.

LEXINGTON, June 10.—Craig Tolliver, the most notorious desperado now living in Kentucky, has had himself elected to a judgeship in Rowan county. Nobody could be found with nerve enough to vote against him and so Craig will mount the woolsack after having murdered a score of people and having been indicted for nearly all the crimes known on the statutes.

### OBIT.

OGDENSBURG, N.Y., June 4.—William A. Wheeler, ex-Vice-President of the United States, died at his residence in Malone at 10.10 this morning.

## THE ANGLO-TURKISH CONVENTION.

THE RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR SLANDERS THE BRITISH ENVOY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 6.—M. Nelidoff, Russian ambassador, in communicating his Government's objections to the Anglo-Turkish convention, hinted that if the Sultan ratified the convention such action might cost him his throne. He also indirectly charged England with bribing the Grand Vizier with £600,000 sterling, and other palace officials with large amounts to secure their approval of the convention. The Sultan, after his interview with M. Nelidoff, immediately summoned Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, special British envoy, and questioned him as to the truth of the charges. Sir Henry indignantly denied that he or his Government had been guilty of bribery. The Turkish officials who were said to have received the bribes also warmly protested their innocence.

FRANCE OBJECTS.

LONDON, June 8.—The French Government has informed the French ambassador abroad that France cannot assent to the Anglo-Turkish convention except as a basis for negotiations.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA ALONE IN THEIR POSITION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 8.—Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, the special English representative in charge of the Egyptian question, and Sir William A. White, the English ambassador, discussed with the Ottoman commissioner last evening the objections of Russia and France to the Anglo-Turkish convention relative to Egypt. The French and Russian ambassadors had declared in presenting the objections of their Governments that the convention was contrary to the Sultan's sovereign rights. It is announced that the adhesion of the powers to the convention will be invited after it is ratified, and that if any of the powers fail to give their sanction within three years such refusal will be regarded as constituting an external danger to Egypt, and the British evacuation of the country will be postponed. The Porte will ratify the convention after the Bairam festival.



THE QUEEN'S HALL, PEOPLE'S PALACE, EAST LONDON.

### UNDESIRABLE IMMIGRANTS.

NEW CALEDONIA CONVICTS.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Assistant Secretary Maynard to-day addressed a letter to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco, transmitting an extract from a despatch from the United States commercial agent at Noumea, New Caledonia, a French penal colony, in regard to the proposed expertation of convicts from that colony to San Francisco. Judge Maynard instructs the collector to take especial care that the immigrant laws are properly enforced so as to prevent the landing of any persons so shipped to this country, if found to be convicts, as prohibited, or if found to belong to any of the class of aliens whose landing is prohibited. The collector is also instructed to convey this information to the commission of immigration at San Francisco.

PAUPERS.

NEW YORK, June 4.—Seventeen destitute families, comprising fifteen persons, arrived from Ireland on the "City of Chester." They claim to have received letters from relatives and friends in Massachusetts requesting them to come to this country. These letters, they say, were confiscated by the secretary of the Killarney Emigration Society, who gave them tickets to their destination. They are now at Ward's island as paupers, awaiting the action of the Emigration Commissioners.

### "PARNELLISM AND CRIME."

ANOTHER DENUNCIATION BY THE "TIMES."

LONDON, June 7.—The *Times*, this morning, publishes another instalment of its "Parnellism and Crime" articles. Opposite its leader page it presents a fac-simile of the tenth page of the *Irish World*, of New York, of February 16, 1884, and also the greater portion of Patrick Ford's address, published in the same issue. The publications are accompanied by an explanatory article, describing the various funds mentioned, and the fate of the men connected therewith. In an editorial on the subject the *Times* says: The whole conspiracy, whether carried on by mealy-mouthed gentlemen, who sit at London dinner tables, or by friends who organize murder, is one and indivisible. It is paid out of the same purse, worked by the same men, directed to the same ends and is spread by one universal hatred of England, and a determination to bring about, if possible, a complete separation between England and Ireland. Whether the money goes to support Gladstonians in Parliament or to equip desperadoes for the committal of outrages in English towns is a mere matter of tactics. Whenever we find the constitutional agitators with the mask laid aside, as in the case of Mr. Davitt at Bodyke, we find that their language, sentiments and aims are identical with those of the ruffians by whose support they live and whom they in Parliament pretend to be ignorant of."

### THE BRITISH POLITICAL SITUATION.

LONDON, June 8.—Mr. Parnell's conference with Mr. Morley and Sir Charles Russell resulted in the adoption by the Irish leader of the Gladstonian tactics of opposition. The Gladstonian leaders will meet to-day or Thursday, and go carefully over the amendments to the Crimes Bill, and expunge all that are redundant. The Government will for the present continue the method of cloture adopted prior to the holidays. The Cabinet will meet at the end of the week to decide whether to propose an urgency motion. Mr. Chamberlain will address the Liberal Unionists next Tuesday, when he will deal with Mr. Gladstone's speeches in Wales.

### GRAND VIZIER'S TREASURE.

MADRID, June 6.—It is reported that hidden treasure to the value of ninety-five million pounds sterling has been discovered in the palace of the deceased Vizier, at Robat, Morocco. The Sultan, it is said, has confiscated the treasure, and is having to the women of Imperial coffers [illegible]

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

### THE CRIMES BILL ADVANCING SLOWLY—CLOTURE AGAIN AND AGAIN.

GUNBOATS AT EVICTIONS.

LONDON, June 7.—In the House of Commons, this evening, Mr. Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, in reply to a question by Mr. Dillon regarding the employment of gunboats to assist in evictions on Clare Island, declared that the Government would not hesitate to employ the force at its disposal to execute the decrees of the law courts.

A WARNING TO OBSTRUCTIONISTS.

Mr. W. H. Smith, replying to a question by Mr. Roberts, stated that the Government was unable to inform the House what measures, besides the Crimes Act, it would proceed with. The progress made with that bill was not sufficient to enable the Government to anticipate when the measure would pass the House. Probably it might be his duty, but he hoped it would not, to take measures to expedite public business. He refused to disclose the nature of the measure.

Mr. O'Doherty having moved an amendment to the Crimes' Bill, Mr. Parnell interposed, saying that owing to the advanced stage of the session and the large number of important matters that had not yet been debated, he would suggest that his friends move only such amendments as they regarded as indispensable. It was obvious, he said, that time would not permit a discussion of the smaller points. Mr. O'Doherty thereupon withdrew his amendment.

MR. GLADSTONE OBJECTS.

Mr. Gladstone said that a longer notice should have been given of this important motion. The present state of business and the entire paralysis of Parliament had caused intense dissatisfaction throughout the country, but the position had been brought about by the Government themselves. (Cries of hear, hear.) They had been pursuing a false and evil policy of coercion without the justification pleaded on former occasions. They had disregarded all the usages and traditions of Parliament in the conduct of the measure which they had, under the name of a crimes bill, introduced. The measure was directed against combination apart from crime. (Hear, hear.)

MR. PARNELL.

Mr. Parnell said he could not understand the fatuity of the Government in rushing blindfold along a road which they had already seen would lead to the greatest disorder in Ireland. Government speakers had harped on the theme of obstruction. As a matter of fact the Irish members had not lifted one voice against any measure except this Coercion Bill, which they were bound to resist to the utmost. The cry of obstruction was not genuine when raised by men who did not desire to advance public business. Let the Government proceed with the real business of the nation, instead of wasting time on a crimes bill applying to a nation where crime was admittedly at a minimum. He concluded by moving an amendment that the House decline to sanction a resolution limiting freedom of debate and assailing the rights of minorities. (Cheers.)

SIR W. HARCOURT.

Sir Wm. Vernon Harcourt warned the Government that their proposal might be used by a future government as a precedent for carrying a home rule bill in a fortnight, and that other measures might be forced through in the same way. Imagine, he said, some government proposing a church disestablishment bill, and urging that as everything for and against disestablishment had been said already the third reading of the bill should be taken "this day week." It was a Conservative Government, in an insane passion for coercion, that set this precedent in abnegation of every principle the Tory party had ever contended for.

THE GOVERNMENT SUSTAINED.

Several of the Parnellites continued the discussion. Mr. Smith moved cloture, which was carried by a vote of 284 to 167. Mr. Parnell's amendment was then rejected by a vote of 307 to 181. After further discussion Mr. Smith's complete motion was carried under cloture by a vote of 245 to 93, amid cheers and counter cheers.

MEETING RESISTANCE.

Mr. Smith then proposed to postpone further discussion of the bill in committee till Monday. Mr. Healy asked that the discussion of the bill be proceeded with on Saturday, but Mr. Smith said he was unable to accept Mr. Healy's suggestion, because it would be unfair to the officers of the House. Mr. Chance denounced the Government for depriving the Parnellites of a portion of the available time for debate in order that the ministers could attend the naval review. Mr. Conybeare, in supporting Mr. Healy, was commenting on the humorous talent of Mr. Smith when the latter appealed to the chair.

The Chairman—"I must say that the whole of this debate has been a disgrace to the House." (Long and prolonged cheers.)

Mr. Conybeare was about to continue when Mr. Smith moved cloture, which carried by 202 to 73, amid cries of "shame," "disgraceful," etc. The motion to postpone discussion in committee until Monday was carried by 203 to 72. Mr. Smith moved to adjourn the House. Mr. Healy objected. Cheers and a voice, "He will have his holiday," greeted the final application of cloture and the carrying of the motion to adjourn by a vote of 203 to 72.

The next five amendments on the paper in the names of the Parnellites were not moved. An amendment to exclude cases of treason-felony from trial by special juries was defeated by a vote of 107 to 180. Several more amendments were rejected, the last with the aid of cloture, the vote being 229 to 98. Mr. Smith then moved that Clause 3 stand part of the bill. The motion was carried by 211 to 83.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

LONDON, June 8.—Broncho Bill and Red Shirt visited the House of Commons at midnight, in war paint. They were presented to Baron de Worms, who asked them what they thought of Parliament. Red Shirt replied that he didn't think much of it, and that laws were passed much quicker in his country than in this.

RESULT OF THE CABINET COUNCIL.

LONDON, June 9.—In the House of Commons this afternoon Mr. W. H. Smith, the Government leader, gave notice that to-morrow he would move that the Committee name the period at which they would report the Irish Crimes Act Amendment Bill to the House. The announcement was received with great cheers and counter cheers. Mr. John Morley protested against so short notice. He hoped the Government would postpone making the motion for another day. (Cries of "No" from the Ministerial benches.) Mr. Smith said he felt sure Mr. Morley must have expected that the Government would make such a proposal. (Opposition cries of "No.") Mr. Smith then referred to his statement in the House on Tuesday, in which he said possibly it would become his duty to take measures to expedite public business. He said the Government were unable until to-day to finally decide on what course to pursue. The terms of his notice would be on the paper to night. He refused to name the period he would ask the committee to fix for reporting the bill. Mr. Smith's motion proposes that the Crimes Bill be reported by the 18th inst. The Parnellites will oppose the motion by every means in their power, alleging that it is unprecedented. The Unionists approve the motion.

A NEW BILL.

Mr. Balfour announced that the provision for a commission of judges would be included in a second bill, which would be introduced immediately, embodying the new proposals of the Government. (Loud laughter and ironical cheers.) Sir William Vernon Harcourt congratulated the Government upon their new method of saving time in the House. Coercion Bill No. 2, he said, would probably be so ridiculous that it would require a third coercion bill to set it right. It is possible that to-morrow or on Monday the Parnellites will raise a debate on the evictions in Ireland. Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Parnell and other leaders will speak to-morrow on Mr. Smith's proposal. If the debate should be pro racted the cloture rule will be applied.

AN OBNOXIOUS CLAUSE DROPPED.

LONDON, June 9.—Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain had an interview with members of the Government, yesterday, and it is reported that the result was the dropping of the venue clause of the Crimes Bill in favor of a provision for a trial by a commission of judges.

THE GOVERNMENT SUSTAINED BY A DECISIVE MAJORITY.

LONDON, June 10.—In the House of Commons this evening, Mr. Smith moved the resolution, previously announced, requesting that at 10 p.m. on the 17th inst. the Chairman forthwith put the question of any motion, amendment or proposal touching the clause of the Crimes Bill then under discussion, then on the clause itself, and finally on each remaining clause. He said the step was forced upon the Government by continued obstruction. It was absolutely necessary for the dignity and efficiency of the House that deliberate attempts to prevent the progress of business should be defeated. It was now the fourth month of the session and practically nothing had been done. The whole course of legislation had been stopped. The Government desired that due consideration be given to the rights of the minority and respect shown for the traditions of liberty and freedom attached to the institutions of the country. (Derisive Parnellite laughter.) But it was undoubtedly the duty of the Government in circumstances without a parallel in the history of Parliament to call upon the House to take measures to prevent the minority from setting at defiance the controlling power of the majority.

## THE PEOPLE'S PALACE.

Some years ago, in one of his charming novels, Mr. Walter Besant described a palace of magical beauty and loveliness, great in size and enriched by every art, and this great, grand and lovely edifice was built for the pleasure of no one man, or class of men, because it was the Palace of the People. To it they could come freely, and listen to grand music, wander through its splendid galleries and gardens, rest in its pleasant chambers, and enrich and amuse the mind with its books and pictures. The "Bitter Cry of Outcast London" was ringing in the ears of the wealthy, and the poet-novelist's airy vision attracted the attention of genuine philanthropists. As a result the first official act of the Queen during her Jubilee year, was to formally open the Queen's Hall, the nucleus around which a great people's palace is to grow. The Queen's Hall is 130 feet long, 75 feet wide, and is very lofty. It is built of brick, and as it is to be entirely surrounded by other buildings, its exterior is plain and unfinished. A broad gallery extends along both sides, and in the apse a splendid organ is to stand. The ceiling is an Italian coffered one, adorned with stained glass, and the coloring throughout the hall is uniformly delicate, yet brilliant. The side galleries have their fronts broken into bays, and at the back of these galleries stand the statues of twenty-three famous queens, beginning with Queen Esther. The great hall is to be used for popular concerts, but it is to be free during the day. The great open rotunda and entrance will be at one end, and behind the hall are to be library rooms, recitation and recreation rooms, board rooms and parlors. A swimming bath, to be the present of Lord Rosebery, will occupy a portion of the side, and there is to be a covered winter garden and promenade, gymnasiums, schools of cookery, schools for dressmaking and school-rooms of all sorts. In connection with the Palace, there is to be a splendid Technical School built by the London Drapers' Company at an expense of £20,000.

### THE BOYCOTT "LIFTED."

THE POWER OF THE KNIGHTS EXEMPLIFIED.

PHILADELPHIA, June 9.—The General Executive Board of the Knights of Labor has issued the following "official notice" to members of the order throughout the country:—

"Official notice is hereby given that there is no longer any reason why members of our order should refrain from purchasing goods made by the Philadelphia Clothing Exchange, and also that the boycott on the beer manufacturers of Philadelphia has been lifted.

"In making this announcement the General Executive Board desires to call the attention of the members of the Order to the fact that the firms represented in these difficulties were compelled to come to terms by the force of the entire order being brought to bear on the obnoxious goods, thus proving what can be done when the whole Order acts together as a unit.

"When it becomes necessary to invoke the aid of this great and effective weapon let each assembly give its hearty support, and arbitrary employers will hesitate before they will dare to challenge an opposition so far reaching, so powerful and fraught with such disaster to them.

"Sustain the efforts of your General Executive Board and the rights of organized labor will be maintained and respected."

### A POLITICAL QUACK'S

"PLAN" FOR CURING ENGLAND OF HER ILLS.

In his speech at Wolverhampton Lord Randolph Churchill said that in event of war England might, after a maddening delay and the pouring out of money like water, put 150,000 men in the field. Doubtless England had a very powerful fleet on paper, but not a single fortress of strategic importance throughout the Empire was properly armed and provisioned. Indeed many were entirely unarmed and unprovisioned. During the critical state of Europe at the close of last year there was not a single cartridge in store for the machine guns. At the close of his speech Lord Randolph said he had a plan which, while it was undoubtedly a radical, sweeping and revolutionary one, would place the country in a position to fairly perfect its military and naval preparations and save £4,000,000.

### THE QUEEN'S JUBILEE GUESTS.

LONDON, June 8.—The Queen's jubilee guests will occupy all the royal and many aristocratic private residences in London. Large calls are being made upon the leading hotels. The Queen will move her court to Windsor on June 16th, and to London June 20th. Already elaborate preparations are being made to illuminate the public buildings.

## THE IRISH EVICTIONS.

### STIRRING SCENES IN BODYKE—MR. DAVITT ADVISES THE TENANTS.

DUBLIN, June 8.—The evictions at Bodyke continue. The tenants are offering all the opposition in their power to the sheriff and his guard of police and troops, and find various means to seriously annoy the officers. In some of the houses from which the occupants were to be evicted cayenne pepper was burned, the fumes of which nearly choked the bailiff. Boiling water was also thrown from windows upon the evicting force. At two houses where evictions were effected collisions occurred between the police and the people, and a number of arrests were made. When the sheriff's force arrived at the house of a tenant, one Lyddy, and ordered the family to leave, a daughter of Lyddy threw an iron hoop at a bailiff who attempted to enter the door. The hoop missed the bailiff, but struck a police inspector. The girl was arrested. A brother of the girl was also arrested for inciting the crowd to violence. Another daughter of the tenant, who denounced the treatment her family were receiving, was struck by a policeman and felled to the ground. This maddened the crowd, and they advanced for the purpose of attacking the officers. Mr. Michael Davitt, who was present at the eviction, pleaded with the people not to use violence, and barely managed to avert a collision. After the Lyddy family had been evicted the police made an attack upon the house of a man named McNamara, which was strongly fortified. Crowbars were used, and a hole was made through a wall. McNamara's wife and children were in the house and cried piteously until Mr. Davitt shouted words of comfort to them. McNamara was arrested for pelting the bailiffs with dung. The bailiff smashed the furniture of the house out of pure malice. The force after leaving this house proceeded to that occupied by tenant Hussey for the purpose of ejecting him. It is thought the police have extremely warm work before them. When the evicting force reached Hussey's house they were received with a shower of boiling water, stones and bottles, and a swarm of bees were let loose upon them. The tenants only desisted from pelting the bailiffs when the troops threatened to fire. The bailiffs demolished a wall and entered the house but were repulsed bleeding. The eviction was only effected after a struggle of two hours and a half. The male defenders of the house were arrested.

A GREAT PLAN FOR REBUILDING HOUSES—PECUNIARY AID PROMISED.

DUBLIN, June 6.—Michael Davitt addressed a National League meeting in the Bodyke district yesterday. He again urged the people to offer the utmost resistance to eviction and to retake possession of houses whence they have been evicted. He declared that it was the duty of the manhood of the district to assemble and rebuild the houses that have been razed. He announced his intention to hold a meeting next Sunday of 30,000 or 40,000 men for the purpose of rebuilding every house demolished during the coming week. Care should be taken, he said, that pecuniary and generous assistance be given during the incarceration of members of any family. He suggested that a fund be opened to carry on the plan of campaign upon a more extended basis, and he promised to subscribe a hundred pounds himself. He expected that within six weeks £100,000 would be subscribed in Ireland, and within six months one million pounds would be collected throughout the civilized world. At a regular meeting of the National League in Dublin, Mr. Davitt's course was censured, and the tenants were asked to do no violence.

A FEMALE TO AGITATE THE IRISH QUESTION.

Mr. Michael Davitt made another speech at Bodyke on Thursday. He said that he had received a letter from Mrs. Davitt intimating that if he should be arrested she would speak at evictions in his stead. Continuing, he said that for the last eight years he had counselled moderation. The result had been his imprisonment. Brazen English governors had given the Irish kicks and insults for their moderation. As soon as the Tory blackguards showed moderation he would return the favor. Mr. Davitt has telegraphed to the Irish-Americans advising them to bring pressure to bear on the American Government, to induce them to interfere.

DAVITT INJURING THE NATIONAL CAUSE—NEW PLANS PROPOSED.

LONDON, June 10.—The Irish peasantry and tenant farmers around Bodyke are naturally in a somewhat bewildered frame of mind, being urged to resistance of eviction by Michael Davitt on the spot and exhorted to patience and inaction by Mr. Parnell through the influential journal *United Ireland*. The wishes of Mr. Parnell are likely to be respected in the end, but the earnest appeals of the beloved Davitt in person are sure to have a strong immediate effect. A singular proposition is being mooted among the Parnellites of sending one of their best orators to Bodyke to preach anew the gospel of non-resistance in the hope of neutralizing the effect of Mr. Davitt's process. What lamentable feuds may be caused between the National Leaguers by such a course is easily imaginable and the very spectacle of a house thus divided against itself would be demoralizing. The friends of Mr. Davitt think it very likely that he will soon return to his partially abandoned theories of land nationalization and proclaim the doctrine insisted upon by Mr. Henry George that the proper course for the Irish people is to assert their title to the land of their country and not only revive the policy of "no rent," but make it a permanent one. The issue so squarely raised on this point by Mr. O'Brien's attitude towards the George party in New York has stimulated discussion amongst those interested, and Mr. O'Brien's views represent those of the great majority of his party. The usefulness of the opposite theory as an alternative weapon in certain emergencies is hereby recognized to a greater extent than hitherto. A campaign for land nationalization would, for one thing, be warmly supported by the English Radical party, which is one of growing strength. The subject is likely to be touched upon to a slight extent in the debate on evictions, which will be begun in the House of Commons before the middle of next week.

### CANADA'S IRON DUTIES.

A SEVERE ENGLISH CRITICISM.

LONDON, June 6.—The *Standard*, this morning, reads Canada a severe lesson for increasing her duties on iron and steel, which, it says, is a selfish policy, and can only tend to sunder the colonies from the mother country. "The increase was made," it says, "on the hollow pretence of a desire to check the rapid increase of trade with the United States in our favor. We decline the offer with thanks. We do not want our trade fostered at the expense of our neighbors, even if it could be done. But it cannot be in that way. The interest of Canada is to foster trade with the United States by every means in its power. The free trade is on the Canadian side, the larger it will be in spite of the insane tariff of the United States, and the larger the trade with the United States is, the richer will the Canadian people become and the more business will they do with other countries."

### PROTECTION OF SEAL FISHERIES.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—A telegram was received at the Treasury Department to-day, announcing that the revenue steamer "Richard Rush" sailed from San Francisco for a cruise to Ounalaska and the seal islands for the protection of the seal fisheries. An officer of the department said to day that the course to be pursued in cases of alleged foreign invasion of our fishery rights will depend entirely upon circumstances surrounding each case, and action will be left to the discretion of the commanding officers of revenue cutters.

### DID BAKED PIG TEMPT HIM?

SAN FRANCISCO, June 8.—The Honolulu *Gazette* renews its attack on King Kalakua for alleged bribery in the opium matter. It prints sixty affidavits charging that he was bribed with $75,000 and a baked pig to grant a Chinaman named Aki a license to sell opium, but that he finally gave the license to another Chinaman—Chung Lung.

# THE BUSY BEES,

—OR—

## HOW THEY LEARNED HOUSEWORK.

(*By Christina Goodwin.*)

### CHAPTER III.

BEGINNING WORK.

So it came to pass that Friday morning found what the girls called "a real sewing circle" in Mrs. Morton's sunny sitting-room. Mrs. Morton presided, and "ran" their seams on her machine, and the four girls tried on their caps before the glass and laughed over every stitch they took. Ethel Woodman, a dark, slender girl, sewed steadily and talked less than the others, but she smiled at the lively sallies of the rest, especially when her favorite Ruth said anything.

"Blue will be my color, girls," said Florence, as she poised her fanciful little cap on her blonde locks. "I always do wear blue, so you must not mind—there! I shall put a little bow right on top."

"If you have such a light blue I might have a dark shade, Florence," said Ruth; "and that will leave red and yellow for Ethel and Fanny."

"I will take yellow—that is, old gold," said Ethel, "for Fanny always seems to wear cherry or scarlet."

"Yes; it suits her brown skin," answered Mrs. Morton. "I have always dressed one girl in blue and one in red. What Miriam will have I don't know, she is neither blonde nor brunette. Now, girls, all stand up in a row and hold up your aprons—so! Yes, they will be just right. Ruth, did you tell your mother that Floy wished to buy Swiss muslin for hers?"

"O yes, Mrs. Morton! She was much amused, and said the uniform was all your idea. I am so glad you thought of it. It is a great deal nicer."

"Of course it is," said Fanny, "but our cook says these long white aprons are just for show. That we ought to have big tiers to cover up our whole dresses."

"You can have those afterwards," said her mother, "when you learn cooking and harder work. This will do for the beginning. What a severe little cap you are making, Ethel!"

"Isn't it a regular night-cap, mamma," cried Fanny, "only there are no strings."

"I saw it in a picture in our Woodstock—Alice Lee reading the prayer book," said Ethel, "and I wanted mine to be a little different just for variety. Do you think it is very ugly, Mrs. Morton?"

She laid the plain coif over her smooth dark hair as she spoke and looked up anxiously at Mrs. Morton. Its Quaker plainness only set off the regular delicate features and soft young curves and it was quite as becoming as Florence's Frenchy coiffure or Ruth's and Fanny's ruffled sweeping-caps.

"It is very pretty, my dear; not ugly at all, though perhaps it wouldn't suit Fan's little turned-up nose; but, Ethel, it does not seem like old gold exactly."

"No," said Ethel. "There is no place for a bow of ribbon. But that can be my color just the same, for my broom and those things."

"Yes, just as well; and now, my dears, you have sewed long enough, and a little time to-morrow will finish the rest. This afternoon you can arrange to go together and match your ribbon and braid and buy some soft calico for your dusters. Get pretty patterns now, girls. They are just as cheap as ugly ones—or perhaps you have some at home that will do."

"Mother said she would like it if we had two apiece—one for floors and rougher work, and one for bureaus and such things," said Ruth, and Mrs. Morton agreed that was wise.

"Do you believe you will like it, Fan?" said Ruth anxiously, as she kissed her friend good-by, and, "Certainly I shall," was the undoubting answer. "It will be real fun, and then mamma says it is very important knowledge. What shall we do first, Ruthie?"

"Oh! I don't know," said Ruth, shaking her head. "I can't imagine such a school. I never heard of such a thing."

"You need not feel responsible, Ruth," said the grave Ethel behind them. "It is not even your mother's plan—I am sure it will be nice, so all meet at three o'clock in the square and choose our ribbons and things," and the bright little group separated.

Monday morning dawned clear and sunny—an auspicious beginning for any enterprise—and Mr. Ellis opened the door to three demure and rosy maidens who promptly appeared at half-past eight, each with a little bag containing the uniform, as they proudly told him.

"Well, well!" he laughed; "I wish I could stay and see the drill. Ruth looked very nice in hers at breakfast, we all told her so. Walk in, young ladies. Mrs. Ellis is in the parlor expecting you, and here is Ruth armed cap-a-pie, so to speak."

"Oh! come in," cried Ruth with eager welcome. "Put your hats and coats here in the entry, and here is a glass. Oh! Ethel, let me tie your apron in a nice big bow, and now that dear little cap—isn't it lovely!" and she danced up and down with pleasure.

It was a pretty little band that presently stood before Mrs. Ellis in plain dark dresses, each relieved by a collar, bow of yellow, red or blue, fresh white caps and aprons, and a neatly folded duster in each hand. The soft little curls escaped over their foreheads, the cheeks glowed with health, and expectant smiles were on the rosy lips. Surely a fairer band of workers never stood ready for household tasks, and Mrs. Ellis looked as smiling and ready as they.

"Only just one thing, Mrs. Ellis, please," said Florence, as they started to go up stairs. "If you please—don't think it is silly—but we want to change our names."

"To change your names!" replied Mrs. Ellis in astonishment.

"Yes," said Florence, blushing. "It is Ethel's idea, but we all like it. We want some nice old-fashioned names, you know, Ethel and Florence are so common. It would be more fun. Do help me, Ethel! You know you wanted it too."

"Yes, Mrs. Ellis," said Ethel, "we all want new names. It is old-fashioned to do housework, you know, and we think the names ought to match. I want to be called Hepzibah, It is a great deal nicer than Ethel—more interesting, I mean," she added as Mrs. Ellis looked amazed at her preference.

"And my name is Jerushy," broke in Fanny proudly, "and Flossie is Mehitable."

"And I am Dorcas," said Ruth's soft voice.

"Do you mind, mother? Father said he had an aunt Dorcas once, so I chose that."

Mrs. Ellis looked confounded. "I am afraid I cannot possibly remember them all. And what ugly names you have chosen. Can't I call you Hepsy and Hitty at least, and, O dear! where did you get Jerusha?"

"Jerushy," corrected Fanny, with a strong accent on the last syllable. "I found it in a book. It was Jerushy Ann really, but I thought perhaps you couldn't remember so much."

"I was hesitating between Mehitable and Deborah," said Florence. "Which do you think is better, Mrs. Ellis? We want them ugly, you know—at least very stiff and queer. At first I said Dorothy, but they all said that was too pretty."

"O yes!" said Ethel; "and it is all the fashion too. Mrs. Gardiner's new baby is named Dorothy."

"You want as stiff a name as possible my dear?" Mrs. Ellis looked gravely at Florence's graceful figure. "Then I should say Deborah was the least like you, and perhaps the stiffest name you could find."

"And you will try to remember," pleaded Ruth. "I must always be Dorcas at this school."

"Yes, Heart's delight," said her mother, kissing her, "I will try. Now, Deborah, Jerusha and—and so forth, forward march!"

Two chambers stood in disarray before them when they reached the upper entry. The beds were dismantled, the windows open, the washstands in confusion.

"Now, Hepzibah," said the commanding officer, "you and Jerushy may take this room. The bed is a little harder to make on account of the feather bed. That must be thoroughly shaken crosswise, thus—you at one corner, Jerushy at the other—made up smooth and level; and you, Dorcas and Deborah, shall take the other. Turn the mattresses, beat up the bolster and pillows, lay everything straight and perfectly even. Tuck the first sheet snugly under the upper mattress, the other clothes under the second. A thoroughly well-made bed is a rare thing, remember, and very comfortable. Now, then, this is the first lesson."

"Aux armes! Enfants de la patrie!" chanted Florence as she took her place, and, "Charge, Chester, charge," cried Hepzibah and Jerusha as they rushed madly upon the feather bed. They had agreed upon this thrilling war-cry as adapted to whatever task should be set them.

"I will close the door on account of the draught," said Mrs. Ellis, "and wait in Ruth's room till you tell me the beds are done," and she retreated from the tumultuous scene.

"We shall be through in a jiffy," cried Jerusha, already glowing with the exercise of thumping the feathers. Her bed was an old-fashioned four-poster with carved legs, white valance, and knotted white quilt, quite different from the low French bedsteads to which she was accustomed, and her enthusiasm was somewhat checked as she and Hepzibah now endeavored to level the heaps and hollows they had made.

Mrs. Ellis smiled to herself in her calm retreat as the cheerful talk died away and the tasks had evidently become harder. But she waited full fifteen minutes before going to their aid, expecting to be summoned. When she opened the door of the opposite rooms the four girls were all standing round the four-poster, looking somewhat discouraged.

"It is not level, Mrs. Ellis," said Hepzibah, "and it seems as if it never would be. We've patted it and thumped it and thumped it and it will slope off one side, so!"

"I have seen beds look handsomer," said Mrs. Ellis. "You would roll out of this too. It is hardly safe. Now let us see the other. Well, that is fairly made. Your coverlet is not even, Ruth—Dorcas, I mean. It is straight, but the figure should be exactly in the centre. And your blankets"—she opened the bed as she spoke—"they are too high at the top and not sufficiently tucked in at the foot. Nothing is more uncomfortable than to have the clothes come untucked at the foot, perhaps in the middle of the night. Otherwise this bed is well done—looks even and square. Now pull them all to pieces again, lay the blankets and sheets over chairs, remembering which is the under-sheet, toss off the mattresses and change beds, letting Hepzibah and Fanny take the French bedstead, and Florence and Ruth—oh! excuse me! I forgot—Deborah and Dorcas try the other. Take it easily, Dorcas. Florence looks tired. Sit down and rest five minutes, my child. You are not used to it."

"Oh! it is no harder than tennis, Mrs. Ellis. I shall be rested in a minute. I should like to beat the others on this bed."

"Well, let Ruth do most of the lifting; she has strong arms," and Mrs. Ellis retreated. This time she had not so long an interval to wait, but was soon called to see very respectable looking beds. Ethel and Fanny had to acknowledge the superior performance of their rivals, and pleaded hard to be allowed to pull the four-poster to pieces and try again, but Mrs. Ellis told them they must wait till the next day.

"This has taken about three quarters of an hour already. That is full time for recitation, surely. Now you will find hot and cold water in the bath-room, and pails and cloths, and you must put these washstands to rights. Wash and wipe dry all the crockery and fill the pitchers. Then dust all the furniture, using your fine dusting-cloth for the nicer work. Do not slap round with your duster, or blow the dust away except where you cannot reach; wipe softly, gather the dust into your cloth and shake it out of the window. See! in this way. These rooms were swept last Saturday, so the carpets are clean. In this room, where there is only a square of carpet, you must wipe up the border; do it slowly and carefully, no matter how long it takes."

"The butcher, 'm," said Bridget, who had come up unnoticed and now stood smiling at the young workers, pleased that they should have the same directions given which in her own case had so often gone in at one ear and come out at the other.

"Yes, I will go down," answered Mrs. Ellis. "Now, girls, you can go on by yourselves," and she went down stairs. She did not stay long, however, and presently stood in the doorway, watching their labors, and giving occasional directions, knitting all the while on a black silk stocking which seemed to grow visibly under her swift fingers.

"See, Ethel, you have just put that dust in a different place, by wiping it off the mantel and on to the carpet. Take up the dust, my dear, and put it out of the room. Deborah, don't forget the window sashes; wipe them all softly. You would not like to get your fingers all dust if you opened or shut a window. Now it all looks very neat. Wipe off the whole of the lounge, Dorcas—the dust lies on the cushion as well as on the woodwork. That is right Jerushy Ann. I like to see you go over every rung of a chair so. That is thorough work. The picture frames too. Now, Hepzibah, everything looks tidy and straight. Try to make it a little prettier and more inviting. Put this little workstand in the window perhaps. No! I will let you do that yourselves without my suggestions."

"These vases and things look as if they were put here for sale, sure enough," said Florence as she changed the arrangement of the mantel shelf, and Ruth drew the low wicker easy-chair out from the wall and re-draped the lace curtains.

"I really think these rooms look lovely! And we know they are just as neat as a pin. But oh! girls, I am so tired. Aren't you?" And Florence dropped into a rocking-chair and held up both hands.

"It is quite time for recess certainly, my Busy Bees. It is eleven o'clock and after. Run down to the dining-room, and eat a little lunch you will find there. I agree with you, Florence, these rooms do look very nice."

Mrs. Ellis patted her approvingly on the shoulder as she looked around. Florence looked up with a sweet smile, but so tired a face that her teacher felt quite concerned.

"This is enough work for to day, girls. You all look tired. It is always harder the first time you do any kind of work, and slower too. Practice makes perfect and easy as well. Now all go down stairs and rest and eat."

"We are all hungry, Mrs. Ellis, if not tired," and blithe little Fanny led the way to the dining-room.

"We must all bring lunch to this school, just as we did to Miss Hunter's," said Ethel as they sat round the table enjoying the excellent biscuits and gingerbread, which never seemed so delicious before. "We can't expect our teacher to always provide a nice lunch for us."

"I never thought of bringing it," said Florence, "but we will to-morrow, and by-and-by I suppose we shall cook things and have them to eat."

"Yes," said Dorcas, "I like that kind of lesson best, but mother said we must begin with this old dusting till it got easy. It was pretty good fun, though, wasn't it?"

"It was perfectly jolly," declared Jerusha, "and I am just longing to get hold of that big bed again and make it ship-shape."

"I like it a great deal better than standing at the blackboard doing sums, or writing compositions; that is so horrid." Florence was not gifted in mathematics.

When they were quite rested and refreshed Ruth showed the girls a drawer in an entry bureau where they placed their caps and aprons and dusters and cloths also had their places assigned. "A place for everything and everything in its place, is a good motto for housekeeping," Mrs. Ellis said, and then they started merrily homeward, Ruth waving farewell from the piazza.

### CHAPTER IV.

THE BUSY BEES.

In the afternoon our little friends all met at the grocer's and there astonished that excellent man who had supplied their families with provisions for many years, and knew every child therein by sight and name, by spending much time and thought in the selection of brooms, brush-brooms and dustpans. They weighed their brooms, lightly poising them in their hands, went through the motions of sweeping, and finally made their choice. Each young lady then pulled braid and scissors from her pocket and proceeded to attach bows of light and dark blue, red and orange respectively to their brooms, brushes and dustpans, and then requesting Mr. Woods to send them all, that afternoon, to the house of Mrs. Charles Ellis, without fail, they departed, leaving him to gaze after them in great wonder.

"What can those girls be up to now," he muttered, "and they looking as pleased as Punch about it all. Must be some kind of a fair or tableau coming off. Haven't I heard of a broom drill or something like that? But then, what can they do with the dustpans? Well, here, John! these things must go up to Mrs. Ellis's house to-night sure," and he gave up solving the problem.

I do not purpose to follow my heroines through each day's experience. Suffice it to say that by the end of the week they had learned to sweep and dust in the best manner and another week of practice made them so proficient that they went, on invitation, one morning, to Mrs. Woodman's house, and there put two chambers in excellent order. The beds were smooth and straight, the carpets and furniture thoroughly cleansed from dust, the windows shone clear and bright, and Mrs. Woodman and Mrs. Morton both declared they asked for no better housemaids. Jerushy Ann also gave a little exhibition of her own, by brushing down the carpeted stairs in most thorough and rapid style, for which she was hugged and kissed by her fond mamma.

"I would rather see that than—than the biggest piece of embroidery you ever did, Fan!"

"Or than hear her play a sonata," added Mrs. Woodman, who was not musical, but this called out such a protest of "Oh noes," that she retreated from the proposition.

"Did you know, mamma," said Florence, with an air of great wisdom, "that straw matting should be washed with salt and water? Just a wet cloth wrung out in it and rubbed over the matting. We did a little room at Mrs. Ellis's and it looked so bright and nice!"

"No, I did not know it, but I am thankful you do." And Mrs. Morton beamed with delight. "But, my dear, your aprons are certainly quite dirty. You must put those in the wash."

"O no, Mrs. Morton," said Ethel. "We shall wash those ourselves to-morrow."

"Yes, mamma, that is to-morrow's lesson. We are going to wash them ourselves, and iron them. Oh! isn't it jolly." Jerusha jumped up and down, and her brown eyes sparkled with pleasure.

"And we shall boil the starch and do everything," added Dorcas, "and mother will show us how to do up our caps too, and we are going to clap them. Do you ever clap muslins, Mrs. Morton?"

"No, dear child; I have seen my mother do it, years ago. So this is the next lesson?"

"Yes; Mrs. Ellis said the aprons needed washing, and it would be a variety for us. Then she said, too, it was better to learn about ironing in cold weather. Mamma, I expect to learn to do shirts too!" Ethel looked at her mother with triumph.

"Why, whose unfortunate shirts will you practise on, Ethel? You don't expect your father's? How pleased he would be, though, if Ethel did do one beautifully!" said Mrs. Woodman, in a little aside to her friend.

"The doctor would be perfectly delighted," said Mrs. Morton, "and I really think they can do it—in time, of course. I tell you, my dear, Kate Ellis is doing this splendidly. See how they enjoy it! That is because she throws herself into it so heartily. I knew it would be so!"

"Yes; it was an excellent idea of yours. Their music and French go on well too."

"O yes! very well indeed. Mrs. Ellis does not keep them more than two hours and a half. She says that is enough, and, being active work, the sitting down to books and piano seems quite a rest."

"Was it ever settled about payment? I mean, what her terms would be?"

"No. You know I offered her the same as we gave Miss Hunter, but she thought that was entirely too much, and since then she has told me she would rather not decide at present—till she could see how much labor it was for her, and how much it interfered with her usual occupations. So I have let the question rest for awhile. Is not that best?"

"Yes, certainly, but she must allow us to pay her finally, and a proper sum too—I shall consider myself under obligations to her even then, but I believe in that text, 'Owe no man anything, but to love one another.'"

"Kate has no foolish pride," said her friend; "I am sure we shall find her reasonable. And now, good-by! So far, so good, isn't it?"

"Yes, indeed; even if it never went farther. There go our bonnie lassies down the street, not at all tired, apparently, by their morning's labor."

The study of laundry work proved quite as interesting as their former occupation to the little girls who had now named themselves the Busy Bees. The aprons and caps appeared as good as new, and after some practice on plain articles, they came to Mrs. Morton and wished to be entrusted with "one of baby's dresses, with a good deal of trimming please, Miriam's ruffled white apron, and Walter's linen collars. Don't be afraid! we will make them look very nice." Mrs. Morton looked anxious, but gave them all they asked for, and the articles were returned in excellent condition. The embroidery had been pressed into a soft blanket and stood out in firm relief, the ruffles were neatly quilled, the collars were stiff and smooth, and all were snowy white. Encouraged by success, they demanded still more difficult work, and, at the end of three weeks, there was another exhibition at Mrs. Ellis's house, where the spare chamber bed was well covered. There were four shirts, glossy, white, stiff, but not too stiff—"just what would suit the doctor," said Mrs. Morton. Linen collars and cuffs, delicate embroideries, and Hamburg ruffles, flannel garments still soft and unshrunken, and table-cloths and napkins with every graceful vine and flower clearly brought out by the steady, persistent polish they had undergone, and last, but not least, a strip of fine old lace, every mesh clear, and a faint tint imparted to it by a judicious use of coffee.

The ladies examined everything with care, and each little maid pointed out her own special work. Jerusha honestly brought to view a small scorch on one sleeve of her shirt which was hidden in the folds, and Hepzibah thought one of her aprons too limp. But, on the whole, the examining committee had only praise for their performance. Mrs. Woodman had brought her sister with her—Ethel's beloved aunt Laura—and from her severe and impartial criticism was expected.

"But I can't," protested Miss Davis; "I think they are all beautiful and just as nice as can be. Seems to me, you are all at the head of the class! That's one great advantage of this school."

"O no, aunt Laura! My shirt is not as good as Ruth's."

"But your tablecloth is better than mine," broke in Ruth; "and she did up that lace, Miss Davis."

"How could you teach them so well in three weeks, Mrs. Ellis? I think it is really wonderful."

"It is nearly four weeks now, Miss Davis, and they have been full of interest themselves. That is the great secret."

"But did they not get very tired standing at the washtub and ironing-table? Did not your backs ache, girls?"

"No," was the smiling reply.

"I never let them stand very long at one time, especially this child," said Mrs. Ellis, patting Florence. "I knew I must be careful of her, so we interspersed other occupations. They have rubbed silver, and washed china and glass, and besides, they have often sat down at their work. With a table and chair of proper height you can iron small things quite as well as if you were standing."

"Can you? I never thought of doing that."

"O yes! There are many ways of saving back and feet if we only stop to think. Ruth ironed all her father's collars and cuffs this week, and it did not take her very long."

"How pleased he must have been," said Mrs. Morton. "The doctor will be delighted with these shirts. I really think, girls, they look fully as well as if Ann had done them, and she is a very good laundress."

"See our note books, aunt Laura," said Ethel, pulling a little volume from her pocket, with pencil attached. "We always have these and write down Mrs. Ellis's rules, and any little thing we think ourselves and wish to remember."

"'Always sweep with short, light strokes,'" read Miss Davis, turning over the pages. "'Try a flat-iron on a cloth first.'" "Well, girls, this will help you to remember. But whose book is it—'Hepzibah'? What does that mean?"

"That is my name," answered Ethel proudly. "And these are Deborah, Jerusha and Dorcas. We are so used to those names now that Mrs. Ellis hardly ever forgets it."

"It seems to add very much to their pleasure," said Mrs. Ellis. "Does Ethel remind you of Miss Hepzibah Pyncheon, Miss Davis? She found the name in 'The House of the Seven Gables,' she says."

"I cannot bear this," cried Ethel as the ladies looked at each other with ill-concealed amusement. "Come and see the closet where our brooms hang, each on a peg with a bow of the proper color to mark it."

"We have to be awfully orderly," said Jerusha, pulling her mother along the entry, "and we get bad marks for leaving anything out of place."

"Now come down to the dining-room. We did that this morning;" and Dorcas led the way where the table was laid for the midday meal, with whitest linen and bright silver and glass. The ladies noticed the straight lines, even arrangement, and found the china closet in equal order, so the little maids had only praise for their work, and felt cheered for the next week's labors.

"We are going to make bread," said Jerusha with much delight, "and do all sorts of plain cooking."

"And put away things from the moth besides," added Deborah, "and clean out bureaus and closets."

"By this programme, you see, I have my house-cleaning done for nothing," said Mrs. Ellis, laughing, "and while my Bridget washes floors and takes up carpets we have the kitchen left free for use. I don't know that it would look well in a school prospectus, but it is more convenient to vary our tasks thus in a private house."

"I should call it A Household School," said Mrs. Morton. "They learn all the duties of the household."

"Do give it a fine name of some sort, Alice," said Mrs. Ellis, and they separated, agreeing to think over suitable appellations.

(*To be continued.*)

## THE SCOTT ACT.

ITS REPEAL ALLEGED—ENFORCEMENT NOTES—ANOTHER OUTRAGE.

The following Peterboro law-breakers have been fined for Scott Act violation during the past week: Snowden, Morgan, Tierney & Co., Brault, W. J. Morrow, W. Kenneally, W. McGregor and R. Hamilton.

When charged at Hamilton with being drunk, James Adams, an old man, said he came from the Scott Act town of Grimsby and got drunk here. It was his first offence in fifteen years, and he thought he should be allowed to go. The Magistrate fined him $4 or thirty days in gaol, holding that, coming from a Scott Act town, he should know better than to get drunk.

At the meeting of the Scott Act Association, held on a recent evening, the lethargy of the Mayor and Council, of Guelph, Ont., the police force, and the license inspector, in enforcing the Act, was severely censured.

The Rev. Mr. Coyle, pastor of the Methodist Church, Paris, was a spectator at the Brantford, Ontario, Court House, at the trial of Milton, Grey and McCabe, charged with illegal liquor selling. He was in no way further interested in the proceedings. Yesterday morning, at three o'clock, the windows of the parsonage, adjoining the church, were smashed by stones. This occurrence is undoubtedly another anti-Scott Act attempt at intimidation.

A Brantford paper of recent date says that the liquor cases, however, did not prove very interesting, as all parties who were charged with violating the "Canada Temperance Act" pleaded guilty and settled their cases. Such cases, as showing that the law is far from being the dead letter alleged, have a wider interest than the newspaper reporter who wrote the paragraph may imagine.

Interest is felt in a point raised before Judge Armour on a motion for a *certiorari* to bring up a conviction under the Act. The contention is that the Scott Act is repealed and is not in force in any county in Ontario. The Dominion Statutes have been issued in a new form under the name of the Revised Statutes of Canada, and by them all the old statutes consolidated therein have been repealed and re-enacted in the revised form. The Scott Act, it is urged, once repealed cannot be re-enacted except by the voice of the people, and having been repealed it is not in force until it has been again voted upon. Mr. W. Read appeared for the magistrate. No expression of opinion was given, but the point will be argued fully on the return of the *certiorari*. The case is an appeal made in the case of Kennedy, of Woodstock, on an objection raised by his counsel in his late trial for violating the Scott Act. It is not at all probable that any such blunder as claimed has been committed by the Minister of Justice and the Crown law officers.

The enemies of the Scott Act have been busy quoting a resolution passed by a majority of the Woodstock Town Council in disapproval of the Scott Act. The friends of temperance may form a true estimate of the value of that much quoted resolution by reading the following, passed by the executive of the Oxford County Temperance Association:—

Whereas a majority of the town council of Woodstock at their last meeting passed a resolution complaining of the Scott Act and asking the Dominion Parliament to repeal it, and

Whereas the preamble of said resolution contains several statements quite at variance with the facts; and

Whereas the men who constitute the majority of said council have always been strongly opposed to the law and have done everything in their power to render it inefficient, going even to the extent of refusing protection from the mob to witnesses on Scott Act cases, and have refused to pay any expenses incurred by our constables in the enforcement of the law; and

Whereas of late without the help of such members of the council, or rather in spite of their opposition, the law has been enforced so that fines to the amount of one thousand and fifty dollars have been imposed in Woodstock alone within two months, and a considerable number of the law-breakers are in danger of gaol before long;

Therefore, it is resolved by the Executive of the Oxford Temperance Association in Woodstock that the present uneasiness among the liquor men and their friends is a most favorable testimony to the everincreasing efficiency of the law and a matter of profound thankfulness, and the Dominion Parliament is hereby petitioned not to repeal the law or in any way to weaken it, but on the contrary to strengthen it in the direction indicated by the Dominion Alliance, so that many more complaints similar to that just expressed by the liquor men in the Woodstock council will be heard throughout the Dominion."

## BUMBLE-BEES IN CLOVER.

It is a fact that a strong nest of bumble-bees in a big clover field is worth $20 to the owner, for these insects are the chief agents in fertilizing the blossoms, thereby insuring a heavy crop of seed. In Australia there are no bumble bees of our kind, and they could not raise clover seed there until they imported some.—*New York Sun.*

## DOES ANNEXATION FOLLOW?

COMMERCIAL UNION AND BRITISH CONNECTION—AN OPEN LETTER FROM ERASTUS WIMAN TO MR. J. REDPATH DOUGALL, EDITOR OF THE MONTREAL *WITNESS.*

MY DEAR MR. DOUGALL,—Absence and pressure of work has prevented me sooner answering your recent letter. Although your communication is a private one and seeks to elicit my private opinion as to the eventual result of commercial union as affecting British connection, I avail myself of your invitation to furnish you a public reply for the columns of your paper, in order that others beside yourself may be informed of how the matter is regarded from this point of view. The key-note of your letter is contained in the closing sentence of the following paragraph:—

"My object in writing you is, in the first place, to congratulate you on the importance and beneficence of the cause you are advocating with such vigor and ability; and, in the second place, to ask you for my own edification if you really think there is standing room on your platform for Canadians who are not prepared to forsake British allegiance?"

In attempting to reply to this direct and pointed question it is important that there should be no ambiguity, for it is evident, that if such a reply could be framed as would remove doubt on this point, a great step would be taken to promote in Canada the cause of commercial union with the United States Impressed with the importance of the task which you have committed to me, I beg, first, to say to you, that so far as I can fathom it, the motive which prompts the movement among Canadians here toward commercial union is the good of Canada, combined with the maintenance of British connection. No Canadian can reside for any length of time within the United States and fail to be impressed with the advantages which would result from a business connection with this country. Every day brings forth evidence of progress in all that contributes to material growth. The liberality, nay, the extravagance of the people of this country seem entirely justified by the constant growth in the sources of income; in the development of great natural resources; the profits from vast business enterprises, and the steady accumulations in monetary institutions and Governmental revenues; and also in the rapidly increasing population of the best class of immigration, to which the whole world is contributing. With this marvellous procession of circumstances daily in view it is impossible not to feel that our beloved Canada ought in some way to more largely benefit than she does by the growth, right at her own border, of a nation so powerful, so rich, and so much in need of all that she has to offer. This feeling is all the more constant because of the knowledge that Canada is richer in natural resources than the United States themselves; that in her forests, fisheries, fields and mines are riches, now almost dormant, that would yield a return of the most satisfactory kind, if once the barrier that divides the two countries were to be obliterated. If this could be done without sundering the tie that binds Canada to Great Britain; if, without sacrificing the practical political independence of our native land, and without imperilling her future in the experiment which in a Government by the people is here being slowly and not altogether satisfactorily worked out, surely this proposition could hardly fail to meet with favor. No mode by which this could be done had ever seemed possible except the admission of Canada into the union, and the abnegation by her of her political existence. That this was repugnant to the great majority of Canadian residents in the United States, is evident from the fact that no movement of this character has ever been apparent. Between seven hundred and fifty thousand and a million Canadians are in active business in this country; yet no organization, no suggestion, or even individual expressions in the direction of annexation are called to mind. For my own part, though in most frequent communication with hundreds of my countrymen, I cannot now recall a single instance where a political separation was favored; on the contrary, the almost universal sentiment of Canadians in the States is that of loyalty to the British crown. The growing trouble arising out of the fishery dispute has impressed Canadian residents with its extreme danger, because of the frequent utterance of sentiments very unfavorable to Canada,—sentiments which find expression in the Retaliatory Bill—which, considering the magnitude of the interests involved, was a measure of the most Radical character, and threatened most serious results. Almost simultaneously with the passage of this bill, Mr. Butterworth introduced into Congress a measure calculated not only to entirely remove all existing difficulties, settle all outstanding disputes, but absolutely to throw down all the barriers existing between Canada and the United States just so soon as corresponding legislation could be obtained in the Dominion. The possibility of the passage of such a measures seemed at first in doubt, but enquiry showed that its prospects were excellent; that it seemed to have attractions for the leading men of both parties, and unquestionably has the favor and hearty support of the president and his cabinet. The transition from a threatened disruption of the friendly relations existing between the two countries to a condition of permanent peace; the expectation that, through this measure, all the advantages which Inter-state communication has yielded to this country could be at once conveyed to Canada was a revelation full of the utmost importance. No thought of annexation or any change whatever in the political status of the two countries prompted the measure, nor, so far as I can discover, has contributed to its advocacy.

Of course those who favor annexation may also favor commercial union, and there are doubtless a large number, especially among thinking citizens of the great republic, who favor the movement for unrestricted reciprocity in the expectation that a political union may eventually follow. But that this is the impelling motive in those most active in promoting the movement on either side of the border, I for one most strenuously deny. On the contrary, it is evident to those who at all investigate the matter, that one of the most potent influences which would help forward an annexation movement is immediately removed by commercial union. The only argument of any weight which the Canadian annexation can employ is the great material advantages that would flow from a political alliance with the republic. All the advantages which are possible to a political union would be possible to a commercial union, and hence the cause for a political change is entirely removed. The growth of the annexation sentiment in Canada has certainly been marked. Where years ago it was referred to with bated breath, its advantages are now not infrequently maintained with vigor and force, even in public places; and the allusions to it in editorials and communications are frequent and pronounced, especially in the newspapers of Ontario and Nova Scotia. But the one stock argument in its favor is the advantage that would come to Canada from the enlarged market which would thus be afforded for her natural and manufactured products. Now-a-days no one argues as to the superiority of the Republican system of government over the system of responsible government which Canada enjoys. Few, if any, in Canada believe that universal suffrage is an unmixed blessing, or that an elective judiciary and numerous of her peculiarities of the American system, are to be preferred to the system which regulates public affairs in Canada. The sole and only justification that would enable a native of Canada to forswear his birthright, or a British subject to transfer his allegiance from his beloved Queen for a citizenship in the American republic, would be the prospective advantage to his pocket-book which would follow a transition so marked and so violent. But if commercial union brings in its train all the advantages that would follow annexation, what justification is there for longer discussing a political union that would be fruitful of only political suicide? If, therefore, it is desirable to remove the only argument, the only justification that exists for a dissolution of the bond that binds together Great Britain and Canada, then the advocates of commercial union are the strongest advocates for a continuation of that bond. Dissatisfaction in Nova Scotia with the results of confederation; want of success in the middle provinces by the vast mass of agriculturists and all dependent on them; and the excessive tension which prevails in Manitoba, are all relieved by the possibility of commercial union with the United States. If all this and much more in the same direction is accomplished by this movement, surely it is a contribution toward the maintenance of British connection greater than anything else that could be imagined. What other event in the enumeration of possible events can be named which would more fully strengthen the love for one's native land than to see every interest therein prosper? What stronger tie is possible than that which joins self-interest to the public good, and makes both motives move in the direction of perpetuating existing political conditions, and sustaining existing connections under which peace, entire freedom and prosperity is possible? The advocates of commercial union claim that all this would result from the adoption of their plan for the settlement of existing difficulties, and on that claim make it clear that British connection is in no respect either weakened or imperilled by its adoption.

The principles underlying commercial union are precisely the same as those which existed under the reciprocity treaty from 1854 to 1866. The only difference is that while the free interchange of articles was limited to the natural products, it is now proposed that no restriction whatever should exist; and that all articles, whether natural, manufactured, or imported, should be as free of interchange between the United States and Canada as they are now between Quebec and Ontario, or between New York and New Jersey. During the twelve years of the reciprocity treaty there was far less talk of annexation than before or since; and all will remember the simultaneous burst of loyalty which met the suggestion in 1866 that Canada could by a repeal of that treaty be forced to forswear its loyalty to Great Britain. If during the period of the prevalence of the treaty no sentiment prevailed for annexation, what justification exists for the assertion that in consequence of its renewal on a broader basis a desire for annexation would follow? The inference from experience is in a precisely opposite direction, and furnishes another argument in support of the claim of the advocates of commercial union that in no respect does it impair or threaten British connection.

The only force to the argument that British connection is threatened by commercial union is found in the fact that discrimination against British goods would be necessary, as compared with the free admission of American products. It is true that this savors of a preference for American over British connection, but Canada has for some years been taxing British goods as much as she would have to tax them under commercial union. The recent advance by the Finance Minister of the duty on iron is a discrimination quite as marked in its practical effect as anything else would be if commercial union were to go into operation to-morrow. Indeed it would look as if the Finance Minister were making preparations for commercial union by raising the tariff on so essential an element as iron to a rate almost as high as that of the American impost, while the practical discrimination against Great Britain in this matter might very well be cited as an experiment just to see how such a movement applied on a larger scale would be regarded. Yet no one accuses the Finance Minister of disloyalty. The average duty in the United States over and above that prevailing in Canada is about ten percent. If under Commercial Union the United States should reduce its tariff five percent, and Canada advance her tariff five percent, so as to equalize both, the result to Great Britain would be a positive advantage. A larger quantity of goods would be absorbed in the United States in consequence of this reduction than would be lost by the enhanced duty in Canada, while the prosperity and purchasing power of the Canadian people would be so augmented in consequence of better prices, enlarged markets, and increased communications, that a broad-minded British merchant would soon see that free trade on the continent of America, would in no respect differ from the free trade with the rest of the world, which he so much loves, and under which he has so much prospered.

My own conviction is, from very careful thought on this subject, that nothing will contribute to a greater degree to a perpetuation of British connection than a close commercial alliance with the United States, and therefore I answer most gladly your question, that there is ample room on the platform of the commercial unionist not only for your good self and all your friends, but for every Canadian who loves his native land, and values as one of his chief blessings a connection with the dear mother country. That you were long ago a strong advocate for commercial union I am delighted to see from an article from your pen which appears in the *Contemporary Review* in 1885, in a very able paper on "an Anglo-Saxon alliance" the following sentence appears, which is so appropriate to the present time that I close my letter with the quotation:

"Canada, while she is unwilling to abnegate her British allegiance, is unable permanently to renounce her paramount interest, which lies in commerce with the United States, along whose border her populations form a fringe three thousand miles long and about a hundred miles broad, stretched along a single isothermal, and having in consequence no adequate variety of climates or products. *That plan only would fully solve her problem that would secure to her at once her British citizenship and the freest and fullest intercourse with her all-important neighbor.*"

I claim most respectfully that the plan as implied in commercial union fulfils in the highest form all that your loyalty to England and your interest in Canada hoped might come when you wrote the foregoing lines.

With much regard to you, I am,

Truly yours,

ERASTUS WIMAN.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE QUESTION.

(*To the Editor of the Witness.*)

You have at least twice stated that in your opinion the Butterworth Reciprocity Bill was no more disloyal to our Empire, and no more contemplated discrimination against the United Kingdom than the enactment in the statute establishing the National Policy, by which the Government was empowered to admit the produce of the United States free of duty so soon as the latter country passed an act admitting similar articles from Canada free of duty to their markets. The first time I observed this, I did not look it up, believing that it must be an inadvertency on your part and one not likely to be repeated or accepted by your readers. But since, in your comments upon the rejection by the Board of Trade of Toronto of any proposal to discriminate against the Mother Country, this statement is repeated, I wish to call your attention to the provision actually contained in the National Policy Act, from which you will see that it in no way contemplates discrimination against the United Kingdom or any part of the British Empire. The Statute in question, Canada, 42 Vic. C. 1556 reads:—

Any or all of the following articles, that is to say:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Animals of all kinds, | Oats, |
| Green fruit, | Indian corn, |
| Hay, | Buckwheat and all other grain, |
| Straw, | Flour of wheat, |
| Bran, | Flour of rye, |
| Seeds of all kinds, | Indian meal, oatmeal and flour or meal of any other grain, |
| Vegetables (including potatoes and other roots), | Butter, |
| Plants, trees and shrubs, | Cheese, |
| Coal and coke, | Fish, salted or smoked, |
| Salt, | Lard, |
| Hops, | Tallow, |
| Peas and beans, | Meats, fresh salted or smoked, and lumber, |
| Barley, | |
| Rye, | |

may be imported into Canada free of duty, or at a less rate of duty than is provided by this Act, upon proclamation of the Governor-in-Council, which may be issued whenever it appears to his satisfaction that similar articles from Canada may be imported into the United States free of duty, or at a rate of duty not exceeding that payable on the same under such proclamation when imported into Canada.

From this you will see that the enumeration is confined strictly to articles that we import largely from the United States, and not, unless incidentally and in insignificant quantities, from any other country; and which, on the other hand, the United States also import from us: in short, practically, the things covered by the former reciprocity treaty, which Canada has always been willing to renew, and which involves no discrimination against our own Empire. Nor does the clause surrender the right of parliament to regulate the tariff otherwise as it sees fit. I cannot conceive therefore how such a clause can be compared to Mr. Butterworth's bill, which he describes in his lecture, thus: "What we propose is full and complete reciprocal trade and commerce between the United States and Canada, by the terms of which for all purposes of trade, barter and exchange the two countries shall be as one;" and on adopting which, as Mr. Hewitt, the Mayor of New York, expresses it, Canada must consent to accept the United States tariff, and, as it seems to me, must send representatives to Congress which controls that tariff, and must increase her duties two-thirds against the rest of our Empire, and probably adopt direct taxation as well, to make up a loss of $6,500,000 a year revenue. I am preparing a paper on the merits of the subject, but meantime wish to correct a mistake into which you have probably unwittingly fallen.

ARCH. MCGOUN, JR.

23rd May, 1887.

## READABLE PARAGRAPHS.



"FOR THE THIRD TIME OF ASKING."

Principal (who had made sure of it this time). "Did 'Fylem and Wayterbit' seem put out at my sending in the account again?"

New Clerk—"Oh dear no, sir. Most perlite they were, sir. 'Said they 'oped I'd call again, sir!'"—*Punch.*

A WORD GAME.

TRY IT.

Mosaics, so called, make amusing play, in which lines are taken each from a different poem and combined so as to make both sense and music, in a measure, in such lines as

"Drink to me only with thine eyes,
Through cloudless climes and starry skies!
My native land, good-night!
Adieu, adieu, my native shore,
'Tis Greece, but living Greece no more—
Whatever is, is right."

This play often allows quite interesting combinations; and in the following, where Tennyson, Shakspeare, Thompson and Tait each contribute a line, in the order named, quite an effect is produced:

"A glorious devil, large in heart and brain,
Doomed for a certain term to walk the night,
The world forsaking with a calm disdain,
Majestic rises on the astonished sight."

A PHILADELPHIAN JOKE.

There is a milkman at Brixton who has a ready wit that a lawyer might envy. One of his customers caught him watering his milk at a horse trough the other day. "What!" said the customer in a rage, "isn't it enough that your milk is full of typhoid without you going and watering it?" The milkman turned round, and, smiling compassionately, said to two or three bystanders: "What can you do with a man like this? He actually wants his typhoid straight."—*Philadelphia Press.*

A COUPLE of country masons were laying a hearthstone in a new house, and it being dusk before they had it laid they could not see the spirit-level. The foreman placed the spirit-level on the hearthstone, and then lifting it gently he carried it to the door, and looking at it, said to his assistant: "Man, Danny, that's it jist till a hairsbreadth."

A PUZZLE.

If from six you take nine, and from nine you take ten,
(Ye wits now the puzzle explain);
And if fifty from forty be taken, there then
Will just half a dozen remain.

Solution.—From SIX take IX and S }
From IX take X and I } will remain.
From XL take L and X }

"SOME" EVIDENCE.

The following is a specimen of Sir W. Maule's way of addressing a jury:—Gentlemen, the learned counsel is perfectly right in his law. There is *some* evidence upon that point. But he is a lawyer and you are not, and you don't know what he means by *some* evidence, and so I'll tell you. Suppose there was an action on a bill of exchange, and six people swore they saw the defendant accept it, and six others knew him intimately and swore to his handwriting. And suppose, on the other side, they called a poor old man who had been at school with the defendant forty years ago and not seen him since, and he said he rather thought the acceptance was not his writing; why, there would be *some* evidence that it was not. And that is what the learned counsel means in this case.

WESTERN ART GOSSIP.—First Chicago Citizen—"I see that Detroit has secured Munkacsy's Mozart." Second Chicago Citizen—"I ain't heard of him; but I don't know what Anson's thinking of to let these provincial towns get the cream of the players!"—*Puck.*

THE SCHOOLMASTER AT HOME.—Schoolmaster—"Well, Bobby, my little fellow, what is your eye for?" Bobby—"Seein' wi'." S.—"And your ear?" B.—"Hearin' wi'." S.—"And your nose, Bobby?" B. (after a pause)—"For takin' the cauld wi'."

A NEW STYLE of boys' trousers has been invented, with a copper seat, sheet-iron knees, riveted down the seams, and waterproof pockets to hold broken eggs and worms for fishing.

ENGLISHMAN—"Is land dear in Japan?" Japanese—"No; but the ground rents are awful." Englishman—"What is the cause of that?" Japanese—"Earthquakes."

THE SLEEPY LOOK.—Mr. Simkins (studying earnestly her new photograph)—"Yes, it is very beautiful, but I miss that sleepy, dreamy, I might almost say far-away, look in the eyes." Miss Jones—"Ah, Mr. Simkins, you were not there to talk to me, you see."—*Harper's Bazar.*

A LITTLE "FRESH AIR CHILD" at Elkland, who had never seen a cow before, was watching the milking process with eyes full of astonishment. After looking on in silence for some time, she drew near, and, placing her hand on the cow's distended side, exclaimed: "Why, she's chock full of it, ain't she?"—*Exchange.*

JOE—"Why do policemen wear blue uniforms?" Eli—"Don't know, unless it is because it will match the color of their victims."

WAITING TO BE TACKLED.—A Washington reporter has been interviewing a chronic office-seeker: "How are you feeling this morning, Col. Placehunter?" "Poorly; I only wish I was a fish in Saranac Lake." "Why so, Colonel?" "If I was, perhaps the President might drop me a line to come in out of the wet. That's what I've been wanting for him to do for some time past."—*Texas Siftings.*

IRATE HUSBAND.—"You've been going through my pockets again, and you've taken that five dollar bill! Now, I won't have it!" Tantalizing Wife—"No, that's so; you *won't.*"

TOTTIE (aged five)—"My mamma's got a new silk dress, and your mamma ain't." Harry (aged four)—"I don't care; my mamma can take her teeth out, and your mamma can't."

A WESTERN MAN sent in to an editor an item to the effect that his 40th wedding anniversary would be observed on a certain day, but the printer inadvertently left out the word "anniversary."

MRS. DE WIGGS—What made Mr. Homan's house burn down, Jack?" Jack—"Spontaneous combustion, I believe." Mrs. De Wiggs—"Is that so! I heard somebody say it took fire of itself, but I didn't believe any such nonsense."

YOUNG DEADBROKE to his landlady's daughter—"I wonder why your mother always gives me so many eggs for breakfast?" She—"I don't know; but mother puts eggs in coffee to make it settle, and—" "Say no more. I will pay up to-morrow."

A JUDGE delivering a charge to a jury, said—"Gentlemen, you have heard the evidence. The indictment says the prisoner was arrested for stealing a pig. The offence seems to be becoming a common one. The time has come when it must be put a stop to; otherwise, gentlemen, none of you will be safe."

THE CAPITAL PRIZE.—"You say you were very lucky the first time you bought a lottery ticket?" "Yes, I drew a blank, and have never invested since."—*Harper's Bazar.*

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE AS A TONIC. Dr. John Gerdine, Athens, Ga., says:—"In dyspepsia, accompanied with prostration from mental overwork, I think it is a fine tonic."

# DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

## THE ADDRESS TO THE QUEEN.

*(From Our Special Correspondent.)*

OTTAWA, June 7.

The House of Commons, yesterday afternoon, indulged in an outburst of loyal enthusiasm. The occasion was the concurrence in the address passed by the Senate to Her Majesty the Queen on having attained her Jubilee year. Sir John Macdonald, on rising to make the motion, apologized for his oversight in not doing so on Friday last according to arrangement. He believed, however, that the House would unanimously consent to allow him to proceed with it then. He read the address saying that it was worded so appropriately as to express the feelings which he thought the House would desire to give utterance to. From one end of Canada to the other there had been displayed a general feeling of loyalty and attachment to the Sovereign, which proved the regard in which she was held by her subjects in this portion of her Empire. A great change had taken place since fifty years ago. At that time discontent was general, but it was needless to dwell upon the causes, as they had long since passed away. In that period the country had had its setbacks, but, on the whole, its progress had been general. Confederation had in the interval bound all the scattered Provinces together under one grand system of constitutional Government, modelled after that of the British Empire. Although the country had been governed by two parties, differing on many points, there was, he believed, only one feeling at the bottom of their hearts—to develop and promote the best interests of the country. Sir John, before concluding, paid a high tribute to the Queen's personal worth and resumed his seat amid enthusiastic cheers from both sides.

Mr. Laurier, on rising to second the motion, was greeted with an ovation, Sir John leading in the applause. He said, apart from the feeling of regret felt by himself, and he was sure by all the House, that ill-health prevented his leader, Mr. Blake, from being in his place to support the motion, made by the Premier, it was a matter of joy to him, and as one of Her Majesty's subjects of French-Canadian origin, a great pleasure to give expression to his views. In looking back over the fifty years of Her Majesty's reign he felt certain the judgment of history would be that it was the most brilliant period in British history, whether judged by conquest of arms, general progress, or advancement in civilization. The people of the Empire lived under a much more enlightened freedom than before the Victorian era, while the arts, sciences and literature had moved onward at a rapid pace. With the exception of Shakespeare, no brighter galaxy of litterateurs had lived at a previous period. In science the discoveries had been almost incredible, and their application to manufactures had developed British trade until it far eclipsed to-day the famed commerce of the ancient empires of the world. As a ruler the Queen was, he believed, the most constitutional ruler the world had ever seen. Whatever her political preferences may have been she at no time had allowed them to sway her judgment in holding the balance evenly between parties. In every instance she had exhibited a loyal adhesion to the will of the people. In Canada he felt that there was no class of the people who ought to feel more grateful than French-Canadians for the liberties accorded them. Mr. Laurier concluded a brilliant address amid the greatest applause from a unanimous House.

Mr. Amyot took objection to a phrase in the address, which spoke of Lower Canada as a conquered country. He said the statement was not historically correct, as the Province had been ceded to the British Crown by France. No response was made to his request to have the paragraph changed, and the motion then passed.

When the Speaker declared it carried the members rose to their feet, and with the visitors in the gallery, who followed their example, sang enthusiastically, "God Save the Queen."

### A QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

The harmony and unanimity which characterized these proceedings were followed by a disturbance which arose over a question of privilege. The transition was a sudden one and exemplified how quickly party spirit can triumph over good feeling and fellowship. On Friday last, while Mr. Jones, of Halifax, was speaking on a question before the House, he was interrupted by Mr. Kenny, his Halifax *confrere*, and, in reply to a question asked by him whether he was a Canadian, said, "No, I am a Nova Scotian." Mr. Kenny's question of privilege was raised to correct this answer as given in *Hansard*, Mr. Kenny denying that the latter qualifying words were used. He barely hinted that Mr. Jones procured their insertion. This the latter denied in emphatic terms, saying that neither directly nor indirectly had he requested any alteration in his speech, as reported, and he remembered distinctly making the answer credited to him. This denial was received with shouts of derision and assertions from several Conservatives that the *Hansard* had been cooked. Mr. Bechard, on the other hand, who sits directly behind Mr. Jones, solemnly asserted that he had heard the answer and that *Hansard* was correct. Sir John Macdonald, in a somewhat violent speech, endeavored to fasten a charge of untruth upon Mr. Jones, and quite a hubbub ensued, which was only quieted by the Speaker passing on to the next order on the paper.

A large number of motions for papers were made without debate previous to recess.

### PROHIBITION RESOLUTION.

At the evening session Mr. Jamieson took up his prohibition resolution and was about to proceed with it when Sir Hector Langevin, in Sir John Macdonald's absence, requested that he would allow it to stand over. He assented to the request on condition that it would be made the first order on Wednesday and its discussion be continued on that day until it was disposed of. Several other motions relating to affairs in the Maritime Provinces were debated until a late hour.

### PRIVATE BILLS.

The following private bills were read a third time, viz., to incorporate the Eastern Canada Savings and Loan Companies respecting the Atlantic and North-West Railway Company, and the bill to incorporate the Massawippi Junction Railway Company.

### PARDON FOR CRIMINALS.

Mr. Sproule moved the resolution of which he had given notice, favoring the pardon of convicts in the Dominion penitentiaries in commemoration of Her Majesty's jubilee. The Hon. Mr. Thompson opposed the motion. He said it would be an act of mistaken kindness and gave instances in which executive clemency had been exercised, where the convicts pardoned had relapsed into crime and had again to be incarcerated. One of the recent murders committed in the North-West had been committed, he said, by a man released prior to the expiration of his sentence from the Manitoba penitentiary. After some further discussion the motion was withdrawn.

### MR. GUILLET AND PROHIBITION.

Mr. Guillet has given notice that on Wednesday next he will move the House into Committee to consider the following resolution:

"That in the opinion of this House the demand for a law prohibitory of the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors should receive our most thoughtful consideration, and such action should be taken with as little delay as possible as may best promote the object in view.

That the successful operation of such a law must depend largely on the sympathy and supports of the local governments of the several provinces.

That public opinion in favor of prohibition is more advanced in some of the provinces than in others, and it is obvious that with public opinion weak or hostile a law must become practically a dead letter or be weakly or inefficiently enforced and productive of more evil than good.

That therefore the House is of opinion that the power of prohibiting the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors should be delegated to the Governments of the provinces with such proper conditions and limitations as may be deemed in the public interest, and that an address be passed to Her Majesty praying that she will cause a measure to be laid before the Imperial Parliament providing for such amendments to the British North America Act as may carry out the object set forth in this resolution.

It will be impossible for this resolution to be reached on Wednesday if it is taken up as an independent motion. It may perhaps be put as an amendment to Mr. Jamieson's resolution as it is set down for that day.

OTTAWA, June 8.

Sir John Macdonald announced, in the House of Commons, yesterday, that it was the aim of the Government to procure the prorogation of Parliament on Saturday, the 18th inst. To this end he moved that the House sit on Saturday next, the Government business to take precedence on that day. The motion was agreed to.

In answer to Mr. Mill, Sir John said the Government intended to push through all its bills on the order paper, but would not introduce any new legislation.

### THE HIGH COMMISSIONERSHIP.

In reply to a question regarding the High Commissionership, Sir John Macdonald said it would be decided at the close of the session whether Sir Charles Tupper would return to England or remain in the Cabinet. The reply was simply meant to be an evasion of the direct question whether Sir Charles was now High Commissioner or not.

### THE GENERAL INSPECTION ACT.

Mr. Costigan was in his place and introduced a bill to amend the General Inspection Act. The bill had been awaiting his arrival on the order paper for three weeks or more. His explanation regarding it was, that it was intended to convey certain powers to boards of trade respecting the licensing of weighers. The bill was read a first time.

### THE WARDEN OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

The Hon. Mr. Thompson moved the House into Committee on the resolution granting ex-Warden Laviolette, of the St Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, an allowance of $2,600 a year in view of the services rendered by him during the revolt. In making the motion, the Minister of Justice gave a brief history of the revolt, and referred to the courageous manner in which Mr. Laviolette acted. He said the latter's injuries were of such a character that he feared he would not long survive to enjoy the proposed allowance.

Mr. Laurier said he did not intend to oppose the motion, as he believed Mr. Laviolette had earned consideration by his brave conduct at the time of the outbreak referred to. While he did not desire to oppose the motion he thought it his duty to criticise the action of the Government regarding the administration of affairs in the penitentiary for several years past. He thought their conduct highly censurable, and at their door he laid the blame for the revolt. It was a matter of common notoriety that affairs in the penitentiary were going from bad to worse. Year after year fresh scandals had arisen. Mr. Laviolette was at variance with the Deputy Warden, and the disputes proceeded to such a degree that the other officials, and even the convicts, took sides. It was undeniable that the Government was acquainted with the facts, as it had time and again been warned by the Inspector. The reports were unheeded, and it was little to be wondered at that the disturbances culminated with an insurrection. For this, as he said before, he held the Government directly culpable.

Mr. Thompson made a brief but feeble reply, saying that the Government should not be held "altogether to blame." He placed the main responsibility upon his predecessor, and said that in some respects the conduct of the warden was censurable, yet the errors he had committed were on the side of lenity.

Mr. Mitchell thanked the Minister of Justice for having at his request remitted ten years of the sentence of a young negro, who during the revolt aided in preventing the escape of other convicts. He said the youth was the victim of an accident, he having by mischance shot a man during some trouble in a saloon in Montreal.

The resolution then passed, and a bill founded thereon was introduced and read a first time.

### BILLS.

The bill respecting the defacing of counterfeit notes and the use of imitation notes was considered in committee, and reported with minor amendments. It was then read a third time.

The bill to amend the North-West Territories Act, relating mainly to appeals from North-West courts, was passed through its several stages.

The bill to amend the controverted elections act was read a third time and passed.

### THE P. E. I. SUBSIDY.

After recess, the House went into committee on the motion of Sir Charles Tupper to consider the resolution increasing the subsidy to Prince Edward Island by $20,000 a year.

Mr. Davies rose to speak upon the subject. He remarked that he thought he could show that Prince Edward Island was entitled to a greater amount than it was proposed to give.

Sir Charles Tupper said "very well, if the amount proposed is not satisfactory I will ask the House to reject it."

Mr. Davies replied that the threat made would not prevent him from presenting his views. He went on to argue that all the other provinces had benefited largely by bonuses to local railways. It was thought, he said by some that the Government of Canada had constructed the Island railways. Such was not the case, as that province had contributed every dollar of the amount expended in their construction. Since his Province entered Confederation the tariff was greatly increased, and enormous amounts had been spent on the Canadian Pacific Railway and many other public works of no benefit to Prince Edward Island. While called upon to contribute much larger amounts to the treasury than at first the Province received only the same subsidy as when Confederation was brought about.

Mr. Walsh supported the views expressed by Mr. Davies, and thought he and his colleagues from the Island should be permitted to express their views without threats being made such as had been thrown out by the Finance Minister. The resolution then passed.

### TRADE WITH FRANCE.

On motion to go into Committee of Supply Mr. Amyot, in a lengthy speech in French, brought up the question of extended trade relations with France. He was replied to by Mr. Chapleau, who said the Government had done all in its power by negotiations to enlarge the trade between the two countries. He promised that a report forwarded by Mr. Fabre to the Government would be brought down.

Mr. Mills thought the Government in professing anxiety to increase the trade with France was at variance with its protective policy of the past ten years. The increased tariff was intended to cut off foreign trade and provide a home market, and he did not see how ministers could reconcile their professions with their actions.

After some remarks in French by Mr. Bouchard, the motion passed.

The estimates connected with the Railway Department were discussed and agreed to.

OTTAWA, June 9.

### A HOLIDAY.

When the House opened yesterday, on motion of Sir Hector Langevin, it was agreed to take a holiday to-day, this being Corpus Christ.

Mr. Thompson introduced a bill providing an addition to the Revised Statutes respecting representation in the House of Commons. The bill was read a first time.

### MR. JAMIESON'S RESOLUTIONS.

The first "order," consideration of the proposed resolution by Mr. Jamieson, declaring it expedient to prohibit the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquors, except for certain purposes stated, was next taken up. In rising to move his resolution Mr. Jamieson said it was a very important one, from several points of view. Many persons had large amounts of money invested in the liquor traffic, who claimed consideration. On the other hand the evils following as a result of the business, had caused a powerful feeling to arise in favor of its abolition. The evils flowing in its train were both direct and indirect. As much as three millions of bushels of grain were destroyed every year by their conversion into intoxicating liquors. This, however, was but a small consideration compared with the evils resulting from the use of spirituous and malt liquors, into which the grain was converted. The troubles arising permeated every class of society and were more blighting than the worst land laws of which any country had to complain. Mr. Jamieson next proceeded to show that prohibition, wherever enacted, and fairly enforced, had largely attained the object prohibitionists had in view. He quoted numerous authorities to sustain this position and mentioned that although it had been time and again asserted that the Maine law was a failure the people of the State, only last year, by a majority of 44,000, incorporated the principle of prohibition in the constitution. Coming back to Canadian experience he said that the Dunkin Act had, in its time, done much toward educating public opinion in the direction of prohibition. In response to the advanced public opinion the Scott Act was passed. That it was in line with the feeling of the country was proven by the fact that it had been carried in some sixty counties and cities of the Dominion. The general acceptance of the Act was not a test of the strength of prohibition feeling, as many who did concur in that means for obtaining partial prohibition would quite willing go the whole way and support the total abolition of its importation, manufacture and sale. He concluded by moving his resolution.

Mr. Fisher, who seconded the motion, said it was needless for him to speak at any length in support of the resolution. It had been introduced at the request of the Dominion Alliance. Everyone admitted the evils arising from the use of intoxicating liquors. Even those engaged in the traffic conceded the necessity of the employment of some means for its restriction and regulation. He believed, and the Dominion Alliance believed, that the only remedy was to obtain total and absolute prohibition. He thought that the greatest duties that devolved upon public men were to endeavor to remove that which tends to degrade the people. It had been said the enactment of prohibitory laws were infringement upon the rights of the people. Parliament, however, had discarded this view, by passing a prohibitory law for the North-West Territories. It was only yesterday that he had been informed by a member from the North-West that prohibition out there had proven very successful. Besides the passage of the North-West Act, Parliament had on many occasions determined that individual rights and liberties must give way to the public good. He instanced acts passed against gambling, the carrying of concealed weapons, and other laws of a similar nature. The charter of the city of Montreal, passed by Parliament, provided that by-laws could be passed, to prevent the keeping of pigs within the city limits. Some people asserted that local prohibitory laws had failed. He could, from experience, in his own county, deny this statement. He had no hesitation in affirming, that the Scott Act was as well observed as the license laws were. If it had not succeeded fully, the blame lay at the door of the Government, which had treated the demands of the temperance people for the means for its enforcement with indifference. Not only was this the case, but the working of the act had been obstructed by the passage of an order-in-Council respecting the disposal of fines. The Dominion Alliance, had remonstrated, but it was all of no avail. He desired to repeat the statement that if the Act was not an absolute success, it was owing to defects in it, which the Government had not removed. Mr. Fisher next met the arguments of those who believed that spirits ought to be prohibited, but insisted that wine and beer should be exempt. He said the use of the latter created an appetite for the former, and that the question was one simply of degree. If prohibition was right in the one instance it could not be denied consistently in the other.

Mr. Girouard was the next speaker. He congratulated the mover and seconder of the resolution for the manner in which they had brought the subject to the notice of the House. He had, on a previous occasion, expressed views contrary to total prohibition. He thought that beer, cider, claret and other light wines promoted temperance. He then proceeded to give the House a history of the discovery and uses of alcohol, and the early attempts in the 15th century, in Germany, to stay its accompanying evils by means of prohibition. He held that legislation in this direction had always proven a failure. He had taken the trouble, he said, since the last session, to import from France several works, which sustained his contention. He did not believe that Canada required the adoption of such extreme legislation. Statistics had been recently published which showed the dominion to be the most temperate country in the world, and the Province of Quebec consumed less liquor than any other province in the Dominion. He believed the Scott Act to be a failure, and the fact that no petitions had been received this year in favor of prohibition proved in his view, that there was no general desire to obtain it. He moved in conclusion the following amendment:

"That this House, while admitting that brandy, gin, whiskey, and other alcoholic liquors might be prohibited, is of the opinion that porter, ale, beer, claret and other light wines should be exempt from the operation of the Scott Act."

Mr. Armstrong, of Middlesex, said he believed that the amendment was not in order, and he asked the Speaker's ruling. The Speaker decided that the amendment was in order and the discussion proceeded.

Mr. Freeman, of Queen's, Nova Scotia, took the floor and made a strong appeal in favor of the resolution. He said that "advancing civilization had opened up the dark caverns of the abominable traffic and the man who said it was not an evil was a curiosity." He assailed Mr. Girouard's views with great vigor and said the idea that the evils arising from the use of spirits could be cured by beer drinking was a strange one. Beer was simply alcohol diluted with other ingredients. If alcohol was taken out of beer no one would drink it. Persons who commenced with beer went on to wine, and from that to brandy or whiskey, and finally became drunkards. He quoted from a report of a Committee of the House of Lords, which in, 1850, examined into the beer law and concluded that it was productive of great injury to the people. Sidney Smith, after the passage of the beer law, said that the whole nation was drunk. In Nova Scotia, out of seventeen counties thirteen adopted the Scott Act, and it had done great good, and was working grandly in putting down the sale of liquor. He hoped the vote to be given would testify that Parliament was in accord with the people on this question.

Mr. Cargill, of East Bruce, said he had introduced a bill to repeal the Scott Act owing to his experience of its working in his county. There after it was carried for some weeks it was fairly observed. After a time the liquor dealers grew bolder and by degrees opened up until they at last boldly sold liquors without any great attempt at concealment. He had supported the Act in order to prevent his employees from obtaining liquor. In going into tavens in Walkerton he found that "blue ribbon beer," "long pop," and "short pop," were sold, and that they were but new names for spirits. He said he felt out of place at first in going into these taverns to be treated to cigars, but his "conscience was relieved to see others drink." The County Council of Bruce had been asked to appoint a police magistrate, but refused. The consequence now was that as much liquor was sold in the county as before the Scott Act was passed. Hotel property had been reduced one half in value and illicit grog shops abounded.

After recess several private bills were read a third time and at 9.30 Mr. Cargill resumed the discussion. He said he considered it was inconsistent with the policy of the Government to favor legislation aimed at the distinction of one of the largest and most profitable industries in the county. He concluded by moving in amendment to the amendment.

"That inasmuch as the Canada Temperance Act has not resulted in promoting the cause of temperance, in the counties in which it has been in force, and the general enforcement of the law has not been attained, in consequence of public opinion not being in its favor, the Canada Temperance Act should be repealed."

Mr. Jamieson took the point of order that the amendment proposed was not germane to the motion.

Sir John Macdonald said it was perfectly in order and he could not see why anyone should attempt to limit the discussion.

The Speaker ruled the amendment proposed to be in order.

Mr. Patterson (Essex) as its seconder, gave his reasons for supporting it. He believed prohibition to be an unjust interference with the liberty of the subject and where enacted it had proven to be a failure.

### SOME TELLING FIGURES.

Dr. Macdonald, of Huron, in a speech bristling with facts and figures supported the resolution. He said that in order to get at the views of persons in a position to judge of the extent of the evils of the liquor traffic, he had made inquiries of the police authorities in the leading cities of the Dominion, and had received communications which he held in his hand. They showed that during the past three years in London there were 1772 commitments owing to drunkenness; in Quebec, 1574; in Toronto, out of 23,912 persons incarcerated in prison, 11,786 were owing to drunkenness; in Montreal out of 22,221 commitments 14,768 were due to drunkenness. Communications from other cities were equally convincing as to the evils resulting from the traffic. With these facts before the House, it would be strange, indeed, if it receded from the position it had previously assumed. On the other hand, there was every reason to go forward and adopt the resolution, which it afforded him much pleasure to support.

### CURRAN'S OPPOSITION.

Mr. Curran said the position on the question was largely determined by a communication he had received from Mr. Costigan, Secretary of the Irish Catholic Temperance Society of Montreal, who informed him that the Society was not favorable to prohibition. This being the case, he felt bound to oppose the resolution.

### WILL STAND BY THE ACT.

The Hon. Mr. Foster, in a brief but forcible address, took strong ground in favor of prohibition. He met the arguments that it had proven a failure in several states of the union by quoting the views of the Governor of Kansas and other high authorities in other states which he showed totally disproved the assertion. He would rather see the Scott Act totally repealed than mutilated.

### NOT A FAILURE.

Mr. Waldie, of Holton, denied the statements that the Scott Act was a failure. He said it was a libel on his county to say so. In only the town of Milton was there any attempt to violate the law, and the law-breakers there were being compelled to respect it. He read from resolutions of the Methodist Conference of his district, held last week, to sustain his assertions, and said he could give his personal testimony to the effectiveness of prohibition in his county. It being twelve o'clock, members, averse to a vote, began to cry out for an adjournment, and Sir John Macdonald, rising, said it was very evident a vote could not be reached, so he would move the adjournment of the debate, it to be made the first order after routine and private bills on Monday next.

The House then adjourned.

## MORE ABOUT MINISTERS' STIPENDS.

*(To the Editor of the Witness.)*

SIR,—Seeing so much about paying our ministers in your valuable paper I will give "Workingman" a little of an old man's experience in the country. After service one Sabbath I heard a minister (with great reluctance) state to his congregation, that they were behind in their payment five hundred dollars, and that it was making him dishonest, as he could not pay his own liabilities as he promised; but if they would pay him two hundred dollars, he would forgive them the balance. A few days afterwards, in conversation with a leading member of another congregation, he told me he was on a very thankless mission that day, viz: collecting for their minister; that they promised him five hundred dollars and that he had only been paid one hundred, and that it was like pulling teeth to get a dollar out of some of them. I knew of another place where the people were offered service on Sabbath evening if they would raise fifty dollars a year. They had several meetings, but failed to raise the amount. One rich farmer (who lends his thousands) offered four dollars a year, but coupled the offer with the demand to have preaching in the day time as it was not agreeable to be out after dark, adding, that if they paid for it they had the right to get it in daylight as well as others.

I could add more to the list of delinquent congregations; when I say congregations I mean all Protestant denominations. Of course there are exceptions, but so far as my experience has gone they are few in the country; in towns and cities it may be different. I am aware that there are exceptions in every congregation—men who pay honestly and more than their due. I once heard it announced in a congregation of over fifty families that nine of them paid one half of the minister's stipend. There are usually a few in a congregation who take an interest in the work and go around to get others to subscribe, and they have too often to beg and plead to get the rest to promise a little towards their minister's pay, and then they have to run after it and coax and plead again to get it, even in instalments. At the end of the year there is sure to be a deficiency, and then there must be a tea-meeting or some other begging scheme to raise money for the minister. In one of our leading congregations, a year ago last winter, they had what they call "socials" in several of the leading families to raise money, and had a dance. I remonstrated with a leading member about the evil of it, but he said they had to do something to get a crowd. This is what they call "doing evil that good may come." Furthermore, at these family "socials" there is a rivalry as to who can get up the best "spread"; and thereby jealousy and hard feelings are created that are not allayed for some time. Why don't they have tea meetings or socials to pay the doctor, the lawyer or other professionals? Is the minister not as worthy as they? Oh, no! There is no thought of him until we are sick and afraid of death. The friends and relatives of those who during this life could not tell which end of the church the pulpit was in, after their death will run ten or twenty miles after a minister to preach a funeral sermon—just because it is fashionable. Oh! that it would become fashionable to pay the preacher, what a change it would be! It would be like the congregation that felt too poor to build a new church when the old one was about falling on them, and Satan got among them and they split, and the one-half of them built a fine new church. The other half not to be outdone, built a better one. Then said the good, old minister, "I urged you in the name of God to build a church, and ye would not, but when the Devil got in you, you built two"

Some will say, "Oh, they are well paid for what they do; why don't they work as I do? St. Paul did not think it a shame to work." These people forget that "The earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof," and that we are only the stewards, and that what we have is only lent to us. I have come to the conclusion that this is one of our greatest sins as a people, and believe that God is entitled to the earth as of old, for it never was repealed. As God has promised the sun to shine on the good and on the evil, I also believe He will punish the people, good and bad, for the sin of withholding from Him what is His right. He did it to His own chosen Israel of old, and He is still the same God, and will not allow them to go unpunished who will not pay and support His ministers in the cause of Christ.

CONSTANCY.

## A LIQUOR SELLER'S "REVENGE."

*(To the Editor of the Witness.)*

SIR,—In consequence of the municipal council of Roxton Falls refusing to give license for the sale of liquor, the indignant proprietor of the Canada Hotel has covered the doors and windows of his place with long, coarse boards of the commonest kind; and even the two long signs, one on the front and the other on the gable end facing the railway depot, are covered with the same rough slabs. Doubtless the intention in thus distiguring the place is to typify the ruin and desolation that must come on a place where no licenses are given for the sale of rum. But the warning is likely to be but little heeded, as the idea that the business of a town or the accommodation of travellers depends upon the sale of liquor, like many ideas of the same kind, is pretty well exploded.

The writer, for the last four years, has repeatedly gone through almost all the Scott Act counties and places where licenses are not granted—both in this and the Maritime Provinces—and with very few, if any, exceptions, as good accommodation may be found to-day as could be had when the license system was in force. And even in places where men like mine host of Roxton have closed their houses, private enterprise has supplied the want by opening boarding houses, or "Maisons de Pension," the French call them and the only persons who seem dissatisfied with the change are the rum sellers and rum drinkers.

A.C.T.

*Roxton Falls, P.Q.*

## PRYNNE'S IMPRISONMENT IN CARNARVON CASTLE.

Prynne, the historical and political writer in the time of Charles I., Cromell, and Charles II., wrote nearly two hundred books and pamphlets. On the 14th June, 1637, he received the following sentence for libel:—"That William Prynne be fined £5000 to the king, to lose the remainder of his ears * in the pillory, to be branded on both cheeks 'S. L.' for a schismatical libeller, and to be perpetually imprisoned in Carnavon Castle." On his death the following epitaph was written:—

Here lies the corpse of William Prynne,
A bencher late of Lincoln's Inn,
Who restless ran through thick and thin.

This grand Scripturien paper spiller,
This endless, needless margin filler,
Was strangely tost from post to pillar.

His brains career were never stopping,
But pen with rheum of gall still dropping,
Till hand o'er head brought ears to cropping.

Nor would he yet surcease such themes,
But prostitute new virgin reams,
To types of his fantastic dreams.

But whilst he this hot humor hugs,
And for more length of tedder tugs,
Death fang'd the remnant of his lugs.

*One had been taken off before.

—*North Wales Chronicle.*

## A REMARKABLE STATEMENT.

The following from J. D. Davis, D.D., of Japan, proves that the World's W. C. T. U. is needed in all missionary lands. Mrs. Leavitt, who was here in the interest of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, during last summer and fall, did a grand work in interesting the women and many of the leading men of Japan in the cause not only of temperance but of purity and of the elevation of women generally. One of our leading Japanese workers said to me the other day, that Mrs. Leavitt was a second Commodore Perry to the women of Japan.

## MR. O'BRIEN IN RIOTS.

A BIT OF HIS RECORD, AS GIVEN BY AN IRISH PAPER—"SAUCE FOR GOOSE, SAUCE FOR GANDER"—THE "TIMES" ON THE POSITION OF THE CHURCH.

In a copy of the Londonderry *Sentinel* for May 17th, there appears a lively editorial on Mr. O'Brien and his mission to Canada. We extract the following specimen of the way in which he is regarded by the Irish minority:—

"Mr. O'Brien is reported to attach no importance to the fear of his proceedings creating riot. We can quite believe this. He has been so accustomed at home, and especially in the North, to create riots, that the thing has become quite a profession with him. It was he who gathered a mob of ragamuffins at Mallow station to insult the Prince of Wales, and who was very properly chased off the platform by the police. He has often been the stormy petrel of riot and disturbance in the North, and if the same results follow in the wake of his present mission it will be entirely in accordance with precedent in his case. He professes to be perfectly indifferent to the consequences of his conduct or to opposition; but the man who had the cowardice to hound on a mob of ruffians at a single defenceless reporter cannot be possessed of that high quality of courage attributed to him by his organs. The 'lion-hearted Wm. O'Brien' looks very much like a donkey bellowing out of a lion's skin. It is quite evident that he has not got over the most troublesome part of his programme. If he gets meted out to him the same sort of justice and fair play he accorded to the Loyalist reporter at Luggacurren nobody will be very sorry."

Here is an extract from the *Times*:—"Canada will hardly feel grateful for the disturbance of the peace by a meddlesome mission which is a simple impertinence. Mr. O'Brien's invectives and misstatements can no more affect Lord Lansdowne's position as Governor-General than the ravings of *United Ireland* can shake Mr. Bright in his seat for Birmingham. It is highly significant that the heads of the Roman Catholic Church in Canada—even in Montreal itself—have condemned Mr. O'Brien's endeavors to stir up ill feeling in a community where he is a stranger. Their attitude may turn out to be important. It will be observed that Cardinal Simeoni, who has been charged by the Pope to inquire into the present situation in Ireland, has proposed that the Irish Episcopate should be 'invited' to adhere strictly to the rules, adopted when the bishops met some time ago at Rome, 'for the purpose of preventing the clergy from associating themselves with the agitators.' What course the Pope will pursue we have no means of knowing, but there can be no doubt whatever the recent conduct of archbishops, bishops, and priests in Ireland is not only inconsistent with such rules as those referred to, but with the whole traditional policy of the Roman Catholic Church. 'Doctrines of public plunder' cannot be reconciled with the teachings of the Church, and in Canada, we should think, they would meet with little toleration from men of any class or creed."

## DR. MACKAY'S CHAPELS.

LETTER FROM TAMSUI, FORMOSA.

The following letter, dated February 18, 1887, by Rev. John Jamieson to the Rev. Dr. Wardrope, Convener of the Foreign Mission Committee, has been forwarded for publication:

MY DEAR SIR,—Dr. Mackay has likely already told you of the three new chapels he built in the end of last year. Like those of the previous year, these last are also very substantial and tasteful. At Toa-tin-tian, the lot of ground is large and all enclosed by a strong stone wall. The chapel is commodious, and within is neatly furnished. The seats, of light and dark wood, are particularly handsome; they, and also two bronze chandeliers, were provided by the native church. The platform is surrounded by panel work tastefully painted. All the coloring on the stone-work is of red, white or blue. This coloring is exceedingly cheap, and greatly improves the appearance of the buildings. The preacher's house and other apartments are in keeping with the chapel. As it is near the river, this chapel attracts the attention of passengers going up or down in the steamboat. The white spire can be seen from a long distance, rising above the dead level of the surrounding houses, with the British flag conspicuous on the front of it. On the east side of the spire is a map of the eastern hemisphere, and on the west side the western, drawn and colored on the stone and marked in Chinese characters, all which A-Hoa told us was done by Dr. Mackay himself. In building these chapels a great deal of heavy work had to be done in filling up hollows in the grounds and raising them to a proper level, laying deep foundations, etc. At one town was this particularly the case on account of the frequent flooding of the country. Going among the people we hear them saying: "Now he has built better chapels than ever, what was the use of tearing down the old ones?"

About the beginning of this year, Dr. Mackay returned to Tamsui, bringing with him some new students and others whom he had been teaching for several months. These have since been daily taught. I found I could not help any by trying to teach the students. My knowledge of the Chinese characters is not sufficient to enable me to explain the meaning of them, and the students in Oxford College are already too far advanced to be benefited by anything I could teach. When boys, most of them attended school supported by the mission, afterwards were drilled and taught by the preachers at the chapels, so that the work they now do in the college is, as it were, a third stage of their course, to complete their education and fit them for preachers.

About ten of the preachers, who are at stations not far from Tamsui, sent a request to Dr. Mackay to be allowed for some time to come every week to study, returning to their stations for Sabbath services. These have been coming now for two weeks past, and have been busily engaged. Yours taithfully, JOHN JAMIESON.

—*Canada Presbyterian.*

## A TICKET-OF-LEAVE BARONET.

*(From the London News.)*

Not long ago a thin, little old gentleman, with clean shaven face and closely buttoned, threadbare frock coat, was to be observed, be the weather wet or fine, in the neighborhood of the Stock Exchange. Who he was or where he came from no one knew, for the simple reason that he belonged to a past generation and was in the heyday of his youth and good fortune when the present race of our young men were reposing in cradles or imbibing the contents of pap bottles. He was always smiling and cheerful, and only too happy to take lunch with any one generous enough to "stand" a square meal. He never appeared to do anything in particular, but, in a quiet way, he continued to make a little money now and again by giving "tips" concerning probable fluctuations in the financial market. Where he obtained his information was a mystery, but his advice generally turned out correct, and his reward took the shape of a few shillings or a pound or two, according to the magnitude of the transaction he had been indirectly instrumental in bringing to a satisfactory conclusion.

That this city celebrity, who, by-the-bye, was familiarly known as "Mr. Clifford," was exceedingly poor, there could be no manner of doubt, and this supposition was fully confirmed at his death, which took place in a squalid neigh- other than Sir Clifford —— who, at one time, was borhood in the east end. Yet this man was no one of the "bucks" of the metropolis. His downfall was occasioned by his killing a man in a drunken brawl, for which indiscretion he suffered penal servitude. After passing a good many years in one of Her Majesty's prisons he obtained a ticket-of-leave, but his friends refused to have anything to do with him, and the host of boon companions who had helped to spend his money in former days were either dead or had fogotten him. Thus it came to pass that he gradually sank lower and lower, until he reached that condition of impecunious respectability known as "shabby genteel."

## THE GOOD TEMPLARS

We have received the annual reports of the officers of the Right Worthy Grand Lodge at the 33rd annual session just closed at Saratoga. The volume will be of historic interest from the fact that it contains the minutes of the Conference held at Boston last September, at which a basis of re-union was agreed upon. At that Conference the two Right Worthy Grand Lodges of the Order, which had been in antagonism since 1876, were represented by seven delegates each. It is a remarkable fact that in three days the Conference agreed unanimously upon twenty-six resolutions, entirely covering the points of difference which had separated the Order into two opposing camps for ten years. As appeared a short ago in these columns the union was recently ratified with great rejoicing at Saratoga, N.Y., and the Order is now one.

In regard to the Michigan State amendment campaign, the Hon. John B. Finch says:—"The campaign was well planned and magnificently fought. The amendment was carried by votes, but defeated by political tricks and frauds at the ballot box."

# LITERARY REVIEW.

### ABOUT RUSSIA.

*The Russian Church and Russian Dissent, comprising Orthodoxy Dissent and Erratic Sects*, by Albert F. Heard, formerly Consul-General for Russia at Shanghai (Harper Bros.), is a valuable volume, containing the results of years of careful study of the characteristics of a country which from its size and importance cannot fail to exercise a most important influence upon the world's future. Mr. Heard judges from a long residence in Russia, and thus characterizes this interesting people:—

> Loyalty to the Tsar, and aptitude for organization are universal among the people, but religious devotion is their strongest and most general characteristic; in no country is it so universally and so intimately interwoven in the daily life of every individual. Wars against the infidel Turk excite the same enthusiasm as the crusades of the Middle Ages; and the intensity of this feeling, together with the pious credulity of the people, are a prodigious power in the hands of the Government, that may be easily directed in furtherance of political ends. "It is for Christ that we are to fight," a peasant was heard to say to a fellow conscript in 1877. "He suffered on the cross for us, and it is but right that we should suffer in our turn for Him."

Mr. Heard goes back as far as the separation of the Churches of the East and the West and the introduction of Christianity into Russia. From this he brings the history down to the present day, showing the constant and still prevailing tendency of the Russian people to break up into new sects. He says the Russian people, though ignorant, are naturally intelligent and quick, but their characteristics are childish simplicity, naive enthusiasm and facile credulity. They are, he says, still capable of welcoming false Christs and false tsars, the most fabulous stories yet have credence, and the most barefaced mystifications find dupes. As an example of this kind of thing he gives the following:—

> In 1874, scarcely at a day's journey from the capital, in the neighborhood of Pskov, it was currently reported and actually believed that the Government had the intention of sending five thousand young girls to the Black Sea for distribution among the Arabs, and of bringing back as many swarthy maidens to fill their places. Marriage became an epidemic throughout the district, and every youth or maiden of suitable years was quickly provided with a mate to escape either a deportation or a copper-colored wife. An inquiry established the fact that the tale originated with an innkeeper named Jakovlev, as an ingenious method of increasing his custom, inasmuch as at a marriage ceremony the tavern is as well patronized as the church.

In such a country false prophets and religious impostors naturally abound, and the Russian code has very severe provisions against them. In the same neighborhood a sect was discovered created by a runaway monk called Seraphim. The proselytes, mostly women, were called the Shorn, as their hair was cropped, and the sale of their tresses was a source of income to its founder. Many curious and interesting incidents are told in this volume, which will repay reading as a valuable contribution to the study of social and religious beliefs. There are now in Russia about 43,000 churches and chapels, and while the cities are abundantly supplied with churches and clergy, the rural parishes are already too large. There are not quite 38,000 priests and it has recently been found necessary to ordain seminarists, who had not completed their studies, for service in Siberia and elsewhere.

(Dawson Bros.)

### FERDINAND SCHIVEREA.

The Willard Tract Depository, of Toronto, publishes under the title *Grace Magnified*, a number of Evangelistic addresses and Bible Readings by Ferdinand Schiverea, with a brief biographical sketch. Mr. Schiverea has been for some time working as a successful evangelist in Ontario. He was converted at one of Mr. Moody's meetings in Brooklyn. He gave up his employment in a theatre, and as a printer on sporting papers, and the only thing that he could find to do was to pack goods in a basement. Concerning this period the sketch says:

> The work was mean as compared with what he once was engaged in, and the wages were the meanest h had ever received since he had been a youth. H used to make more in a few hours than he now had to work the whole week for, but he went at it and did it as good as he knew how. In this basement was a coal cellar. By this time Ferdinand had a great desire for the study of the Bible, he read it whenever he got the chance, in the cars, on the ferry boats and at his noon hour, sometimes when in the basement reading his Bible, he would be interrupted by the other workmen; but not willing to abandon his Bible study he made up his mind, mid the jeers of the men, to go in the coal cellar and lock himself in, and there with the aid of the light that came from the coal shoot he would study his Bible. He would eat his meal in a few moments, and spend his noon hour on his knees with open Bible, imploring God for guidance and knowledge. He spent near four years in this situation, and in this coal cellar God educated, prepared and ordained this man, who gives every evidence that his God is with him.

After this he devoted himself entirely to evangelistic work, gathering his audience at first by singing in the streets. He then worked with Dr. Pentecost, in Brooklyn, for fourteen months, and afterwards in Philadelphia, Cincinnati and Chicago. For the last four years he has been in Canada. His father was a Spanish Roman Catholic, but his mother was a Protestant, a praying woman, as the following incident related in one of the sermons will show.

> Some months previous to my conversion I was on the stage before the footlights, with my face blackened with cork, and my dancing clothes on, and going through my performance. I had the audience in laughter; but there was one in that audience that did not laugh, and that was my mother. I was surprised when she met me after the play, as I never knew her to come to a place where I was dancing before. She called me on one side and with a face just beaming with joy, she told me with such wonderful confidence that I was not going to go on in that kind of life—that I would never end my days on the stage, but that I was going to be converted and preach the gospel before she died. I did not know what she meant. I first thought that my ungodly life had turned her mind, and that she was going insane. Some months after that I was on the stage, and I never felt more downcast in my life. I left the stage that night and a few nights after I was led into one of Mr. Moody's meetings, and after a week of hard struggling I decided for Christ; and one year before my mother died I was preaching the gospel.

(S. R. Briggs, 75 cts.)

The same publishers issue Bishop Baldwin's *Life in a Look*, in limp cloth covers, for fifteen cents. It is a very clear statement of the way of salvation. The writer says:—

> I sometimes wonder how people can entertain doubts as to the ability of Christ to save them. It is like a man coming to a dead halt before London bridge; hundreds of heavy waggons laden with merchandise, beside carriages and foot passengers, are hurrying over, as they have for years gone by, and yet he stands afraid to trust himself upon the bridge. The policeman asks him to "move on" but he still hesitates, and tells him he fears the bridge will not bear him. "The man's mad," mutters the policeman, and leaves him to himself. And can you doubt, dear reader, the power of Christ's death to save you to the uttermost?

## THE ANTIPODES.

*(To the Editor of the Witness.)*

SIR,—Having got settled down at work fighting the traffic of all traffics the worst, I would like to tell old friends who read the *Witness* of our journey here, and of our impressions of the country and people thus far.

In our journey through to San Francisco, the most pleasant part was over the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Branch Railway to Omaha.

We had a very narrow escape from a snow blockade in crossing the Nevada mountains. Twenty-four hours later even the snow sheds gave way before the great body of snow pressing upon them, and having collapsed the road was badly blocked with snow and wreckage for several days. We had safely reached San Francisco, where we were detained for six days awaiting the English mails, which were detained by the snowstorm. In California, however, we were enjoying weather which would be creditable for June in Canada.

We went into the country to visit friends and gather flowers, taking a large bouquet of 25 kinds with us on board ship, all of which had grown and bloomed out of doors.

Instead of getting away on the 12th February, the ship's scheduled time, we sailed on the 18th. Although we were rolled and tossed somewhat for two days we made good time. I found that our ship (the "Mariposa") averaged 333 miles a day.

We reached Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, in a little over six days. Honolulu is a most interesting spot. Imagine my surprise when a familiar face from the *Witness* Office confronted me on deck as soon as we were moored, in the person of Mr. D. Logan, now editor of the *Daily Herald*, Honolulu. Well, I thought *Witness* boys, like Canada's sons, are scattered wide through the globe; what next? Well, the next is a genuine Canadian, a few steps behind Logan, Mr. Charles Livingstone, nephew of the great African explorer. The nephew has been for a few years a resident at Honolulu. A friend at Denver had written on by a previous mail, to tell him of our coming and he met us at the dock to invite us to his house during our ship's stay at that port. We shall always be in debt to Messrs. Livingstone and Logan for their large contribution towards our happiness while visiting their beautiful and most interesting city. I cannot begin to tell your readers of the fascinating beauty of the place. Flowers everywhere, besides royal and date palms, bananas, oranges, figs, lemons, pomegranates, breadfruit, mangoes, tamarinds, and guavas and many others. We had a lovely voyage from thence to Auckland, New Zealand. Here we found fruits in abundance just ripe, for March is fall there and here. I presume New Zealand has the most lovely climate in the world, and, from what we saw in addition to what we have read and been told, her scenery is hardly surpassed anywhere. The distance from Auckland to Sydney is about 1,200 miles.

We sailed into Sydney harbor on the morning of the 14th of March. I doubt if there is another harbor in the world to surpass the Sydney harbor for natural beauty.

We had a pleasant day visiting the orange groves along the Paramatta, and another day was pleasantly spent visiting about the city.

We reached Melbourne on the 17th of March and were met at the station by the president and secretary of the Alliance, with about twenty others who had come to welcome us.

As local option contests were being carried on when we arrived, I was not long idle.

Local option here is something very different from that in Canada. Here, it means only cutting down the number of licensed places to one for every 250 inhabitants. According to population this colony (Victoria) licenses about twice as many as Canada licensed five years ago. Here, unless more than one-third of the number on the roll vote, the poll is declared invalid.

As the lists have not been carefully or recently revised all the dead men and absentees count against the temperance workers. Then the publicans set themselves to the task of keeping people from the polls so as to render the vote invalid. Boycotting and intimidation are the rule with them. The first thing to be done is to get the law changed so as to reach the end sought by a majority vote.

Well, it is a cause for thankfulness and hope that the battle is being waged. If we can but keep the people's attention on this great question, we shall get them to think right and then to act right by and by, if not at once.

This is a great country. Few places have advanced more rapidly. The city of Melbourne has had a wonderful growth, adding nearly three hundred thousand to her population in twenty-five years. We are just drawing near our winter. From what I am told, winter in Australia is about as severe as September and October in Canada.

The country has suffered very much of late for want of rain. Cattle and sheep and horses are not equal to those in Canada. Our country is much better watered than Australia. This may account, to some extent at least, for stock being inferior.

We have had as yet so little experience in the country, I will defer giving old friends a description of it till later. We have seen and heard the cockatoos and parrots, minor birds, magpies, and laughing jackasses in the groves. We have seen the kangaroo and the hare bounding over the fields, and had the privilege of taking part one day in a hunt when a fine two-year-old kangaroo was taken. I have his skin and expect to bring it with me when we return to Canada.

I have considerable work to do in replying through the newspapers to misrepresentations of our local option work in Canada, by the enemies of our good cause.

Expecting one day to take part in the fight again in my native land,

I am, sincerely yours,

D. V. LUCAS.

*114 Russel street, Melbourne, Australia.*

## N. W. C. T. U. BULLETIN.

INTERESTING INTERNATIONAL ITEMS.

The Illinois W. C. T. U. are the prime movers in the establishment of a woman's ten and fifteen cent lodging house in Chicago.

There is a "Home for Intemperate Women" in Boston, which has 71 inmates.

Arrangements are being perfected for the erection in Chicago of a $500,000 W. C. T. U. building. It will be used as the headquarters of the national officers and also of the Woman's Temperance Publication Association.

The great demand there is for information on the temperance question as shown by the fact that eighty-two thousand copies of Miss Willard's annual address, delivered at Minneapolis, have been printed.

A strong scientific temperance instruction bill has passed the Minnesota Legislature. This makes twenty-six states and territories that have provided for the instruction of their youth upon this important subject. Father Colter has been laboring for the past year to promote total abstinence principles among the Irish Catholics of the United States. His mission has been a most successful one, seventeen thousand persons having taken the pledge from his hand.

A law has been passed in Switzerland making the sale of liquors a state monopoly. One-tenth of the profits of all sales are to be devoted to the temperance cause.

## WOMEN AS POLICEMEN.

MRS. ISABELLA BEECHER HOOKER ADVOCATES A REVOLUTION IN THE POLICE FORCE.

Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker lectured on "Police Reform" before the Constitution Club at New York recently. After a sarcastic criticism of the police system of New York as at present administered, Mrs. Hooker suggested as a remedy the reorganization of the force with a woman as Superintendent, and the appointment of an equal number of men and women to the ranks. Every officer of this force should be a lady or a gentleman in the best sense of the word—clean within and without, avoiding vulgar or profane language and indulging in neither liquor nor tobacco. The Superintendent, she suggested, should have power to order out the fire department in case of riots and turn the hose on recalcitrant mobs. Every member of the force should be trained in the use of firearms and ordered to shoot in the leg when necessary to shoot at all. As to the ability of women to command such a semi military force, Mrs. Hooker referred to Zenobia, of Palmyra; Catherine, of Russia, and Maria Teresa, of Austria, as women who successfully commanded troops in the field. The lecture was discussed by several members of the club from different points of view, and it was announced that "Woman Suffrage" would be the subject of the lecture, on Wednesday next. During the debate Mrs. Diehl related, with some sarcasm, an interview with Mayor Hewitt, in which she unsuccessfully endeavored to have the flags on the City Hall put at half-mast in honor of Miss Catherine Wolfe, and was informed that that distinction was reserved for aldermen and other Government officials.

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## OUR JUBILEE OFFER.

To all new subscribers subscribing now for the *Weekly Witness*, it will be sent to December 31st, 1887, and a copy of the Jubilee edition printed on superior paper, only fifty cents.

Our subscribers and friends interested in the *Witness* will please make known this offer to their relatives and neighbors who are not subscribers.

The *Witness'* friends can add many thousands to the roll of subscribers, and we ask their co-operation in this Jubilee year.

Agents wanted in every town, village and post-office.


# The Witness.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15, 1887.


## RECIPROCITY.

Mr. Erastus Wiman has bent his phenomenal energies on getting complete reciprocity between the United States and Canada before the close of President Cleveland's term. To bring about in so short a time such a revolution in the fiscal system and relations of the two countries would be a feat worthy of a political Hercules. Such a breaking down of trade boundaries between any two contiguous peoples would be in itself a blessing of the first order, but the difficulty that arises in connection with such a measure is that which is well stated in this paper by Mr. McGoun, namely, whether it will not involve disloyalty to the Mother Country and prove a step towards annexation. Our own feeling has been that the injury done to both countries by the harassing customs barriers which now separate them is so great and is sure to be so keenly felt that those barriers must some day give way and that, perhaps, under circumstances which many would deplore. We, in fact, freely accused those who brought in the National Policy of paving the way for annexation, which would possibly furnish at their next time of need an available political war cry. The results then predicted are now rapidly maturing and the utmost wisdom and decision will be necessary to deal with popular movements. In a private letter to Mr. Wiman, the objections of loyal Canadians to commercial union were fully stated, so that he might have the opportunity of answering privately and plainly if, in his view, the commercial union movement meant annexation or not. In an open letter, published in this paper, Mr. Wiman declares in the strongest terms that in his view it means the very reverse. That it is the one measure necessary to remove the effective and only effective argument against a continuance of British allegiance,

Such was the feeling of the country at the time in favor of a renewal of reciprocity that the National Policy tariff was introduced with a cry of "Reciprocity of trade or reciprocity of tariff." This epigram was, of course, as now appears, but a cloak to hide pure protectionist designs from the farmers. To carry out the pledge to the farmers involved in it the reciprocity clauses cited by Mr. McGoun were appended to the tariff. Those clauses having served their purpose, were made as weak as possible. The principle was, however, that upon the Americans taking off a duty on an essentially Canadian product, the Canadian duty would lapse. This just the principle of the Butterworth Bill. The chief difference between the National Policy clauses and the Butterworth Bill is that the former contains the clause "any or all" in reference to the articles affected, while the other, by the use of the word "all" alone, makes the measure a sweeping one. Moreover, by the Butterworth Bill both manufactured and natural products are included. The first clause contains the pith of the American proposal, and is as follows:—

"Whenever, and as soon as the Government of the said Dominion of Canada shall by act of her Parliament permit all articles of trade and commerce of whatever name or nature, whether the product of the soil or the waters of the United States, or manufactured articles, live stock of all kinds and its products, mineral or coal, the products of the mines of the United States, to enter the ports of the said Dominion of Canada free of duty, then all articles manufactured in Canada, and all products of the soil and waters, and all minerals and coal, the products of the mines of the said Dominion of Canada, and all other articles of every name and description produced in said Dominion of Canada shall be permitted to enter the ports of the United States free of duty, it being the intention of this Act to provide for absolute reciprocity of trade between the two countries as to all articles of whatever name or nature produced in the said countries respectively.

Mr. McGoun's point is that if manufactured articles be included in the provisions of any reciprocity treaty which Canada may make, she will "discriminate" against "our own Empire." The same is to be said of the National Policy. Had the reciprocity clauses of our Tariff Bill came into effect, we should have discriminated against "our own Empire" in proportion to the scope of the bill. In granting to her Colonies full power to make their own Customs tariffs, Great Britain directly laid herself open to "discrimination" against herself, and, as a matter of fact, it is not the "discrimination" but the erection of the tariff wall which is the real blow to the unity of the Empire. Discrimination is certainly a grievous sentimental offence against the Mother Country, but is no practical injury to her. The injury is inflicted by our duties. The heavy iron duties just imposed are a discrimination of $5.50 per ton on pig iron and proportionally on bar iron against the English makers. After these duties are once imposed what possible difference can it make to the English iron man, whether the iron he is prevented by that duty from shipping to Canada is produced at Londonderry or Pittsburg; and for that matter it will make as little to the Canadian farmer. In spite of the many assertions to the contrary the complete reciprocity contemplated by the Butterworth Bill would not render a customs union necessary, although it might be advisable. Nor would either reciprocity or commercial union render political union a necessity. Those who denounce the favorers of commercial union as aiming at annexation are not surely aware of the condition of public opinion among our farmers. A slight study of their utterances would suggest that if something should be done to avoid an annexation movement, we must in some way remove the complaint of our agricultural classes, who feel the narrowness of their market and are clamoring, rightly or wrongly, to be put on a par with their American neighbors.

—In explanation of delays we may say that the length of the article and the important letters referred to in it has hindered their appearing before to-day.

## THE TORRENS SYSTEM.

The laws of entail and the costliness of land transfers are the cause of much of the miserable relations between landlord and tenant in old countries. These obstacles to easy transfer are the inventions of caste to perpetuate families and of the legal profession which finds in the toll it takes off land transactions a large part of its wealth. In new countries there survives too much of the latter evil. The simplest transfer of a mortgage takes months of time and heaps of money, for not only have the most elaborate searches to be made into everything existing with regard to the property, but the most elaborate proceedings have to be gone through, powers of attorney, family councils and what not, dealing with every direct and collateral claim that may by any chance come upon the property. This is repeated every time there is a transfer. These most distressing obstructions to free exchange are almost all swept away by the Torrens system. This system provides a perfect title guaranteed by the Government, which looks into the titles once for all, and thenceforth registers every transfer in so simple a manner that under it land can be transferred as simply as bank stock. This system was first introduced in Australia, and is now in use in British Columbia, Manitoba and Ontario. The Council of the Montreal Board of Trade are moving to have it introduced into this Province, where it is sadly needed, and an able report has been prepared by a sub-committee. As explained in this report, the system provides that anyone desiring a Government title has only to take his deeds to the Master of Titles, who examines them, and if they are found correct, enters them in the books of the department retaining the old title deeds and issuing a certificate of ownership. The cost of all this in a specific case in Toronto when a property of the value of two hundred thousand dollars was brought under the Torrens system was thirty-five dollars and eighty cents for examination of title and the payment of one-quarter of one percent to the guarantee fund. This fund is intended to guard the state from loss owing to good titles being given for defective ones. This charge of a quarter of one percent is naturally much heavier than is considered necessary in Australia, where the charge is only one-fifth, and in Manitoba where it is one-tenth on all transfers. This charge for guarantee should only be made on the first issue of the title, as the risk under future transfers must be very small indeed. The great advantage of the system is that all titles under it are valid, that by a process as simple as the making out of an ordinary note or bill of sale, real estate can be mortgaged or sold, the whole expense being a small fee to the Master of Titles.

## PROHIBITION BY PROVINCES.

Mr. Guillet, Member of Parliament for West Northumberland, has given notice that he will introduce into the House of Commons a motion, the practical effect of which is to endorse prohibition as a principle, to declare that it is a matter which should be dealt with by the Provinces, and to provide for an address to the Imperial authorities, asking that the British North America Act be amended to that effect. This is probably the most important prohibition motion that has been brought forward in the Canadian House of Commons, for the simple reason that it has some chance of being passed. The member for West Northumberland has sat in the House for some years, and he has never shown by either his vote or his word that he was much else than a factotum of the Government of the day. He refused to give a direct answer on the hustings to the Prohibitionists and has never been square on that issue in Parliament. There is no probability, therefore, that he is acting either in the interests of prohibition or on his own responsibility in bringing forward this motion. Sir John has found that he cannot safely carry out his alleged promise to mutilate the Scott Act. The growth of prohibition sentiment has been such as to render some action necessary, and this is the most promising way of postponing and getting rid of the question. The promoters of this motion will be able to assure the liquor men that they have saved them, and the prohibitionists that they have served them, and this, to the politician, is an ideal state of things. From the prohibitionists' side of the question, the motion is not so entirely satisfactory as it is from the politician's. It is a postponement and an evasion of a direct vote on the question of prohibition. On the other hand, the practical result of the handing over of prohibition to the provinces would be that in at least two provinces the passage of a prohibitory law could be secured in a comparatively short time, and the Prohibitionists could bring greater pressure to bear on the electors than they can when the issues are complicated by National Policy and Riel cries. The position of the Prohibition party in Canada will, in fact, if the principles in this motion become embodied in law, be in very much the same position as the Prohibition party in the United States.

## MORE PROTECTION WANTED.

A new star has appeared suddenly on our railway firmament, and the name of the star is Kamper. He represents large German capital. He proposes to buy the Intercolonial Railway from the Government, and, we presume, to run that line on the business principle of charging all the traffic it will bear, which would be a change for the people along it. He seems to have an understanding with the Canadian Pacific Company, as he says he is going to buy our North Shore line, and then he is going to build the Cap Rouge bridge. We advise all who give support to his scheme on the basis of this promise to see that they get the promise in tangible shape, otherwise the new capitalists may be always going to build that bridge. Then Mr. Kamper and his friends are going to set up immense iron works in Nova Scotia, and to this end the Government is still further to increase the duty on iron and increase the cost of it to the whole country. This iron scheme is evidently the part of the enterprise which is to tempt the support of Nova Scotia. It will, however, hardly tempt the iron consumers, who are the whole people. A curious thing to remember in connection with the proposed alienation of the Intercolonial is the great plea upon which that road was built. The real reason why it was built was the need of bribing the Maritime Provinces into Confederation. But the reason put forward was the need of a military road entirely on our own soil. Now this great patriotic road is to be owned and managed by Germans, Prince Bismarck again securing the world's strategic points! He has his plantation on New Guinea and his lone trader at Walfish Bay. He is intrenched in a vineyard on the heights over the historic and prophetic Armageddon and now, perceiving that Canada has a very narrow throat—that is in winter and, strategically speaking—why should he not hold Canada by the throat by buying our strategic railway? What a world of speculation a speculator of creative genius can open up. This buying of the Intercolonial will be a sad blow to another lot of speculators from Glasgow who are going to start large locomotive works in Canada on condition that the Government buys forty locomotives. What excuse will the Government have for buying locomotives when it has no railway.

## PROHIBITION IN PARLIAMENT.

The debate on Prohibition has opened in Parliament. Perhaps the most interesting feature of it, so far, is the attitude of Mr. Curran, who claimed to be the mouthpiece of Roman Catholic opinion, as gathered at a recent temperance convention. Mr. Curran opposed Prohibition point blank, but argued in favor of very stringent license laws. It is plain enough that the great majority of Roman Catholics have, on the question of the use of alcohol, only got the length of "seeing men as trees walking," and this great fact cannot be lost sight of in dealing with the matter politically. We cannot expect men who drink themselves to become very prominent as promoters of a law whose aim is to keep others from drinking at taverns. The majority of our Roman Catholic moralists, including, we presume, the majority of their clergy, are not total abstainers, and cannot, therefore, with a good grace, take strong ground on this question. Everyone, however, acknowledges that something must be done to repress intemperance, and in this lies great hope, even for this Province, for no one, or almost no one, who goes seriously to work to battle with the great curse of our community, will stop short of total abstinence and total prohibition. Most moralists are willing to bring the community up to their own standard, and so we have Mr. Girouard proposing that our laws be set to work to make a distinction between alcohol and alcohol. The spirit that is in whiskey and brandy is to be forbidden, but when diluted in wine and beer it is not to be forbidden, or, in other words, alcohol is only to be taken along with a given amount of water and some more or less decayed vegetable decoction. The great objection expressed to prohibitory laws is that they are not enforced, though very singularly this failure of enforcement seems always to distress the liquor men most. These new prohibitionists do not tell us how their law is to be enforced. When taverns are open and liquor in variety is being sold, nothing will be easier than to fortify the drinks. The law will simply be utterly nugatory and if it were enforced would be utterly useless. This will be discovered in time by these good people, but how long will they take to find it out?

## PRACTICAL QUESTIONS.

We should like our farmer friends, in all parts of the Dominion, and whoever has special facilities for knowledge on the subjects, to send us information that may contribute to forming a correct judgment on the following questions:—

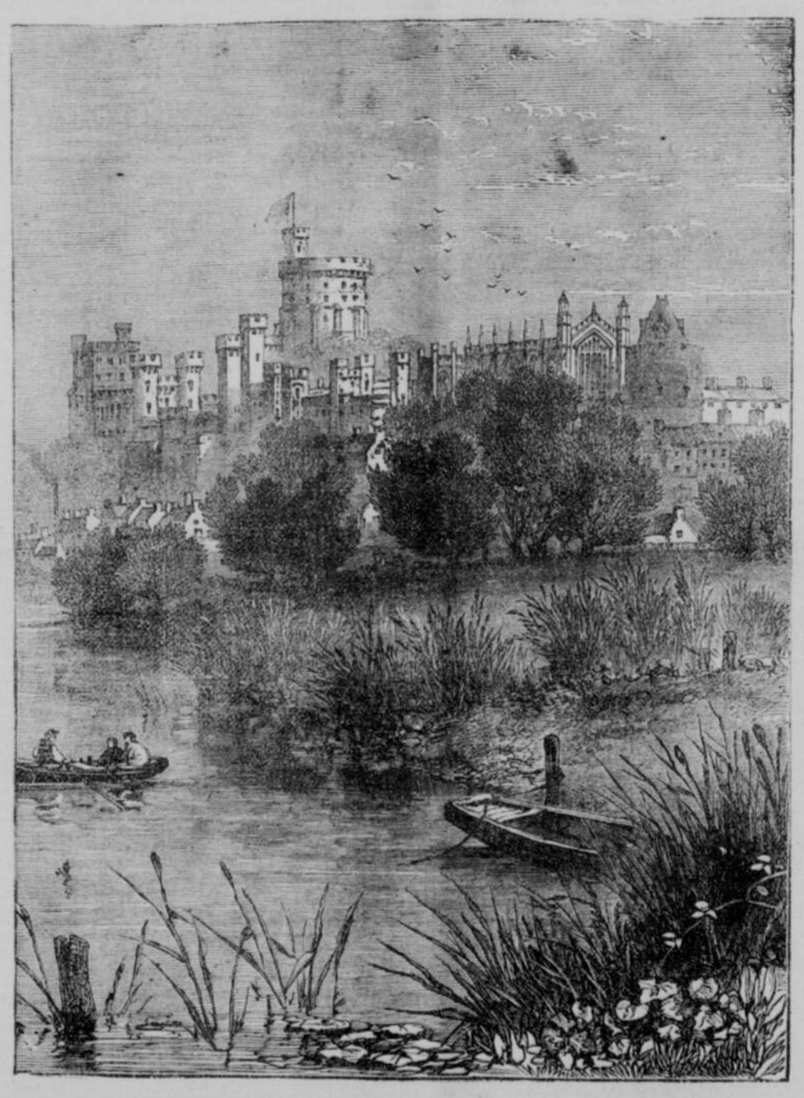
I. Is there in your neighborhood any live sentiment in favor of commercial union with the United States? If so, how general is it? and what has led to it?

II. Would the farmers be prepared to accept direct taxation to supply the provincial revenues now paid to the provinces by the national government out of the customs duties?

III. What is the condition of the farmers in your neighborhood? What proportion are wealthy? When did they make their money? How many are simply independent? and how many of the farms are mortgaged?

IV. How does the general prosperity compare with that of similarly situated regions in the United States?

The last of these questions is, perhaps, the hardest to answer truly, but a correct answer to it would give the best material on which to form a judgment as to the value of commercial union.



WINDSOR CASTLE.

IT WAS NOT EXPECTED that either France or Russia would refuse to assent to the ratification by Turkey of her agreement with England relating to Egypt, which was made recently. It offered to both countries substaptial advantages, and yet was so delicately framed that if either asked for more, there was danger that the whole arrangement would fall to pieces, and Great Britain would continue to occupy the valley of the Nile and control the Suez canal. By the agreement Great Britain was to retire from Egypt in three or five years, the country was to be left in charge of a native army officered by Turks and Englishmen, and the Suez canal was to be declared neutral water. The advantage of the scheme to England was that she had the right to reoccupy the country whenever she chose, and she escaped the necessity of keeping up the army of occupation. To France it was much to get Great Britain out of Egypt, and to Russia the neutralization of the Suez canal is a great advantage. It seems that the French and Russian diplomatists, finding it impossible to break the agreement by ordinary means, are endeavoring by falsehood and bribes to raise difficulties between England and Turkey, even though by so doing they run the risk of making England's occupation permanent.

THE "HERALD," which thinks it is a "monstrous shame" that the people of Manitoba do not worship the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, a corporation owning a Government railway on which it charges freight enough to make it pay, is highly indignant at even the thought of selling the Intercolonial to a corporation which might be inclined to do the same thing and says: "The people now control the road and "can bring to bear such pressure on their "representatives as will lead to the management retaining moderate rates, thus promoting trade between widely separated "sections of the Dominion. This is a very "different thing from handing the road "over to a band of speculators who would "skin the traffic for all it was worth, favor "such localities and such friends as they "pleased, and set the opinion and wishes of "the country at defiance." Why does this rule not apply to Manitoba and the North-West with the same force that it does to Manitoba? Mr. Kamper, who seemed to regard his bargain with the Canadian Pacific as complete, and to look upon himself as a sort of continuation of the Canadian Pacific Company, has evidently been reckoning without his host, not having come to an understanding with the proprietor of the *Herald*.

ALL THE NEW YORK BOODLE ALDERMEN having been disposed of, an effort is now being made to secure the trial of the man who is accused of having bribed them to give to his company the franchise of the Broadway Street Railway. "Jake" Sharp, the person in question, has secured the best legal talent available, and so clever are the lawyers on both sides that, although the case has been up for two weeks and more, a jury has not yet been empannelled. On more than one occasion eleven men have been got together in the box, but the defence has always managed, by making use of a peremptory challenge, to get rid of one and thereby create a vacancy. A most important feature of the trial is that several jurymen have made affidavits to the effect that they have been approached by men who endeavored to bribe them either not to go into the box or to let the "old man" off, and half a dozen arrests for embracery have already been made. Singularly enough, the men who are being got into the jury box are not those who have been specially fitted for the post, because they are "men of no intelligence," and there is a prospect that the "old man" will get a fair trial.

AFTER THE FIRST of July next the Government of the United States will be forced to deal with one of the most peculiar problems ever created by misgovernment. By the continuance of a system of heavy war taxes the nation has for years had a surplus revenue of about a hundred million a year over all expenses. This sum has been devoted to paying off the national debt, buying silver, paying pensions, and spent on rivers and harbors. Congress itself has shrunk from burying any more money in silver or drowning it in harbors, and President Cleveland has vetoed the corrupt pension bill. At the beginning of next month every cent of the debt which can be reduced at the present time will be taken up. No possible value can attach to any more money hoarded in the shape of coin, and it is unconstitutional for the Government to go on the market and buy its own securities. Of course the most natural, simple and just method of getting out of the difficulty is to reduce the taxation by a hundred million or so, but this the protectionists have banded themselves together to prevent, and they are doing their utmost to get up a war scare, so that the money may be wasted on armor plate, cannon and soldiers generally.

IF THE PROVINCIAL TREASURER of Manitoba has solid foundation for his assertion that he finds no difficulty in disposing of the bonds of the Red River Valley Railway, the principal practical obstacle to the construction of the road has been removed. The Norquay Government is probably not very desirous of arousing the enmity of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and of the Dominion Government, by carrying through such a revolutionary proceeding as the building of this road, but the pressure of public opinion behind them will not permit them to do anything else. It will not be a wise thing for the Dominion Government or the Canadian Pacific Railway to do much towards preventing the construction of the railway; the temper of the people is not sufficiently good to make them calmly submit to such treatment. The people of Manitoba need not expect that they are going to escape from the full burden of the monopoly that oppresses them by simply building a single line of railway from Winnipeg to the frontier. Railway monopolies do not die easily, and the fight will only have begun when the first connecting link has been secured.

THE LONDON "STANDARD" reads our loyalty protectionists a sharp and a short lesson. It tells these enthusiastic loyalists that Britain does not want its trade "fostered at the expense of its neighbors" even if it could be done, as our protectionists hypocritically claim to do it, by putting the very same duties upon American and British goods. The *Standard*, in fact, points out what the ultra-loyalists refused to see, so anxious were they to provide fingers to pick the people's pockets, that a protective tariff is the greatest bar that can be erected between Canada and Britain, and that no other trade arrangement can add to it. It, in fact, makes Canada as much a foreign country to Great Britain as is the United States, and if Englishmen treat it as such Canadians have only themselves to complain of. In telling Canada directly that the more Canada trades, not only with the United States but with all foreign countries, the better it will be not only for herself but for the empire, the *Standard* simply points out the path to commercial prosperity which Britain herself has climbed with such tremendous strides.

HAPPY AUGURIES arise from the amenities which are passing between the ruling assemblies of the different denominations. The overtures made by the Church of England to the other churches with a view to church union have already had the effect of drawing forth a courteous reply from the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church and the appointment of a committee. Although the proposed negotiation has a great deal to surmount, its initiation can hardly fail to result in increased good will and in a careful observance of mutual respect. The Presbyterian resolution implies a determination not to sacrifice truth to charity. This, we presume, means that outward unity should express inward agreement and mutual esteem. This was stated in somewhat brusquer terms by the Presbyterian Church of the United States in dealing, a few weeks ago, with a precisely similar proposition, in its declaration that mutual respect and recognition must precede organic union. An interchange of pulpits would go farther to bring the Episcopalians and Presbyterians into harmony than all the negotiations in the world.

THE SESSION is not to close without the Government receiving a very pointed reminder in the House of the promises made by the Minister of Customs to the Council of the Board of Trade, just before the elections. Mr. Curran is to ask the Government whether it intends to bring in a measure giving effect to these promises and whether the infamous section 102 of the old Act is to be amended. This section provides that if the value placed upon his goods by the importer be less by twenty percent than the value fixed by the infallible customs department the importer shall be liable to pay not only the duty but a fine of fifty percent of the duty, and a failure to pay this sum makes the goods liable to seizure. There is another section of this law which Mr. Curran should enquire about, and that is the section giving the customs department the power to force all importers to hand over to them all their books, invoices, and statements for three years back.

A LIQUOR DEALER of Maine has done the best turn for prohibition in the United States that has been done for some years. He has under cover of some provision of United States law defied the State laws solemnly ratified a year ago by constitutional amendment and is openly selling liquor in the original packages. The stock answer always made to prohibition nominations for the presidency or to Congress is that prohibition is a State question. This was the way Mr. Blaine, of Maine, shuffled out of it on the eve of the last presidential election. This defiance of a State law in the name of the Federal Government will, unless condemned by the Supreme Court, bring the whole question into the domain of federal politics backed by a tremendous amount of State rights feeling.

AFFAIRS IN IRELAND have approached as nearly as they could possibly do to a rebellion without being one. Had the priest of the parish not proved equal to the occasion, the authorities who were enforcing the Bodyke evictions would need to have taken the defences of the tenantry by storm or to have acknowledged defeat, either of which courses would probably have precipitated a general rising and something in the shape of war. The promoter of this revolt is Mr. Davitt, and with him it is a war against all proprietorship in land. The participators in it are not only the distressed tenants, but their sympathizers, some of whom have come from as far as America to take part in the war. Mr. Davitt does not appear to have been himself one of the defenders.

RHODE ISLAND is becoming more moral, even in its legislative halls, since it became a prohibition State. A bill has just been introduced into the Senate enacting that all civil servants of the State and all appointed municipal officers shall hold their positions for life or during good conduct. Not the least interesting feature of this measure, which is the most radical yet introduced in the State, is that it has been introduced into a Democratic legislature by a Democratic Lieutenant-Governor, and that under one of its provisions all who habitually use intoxicating beverages to excess, and all liquor sellers, are debarred from public employment.

THE FOOLISH AND EVEN INIQUITOUS CHANGE in the Customs law regarding packages has been revoked, and a return will be made to the old and simple system formerly in vogue. During the past few months a succession of ridiculous and impossible Customs regulations have been promulgated only to be laughed down. A substantial reform of Customs methods was promised just before the last elections, and it may be that this is the method adopted by the department to induce the public not to remember that this promise has not been fulfilled. Whether it is succeeding in this is a question, but it has succeeded admirably in covering itself with contempt.

THE "TIMES" may spare its pains in proving the relationship between the Irish National League and the criminal organs of the United States, for Mr. Michael Davitt is frantically proclaiming it by telegraphing for aid to Ford, whose paper has been the ardent admirer of the man who murdered the chief witness in the Phœnix Park case, and of every infamy that has been perpetrated in the name of Ireland. Ford and all his followers are, of course, Fenians out-and-out. Whatever Davitt's views of land tenure, we do not exactly like his way of declaring his countrymen to be paupers to be shut like lepers by their fellow workingmen out of all other countries where they may seek a better living.

THERE SEEMS to be a prospect that the old party lines are going to be badly broken on the commercial union or reciprocity question. So far the advocates of unrestricted intercourse with the United States have been principally strong protectionists, who were probably Conservatives. The *Mail* and the *Globe* are alike in favor of the scheme, and several other strong Conservative journals are among its upholders. On the other hand, the opponents of reciprocity have been principally the interested manufacturers and their organs.

PROHIBITION CAMPAIGNS are being waged in Texas, Tennessee, Oregon and West Virginia. The votes in all of those states will take place next fall. It was broadly stated by hidebound American politicians that the independent action taken by the prohibitionists during the last presidential election would throw back the cause of temperance in the United States twenty years. It certainly does not look much like it. The fact is that the cause of prohibition has to be fought and the temperance forces will always gain by taking the aggressive.

IN CANADA we bribe our rulers with "blind shares," "something for the boy," "presents for the wife," timber limits, coal mines, monopoly privileges and glass ware, but we have never thought of baked pig. Not omitting a very substantial money payment the King of the Sandwich Islands is alleged to have had his royal scruples successfully allayed by baked pig. Who knows what prodigal overtures may have failed of their result among us through the omission of baked pig!

IN PURSUANCE of the start given by Canon Wilberforce and the suggestions publicly made by him there is a very general desire for a series of rousing temperance revival meetings. The Dominion Alliance are asking the co-operation of committees from all existing temperance bodies for the promotion of such a movement. We presume the response will be prompt and the action vigorous. It will be necessary to "get a man," as Canon Wilberforce put it.

THOUGH THE MORAL DAMAGE is infinitesimal in comparison, there is far more actual physical damage done by dynamite left about loose than by all the plots of Nihilists, Anarchists, Fenians and assassins put together. Can nothing be done to keep this dreadful explosive from being sold in bundles of hay, being stolen for use as candles and being used by boys for fire-crackers, all of which cases it has been our lot to record.

THE AMERICAN SYSTEM of popular election of judges has reached its climax in the election to the bench of a county court in Kentucky of a notorious murderer who has killed about fifteen people. The people were afraid not to vote for him, but the story now is that they have paid him in his own coin by assassinating him. Our system of political appointment is at least better than that.

THE POPE is manifesting a good deal more respect for the Queen than some of Her Majesty's subjects who are also his. Two young Italian priests are to be consecrated into bishops to fit them for the honor of bearing the Pope's gift to the Queen. The present itself is distinctly non-religious.


## THE BEST OFFER YET.

The *Weekly Witness* to December 31st, 1887, and the Jubilee Number, only fifty cents to all new subscribers. Agents wanted in every post-office.


## SMALLPOX IN CUBA.

THE PEOPLE OPPOSED TO VACCINATION.

NEW YORK, June 6.—A letter from Santiago de Cuba, dated May 27, says: "Two hundred and eighty cases of smallpox are known by the authorities to exist here, and it is estimated that one hundred more are being treated by charlatans. Deaths in this city from May 1st to 26th from smallpox numbered forty, not one of the victims having been vaccinated. The disease has appeared at Guantanamo, and, doubtless, will spread to all Cuban ports. The masses are ignorant, superstitious, and inclined to prayers rather than vaccination.

## RAVAGES OF PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

NEW YORK, June 6.—Cattle plague, or pleuro-pneumonia, in the northern towns of Westchester county, has assumed a serious and alarming condition within the last two weeks. The disease, first discovered in March, was brought to the country by an infected drove of Western milch cows. There are 30,000 milk cattle in Westchester county, valued at $1,-200,000. Up to Saturday 363 head of cattle in Somers, Bedford and Lewisboro had been condemned to be slaughtered, and the authorities are killing them as fast as possible.

The Russian Government threatens to prohibit the use in Lutheran churches of prayer-books and hymnals printed in the German language. The suppression of German teaching in the Dorpit University is imminent.

### A JUBILEE PRESENT.

If you want to make a jubilee present to your friends which will be a visitor once a week until the end of 1887, send 50c for the *Weekly Witness*, which will be sent to new subscribers to December 31st, 1887, with a copy of our Jubilee edition, printed on super paper. Address John Dougall & Son, Witness Office.

## DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

### DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE PROPOSED.

(*From Our Own Correspondent.*)

OTTAWA, June 11.

THE FRANCHISE NOT WANTED.

The Six Nation Indians are apparently desirous of being excluded from the excitements incident to Parliamentary elections. Yesterday a petition was presented from them, asking that the Franchise Act be repealed as far as they are concerned.

QUEBEC SHIP LABORERS.

Mr. Amyot introduced a bill intituled "An Act for the Protection of Laborers on board vessels." He explained that its purpose was to prevent interference on the part of the Ship Laborer's Society with laborers who might be employed to unload vessels at Quebec.

RAILWAY GRANT.

Sir Charles Tupper moved that the House to-day consider the resolution granting $300,000 to the St. Mary's Railway Bridge Company of Fredericton. The motion carried.

On motion of Hon. Mr. Thompson it was agreed to consider to-day the following resolution. "That it is expedient to provide that the salary of an additional Judge of the Superior Court of the Province of Quebec shall be four thousand dollars per annum, and that such salary shall be payable out of any moneys forming part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada."

A NEW DEPARTMENT.

Sir John Macdonald moved the House into committee to consider the bill creating a Department of Trade and Commerce. In doing so Sir John offered explanations similar to those he had given at a prior stage of the bill. It was, he said, to be taken in connection with the other bills providing for the re-organization of several departments. The departments of Inland Revenue were to be subordinate to that of Trade and Commerce, having as heads, comptrollers who would be members of the Government without seats in the Cabinet, occupying a similar position to that of the under secretaries in the British Government. The salaries of the comptrollers would be $5,000 a year, and the changes to take place would reduce the expense of the departments. It would also provide official training for younger members of the House, and if it was found they could assert themselves before the public and Parliament, they would, as occasion offered, get promotion.

Sir Richard Cartwright thought the Departments of Customs and Excise could be better controlled by the Minister of Finance, and were naturally in more intimate connection with his department. He had arrived at this view by looking into the relations which he supposed the departments would have to each other, but was not inclined to press his views, as experience would better prove which would be the best method to pursue.

When the House went into committee a lengthy discussion took place. Mr. Mitchell thought there were already too many Cabinet Ministers and he felt certain the changes proposed would ultimately add largely to the public expense. He said the tendency of the Government was to multiply offices. Over two years ago the Premier added three deputy heads to his Department. The Department of Marine and Fisheries had also been divided and was given two deputy heads. The Government's aim appeared to him to be to increase its power and influence in the House.

Mr. Mills was of the view that at so late a period in the session it was to be regretted that the House had to consider so important a bill. He had no objection to changes which experience and practice showed to be necessary and which would increase the efficiency of the service. He thought, however, the latter end could be obtained by decreasing the employees in the departments by one half. With regard to the duties of the comptrollers he found on looking into the subject that in no respect would they be the same as that of English under secretaries. He thought the Government, if desirous of economising, would unite the Departments of Railways and Canals and Public Works. Since the Canadian Pacific Railway had been completed the Department of Railways had very limited scope, and he was certain that the Minister of Public Works, who was a very capable man, could easily attend to all the duties.

Mr. Davies agreed in the main with Mr. Mills. He said he would predict that in two years the public employees would be largely increased under the new system, at an expense of some $30,000 or $40,000.

Mr. Burdette thought the Government should withdraw the bill. The period of the session was too late to give it thorough consideration. Besides that, there were other subjects of great importance awaiting an opportunity for consideration. A growing question was commercial union which had been taken up by the farmers of the country, and was every day acquiring a greater hold upon the people. The question of the Franchise was before them, and would require to be dealt with along with other prominent topics. He believed there was too much machinery of Government in the country, and that instead of increasing it there should be means devised to simplify and reduce it.

As the money clauses had to be added to the bill, and they had not yet passed the House the committee rose and reported progress.

At the evening session several private bills were advanced a stage. Sir Hector Langevin called for a division on the bill granting a divorce to Marie Louise Noel. While the members are being called in it is the habit of those in the House to fill in the time singing some chorus. "Auld Lang Syne" being the popular melody. On this occasion, quite unconsciously, but with remarkable appropriateness, they with one voice broke out into singing "Should auld acquaintance be forgot." The division granted the divorce by a vote of 81 to 49.

## THE PROHIBITION VOTE

### DEFEATED IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

OTTAWA, June 14.—The debate on prohibition and the Scott Act was resumed after routine, yesterday, and continued until a late hour. The first vote was taken on Mr. Cargill's amendment to repeal the Scott Act, which was lost by 37 to 145. Sir John Macdonald, Sir Adolphe Caron, Mr. Costigan, Mr. Carling and Mr. Pope voted for the repeal of the Scott Act, also Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Weldon and Mr. Skinner. Sir Hector Langevin, Messrs. Bowell, Thompson, Foster, White and McLelan opposed repeal. The vote on Mr. Girouard's amendment to exempt beer, porter and light wines from the operation of the Scott Act was also rejected by practically the same vote, the figures being 48 to 136. On the main motion being put, three members rose with amendments in their hands, Messrs. Roome, Armstrong and Sproule, the latter of whom caught the Speaker's eye first, and moved that in adopting prohibitory legislation provision for compensation to those engaged in the liquor traffic should be made. Mr. Sproule's amendment was headed off by another by Mr. Fisher to the effect that the time for considering a question of detail like compensation is when a prohibition measure is before the House, and this was adopted by the close vote of 91 to 88. The division was then taken on the main motion of Mr. Jamieson, declaring in favor of prohibition, and leaving the question of compensation to liquor dealers to be dealt with when the bill is before Parliament. The vote stood 70 to 112. Among those who voted against prohibition were Sir John Macdonald, Sir Hector Langevin, Sir Adolphe Caron, Hon Messrs. Carling, Costigan, Bowell, Pope, White, Sir Richard Cartwright, Messrs. Laurier, Langelier, Casgrain, Mitchell, Mills, Weldon, of St. John, Casey, Jones, Trow, Ellis and Skinner. Among those who voted for prohibition were Messrs. White, of Renfrew, [illegible]lby, Foster, Taylor, Weldon, of Albert, Wood, of Westmoreland, Baird, Charlton, Davies, Patterson, of Brant, Edgar and Purcell. The majority was 42 against prohibition.

## PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLY.

### THE WORK OF A PROGRESSIVE AND AGGRESSIVE CHURCH.

A LARGE TERRITORY.

(*Special Correspondence of the Witness.*)

The Supreme Court of the Presbyterian Church in Canada opened on Thursday night in Knox church, Winnipeg. The territory embraced by the church extends from Newfoundland on the east to British Columbia on the west. There are five Synods, forty-one Presbyteries, about one thousand pastoral charges and three hundred and twenty mission fields. A comparison of the statistics of 1876,—the year following the union of the several branches of the Presbyterian family,—and those of the present year shows marvellous growth in every department of the church's operations and proves it to be thoroughly aggressive both at home and abroad. A few years ago Presbyterian Congregations in the Dominion were supposed to consist of hard-headed Scotchmen with a sprinkling of equally hard-headed north of Ireland men. The Catholicity of Presbyterianism, as well as its adaptation to all nationalities and to all ranks and classes has been strikingly manifested in the history of the Presbyterian church in Canada. Within its pale are found English, Scotch and Irish; French, Germans and Italians; Hindoos, Chinese and South Sea Islanders, and in it all of these find a congenial home. In the early days of the older provinces, because of a great scarcity of ministers, many Presbyterians were lost to the Church of their fathers and cast in their lot with other denominations, to whom they were of inestimable value. Of recent years, however, by means of the men trained in its six theological seminaries and of the ministers received from other communions the Church has not only been able to overtake the work among its own people but to become aggressive. It has now a substantial hold on the whole country and each succeeding year witnesses substantial progress. The holding of the present meeting of the General Assembly in Winnipeg is a proof of its missionary zeal and activity and of its determination to win the new provinces for Christ. It is the first Protestant church in the Dominion to hold a meeting of its Supreme Court in the North-West, where it has at present upwards of one hundred ministers and missionaries.

EN ROUTE.

The Canadian Pacific western express which left Montreal on Monday evening, had a number of extra first class cars and sleepers which were well filled with members of Assembly on their way to Winnipeg. At St. Martin's Junction the Quebec and Maritime Provinces contingent were picked up, while at Ottawa every available seat and berth were filled. The night was warm and the heat in the cars oppressive. Time was lost and no wonder, for never before did the Winnipeg express contain so weighty a body of divinity. The dining car was attached to the train at Mattawa and a substantial breakfast was served. We reached North Bay about noon on Wednesday, upward of three hours late. We were here joined by a large number of delegates from Ontario who had left Toronto the preceding evening by a long train of cars. The baggage, emigrant and second class cars were at this point detached from the first class cars and sleepers and two trains were made up, the one with the members of Assembly following the other at a respectful distance. The day was oppressively warm, but was pleasantly spent, the brethren from East and West renewing acquaintance after a separation of one or more years. Among those present are Messrs. Mowat of Fredericton, Robbins and Cumming, of Truro; Sedgwick, of Tatamagouche; Jack, of Maitland; Logan, of Acadia Mines; Robinson, of Spring Hill; Forbes, of Glace Bay; Johnston, of Miramichi; Rose, of Whycocomah, and Ellers, Murray, Munnis, and Creighton, of Halifax; Principal MaVicar. Professors McLaren, Gregg, and Scrimger, Drs. J. K. Smith, (the Moderator) Matthews, Armstrong, Cochrane, Fraser and Wardrope, Rev. Messrs. Love, Warden, Lee, Wright, Nichols, Doudiet, Fleck and Elders, W. D. McLaren, Hay, (Ottawa W. B. McMurrich and J. K. Macdonald (Toronto) etc., etc. Many of the wives of delegates were present and your correspondent was the happy occupant of the half section of a sleeper, the other half of which was filled by a young minister and his accomplished bride of some seven or eight weeks standing. Departing from his usual custom he hob-nobbed little with the clergy present, but spent the time in the company of the happy couple, enjoying their experience and reviving pleasant memories of twenty years ago. The country along the route is dreary and desolate, though the scenery is very fine at many points, especially on the north shore of Lake Superior between White River and Port Arthur. The stations are few and far between from Pembroke westward. The principal, almost only, points where there is a population of any size are Mattawa, North Bay, which is beautifully situated on Lake Nipissing and growing rapidly, its present population being about 1,000; Sturgeon Falls, Sudbury, of mining celebrity and the junction of the Algoma branch, Cartier, Chapleau, Schreiber and Nepigon, each of which has a population of from 350 to 500. At all those points there are missionaries of the Presbyterian Church, under the supervision of the Rev. A. Findlay, Superintendent of Missions for the Muskoka, Parry Sound and Algoma districts, who boarded our train at Sudbury on his way to Winnipeg. Wild flowers grow in great profusion and variety along the line and the bouquets made of these, on the tables of the dining car, were really pretty as well as fragrant. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company's arrangements for the comfort of the party were most satisfactory, and were much appreciated by all. The rolling stock is first-class in every respect, the sleepers models of beauty and of comfort, the dining cars elegantly furnished and the meals all that could be desired. Rain fell in abundance during the night and the air to-day (Wednesday) is cool and fresh. We are now nearing Nepigon, where we expect to cross the eastward bound express, and where this must be mailed. We are making up time and hope to reach Winnipeg about noon to-morrow Thursday.

WINNIPEG, Man., June 9.

SERMON BY THE RETIRING MODERATOR.

Knox church was filled to overflowing this (Thursday) evening on the occasion of the opening meeting of the Presbyterian General Assembly. The retiring moderator, the Rev. Dr. J. K. Smith, of Galt, conducted the devotional exercises and preached a most earnest and effective sermon from the text, "Let not thine hands be slack," urging the exhortation by such reasons as these: 1st, The momentousness of the work — the salvation of immortal souls; 2nd, The magnitude of the work, in our congregations, in our colleges, in our homes, French and foreign mission fields; 3rd, The responsibility devolving upon everyone who names the name of Christ; 4th, the extreme urgency of the work; 5th, the sufficiency of the power and inspiration we have for the work. In closing Dr. Smith referred to the losses sustained during the year in the deaths of such ministers as Messrs. Pringle, of Brampton, and Ross, of Brucefield, and also of many office-bearers and members of the church and in view of such loud calls urged all to increased and renewed efforts for the advancement of the Saviour's kingdom.

THE NEW MODERATOR.

The General Assembly was then constituted by solemn prayer, after which the roll was called, about 250 members answering to their names from all sections of the church, as far east as Halifax, Nova Scotia, and as far west as the Pacific coast. The Rev. R. H. Warden, of Montreal, in an appropriate address, referring to his claims and qualifications for the position, nominated the Rev. Dr. Burns, of Halifax, for the position of moderator. This was seconded by the Rev. C. B. Pitblado, of St. Andrew's Church, Winnipeg, and unanimously agreed to. The new moderator was then introduced by the mover and seconder, and addressed the Assembly in chaste and appropriate remarks, referring to the great progress of the Canadian Church, and of Presbyterianism throughout the world. A vote of thanks was tendered to the retiring Moderator for his services during the year and the sermon of this evening. The hours of business were fixed, and the Assembly adjourned to meet to-morrow morning at eleven o'clock.

FRIDAY MORNING.

The Assembly spent the whole of this morning's meeting in devotional exercises. The regular business begins this afternoon.

WINNIPEG, June 11.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

The Rev. P. McF. McLeod, of Toronto, was appointed to preach before the Assembly on Sabbath morning, and the Rev. A. J. Mowatt of Fredericton, in the evening. An invitation from Lieutenant-Governor Dewdney, for members to visit the Indian reserves in the North-West and offering to provide the requisite means of transport from the nearest railway station, was referred to a small committee to endeavor to give practical effect to the invitation.

APPLICATIONS.

Applications from several Presbyteries for leave for certain ministers to retire from active service and to have their names placed on the Aged and Infirm Ministers' Fund were received and referred to a committee. The applications were as follows: Presbytery of St. John, on behalf of Messrs. W. Miller and Jas. Gray; Presbytery of Toronto, on behalf of Mr. Jos. Alexander; Presbytery of Hamilton, on behalf of Messrs. James Gordon and Thos. Wilson; Presbytery of Peterborough, for Messrs. Dr. Beattie and J. Clelland; Presbytery of Barrie, for Mr. R. Rodgers; Presbytery of Bruce, for Mr. D. Wardrope; Presbytery of Brandon, for Mr. Jas. Wellwood, and Presbytery of Maitland, for Mr. S. Jones.

The following applications from presbyteries of other denominations desiring to be received into the ministry of the Presbyterian Church in Canada were received:—Presbytery of Newfoundland, Mr. Fred. C. Simpson, of the Methodist Church of Canada; Presbytery of Halifax, Mr. W. P. Begg, of the Church of Scotland; Presbytery of P. E. Island, Messrs. D. B. McLeod, of the American Presbyterian Church, and John Hutchison, of the Church of Scotland; Presbtery of Miramichi, Mr. Isaac Baird, of the American Presbyterian Church; Presbytery of Quebec, Mr. John McLeod, of the American Presbyterian Church; Presbytery of Lindsay, Mr. John Gillies, of the Church of Scotland; Presbytery of Sarnia, Mr. N. Smith, of the Canada Methodist Church; Presbytery of Orangeville, Mr. D. Sargent; Presbytery of Huron, Dr. McLeod of the Presbyterian church, New Zealand; Presbytery of Winnipeg, Mr. W. H. Spence, of the Canada Methodist church; Presbytery of Owen Sound, Mr. R. H. Craig, of the Baptist church; Presbytery of Toronto, Mr. Rogerson, of the Church of Scotland; Presbytery of Columbia, Mr. W. W. Percival, of the Canada Methodist church. The applications were referred to a committee.

Applications bearing on students for the ministry whose cases were exceptional were received from Presbyteries on behalf of the following students: Presbytery of Sydney, Mr. Malcolm McLeod; Presbytery of Truro, Mr. A. Robertson; Presbytery of Halifax, Mr. C. MacKay; Presbytery of Ottawa, Mr. G. Dempster; Presbytery of Barrie, Mr. Hugh Brown; Presbytery of Orangeville, Mr. J. C. Madill; Presbytery of Hamilton, Mr. E. R. Hutt; Synod of Manitoba, Messrs. Walter Beattie and C. M. Copeland. These applications were referred to a committee.

THE HYMNAL COMMITTEE REPORT.

The Rev. Prof. Gregg presented the report of the Hymnal Committee, showing that there have been sold during the year 7,000 copies of the Church Hymnal without tunes, and 3,000 with tunes; also, 20,000 Sabbath-school Hymnals without tunes and 1,000 with tunes. The assets of the committee are valued at about $2,000. A lengthened discussion arose as to the desirability of effecting certain changes in the Hymnal. A motion instructing the committee to embody certain of the paraphrases in the Hymnal, as also an additional number of hymns for Sabbath-school children, was voted down, and the report was adopted.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND AND UNION.

A communication was submitted from the Provincial Synod of the Church of England in Canada as to the matter of union, and on motion of the Rev. Principal Caven the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, deeply sensible of the evils of dissension in the Church of Christ and of their contrariety to the true ideal of the church as presented in Scripture and especially in our Lord's intercessory prayer, has heard with lively gratification of the action respecting Christian Union adopted by the Provincial Synod of the Church of England in Canada at its meeting in Montreal in September last; and the General Assembly hereby appoints a committee to confer with any similar committees which have been appointed or may be appointed by other branches of the Church of Christ in Canada and to report to the next meeting of the General Assembly. The General Assembly accompanies this action with the prayer that the spirit of wisdom shall so direct any endeavor to secure the greater manifested unity of the Church of Christ, that truth and charity shall be equally promoted and the glory of the Church's head advanced.

FRENCH EVANGELIZATION.

French evangelization was the subject under consideration this evening. Though it was only late in the afternoon that it was known that this was to be the topic of the evening, yet a very large congregation assembled and that despite a heavy thunderstorm. The annual report was presented by the Rev. Principal MacVicar, Montreal, chairman of the Board, who referred to the aggressiveness of the Church of Rome, especially in the Province of Quebec, where recently the Local Legislature had passed the bill incorporating the Jesuits. He concluded an earnest address by moving the adoption of the report.

The Rev. C. A. Doudiet seconded the motion and in doing so made a capital speech, containing many telling points on behalf of the work, showing its encouragements and discouragements, and dwelling on the importance of prosecuting it with greater vigor and earnestness than ever. He gave many reasons for believing that the Church of Rome has ceased to be a branch of the Church of Christ, and closed by gratefully thanking the Assembly for its generous support of the work.

THE SPREAD OF JESUITISM.

In the report special attention is called to the fact that recent and current events show the urgent necessity of prosecuting the work of French evangelization on a much larger scale and with much greater faith and courage than heretofore. Romanism is undeniably strengthening itself in many ways and becoming alarmingly aggressive on this continent, its wealth and various sources of revenue being greatly augmented, and its organization perfected by the appointment of bishops, archbishops, and cardinals to direct the efforts of a vast army of priests, nuns and friars, so that its ecclesiastical and political power can scarcely be estimated. The restoration by the reigning Pontiff of the Society of Jesus to its original status in the church, and its incorporation for religious and educational purposes by the Legislature of Quebec, are steps full of peril to the morality and the civil and religious liberties of the Dominion. It is a matter of history that this order was suppressed in Canada, and their property taken possession of by the Crown; but since their return in 1842 they have steadily increased in numbers and influence. In 1847 they established the College of St. Mary in Montreal, which has now about 450 students, and they have since extended their labors to the cities of Quebec, Three Rivers, and Guelph, to the shores of Lake Superior and Lake Huron, the island of Manitoulin and the region of Temiscamingue. The power conferred upon them for acquiring and holding property in various forms is practically unlimited and is sure to be used with the utmost energy and skill so as to absorb in a larger degree than ever the resources of the country. It is well known that their mission is chiefly educational and no one conversant with their standard theological and ethical writings can hesitate to pronounce these impure and corrupting; and yet such principles are not only assiduously inculcated in colleges and seminaries, but also made to permeate the whole system of elementary education in the Province of Quebec. And to such a degree is the influence of their teachings already felt that eminent advocates do not hesitate to ascribe to it the great and increasing difficulty in getting witnesses to speak the truth and to regard the sacred obligation of a judicial oath. Hence the recent attempt to give it additional solemnity by an act of Parliament enforcing the use of crucifixes in court houses and elsewhere. It is to be regretted that the aggressive movements of Rome are greatly facilitated by the incessant endeavors of political parties to secure and retain the support of Romanists and by the course followed by a large section of the nominally Protestant press in being scrupulously silent regarding all that makes against the tactics of the hierarchy while outspoken in commending certain of its doings and in denouncing as narrow bigotry the efforts of those who oppose them. It must be acknowledged that, owing to the ignorance of what Romanism is, and always has been, and through self interest in various forms, Protestant sentiment has in some instances become so weak that not a few contribute funds to the support of popish institutions and openly or secretly countenance raffles and lotteries for the same purpose. Some even go the length of frankly avowing their opposition to French evangelization, ostensibly upon three grounds; namely, first, that it breeds strife and bitterness between the French and English nationalities; second, that it hinders a great reformation movement from within the Romish Church, and third, that it is an insult which we ourselves would resent were colporteurs and missionaries from Rome sent among our people. These reasons, it is believed, viewed from a Christian, patriotic or historical standpoint, are untenable. As to fomenting strife and contention, that is no part of our mission. We repudiate the insinuation, but we do not forget that when Jesus and His Apostles preached the Gospel and pressed it upon Jew and Gentile they were charged with the same offence and declared to be guilty of stirring up sedition and turning the world upside down. Our experience, therefore, is truly apostolic in this respect, and the zeal of our messengers has been so intense in some instances as to cause them to be stoned or imprisoned. Nor are we dismayed by opposition, because the degree of resentment encountered is often the clearest proof of the necessity, the wisdom, and divine authority of the work undertaken. And surely the policy of peace at any price, in presence of dense spiritual ignorance and aggressive superstitions, is not that which was followed by the reformers of other days, and which is to be deemed worthy of a great church and people, who claim to continue the work and honor the memory of Luther, Calvin and Knox. "First pure and then peaceable," is the old rule which is still in force. As to leaving Romanism alone in the hope that a great spiritual movement will thus come from within the church, we know of nothing in scripture or history to warrant such a belief. Error does not cure itself by being allowed to enjoy unbroken repose. It is rather like sin, and sinners when not acted upon in the way of restraint from without and above—it waxes worse and worse. Spain, Mexico, and other Romish countries have, as matter of fact, been left for centuries very much in the condition pleaded for, but where is the record of the spontaneous reformation for which some are willing to wait? That which is dreamed of as the right thing and certain to happen in future has not occurred in the past. Reformation has hitherto been the fruit of the Gospel, clearly and lovingly presented to the human heart, and sent home with saving power by the Spirit of God, and the men of Luther's day were successful as reformers only in the measure in which they held forth and held fast the word of life. But is this attitude of waiting and doing nothing compatible with an enlightened appreciation of the truth, and of the dangers to which men are exposed who are destitute of it? Is it thus that we manifest our sense of the value of their souls and prove ourselves to be heralds and witnesses for Jesus Christ? Besides, those who ask us to leave Romanism alone overlook the glaring fact that it will not leave us alone. It has not done so in the past and it is not doing so to-day throughout the length and breadth of our Dominion. To say nothing of political intrigue, of which no one will venture to exonerate the Jesuits, it is notorious that priests and prelates habitually thunder against our faith and our Bibles as utterly false, and we, therefore, on the ground of self-defence and self-preservation, are bound to act as we do unless, indeed, we are ready to confess before God and man that the faith which we hold is to us a matter of such little moment that we care not whether it is maintained or destroyed. Finally, as to the work of our colporteurs and missionaries being an impertinence. The unsupported assumption here is that they are sent to do what is unnecessary and to do it in a wrong spirit and method, in an insulting manner, all of which we deny. How can it be an insult to offer our most highly prized possession, the gospel, to any one? It is most necessary that superstition and spiritual bondage should be broken up by a full and clear presentation of God's message of love and freedom to all men. This is all that we charge our agents to do, and if the teaching of the simple gospel to those who are ignorant of it is an impertinence which should be resented, then we must plead guilty; but if, on the contrary, it is a work stamped with the approval and enforced by the command of the Son of God, then, instead of being blamed and censured for it, we justly expect to be heartily supported by all who love and serve him. Last year the board employed eight colporteurs. They distributed 3,355 copies of the French scriptures and upwards of 26,000 pamphlets and tracts. There are twenty-nine mission schools connected with the work of the board, with thirty-four teachers and 905 pupils.

The Pointe aux Trembles schools were attended last session by 120 young men and women. Besides the work of colportage and education the board have missionaries conducting services at upwards of seventy preaching stations, and during the year 238 new members were received into fellowship of the church through the instrumentality of the missionaries. The total receipts last year were $33,180, sufficient to meet the requirements of the work and to leave a small balance in the treasury.

Addresses on the subject of French evangelization were given by the Rev. J. Carmichael and the Rev. Dr. Smith, the ex-Moderator, when the report was unanimously adopted and this important scheme commended anew to the sympathy and liberality of the whole church.

The Rev. Father Chiniquy being present, was invited to address the General Assembly, which he did for about an hour in his usual racy and vigorous style.

A cordial vote of thanks was tendered him. The meeting was a most enthusiastic one all through.



THE LONG WALK, WINDSOR PARK. THE CASTLE IN DISTANCE.

## MR. GLADSTONE'S PLAN

### FOR BRINGING ABOUT LORD SALISBURY'S DOWNFALL.

THE GOVERNMENT'S ALLEGED HUMILIATING POLICY IN FOREIGN AFFAIRS TO BE SEVERELY ATTACKED—HOW A MEASURE OR HOME RULE WILL BE OBTAINED.

LONDON, June 13.—If the latest interpretation of the political situation is correct, Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Parnell have laid a clever trap for Lord Salisbury and his Conservative ministry. It is now said that the change of front lately shown by Mr. Parnell in dropping filibustering tactics was due to his being convinced by Mr. Gladstone that more can be accomplished by taking advantage of the complications in which the Government have become involved by their foreign policy than by deferring for a short period the inevitable passage of the Coercion Bill. Mr. Gladstone reasoned thus: The very operation of the Coercion Bill after its enactment will of itself damage the Government. The law will be either ineffective in which case the people will be disgusted that the Government should have wasted so much time and labor on a useless measure, or it will arouse opposition and criticism on account of the suffering and scandal caused by its enforcement. The Government will be under constant necessity of justifying themselves for a measure which is at best regarded popularly as a necessary evil. Meanwhile proper attention cannot be given to the foreign interests of the empire which have already been long and hazardously neglected. A large number of public men, regardless of party, are convinced that Russia's aggressive course in regard to the Afghan and Indian boundaries and the bold opposition of France and other powers to England's arrangement with Turkey for the control of Egypt, have been encouraged by the belief that England is so harassed and weakened by her home troubles that she is compelled to ignore acts by other powers affecting her foreign interests which under other circumstances she would resent with threats of force. The country cannot much longer be kept patient under foreign insult. Britons are not yet willing to see their nation take the position of a third-rate power in order that the Government may devote their undivided energies to helping landlords collect rents which have been pronounced excessive even by a Tory Commission itself. Messrs. Gladstone and Parnell believe that by quietly allowing the Coercion Bill to pass and keeping the Government at the helm long enough to incur the effects of the unpopularity it causes, plenty of material will be furnished the Liberals for campaign purposes before the next meeting of Parliament. The cry will be at once raised by the Gladstonians that the empire is in danger. Parliament not being in session the Government will have no opportunity, to introduce measures authorizing additions to the strength of the foreign military establishment, or sanctioning important retaliations against Russian or other insolence. They cannot with honor resign leaving the Afghan and Egyptian questions unsettled, but whatever they may finally propose they will labor under the disadvantage of being criticised and blamed for not taking action sooner. The proposal of the Gladstonians then to settle domestic disturbances by a tentative Home Rule measure, revocable in case it fails to prove effective, coupled with a promise to redeem the prestige of Great Britain by a vigorous foreign policy will, the Opposition leaders believe, arouse the country to enthusiasm and sweep them into power on that platform. The course thus outlined seems all the more feasible, because of the present determination of Lord Salisbury to abandon the proposed English protectorate of Egypt, on account of the objections raised by France and Russia. This is a source of great chagrin to the holders of Egyptian bonds, aside from being a humiliating national course. France is growing more imperative in her insistence upon a revival of the dual Anglo-French control of Egypt, and is also beginning to claim the right to extend and add to the importance of the French possessions in India Lord Salisbury's decision to maintain the foreign *statu quo* in the face of the growing complications in order to perfect his coercion scheme, seems likely to result in proving the sagacity of Mr. Gladstone's advice to Mr. Parnell to keep hands off and let the stars fight in their courses for Liberal victory and Home Rule.

### THE GARDEN OF CANADA.

It is perhaps characteristic that the garden of England should be filled with the plant that inebriates, and the garden of Canada with wholesome fruit. The sobriety here strikes an old-countryman as simply astonishing. Peaceable stores occupy the corner sites; the flaring "public" is looked for in vain The meandering "drunks" wending their uncertain way in tuneful chorus are comparatively rare phenomena. Yet the Canadians themselves shake their head over the intemperance of the country. The drink question occupies a far more prominent place in practical politics than it does with us. The Scott Act, a stringent prohibitive measure that would send Mr. Auberon Herbert and the champions of individual liberty into fits, is voluntarily adopted and enforced by many of the large cities and towns throughout the Dominion. Prohibition, after the fashion of Maine, is earnestly advocated, and is said to be within sight in Ontario. This zeal is admirable, and it is timely, for it may do much to prevent the drink interests striking deep root and becoming ineradicable, as they are with us. But when Canadian philanthropists talk about the curse of intemperance, and point to the condition of Canada, one is tempted to smile. If they could only see Argyle street, Glasgow, on a Saturday night!—*Glasgow Herald.*

### BISMARCK AS A BUSYBODY.

BERLIN, June 11.—It is reported that Prince Bismarck has promised the Pope his moral support in claiming the Leonine City and the stretch of territory to Civita Vecchia as a basis for reconciliation with Italy.

THE *Witness* JUBILEE EDITION, well printed on good paper, price 10 cents. The number contains 12 large pages, with over 100 portraits and other illustrations. There is a history of Her Majesty's reign; sketches of Canadian Statesmen; a fully illustrated history of the Royal Arms, and other interesting articles; forming a work of reference with regard to the history of our time in Great Britain and Canada. For sale by all newsdealers.

## COMMERCIAL.

WITNESS OFFICE,
Monday, June 13.

### THE STATE OF TRADE.

The impression that stocks of dry goods, both wholesale and retail, are too heavy has been confirmed during the week, and in fact the matter was thought of sufficient importance to justify its being given a place in the Bank of Montreal report. Business has not been brisk among the wholesalers, and although collections have been good the result of the week's work has been somewhat disappointing. This applies particularly to the dry goods trade, but hardware and groceries have not been any too brisk.

The following are the arrivals of produce by railway, etc., from January 1st to June 8th, 1887, and shipments for same period to Europe via River St. Lawrence and Portland and Halifax, with comparative receipts and shipments for the corresponding period of 1886:—

| | TOTAL RECEIPTS. | | TOTAL SHIPMENTS. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1887. | 1886. | 1887. | 1886. |
| Wheat, bush | 2,718,379 | 2,362,711 | 2,398,580 | 1,819,005 |
| Corn, bush | 199,701 | 1,783,932 | 200,926 | 1,434,240 |
| Peas, bush | 1,147,771 | 874,703 | 951,336 | 640,936 |
| Oats, bush | 551,610 | 1,053,230 | 296,592 | 1,001,891 |
| Barley, bush | 51,576 | 36,347 | 4,951 | 4,514 |
| Rye, bush | 63,354 | 20,409 | 79,227 | ........ |
| Flour, barrels | 279,582 | 250,436 | 201,638 | 134,612 |
| Oats & cornmeal, brls | 18,523 | 14,692 | 16,208 | 20,149 |
| Ashes, barrels | 891 | 1,401 | 1,183 | 1,536 |
| Butter, pkgs | 25,688 | 25,064 | 19,757 | 10,758 |
| Cheese, boxes | 135,086 | 170,446 | 128,204 | 205,492 |
| Pork, barrels | 3,629 | 4,311 | 4,810 | 3,297 |
| Lard, barrels | 2,848 | 4,788 | 2,808 | 6,231 |
| Beef, brls. and tcs | 1639 | 191 | 642 | 191 |
| Dressed Hogs | 17,337 | 20,497 | 3,353 | 3,476 |
| Tallow, brls | 304 | 341 | 123 | 27 |
| Petroleum, brls | 2,351 | 1,982 | 540 | 2,969 |
| Leather, rolls | 12,805 | 14,435 | 1,531 | 4,350 |
| Hams and Bacon, pkgs | 17,355 | 28,965 | 18,177 | 29,808 |

IRON AND HARDWARE.—A great deal of anxiety is shown to fill all contracts entered upon before the season opened, before the time granted for the importation of stock under the old duty expires, but trade is quiet enough in other directions. Glasgow warrants are cabled steady at 41s 9d, and metals and hardware are generally quiet and steady.

Coltness $21.00; Langloan, $20.00; Calder, and Summerlee, $20.50; Gartsherrie, $18.75; Dalmellington, $18.75, and Eglinton, $18.25; Bars, $2.15. Sheets, $2.50; plates, $2.00; Tin plates, I. C. Charcoal, $4.20 to $4.25 Cokes, $3.70 to $3.75. Canada Plates, $2.40 to $2.50. Ingot copper, 11c to 11½c. Ingot tin, 24½c for Straits, and 24½c to 25c for Lamb and Flag. Lead, 3½c; sheets, 4½c; Antimony, 10c.

NAILS.—The demand for cut nails is active, and stocks are so light that dealers are out of certain sizes. There has been a very considerable percentage of increase in the volume of business done this year, as compared with the corresponding period of 1886.

10 dy. to 60 dy. hot cut, per keg, $2.90 8 dy. to 9 dy., hot cut, per keg, $3.15; 6 dy. to 7 dy., hot cut, per keg, $3.40; 4 dy. to 5 dy., hot cut, Am. pat., per keg, $3.65; 3 dy., hot cut, per keg, Am. pat., $4.40; 3 dy., fine hot cut, per keg, Am. pat., $5.90; 4 dy. to 5 dy., cold cut, per keg, $3.40; and 3 dy., cold dy., per keg, $3.90. Steel cut nails:—10 dy. to 60 dy., per keg, $3.00; 8 dy. to 9 dy., per keg, $3.25; 6 dy. to 7 dy., per keg, $3.50; 4 dy. to 5 dy., per keg, $3.75; 3 dy. per keg, $4.50; 3 dy. fine, per keg, $6.00.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—There is a somewhat stronger market for Bleaching powder, and the market for heavy chemicals is quiet, as formerly. An active business has been done in drugs. Quinine and opium are steady.

Quinine, 80c to $1 for Howard's, and 75c to 80c for German in bulk; opium, $4.25 to $4.50; morphia, $1.20 to $2.; bromide of potassium, 55c to 60c; iodide potas., $4.25 to $4.50; oil of peppermint, $6.00; camphor, 35c to 37c for American, and 45c to 47c for English; Tartaric acid, 60c to 65 and cream of tartar, 34c to 35c; bleaching powder, $2.30 to $2.40; bicarb. soda, $2.15 to $2.25; sal soda, 80c to 90c; caustic soda, $2.00 to $2.10; soda ash, $1.40 to $1.50; alum, $1.35 to $1.45; blue vitriol, $4.65 to $4.75 for American, and $5.26 to $5.50 for English; flour sulphur, $2.45 to $2.50; roll sulphur, $1.90 to $2.00.

LEATHER.—Stocks are heavy, and although the English market is cabled as very quiet, splits are going forward. A fair amount of business has been done here, but at slightly easier prices.

Spanish sole B.A. No. 1, 24c to 25c; do. No. 2, 22c to 23c; Spanish sole, ordinary, No. 1, 22c to 23c; do. No. 2, 20c to 21c; China, No. 1, 21c; do. No 2, 19c; Buffalo, No. 1, 20c to 21c; do., No. 2, 18c to 19c; slaughter, No. 1, 25c to 27c; English oak, 43c to 46c; Rough, (light), 23c to 26c; harness, 25c to 32c; waxed upper, light, 35c to 38c; do. do. medium and heavy, 33c to 37c; grained upper, long, 35c to 37c; Scotch grained, upper, 38c to 42c; buff, 13½c to 15c; pebbled cow, 12c to 15c; splits, medium, 20c to 26c; do. junior, 16c to 20c; do. calf, 32c to 35c; calfskins, light, 55c to 65c; do. heavy, 75c to 85c; French calfskin, $1.05 to $1.35; English kipskin, 60c to 70c; patent cow, 15c to 16c; French kid, 18c to 20c; and English oak sole, 45c to 49c.

HIDES.—There has been no change in prices, and the usual quantity of goods have been handled. The prices paid have been 8c for No. 1, 7c for No. 2, and 6c for No. 3. Green Butchers, 8½c to 9c for No. 1 Torontos, and 8½c for Hamiltons. Calfskins are quiet at 8c, and sheepskins at $1.

WOOL is quiet rather than active. The London wool sales commence on Tuesday, the 14th. We quote: Cape 15c to 17c; do., pulled, 30c; Australian, 16c to 20c; Unassorted, 25c to 26c; Fleece, 24c to 26c.

PETROLEUM.—The demand is slow, but prices are steady and unchanged. We quote, Canadian in car lots, 15½c; in smaller lots, 16½c.

### WHOLESALE GROCERY MARKET.

MONTREAL, Friday, 10th June, 1887.

SUGAR.—Advance of one-eighth on Bright Yellows is reported. Market firm. Steadiness and slightly advanced tone is the tenor of late United States and foreign advices. While the "combination" is still in existence signs are not wanting as to rebellion somewhere. One firm writes, "we hear of offers of Mixed lots Yellow and Granulated at such sales for the former as nullify the advanced prices of the latter. Dealers who honestly carry out the agreement will not get fair play."

MOLASSES.—Steady for Barbadoes, with imports light so far. Strange how "combinations", like misery, lead to singular companionships. At this moment a cargo of molasses lies undischarged in Quebec because of the notorious labor combination not allowing the owner to employ whom he pleases. It is to the credit of an individual who came lately to this country on what was considered a fire brand mission, that even he refused to join a combination of the Knights of the Pick and Shovel and the Barrow Knights who insisted on his giving them his countenance.

TEAS—Market quiet. The advanced figures in coffee should stimulate the tea business.

COFFEES—European advices are to the effect that holders are desirous of realizing at present prices, believing that consumption will decrease. Brazil again shows some advance for the week. United States markets have fluctuated, but close on the whole rather higher than a week past. With us firmness prevails, but not much selling.

RICE—Firm at advance.

SPICES—Hold value steadily, trade not active.

FISH—Little to report of interest or of business, as usual at this season.

OILS—Market quiet and without change worthy of notice.

SALT—Business moderate, values about as last reported.

### WHOLESALE PRICES.

The British Breadstuffs markets are quiet and the demand for wheat is poor. Beerbohm's cable advices are:—Cargoes off coast, wheat weaker; corn do., not much demand. Cargoes on passage and for shipment, wheat, very dull; corn, steady. French country markets, quiet. Farmers' deliveries of wheat during week, 40,000 qrs., average 35s 5d. Liverpool wheat, spot, depressed; corn, do., easier. Wheat and flour in Paris, quiet. Liverpool mixed maize 4s 1d; Canadian peas, 5s. Weather in England, hot, forcing. Mark Lane English and foreign flour turn easier. Mark Lane American maize, unchanged; Danubian do., turn easier. Mark Lane English and American flour, quiet. Bakers' Californian, Sept., Oct., 40s. No. 2 Club Calcutta wheat, ex-ship., 31s 9d present and following month, 30s. Danubian Maize, ex.-ship., 18s 7d; prompt, 19s 3d. American Mixed maize, ex-ship., 20s 3d. Minneapolis straight flour, 24s 9d. Australian wheat, off coast, 34s; present and following month, 36s 9d. Chilian wheat off coast, 35s 9d; present and following month, 36s 9d. Walla Walla wheat, 36s; present and following month 36s.

Liverpool, 1.30 p.m.—Beef, East India Mess, 61s 6d.

GRAIN.—Receipts, wheat, 117,011 bushels; corn, nil; peas, 7,800 bushels; oats, 19,336 bushels. The market is dull and quiet. The following are to-day's quotations: No. 1 Manitoba, $1; No. 2 Spring, 94c; No. 2 White Canada, 95c to 96c; No. 2 Red is scarce at 96c; peas, 69½c to 70c; oats, 27c; rye, 58c in bond.

FLOUR.—Receipts, 1,470 brls. Business is dull and the market is strong. We quote: Patent, $4.25 to $4.75; Superior Extra, $4.10 to $4.15; Extra Superfine, $3.90 to $4.00; Fancy, $3.75 to $3.85; Spring Extra, $3.55 to $3.65; Superfine $3.25 to $3.35; Canada Strong Bakers', $4.00 to $4.05; Manitoba do., $4.30; American do., $4.50 to $4.45; Fine, $2.90 to $3.00; Middlings, $2.65 to $2.75; Pollards, $2.30 to $2.35; Ontario Bags (medium), $1.75 to $1.85; do., (Spring Extra), $1.70 to $1.75; do. (Superfine), $1.50 to $1.60; do. (Fine), $1.35 to $1.40; do. (Middlings), $1.20 to $1.30; City Strong Bakers' in 140 lb. sacks (delivered) per 196 lbs., $4.40 to $4.55.

MEALS.—Receipts, 428 brls. Oatmeal, $4.00 to $4.25 per brl.; do., granulated, $4.25 to $4.50.

EGGS.—Receipts, 126 packages. A very quiet business is being done at 13½c.

HOG PRODUCTS.—The market is dull. The following are the quotations to-day:—Canadian Short Cut, $16.75 to $17.00; Western Short Cut, nominal; Hams, city cured, 11½c to 12c; Lard, in pails, Western, 9½c to 10c; do., Canadian, 9½c; Bacon, 10c to 11c; Tallow, common refined, 4½c to 4¾c.

ASHES.—Receipts, nil. We quote at $4.70 to $4.75.

### DAIRY PRODUCE.

CHEESE.—Receipts, 994 boxes. A fair amount of business is being done on a basis of substantially lower prices. We quote at 9½c to 9¾c.

BUTTER.—Receipts 562 packages. The condition of the market is unchanged. We quote:—Creamery, 17c to 18c; Townships, 14c to 17c; Morrisburg, 10c to 15c; Western, 8c to 14c.

### MONTREAL STOCK MARKET.

(*Furnished by MacDougall Bros., Brokers.*)

MONTREAL, June 6.

| *Bank Stocks.* | *Par value of shares.* | *Amount paid up.* | *Seller p. c.* | *Buyer p. c.* | *Cash value* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Montreal | 200 | all | 235½ | 235¼ | .... |
| Ontario | 100 | all | 122 | 121 | .... |
| Peoples | 50 | all | 115 | 113 | .... |
| Molsons | 50 | all | 141 | 139 | .... |
| Toronto | 100 | all | 212 | 206 | .... |
| Merchants | 100 | all | 134 | 133½ | .... |
| Eastern Townships | 50 | all | .... | 125 | .... |
| Union | 60 | all | 99 | 92 | .... |
| *Commerce | 50 | all | 126½ | 125¼ | .... |
| Hochelaga | 100 | | 100 | 96 | .... |
| Federal | 100 | all | .... | 104½ | .... |
| *Miscellaneous.* | | | | | |
| Montreal Telegraph Co | 40 | all | 103 | 101½ | .... |
| Rich. & Ont. Nav | 100 | all | 62 | 61½ | .... |
| City Passenger Ry | 50 | all | 237 | 238 | .... |
| Mont. Gas Co | 40 | all | 221 | 220 | .... |
| St. P., M. & Man | | | .... | .... | .... |
| Canada Shipping Co | | | 54 | 40 | .... |
| Canadian Pacific Ry | 100 | | 61½ | 61½ | .... |
| do. L. G. bonds | | | .... | .... | .... |
| Canada Cent. bonds | | | .... | 112 | .... |
| Can. North-West Land | £5 | all | 60 | 55 | .... |
| Canada Cotton | 100 | all | 100 | 80 | .... |
| Dundas Cotton | | 60 p.c. | 80 | .... | .... |
| Merchants' Cotton | | ...... | 90 | 81 | .... |
| Champlain Cotton | | ...... | .... | 101½ | .... |
| Coaticook Cotton | | ...... | 85 | .... | .... |
| Montreal Cotton | | ...... | 122 | .... | .... |
| Do. Bonds | | ...... | .... | 106 | .... |
| Canada Cotton Bonds | | ...... | 108 | 103½ | .... |
| Stormont | | ...... | .... | 80 | .... |

*Ex.-div., 123—122½.

### FARMERS' MARKET PRICES—June 10.

The farmers having about completed their seeding operations they have leisure to come to market, and as the present appearance of the growing crops are unusually promising those farmers who have considerable grain or hay on hand are anxious to sell before the abundant new crop will cause a further decline in prices. The supply of potatoes is large, but prices keep pretty high for the season, and, though the quality is not extra good, and there seems to be a better demand than usual for them. Garden stuffs are all abundant and cheap, rhubarb being sold for about twenty-five cents the armful. Old onions are declining in price now that the new ones are getting so well forward. Eggs are in good supply, but prices have an upward tendency. Print butter is very plentiful, but a good deal of it is of rather indifferent quality and sells at from 15c to 20c per lb; pretty good prints sell at about 25c, and a few of the best butter makers, such as Mr. Bourdon, of Boucherville, Mr. Smilie, of St. Lambert, and Mr. Beaudry, of Point-aux-Trembles, got up to 30c per lb. for their butter. There were no dressed hogs offered by farmers to-day. The fruit market is active without material changes in prices. The supply of fresh fish is increasing, and prices are about the same as on last week, except that shad are plentiful and much lower priced, or about 3½c per lb.

The following are the prices to-day:—

GRAIN.—Oats, 65c to 75c per bag; peas, 80c to 90c per bushel; beans, $1.00 to $1.50 do. buckwheat, 40c to 45c do.

ROOTS AND VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, 75c to $1.00 per bag; turnips, 50c to 60c per bush.; carrots, 60c to 70c do; parsnips, 60c to 75c do; onions, $1.60 to $1.70 do; cabbages, 20c each.

FRUIT.—Lemons, $1.50 to $3.50 per box; oranges, $7.00 per case; apples, $4.00 to $5.50 per barrel; strawberries, 25c per box.

DAIRY PRODUCE.—Tub butter, 13c to 18c per lb.; common prints, 15c to 22c do.; superior prints, 28c to 30c do.; packed eggs, 13c to 14c per dozen; fresh laid, in baskets, 15c to 20c do.

HAY AND STRAW.—Hay, $8.50 to $10.50 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs.; pressed hay, at 70c to 80c per 100 lbs.; straw, $4.00 to $6.00 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs each.

### VIGER COW MARKET—June 10.

There were about 125 milch cows offered on this market to-day, quite a number of them being superior milkers, with one or two extra cows. Several of the best cows on the market to-day were brought from the vicinity of Belleville, Ont., and one of these, a large brindled cow, was sold for $60. There were a good many milkmen present who were wanting one or more cows to complete their herds, but they seemed to hold back for lower prices and trade was very slow, with a large number remaining unsold at noon. Mr. J. Johnston, of St. Laurent, bought five superior cows for $229.50; the prices of these ranged from $37 to $52 each. Several other good cows were sold at from $40 to $45 each, and common cows at $30 to $37 each. Small cows sold down to $20 each and it is probable that some of them will have to go for even less.

### LIVE STOCK MARKET—JUNE 13.

There were nearly 400 head of beef cattle, 300 sheep and lambs and 60 calves offered at the East End Abattoir to-day. There was an active demand for shipping cattle which caused slightly higher prices for the best beeves, but all other kinds were slow of sale at about former rates. Shippers were paying from 4c to 4½c per lb., and would pay a little more for good large steers. The highest price paid here to-day for butchers' cattle was 4½c, but 4½c was about the top of the market with pretty good beasts at about 4c per lb. and larger fat cows at about 3½c do, while the leanish animals sold down to 2½c per lb. Calves were in good demand at from $2.50 to $8 each. Sheep sold at from $3 to $5 each and lambs at from $2 to $4 each. Mr. Joseph Richard bought four choice cattle at 4½c per lb.; four good calves for $28, and 23 lambs at $3.50 each.

Fat hogs are plentiful and declining in price, at from 5½c to 5¾ per lb. The horse trade continues brisk and during the past week there were shipped from here to the United States 102 horses costing $11,279 or an average of $110.58 each. The highest priced large lot were 12 horses which cost $1,575, and the lowest priced large lot were 20 horses which cost $2,017.

### AMERICAN CATTLE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Friday, June 10.—Receipts, 125 carloads, or 2,276 head. The trading was not brisk, and common to medium cattle were dull and a fraction lower, while very choice steers were a trifle higher and firm. Poorest to best steers sold at from $4.20 to $5.50 per 100 lb., and general sales were at $4.60 to $5.25.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—Receipts, 43 carloads, or 9,856 heads. Sheep fell off 20c to 30c per 100 lbs., and closed dull and weak at the decline. Lambs were a shade firmer, particularly for choice fresh offerings. Sheep sold at from $4 to $5 per 100 lbs., with one carload at $5.12½; lambs, at 7c to 8½c per lb., with one carload at 8¾c.

### BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

NEWCASTLE, June 1.—Cattle trade rather better yesterday. Prices: Beef, 7s 3d to 8s per stone; pigs, 6s to 7s per stone of 14 lb. Large supply of sheep, but worse trade, making from 6½d to 7½d per lb., sinking offal. Numbers shown—Cattle, 2,172; sheep, 6,979; pigs, 270.

SALFORD, June 1.—Smaller supply of cattle yesterday, but a better trade at late rates. A larger supply of sheep and lambs, with a slow demand for both; sheep at late prices, but lambs at a reduction. Fewer calves and moderate trade at higher prices. Cattle, 5d to 7d per lb., sheep, 6½d to 8d per lb.; lamb, 9d to 10½d per lb.; calves, 5d to 6½d per lb. At market—Cattle, 2,731; sheep and lambs, 12,152; calves, 316.

### BUTTER.

CORK, May 31.—Ordinary—Firsts, 74s; seconds, 62s; thirds, 55s; fourths, 48s. Kegs—Seconds, 58s; thirds, 51s. Mild-cured firkins—Superfine, 82s; fine, 70s; mild, 60s. In market, 1,700 firkins.

### TORONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO, Ont., June 13.—Wheat, Fall, No. 2, 89c to 91c; Spring, No. 1, 90c to 91c; No. 2, 88c to 91c; Red Winter, No. 2, 89c to 90½c; Peas, No. 2, 58c; Oats, No. 2, 30½c to 32½c. Flour, Superior, $3.80 to $3.85; Extra, $3.70 to $3.75. Market dull and unsettled. No sales reported.

### HAMILTON MARKETS.

HAMILTON, June 11.—White wheat, 85c to 87c; Red do., 85c to 87c; Spring do., 85c to 87c; Peas, 52c to 54c; Barley, 45c to 55c; Oats, 34c to 35c; Corn, 48c to 50c; Clover seed, $4.50 to $4.75; Timothy seed, $1.50 to $1.75; White wheat flour, $3.75 to $4.25; Strong Bakers', $3.75 to $4.25; Dressed hogs, $6.00 to $6.50; Apples, per bag of bushel and a half, $1.00 to $1.50; Dried apples, per lb., 4c to 5c; Potatoes, per bag of 90 lbs., $1.15 to $1.25; Butter, in rolls, 11c to 13c; do. in firkins, 10c to 12½c; Eggs, per doz., 12½c to 13c.

### CHATHAM MARKETS.

CHATHAM, Ont., June 13.—Fall wheat, 84c to 85c; Spring wheat, 75c to 80c; Oats, 29c to 30c; Wool 0c to 26c; Corn, 45c to 46c.

## "TOO MANY OF WE."

"Mamma, is there too many of we?"
The little girl asked with a sigh,
"Perhaps you wouldn't be tired, you see,
If a few of your childs could die."

She was only three years old—the one
Who spoke in that strange, sad way,
As she saw her mother's impatient frown
At the children's boisterous play.

There were half-a-dozen who round her stood,
And the mother was sick and poor,
Worn out with the care of the noisy brood
And the fight with the wolf at the door.

For a smile or a kiss, no time, no place;
For the little one, least of all;
And the shadow that darkened the mother's face
O'er the young life seemed to fall.

More thoughtful than any, she felt more care,
And pondered in childish way
How to lighten the burden she could not share,
Growing heavier day by day.

Only a week; and the little Claire
In her tiny white trundle-bed
Lay with blue eyes closed, and the sunny hair,
Cut close from the golden head.

"Don't cry," she said—and the words were low,
Feeling tears that she could not see—
"You won't have to work and be tired so
When there ain't so many of we."

But the dear little daughter who went away
From the home that for once was stilled,
Showed the mother's heart, from that dreary day,
What a place she had always filled.

—*Caroline B. LeRow, in Woman's Journal.*

## LEFT IN CHARGE.

Mrs. Grosvenor Cresent was a philanthropic lady, a member of a society for Befriending Young Servants, and took a great personal interest in various other benevolent and charitable institutions. She lived in a fashionable but dingy street backing on to a mews, and, owing to aristocratic acquaintances, formed among fellow-workers in the philanthropic field, she moved in good society. She was a shrewd, clever, energetic woman of business, and her services upon a committee of management were invaluable.

This year, Mrs. Grosvenor Cresent, on making her six weeks' visit to the seaside, confided the charge of the house to a young servant named Ellen. The servant Ellen was a heavy, stolid sort of a girl, who had been educated in a work-house, and cherished no roseate views of life. In point of industry and obedience, she was an excellent servant, but in other respects she was an uninteresting and commonplace lass enough, with large hands and feet, plain features, and a thick, squat, figure. When her mistress announced that she was to be left in charge of the house, she was neither depressed nor elated by the prospect, but acquiesced in it as a matter of course.

Her mistress had enquired of her, as a matter of form, whether she was nervous, and the girl had answered in the negative, not the least understanding the real meaning of the word. But she crept up stairs to her room that night on tiptoe, instinctively holding her breath and starting with alarm at the creaking of the stairs and the rustle of her gown against the bannisters. For the first time in her life she realized the misery of a sleepless night, caused by sheer nervousness and fright.

When daylight arrived and she set about her work, Ellen was inclined to scoff at her fears, which she now regarded as foolishness and groundless. But sixteen hours of scrubbing and cleaning did not restore her shaken nerves, and when darkness came her uneasiness revived. Hard work, as we all know, is the most efficacious medicine for ennui; but work unrelieved by any sort of relaxation soon becomes a severe strain. Mrs. Grosvenor Cresent's most peremptory direction was that Ellen was on no account whatever to leave the house; and, to obviate the necessity for this, she made arrangements for the daily allowance of provisions to be delivered at the door. The consequence was that from one week's end to another, Ellen breathed no fresher air than found its way in at an open window, and saw no more of the outer world than was visible from the house. No wonder, therefore, that her spirits drooped and her strength flagged, while marked melancholy took complete possession of her.

At length, one evening Ellen received a communication from her mistress relative to an expected letter, which was to be forwarded to the country by the next post. The letter had duly arrived, and in obedience to orders the girl re-directed the envelope and sallied forth immediately to despatch it. It was about nine o'clock in the evening, and it was the first time she had been outside the door since the family had left. She was at once dazed and delighted, and having posted her letter, she lingered for a moment at the corner, almost intoxicated with pleasure and wonderment at the unaccustomed scene.

As she stood gazing about her, open-mouthed, she was politely accosted by a well-dressed young man, who was lounging against a lamp-post, smoking a cigar. On any other occasion she would doubtless have responded to the greeting of this young man with scant civility, but she could not resist the temptation of exchanging a few words with somebody after her solitary existence of the past three weeks. The young man addressed her so civilly and respectfully, and such a superior young man—he wore a black coat—that she entered into conversation with him, in course of which he displayed a highly flattering appreciation of her condescension. She made no objection to his accompanying her to the door of her master's house, and after nearly an hour's pleasant chat, they parted in the most amicable manner, with an understanding that the young man might by chance be passing that way about the same hour upon the following evening.

This simple adventure was an important event in Ellen's life, for it awakened in her breast the first gleam of romance and sentiment that she had ever experienced.

The man came the next evening and the evening after that; in fact for a whole week he presented himself at the door as regularly as the clock struck nine, to be received by the girl with increased assurance and regard.

It must be confessed that a doorstep is not a romantic or convenient spot for a trysting-place, and the mildest flirtation under such circumstances is apt to attract attention. The young man was evidently sensitive upon this point and frequently pressed Ellen to either admit him into the house, or to accompany him for a walk along the streets. But the girl, true to her trust, notwithstanding that she regarded her admirer with every sentiment of honest respect and admiration, could not be persuaded either to leave the house or to permit him even to set his foot inside the door.

However, this trifling misunderstanding never assumed the proportions of a quarrel, and, therefore, did not interfere with the girl's new-born happiness. The young man one evening gave her a present of a pebble brooch, accompanying the gift with a few meaning words which thrilled Ellen's soul, for they might fairly have been interpreted into a downright proposal of marriage. Unfortunately, a policeman who happened to pass by just at the ecstatic moment, evinced most inopportune and unreasonable curiosity at their proceedings, and paused to watch them. This caused them to separate somewhat abruptly, and Ellen retired to bed in a state of suspense which would have been absolutely maddening if she had really entertained the smallest doubt on the subject of her lover's intentions.

After a wakeful hour spent in delightful anticipations as to what the morrow would bring forth, she fell into a blissful slumber, with the pebble brooch grasped firmly in her hand. Suddenly in the midst of the night, she started up wide awake, with loud-beating heart and trembling limbs. She was not conscious of having been aroused by any sound, though such was doubtless the cause of her alarm, for as she listened, a cracking noise as of splintering wood fell distinctly on her ears.

Thieves! Burglars! This was her first and natural suspicion, but now the dreaded moment, which for weeks she had shuddered to think of, had arrived, her personal fears were overcome by an instinctive desire to save her master's property. Without pausing to consider or reflect, she rushed from her room, and frantically commenced to descend the stairs.

After a few steps, she was seized with a sudden spasm of alarm, and at the same instant—so strangely does the brain work in moments of excitement and danger!—she perceived that she still held in her hand the pebble brooch which the young man had given her. Impulsively she raised it to her lips and kissed it; and the action seemed to renew her strength and courage.

Her intentions had been not necessarily to confront the burglars, but to raise an alarm; and with this object she directed her steps toward the street door, for, in her fright and agitation, she never thought of the windows. When she reached the lower hall, however, her attention was attracted by a light in the dining-room, and she walked straight in almost involuntarily. At a glance she saw that the place had been ransacked; the doors of the sideboard were open, and its contents scattered about, and in a corner were two men, one holding a candle while the other was reaching out a variety of objects from a cupboard.

Before she could utter a sound, the man with the candle glanced over his shoulder and caught sight of her. He seized his companion by the arm, starting violently. The latter at once turned round, and, as the light fell upon his face Ellen with horror and amazement, recognized her young man!

"What are you doing here?" she cried

"Never mind, my dear; you be off to bed," replied the young man, soothingly

"You've no business here," she returned.

"Yes, we have, and we are just adoing of it," said the second man with a grin.

"Come!" said Ellen's young man, in a peremptory, tone "This ain't no affair of yours. There is nothing to be afraid of. Leave us alone and go to sleep again."

"Richard, you ain't going to take them things?" said the girl with a strange sickening feeling at her heart. "Go away—for my sake."

"But I am going to take 'em." replied the young man looking at her coldly and defiantly.

His tone and manner were a revelation to the girl, and she winced as though she had received a stab. Like a flash the truth burst upon her that the young fellow's attentions and protestations had been false. She realized his motives, and recalled to her mind how she had innocently furnished him with information as to the contents of the house and the position of articles of value. The fact that he was then occupied in rifling a cupboard which contained plate and silver, showed that he had profited by his opportunities.

"I'm going to take 'em, so you'd best make no bones about it," continued her young man eying her savagely, as she stood staring at him in speechless distress.

"You mustn't! They ain't yours! They are my master's!" cried the girl suddenly recovering her senses.

Impelled by the thought of her master's interest, Ellen advanced as she spoke, and seized a bundle which stood on a chair ready to be carried off—at the same moment her young man put his hand upon it, and his eyes—stern, wrathful, glittering—looked dangerously into hers.

"Leave it!" he whispered hoarsely, "Leave it, or by——!"

"Help!" cried the girl, uplifting her voice in sheer terror at his threatening aspect.

"No sooner had she uttered a single cry than she felt herself seized fiercely by the throat, and simultaneously a heavy blow, which seemed to crash into her brain, caused her to fall senseless with a dull thud upon the floor.

When the girl recovered consciousnsss, she could not at first recollect what had happened. By degrees she perceived that she was not in her own room, and was lying upon bare boards. This discovery caused her to grope feebly about in the dark with her hands, which presently encountered a spilt box of matches. With languid movements, she raised herself and struck a light, whereupon she remarked with mild astonishment that she was in the dining-room. Observing a candle on a chair close by, her she contrived to get near enough to apply the match to it. Then as the feeble flame grew stronger and ceased flickering, she gazed vacantly around her upon the open sideboard, and the cupboard, and the numerous odds and ends of things which were scattered about the ground.

Suddenly with a thrill of horror and alarm, she realized the significance of the scene; remembered that the house had been broken into, that she had encountered the thieves, and that—the fatal recollectiou seemed to turn her blood to ice—her young man was one of them!

Slowly and painfully, for she was so weak and giddy that she could hardly stand, the girl dragged herself up stairs, to her room, and commenced to dress herself, with the idea of fetching the police. But by the time she issued forth from the house she had forgotten what her mission was: the combined effects of the blow, the anguish of having contributed to the robbery, and the shock caused by her young man's infidelity had set her mind wandering. She stood for a moment aimlessly upon the doorstep, until startled by a glimmering reminiscence of what had occurred. This sufficed, however, to make her hurry off, panic-strickin, and horrified, neither turning to the right nor the left, but plunging straight forward headlong into the darkness, each moment growing more frantically agitated, until the found herself upon a broad bridge, the lights upon which were reflected in the smooth gliding surface of the swift running river below.

. . . . . . . . .

Mrs. Grosvenor Cresent was very much upset the next morning at receiving an intimation from the police that her house had been found deserted, after having, apparently, been burglariously entered. She came up to town by the first train, entirely convinced that the girl Ellen was a traitor or thief, which is her firm conviction to this day. How else was the girl's disappearance to be accounted for, but by the supposition that she had eloped with some male accomplice! To be sure she had left some rags of clothing and her boxes; but what were these compared with the booty she had secured! As a matter of fact, Mrs. Grosvenor Cresent had all taken the precaution to send away nearly her plate and valuables, so that her loss was comparatively trifling. But she made none the less of it for that, though she averred that she was chiefly distressed and grieved by the heartless ingratitude of that girl Ellen, who had always been treated with every kindness consideration, &c.

And the girl has never been heard of since only one day a policeman called upon Mrs. Grosvenor Cresent to say that the body of a young woman, quite past recognition, had been discovered in one of the lower reaches of the river. In the rigid hand of the poor corpse was found a common pebble brooch, and the police wanted to know whether it had belonged to her girl Ellen who had disappeared. Mrs. Grosvenor Cresent, glancing at it with a shudder, declared that she had never seen it in Ellen's possession, and the servants said the same; so it was evident that the melancholy relic afforded no clue to the girl's fate.—*Truth.*

## MINISTERS' WIVES.

A minister's wife should, of course, be a devoted Christian woman, and sympathize and co-operate with her husband in every good work. But it is preposterous for a church to claim double duty from her. She has all the cares of a common housewife,—and more than fall to the lot of an ordinary woman. Why, then, should a church imagine that they hired her public services as well as those of her husband? If a man employs a lawyer, physician, or mechanic, would he have the brass to claim the services of the wife as well as the husband? It is this double burden-bearing that is and has been crushing the life out of many a minister's wife. And if a church is so heartless or thoughtless as to demand from her public service, which only a paid missionary without the cares of a family should be expected to do, surely her husband should not be so foolish as to yield to this unjust demand. Furthermore, it should be remembered that her home is not a public institution for inspection and criticism of every idle gossip in the parish. If any professional man's wife but a minister's should be subjected to one-half the busybodying in domestic and private affairs that the minister's wife endures, the whole community would rise in reprobation of such conduct.

The foregoing remarks are especially applicable to some country parishes, where the minister's wife is expected to visit the whole community in a social and professional way, besides keeping her house "in order" for the sudden inspection of any mischief-making person who feels that they are foreordained to the duty of keeping the minister's wife in the "paths of pleasaatness and peace." If ministers would cause the saying to cease that "ministers' wives are always feeble," they will do well to see that no unjust and unnecessary burden is laid upon them.—*Annual Paper.*

## KICKING AWAY THE CRUTCH.

It was a miserably inclement day in Washington. There had been a heavy fall of snow, and it was raining copiously. The streets were ankle deep with slush, and the wind was driving fiercely. A certain colonel entered one of the hotels and walked into the reading-room. He met there a friend standing by the window, looking out upon the dreary scene, to whom he remarked:

"Isn't this a terrible day?"

"Indeed it is," responded the gentleman, "and I wish you had been here a few minutes ago. A poor, crippled old man was making the best of his way through the storm across the street, when a big, lusty fellow came along, kicked his crutch from under his arm, and left him lying in the slush and wet."

"The scoundrel!" exclaimed the colonel. "I wish I had been here! I would have wrung his neck for him."

"Well, colonel, you are the big, lusty fellow I had in mind," said the man, to the amusement of a number of weather-bound listeners. "You are big and strong and hearty, and go about the country kicking the crutch of Christianity from under the arms of poor crippled sinners who have no other support, and then leave them wallowing in the mud and mire of unbelief and despair. You are all pull-down and no build-up."

The colonel was stunned by the parallel, for he was a lecturer against Christianity and the Bible. He made no response, but walked back into the office, where it is said he sat for an hour or more, seeming to be in a brown study.

It was Rousseau who said of the infidel philosophers of his day, though himself deep in the same unholy business: "They would fain palm upon us, for the true causes of things, the unintelligible systems they have erected in their own heads, whilst they overturn, destroy and trample under foot all that mankind reveres; snatch from the afflicted the only comfort left them in their misery, from the rich and great the only curb that can restrain their passions; tear from the heart all remorse for vice, all hopes of virtue, and yet boast themselves the benefactors of the human race."—*Dr. Seiss, in Right Life.*

## WHAT DO THEY SAY?

The Rev. J. G. Rogers, of Clapham, says: "There are many who could as easily write a check for £100 for God as they could eat their breakfast, but they have so many critical considerations about it that they never do it. In very few points do the churches more need a revival of Christian life than in this of giving. A good deacon called on a man for a donation, but he could not get it because he had lost so much on his Brighton shares. The man died, and spite of depreciation in Brightons, he left nearly a million of money behind him. Some thought meanly of money giving, as if it were not worthy of high spiritual life. Paul thought otherwise, as is seen by the last verses of 1 Cor. xv., and the first verse of the sixteenth chapter, which ought never to have been separated from each other. Paul elevated the dignity of collections by his spiritual rapture."

The Rev. F. Pugh, of Swindon, says: "Without the exercise of the grace of generosity no form of Christian service can be advanced. A reverend orator once observed, while pleading for missions, that 'money was a *sine qua non.*' At this an aged and simple couple sitting in the front were a little puzzled, as people often are puzzled, by the 'dark sayings' of clever speakers. 'What's he say?' asked the old lady. 'Oh,' replied her husband, risking an impromptu rending of the parson's Latin, 'Oh, he says money's a sign of going on.' Now, in a practical, if not a scholastic sense, I agree with the old gentleman's translation. When Christians give as they ought, when in our churches all contribute to the support of every good work, instead of leaving 'the privileged few' to do so, then pecuniary means will be adequate to existing demands; then the Gospel will be carried to those 'dark places' of the earth, the priest-ridden villages of our country, and the heathen 'slums' of our cathedral cities; then also more missionaries will be sent to India and Africa, where heathenism lives undressed, and so appears more shocking—when money is thus provided it will indeed be a 'sign' that all these grand efforts are 'going on.'"—*English Paper.*

A State Rests for its Prosperity not upon its clerks, but upon its workmen; it is the men who handle tools that contribute to its wealth and may be trusted for its defence, and it is of first importance that this class should be trained not only in the arts but in intelligence and character—in other words, we require for children not merely an intellectual but a physical and moral culture also. I hail with pleasure some signs that seem to show that public attention is beginning to turn in the right direction. The increasing importance attached to drawing as a part of curriculum, the introduction of sewing for girls, the springing up of various schools of technology in connection with public schools, for the purpose of teaching children the meaning of their hands and the proper use of tools—all these are significant facts. They are facts which ought at least to make us pause and reflect whether a training which ignores the hand is, after all, the training which either nature or history will approve.—*E. W. Arthy.*

Mr. Moody is the most remarkable instance of the influence of religious zeal upon intellectual growth that modern times can present. Those who knew him when he began his career and have maintained an acquaintance with him until now alone can estimate this fact. The members of the earlier International Conventions of the Young Men's Association were impressed with his honesty, simplicity and force, but few of them dreamed that he would become what he has. His genius is unquestionable. He has now planned for Chicago a system differing from former methods, purposing to do "cottage work," that is, to organize a corps of assistants, whose duty it will be to go from house to house and see the people. This is of vital importance. It, and it alone, has the elements of permanency. Public evangelistic work must wear out in the absence of the reinforcement such a system can give.—*The Christian Advocate.*

## THE ART OF SPENDING MONEY.

It is a trite but truthful saying that it is more difficult to keep money than to make it. Thousands of men and women have learned the art of earning a comfortable income, but few there are possessed of the art of keeping it after it has been made. On all sides the temptation is to spend, not to save. Inducements are held out on every hand to secure our money, and strong indeed is the man or woman who is able to withstand them. There is no art so difficult to learn as a judicious expenditure of money, and that man who acquires it has a possession of which he may well feel proud. The young man of to-day finds it especially easy to spend money. If his salary is $1,000 per year, his expenses are $1,000, and ofttimes in excess of that amount. He is ignorant of a prudent economy that would lay by for him a quarter or a fifth of his salary. His wants increase with his income, and if in five years he receives a salary of $2,500, he finds that his expenses have in some unaccountable manner increased in proportion. The habit of spending money, if once acquired, never grows less, but like many other habits, grows continually upon one, until finally it has no limit. With a salary of $1,000 the young man has one want; with $2,500 he has a half dozen. Many are satisfied when their expenses come on a par with their incomes, but the art of keeping their expenditures below their assets is an unknown quality with them. And not only does the evil rest with our young men; it extends with equal force to our young women. Woman's wants may be less, but it is surprising how often her expenses are equally as large, and often more than those of man. There are many more women, and be it said to their credit, who have learned the art of economy than there are men. Their foresight is keener, they look farther into the future and act accordingly. Man has not that perceptive quality, and even where he has, he is either unwilling or in the rush of business he cannot educate it so as to make it productive of benefit to himself. "My wife can make a dollar go farther than any woman I know of," is an expression often heard from a proud husband. It is, in most cases, in the power of the wife to guide the expenditures of her husband, and it is her hand on the domestic brake that can slacken or increase the speed of the family train. Young men spend not so much of their income for themselves as they do for the gratification of their young lady friends, in order that they may meet with more favor in their eyes. Let the young women of the present generation show themselves more reasonable, more sensible in what they expect, and we venture to say that the next generation of young men will be wiser and richer, and in consequence society will be improved, and the lesson of spending money be more generally learned.

## THE TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES IN TORONTO.

Much is being thought and written at the present time on the higher education of women, and many young women of means are availing themselves of the privileges of college and university training, but there are still many others of limited means in need of occupation—women possessed of some degree of culture and refinement, who look in vain for some suitable outlet for their energies. We would direct the attention of such to the advantages which a Training School for Nurses affords for the cultivation of both the intellectual and the moral nature.

There has been a too-prevalent impression that it is a waste of ability for an educated woman to become a nurse, but those who have tried it know that, on the contrary, there is in this work room for the exercise of talents of the highest, and virtues of the rarest, order. Professor Gross once said that myriads of human beings perish annually in the so-called civilized world for want of good nursing, and that this country needs a million Florence Nightingales, and half that number of John Howards, to aid physicians in their strife with disease and death.

It was to meet this need that Training-Schools were first established, and it was that this Canada of ours might not be behind other countries, that in Toronto in 1881, a Training-School for Nurses was established, with sixteen pupils, in connection with the Toronto General Hospital.

During its earlier years, it labored under many disadvantages, but at present it is in a flourishing condition, with thirty-five pupils constantly in attendance. This Training School has been a centre from which other hospitals have drawn, for at the present time five of the hospitals in Ontario (London, Kingston, Brantford. The Sick Children's Hospital, Toronto, The Lakeside Home, Toronto Island) are superintended by graduates from this school, while other graduates are engaged in hospital work, or as professional nurses in pravate families, both in the United States and the Dominion.

The training consists of practical work in the hospital wards, together with weekly lectures, delivered by the visiting staff, and a class conducted by the Lady Superintendent, Miss Snively. These lectures are gratuitously given by our most prominent physicians, and embrace a large number of subjects, viz.: Diseases of the Nervous System, Dr. Cameron; Materie Medica, Dr. Geo. Wright; Gynecological Nursing and Qualifications of a Nurse, Dr. A. H. Wright; Minor Surgery, Dr. Grasett; Diseases of the Respiratory Organs and Poisons, Dr. G. A. Peters; Eruptive Diseases, Dr. A. A. McDonald; Obstetrics, Dr. J. Burns; The Eye and Ear, Dr. Reeve; Emergencies, Dr. J. MacCallum.

The Toronto Training-School is modelled after that of Bellevue Hospital, New York, of which the Lady Supertendent of the Toronto General Hospital is a distinguished Canadian graduate. Miss Snively entered upon her present duties some two years ago, and, to quote from an address delivered by an eminent Toronto physician on the occasion of the presentation of diplomas to the graduating class of nurses for 1886, "is pre-eminently qualified for the position which she holds." It is a matter of simple justice to add that the credit of the present high reputation of the Training-School, and of the great improvement which has taken place in it, during the past two years, in many respects, is due to the Lady Superintendent.

Applicants for admission must be of good health and good character, between the ages of twenty and thirty-five. A fair education is also required, and in every case the first month after entrance is considered a term of probation. During this probationary term, it sometimes happens that candidates are found deficient in some important practical qualification, and for this reason are not allowed to continue the course.

The remuneration given for the first year is $6 a month, and for the second year $9 a month. This is not regarded as payment for the services of the nurses, but rather as a provision for personal expenses, text-books, etc. The training and education which they receive is in itself a full equivalent for their services. During the second year of the course, those who have shown themselves best qualified are appointed to the responsible positions of head nurses of the various hospital wards.

After graduation, a nurse engaged in private families usually receives from $10 to $14 a week.

A large proportion of graduate nurses continue in the practice of their profession; for instance, out of the two hundred and forty-four nurses who have graduated from Bellevue, one hundred and eighty-four are now in active service, many of them being Superintendents of Nurses' Training Schools.

The demand for trained nurses exceeds the supply. It is an almost daily occurrence at the Toronto Training School, that urgent requests for nurses, from medical men and others, must be reluctantly refused, because there is no one to send. This fact in itself is no slight testimony to the esteem in which the services of the professional nurses are held, and is an evidence that those who are successful in their course and final examinations are usually well-fitted to enter upon the profession which they have chosen, and be co-workers with the physician in the great work of relieving human suffering and saving human life.—*The Canada Educational Monthly.*

It is an Apparent Mistake to suppose that the liquor business ever pays for itself, so far as society at large is concerned. Boston, for instance, receives annually half a million dollars in license fees from liquor dealers; but it pays out for the police, criminal court, almshouse, and hospital expenditures, $2. 324, 866,—which last sum is, of course, in large, very large part, expended for the restraint of criminals and support of paupers, rendered such by the liquor habit. In every city where licenses are issued, the proportion is similar.

# CHILDREN'S CORNER.

## KITTY'S FAITH.

BY CORA B. BICKFORD.

"All things, whatsoever ye shall ask in prayer, believing, ye shall receive."

Kitty read the verse through slowly, and then repeated softly to herself: "Whatsoever ye shall ask." There was something about that word, whatsoever, that she didn't quite understand; so she gathered her brows into a pucker, and looked very hard at a broken place in the ceiling, as if trying to solve a difficult problem. Just at that moment, the sun, that had been having a fierce struggle with the clouds, sent a ray through the cracked panes, to lie in a golden flood on the clean, white floor. Help seemed to come with that ray of sunlight, "Why, it means everything!" she said, drawing a very long breath. "It means to have father always sober, and a dress that isn't patched and patched, and a home like Lulu Day's, and,—boots that don't have copper toes to keep them from wearing out."

She laughed at this last oddity, and went back to the verse. "In prayer, believing." Could she believe all that? She looked about the little sitting-room, at the broken stove, battered chairs, and wooden sofa, sadly in need of a covering. What a contrast to the Days' cozy room, with its comfortable chairs, book-case well filled, and Lulu's tiny upright piano. No, it was too much to expect; and she was about to close the book, when the last part of the verse caught her eye: "Ye shall receive." Surely it was God's promise; and Miss Motes had said, only last Sunday, that his promises never failed. Miss Motes was Kitty's Sunday-school teacher, and every little girl in the class loved her dearly. When she told them how prayer had saved her father, when he was very sick, they all felt that God was so good they could tell him everything. Kitty knew her father needed God's help, and why should she be afraid to ask for it? Only a moment she hesitated, then, kneeling down she prayed: "Dear God I want you to make my father a temperance man. I know you can, and I am going to believe you will. Help me to believe all the time. For Jesus' sake. Amen." It was such a little prayer, yet, somehow, she felt that it had been heard, and there crept into her heart a bit of courage, as she went about preparing supper, and making things comfortable for mother when she should come home.

In the days that followed, Kitty found that faith and patience are very close companions. She didn't want to tell mother just yet, and the time fairly dragged until Sunday came, when she hurried off to confide her secret to Miss Motes. It was such a busy morning, there was just time for a hurried explanation, before the bell rang for the opening exercises. But Miss Motes had drawn Kitty to her, and whispered: "If any two of you shall agree on earth as touching anything that they shall ask, it shall be done for them."

"You mean you'll pray for him too?" said Kitty.

Miss Motes nodded, and Kitty gave her hand a sympathetic squeeze.

More than once, that promise and the thought of her teacher's prayers kept Kitty from despair; for her father seemed determined to test her faith to the utmost. Often, he stayed away all night, coming home in the morning to sleep off the effects of the night's dissipation. He sold the sitting-room stove, under pretext of getting a better one, though the weather was so cold they were obliged to sit in the kitchen to keep warm. So he went on from bad to worse, until, one Saturday evening he came home and went to bed too intoxicated to remove hat or boots. This seemed the drop too much in Kitty's cup of sorrow; and she crept into her mother's arms, where she sobbed out her grief and pain, until sleep came to her relief. But God had not forgotten. In his own good time he would make everything right.

One little girl carried a very heavy heart to Sunday-school the next morning, and it did not grow much lighter, though Miss Motes' face wore a mysterious expression, whenever one looked at her. It was Kitty's turn to collect the leaflets, and help arrange the lesson for the next Sunday,—work the little girls were always glad to do. But the face, usually so bright, was very sober this morning, and there was no pleasant talk about the topics and the golden text. Seeing the troubled look her face was wearing, Miss Motes waited until they were alone, and then asked: "Is the faith wavering, Kitty?"

The papers claimed a good deal of attention just then, and a very suspicious looking drop rested on the hand that held the leaflets. Miss Motes knew the best panacea for an aching heart, and her next question quite startled Kitty.

"Can you guess who is coming to Newton?"

Kitty didn't think she could; and Miss Motes continued: "I met Mr. Elliot on my way to church this morning, and he told me that Harding Bennett, the great temperance worker, is expected to speak in Emmon's Hall next Wednesday evening."

"Oh, Miss Motes!" Kitty's eyes were very bright now; and after a moment she added, in a softer tone: "Isn't God good?—just when I was begining to doubt."

"He never fails us," said Miss Motes, as she put the last paper in place. There was earnest work and much praying done in Newton during the next few days. When Kitty came from school Monday, large yellow posters advertising the meeting had been posted in the most conspicuous places, and boys were distributing neat little hand-bills to the passers-by. Kitty couldn't help feeling indignant, as she saw so many people glance indifferently at the printed slip thrust into their hands, and then toss it carelessly away. That piece of paper was precious to her, and it was neatly folded, and placed in her geography, to be ready for use when she should need it. For father must go to that meeting; and, if she expected God to bring it about, she must do all she could to help.

If Mr. Norton felt any interest in this much-talked-of-meeting, he did not show it by word or look; although Kitty placed the carefully preserved hand-bill where he could see it every time he came into the house. But something unusual occurred Wednesday, when he came home to supper more like himself than he had been for several weeks. He didn't seem in a hurry to be off, and just before he went out, Kitty heard him say to her mother:

"You remember Hard Bennett, Matt, old Deacon Bennett's grandson, who was such a tough customer when we lived in Elkhart? He's the chap that's to speak on temperance to-night. Must have changed some since we moved away. I've half a mind to go and hear what he has to say."

Kitty was in the little sink-room, washing the dishes; but she had to stop long enough to drop on her knees behind the door, and thank God for his goodness. As soon as her father was out of hearing, she went through so many wonderful feats with the dishcloth, that her mother had to remind her that they must hurry, if they expected good seats.

Such a meeting as that was! When Kitty and her mother reached the hall, it seemed nearly filled; but Miss Motes had saved them places near her, and only a few seats in front of them sat Mr. Norton, looking as if a temperance meeting was no unusual occurrence in Newton. It wasn't a dry meeting full of figures and statistics, but a drunkard's home was described so vividly that Kitty thought the speaker must know just how they lived.

Then came the best part of all, when every one was asked to come forward and sign the pledge. Mr. Hallett, the superintendent of Kitty's Sunday-school, was the first to start, and in another second Mr. Norton was upon his feet. As if to give support to one who would attempt to break away from his old habit, Mr. Hallett waited, and together they walked up the aisle, and signed the paper that was to make one of them a free man.

How pleased every one seemed! and Kitty forgetting where she was, cried out before all those people, "Oh, father! father!"

Before she knew it, her father's arms were about her, and she was crying softly on his shoulder.

"I don't believe I'll ever doubt again," said Kitty, as she bade Miss Motes good-night.

And Miss Motes answer was: "And it shall come to pass, that before they call, I will answer; and while they are yet speaking I will hear."—*Morning Star.*

## MARY DALLAS AND HER KNITTING LESSON.

"Will you never learn to use your time?" cried Mrs. Dallas angrily, as her ten-year-old Mary stood at the door watching down the long white dusty road. "What is the use of my sending you to school, and having you taught so many things, if you are to idle your time like this?" Mary did not answer; the tears rose in her blue eyes, a sigh came from her little lips, a sad aching was in her heart.

It was Saturday, when most of the children in the village were playing on the green, and enjoying their half-holiday, but poor Mary Dallas had been standing, and watching, and praying for her father, who too often appeared with reeling steps, and no wages, and perfectly unable to give a coherent account of what he he had done with himself or his earnings.

Mrs. Dallas was just able by her own hard work to pay the rent of their tiny cottage, and send Mary to school. Jack, her other child, was left very much to his own devices, and, if it had not been for Mary's care, would have grown up the veriest pickle in the village.

To-day Mary's mind was full of the text she was to learn for next Sunday, "Little children, love one another." Did it mean only little children, she thought; did it not take in her father, and all who were a care as well? Her head ached; she had been at school all the morning, and then she had come home and boiled the potatoes for their scanty dinner, but all the while her heart was sad with a heavy dread. At last she went to the door, and folding her little hands, and looking in vain for father, her dread disappeared with a prayer, her care melted with faith.

"Oh, Father!" she cried in unspoken words, "love him as we will try to love one another. Keep him from temptation. Keep him from the——"

"I can't bear to see folks hindering their time," cried Mrs. Dallas again. "Here! take this stocking and go on with it, and take Jack and play in the fields, and see what you can do to make yourself useful."

Poor little Mary! Her heart fell. One big tear and then another rolled down her cheek, but she wiped them bravely away.

"What is the use of learning words with your lips and not with your heart?" came a gentle voice within her.

And for an answer Mary turned cheerfully round and took up the unfinished knitting, and held out her hand.

"Come, Jackie," she said, and the two children walked quickly down a lane into some fields. The sun shone brightly on the little pair as they trudged along, the flowers at their feet held up their heads as if to greet them. Once they stopped at a gate to listen to a blackbird singing, and Mary felt somehow as if the beautiful melody were sent to give gladness to all who heard it.

"Let me do the work!" cried Master Jack, and he seized the stocking out of his sister's hand.

Another day perhaps she might have felt cross with him, but she was trying—oh! so hard—to live her text, and she only said—

"Take care then, Jackie."

Presently he cried in high glee, "Mary! I have dropped a stitch!"

His sister's hand went up in a fright; but it was a false alarm; and they stopped by the railing laughing over the knitting lesson, and listening to the birds, till Mary's fears had fled, and her heart was as gay as her brother's.

Soon a shadow fell across the path, and looking up, Mary saw her father. A grave but a very happy look was on his face.

"Your mother said you were here, and I have come to tell you a bit of news," he explained. "Some one told me to-day what made my little Mary so white and thin;—and, child,—I have passed the 'Benbow,' and, by God's help, I will each Saturday, without going in, and I mean to take the pledge, and what is better, to keep it.'

Mary could not speak, her heart was full but she threw her arms round her father's neck, and in that one act of love he knew the joy which his deed that day had given to his child.—*Adviser.*

One of the Choicest Things from Mr. Rainsford's Bible, read at Mr. Moody's request, was the list of the twelve purposes which God declares that he had in revealing himself to Saul of Tarsus (and the same is true in every case of conversion):

1. That he might receive sight (Acts ix, 12).
2. " " " be filled with the Holy Ghost (Acts ix, 17).
3. " " " bear His name among the Gentiles (Acts ix, 15).
4. " " " suffer for His name's sake (Acts ix, 16).
5. " " " know His will (Acts xxii, 14).
6. " " " see the Righteous One (Acts xxii, 14).
7. " " " hear the voice o' His mouth (Acts xxii, 14).
8. " " " be a witness for him unto all men (Acts xxii, 15).
9. " " " be a minister (Acts xxvi, 16.)
10. " " " open the eyes of the Gentiles (Acts xxvi, 18).
11. " " " turn the Gentiles from darkness to light (Acts xxvi, 18).
12. " " " lead the Gentiles to be sanctified (Acts xxvi, 18).

—*Convention at Northfield.*

What Makes the Difference?—The sacrifices which are made in the pursuit of wealth, and excite no comment, are considered as unendurable if asked in the cause of Christ. Thousands of Englishmen leave their families in England, and spend years in India and Eastern Asia, that they may gather the rich rewards of commerce in those lands, or receive the high salaries paid to government officials there; but if a missionary leaves his family for the love of Christ and dying souls, it is considered a hard thing. Are not treasures in heaven as worthy of sacrifice as the riches of the world? *The Western Baptist* says:—"A corpse was buried for every tie laid in putting a railway across the Panama Isthmus, one hundred thousand men having perished in the work. What of it? Well, nothing much, as ordinarily viewed. But we were thinking of it in this way: suppose a hundred thousand men should lay down their lives in carrying the gospel to a heathen nation, one victim for every rescued soul, perhaps, what a deprecation of the waste and what a laudation of the consecration there would be! The thing is unthinkable. Why should it be?"

Can Anything be More Strange, more disheartening, than the way in which men, intelligent on many subjects and with tender hearts, will talk about this monster evil, and the indifference they will manifest towards every effort to restrain or remove it? Could it possibly be more apparent that intemperance works evil and only evil, and that continually? But let us wait. Its doom is at hand. It is marvellous how a turn in the road opens whole landscapes of truth to men and lets them see what no logic could convince them of. Such changes make us say with the ancient patriarch, "Behold, God exalteth his power; who teacheth like him?" And yet agitation and argument have their value, as they prepare men for these revelations of truth and duty. Statistics of rum's evil must still be published, the relations of intemperance to crime and pauperism must be made manifest, the drain upon the nation's wealth must be made apparent, the ruin it works upon body, mind, and soul must not be set forth. We must not weary in the use of any lawful means in all charity and candor. It may be slowly sowing the seed which God will quicken in a day. And some of the golden sheaves of the harvest will be ours.—*Illustrated Christian Weekly.*

## RELIGIOUS NEWS.

One Thousand is the usual attendance at prayer-meeting in the Third Presbyterian church, Chicago.

The Money Given by the women of the Presbyterian Church in the United States during the past sixteen years was $2,150,000—supporting 200 women missionaries, 200 native Bible readers and 150 schools.

Santano Miyado, a young Japanese who was converted during a revival at Missouri valley, Iowa, this last winter, is now attending Simpson college, Indianola, preparing for the work of the Christian ministry in his native land.

The Young Women of Newton, N. J., have formed an "anti-vice" society, having for its object the regeneration of young men. They pledge themselves to refuse the attentions of all young men who use alcoholic liquors or tobacco in any form.

The Circulation of the Scriptures in the whole world since the beginning of the present century, is estimated at 200,000,000 copies, of which 120,000,000 are placed to the credit of the British, 50,000,000 to the American, and 30,000,000 to all the other Bible Societies.

Dr. Livingstone's faithful servant, Susi, who, with Chuma, brought the body of their trusted leader half way across Africa, that it might rest in his native land, has recently been baptized by a member of the Universities Mission. Susi received the name of David in baptism in memory of his old master.

The Christian public of Canada is now enjoying a rich treat in the presence and words of Rev. Mark Guy Pearse, of London. His Lectures and Bible Readings are everywhere well attended, and we have reason to believe that his visit will be productive of much spiritual benefit.—*Faithful Witness.*

It is stated on authority that of 27,0000 inhabitants at present in the Samoan Islands, 7,000 are church members, and 3,000 are candidates for membership; 200 native pastors minister to the Church and *O! si sic omnia*, asking for money or collections is unknown, the people being eager to give.

The First Iron Church for the Congo is now being built in the Messrs. Croggon's yard at Bow. It is for Banza Manteka—to seat 600—and will be sent out early next month. The £500 needful to purchase, transport, and re erect it was contributed in one meeting at Dr. Gordon's church in Boston. May it prove the birthplace of many souls.—*London Christian.*

The American Board is receiving encouraging reports from its interior mission at Bailundu, West Africa. The chapel at Bailundu has been crowded with men, women and children, who evince a strong interest in the Gospel. People are much more willing to listen now than they used to be. The boys in the school are learning rapidly. They write a portion of the Scripture every day.

Bible Work in Sardinia.—The island of Sardinia presents a very interesting field for Bible work. Though it contains about 700,000 inhabitants yet only ten in one thousand can read. Last year no less than 182 Bibles and 523 Testaments were sold and none were given away. In some of the remote villages cheese and eggs were taken in payment for Bibles. The most efficient colporteur is a Welshman, who both speaks and writes good Italian. God is wonderfully opening up the way for the Bible in this land.

It is a Common Suggestion that uncivilized nations must be elevated in some degree before they are ready to receive the gospel. The Rev. James Chalmers, who has labored long and successfully in New Guinea, testifies, as do multitudes of missionaries, to the fallacy of this notion. "We have been told," he says, "to teach civilization first, and then Christianity; but I have travelled east and west in the South Pacific, and have never seen so-called civilization civilize men. It is Christianity that can civilize them."

A Correspondent writes that an enormous official-looking document had arrived in England from Siberia, in which a number of convicts expressed, in touching words, their gratitude for the pamphlets and portions of Scripture which the British Tract Society had sent out to them. At the foot of the neatly written letter a long string of the names of the convicts appeared. Some were written in a firm, clear hand, many more faintly and illegibly, while not a few of the condemned men had put the mark of the illiterate, which seems to be a × all the world over.

A C. M. S. Missionary writes from Tokio: Stations have had more visible success than ever before, as you will soon see by the reports in the periodicals. In the Osaka district alone there were over 140 baptisms last year; and other missions, especially the American Presbyterians and Congregationalists carry on work here on a far larger scale than our C. M. S. and have a much larger number of converts. They have such a large body of women workers, and Christianity is making rapid strides all through the country. I myself have been engaged in translation work under the British and Foreign Bible Society.—*Churchman.*

At the Noon Meeting, at Farwell Hall, Chicago, Mr. Moody made his farewell appearance. Of his labors in that city, he said that from 5,000 to 10,000 people a day had been reached and that the work had never looked more promising than it did that day. The past week had been the most successful of all. As to his plans for the future, Mr. Moody said: "At Northfield, Mass., next week, I have a conference of college students from over one hundred colleges, and I anticipate an attendance of upward of 1,000 students. I will remain for some time in America, probably visiting the Old World at some later date. My labors this summer will be confined to my two Northfield schools and convention work.

An Arrow Which Struck.—How various missions agencies may be used in blessing to one individual was shown by an illustration drawn from India:—A Brahmin, coming down from Benares to Calcutta, received on his way from an Independent missionary a copy of a Baptist missionary's Sanscrit translation of the Bible. It being in Sanscrit he was induced to examine it, and to while away the time on board he kept on reading. The arrow thus shot found out the joint in the harness, and on his arrival in Calcutta the wounded man made the best of his way to an agent of the Church of England, who touched the secret spring in the arrow which releases and discharges the balm of Gilead, and so turns the gash of conviction into a fountain of regeneration. These three men represent three Churches, which, according to apostolic precedent, have given themselves to "the ministry of the word." They supplement each other in substantial cooperation, and each fulfilled his honored share in the conversion of this high-caste native, who since then has been blessed to many.

The Fifth Annual Meeting of the East London Women's Christian Temperance Union was held in the lower Exeter Hall, under the presidency of Lady Hope. In the course of her address she stated that their work was aggressive in its character, and that they had opposed to them a terrible foe, yet, though their difficulties were great, they had hopeful signs, one of which she referred to in respect of a coffee tavern in which she was interested—a coffee tavern which dined 400 men daily, and where the men preferred water, though tea and coffee were provided. The report read by the hon. secretary showed an increase of sixty-two members in the year, and that the young ladies' branch consisted of sixty members. The income of £59 had more than met the expenditure. Dr. A. Carpenter, J.P., of Croydon, in his address on "Women's Work," contended that if they could win the women of England to total abstinence they would make England sober. There was no proof, he said, that the "wine" which was upon the tables of early times was of an intoxicating nature. He strongly urged the abandonment of wine at wedding feasts, and protested against nursing mothers taking alcohol. Mrs. Lamb, Mrs. Servante, Mrs. Richardson and Mrs. Balgarnie having spoken, it was announced that Viscountess Lymington, who was present, had consented to become president in the place of the late Lady Hobart.

Not How Much You Read, but how much you gain from reading, is the true test of the practical value of your reading. Whether it be the Bible or the newspaper which you read, you can go over a great deal of ground and gain very little; or, again, you can cover but little ground and gain a great deal. When you turn away from your daily newspaper or from your daily Bible reading, it is a good plan to ask yourself, Well, now, what one truth, or fact, or thought, have I secured as a permanent addition to my mind treasures from that reading? You will perhaps be surprised to know how difficult it sometimes is to answer so simple a question as that one. But until you can answer that question you have not read to advantage.—*S. S. Times.*

# QUESTIONS & ANSWERS.

*[We invite questions on all p... sible subjects of general interest, to which we shall do our ... st 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 enquiry bureau for matters not of public interest, and no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.]*

## GENERAL.

### MASTER AND RIVER BOATS.

C. G., Montreal.—Q.—1. What qualifications are necessary to be master or mate on a respectable lake or river schooner? 2. Are there any books on the subject that would be of any use, and where could they be had? 3. How long would a man have to serve as a deck hand? 4. What pay do masters receive? Ans.—1. First a Government certificate of competency has to be obtained, after undergoing examination. This certificate vouches for the professional skill of the holder as master, mate, or second mate, as the case may be. It may be cancelled on proof of incompetency, neglect of duty, drunkenness, or tyranny. 2. A copy of the Act is exposed for public examination at every Custom House in the Dominion. 3 and 4. Enquire on board any river or lake boat in harbor and you will get these questions answered in the fullest, best and most practical form.

### HOW TO MAKE A LAWN

SUBSCRIBER, St. John, N. B.—Q.—To make a good lawn is it best to cover ground with sod, or seed it? If with sod, does it require to be rolled after laid? Any information as to making or starting lawns will be gladly received. Ans.—In the present day when lawn tennis has such attraction for both young and old, no home of any pretension is complete without a lawn. The making of a lawn has therefore become a matter of some importance and consequently accurate information becomes necessary. If a good lawn is to be properly made and enjoyed, and be a thing of beauty on which the grass will remain in a perfect state of health, for many years, and have that appearance termed "velvet carpet," three things are absolutely necessary: 1. Deep trenching and manuring: 2. Tramping the soil so as to have no holes when the earth settles: 3. To have it sown with first-class grass seed, and have it well looked after from spring to fall. If a lawn is badly made at first nothing can make it good, and all labor and money spent in trying to make it so, is so much labor and money thrown away. It is therefore money saved to have it properly made at first. Begin by marking out the ground intended for the lawn, then at one end dig a trench two feet wide and two feet deep. Cart the earth taken out of the first trench to the opposite end for the purpose of filling in the last trench. Continue to dig each trench in this way, throwing the top spit into the bottom, and bringing up the good fresh soil to the surface. At the same time mix thoroughly with the soil a liberal quantity of well rotted manure so that the soil and the manure may be thoroughly incorporated. While this work is going on all stones and rubbish met with must be raked into the bottom of the trench, and, as the work progresses have the ground as level as possible. When the trenching is finished have the ground made thoroughly level. Then begin at one end and tramp the ground with the heels, (not with the foot remember) keeping the feet close together, and taking short steps, say about four inches, until the whole ground has been gone over. The same process must be repeated, going at right angles, so that there may be no possibility of a hole being left when this is done. With a long toothed iron rake, go over the ground making it as level as possible, taking out all stones and filling the holes made by the heels. It may be thought that a roller would answer the purpose as well as this tramping, but experience goes to show that such is not the case. If a smooth, even surface is expected, the extra trouble will be well repaid. Let the seed be the very best that can be procured. Get from some reliable seedsman his best lawn mixture. Sow rather thick and evenly, choosing a calm day for this purpose. When finished use the same sort of rake as before, and go over the surface again, raking the seed well into the soil, and afterwards have it rolled with a light roller, and the work is finished as far as the making is concerned. It must be kept in mind that the ground must be in a nice state while the work is going on, and on no consideration should a foot be put on it when it is wet, as the surface would cake and crack when dry. When the grass has grown about an inch long, go over it with a light roller, and a few days after run the grass mower over it, and then the roller again. From this out never allow the grass to grow longer than sufficient to allow the grass mower to catch it. In dry weather give it a liberal supply of water. Be patient and do not go on it until the grass has properly covered the soil. You will then have a lawn which will amply recompense you for all your trouble.

### ENQUIRIES AS TO BOOKS.

SUBSCRIBER, Ont.—Q.—Is there a sequel to the story "One More Chance," by Mrs. S. M. F. Henry which appeared about this time last year in the *Weekly Witness*. If there is I think it would be the wish of every reader to see it published. Ans.—No sequel has been published.

M. E.H., Singhampton.—Q.—What will Mrs. Beaton's Book of Household Management cost, post paid? Ans.—$2.25.

SUBSCRIBER, Listowel.—Q.—Where, in Canada, can Pitman's Short-hand books, such as "The Manual," "Teacher," etc., be purchased. Ans.—They can be had from W. E. Drysdale & Co., St. James street, Montreal, and from most booksellers.

M. G. Smith's Falls.—Q.—Where can I obtain a first-class work (not E. A. Davidson's) on machine drawing and the price of it? Ans.—Unwin's "Elements of Machine Design" price $2.00, to be had from any bookseller.

SUBSCRIBER, Woburn.—Q.—1. Is Francis Parkman, historian, still living? What are his chief works? Is he considered to be one of the best of American historians? What is his address, if living? 2. Is W. F. Collier, author of "History of English literature" still living? Has he issued any publications lately? Ans.—1. Yes. His chief works are: "The Oregon Trail," "Conspiracy of Pontiac," "Frontenac and New France under Louis XIV," "La Salle and the Discovery of the North-West" "Montcalm and Wolfe." He is generally regarded as one of the foremost writers on American history. Boston will find him. 2. Yes. No.

H. R. J., South Lancaster.—Q.—Where can I procure a book of instructions on telegraphy for learners, and also the price of the book? Ans.—Priece and Sievwright's Telegraphy; price $1.00. To be had of any bookseller.

MRS. W. A. B., Sheffield, N. B.—"John Ploughman's Talk" can be had through any bookseller, price 30 cents.

VILLAGE CLERK, International Bridge, Ont.—Q.—Where and at what price can I obtain a cheap and practical book on hygiene? Ans.—Pathfinder Physiology, "Hygiene for Young People," part 1 and 2, price 50 cents and 60 cents respectively. "Hygienic Physiology," $1.50. Can be had through any bookseller. Published by Barnes, New York and Chicago.

MRS. J.C., Utica.—Q.—Is the story which appeared in the *Witness* in 1878, called "Man proposes; God disposes," published in book form? Ans.—Yes, price $1.00.

W. S., Owen Sound.—Q.—Is there any book about the Disruption that took place in the Church of Scotland in 1843? Yes, "The Annals of the Disruption," or "The Ten Years' Conflict in the Church of Scotland." Price $4.20. Through any bookseller.

A. M. S., Sand Beach, Mich.—Q.—Where could I purchase a copy of the French edition of William Arthur's book, entitled, "The Tongue of Fire, or the True Power of Christianity?" And at what price? The English edition is on the list of studies of the Chatauqua Literary and Scientific Circle. Ans.—No French edition has, as yet, been published.

### BRITAIN'S POSSESSIONS IN ASIA AND AFRICA

WM. McG., Lower Meagher's Grant, N.S.—Q.—1. What are the possessions of Great Britain in Asia and Africa? 2. What is the origin of the term "boycott"? Ans.—1. The following are the possessions, with date of acquisition. In Asia: Cyprus, 1878; British India, 1625-1856; Ceylon, 1796; Andaman and Nicobar Islands; Upper Burmah, 1885; North Borneo, Hong Kong, 1843; Labuan Island, 1846; Aden, Kuria Muria Islands, 1838; Permi and Mosha, 1855; Kamaran Island; Socotra, 1886. In Africa: Cape Colony and dependencies, 1806-1877; Basuto Land, 1868; Natal, 1838; Bechuana Land, 1885; Walfisch Bay (incorporated in 1884 with Cape Colony); Sierra Leone 1787; Gambia River, 1631; Gold Coast, 1661; Lagos, 1861; Niger Districts, 1894; St. Helena, 1651; Ascension, 1815; Tristan d'Acunha, Mauritius, and dependencies, 1810; New Amsterdam and St. Paul. 2. The word "Boycott" owes its derivation to a Captain Boycott who was one of the first to be shunned and avoided by his neighbors.

### MISSIONS—EXPENSE OF COLLEGE TRAINING ETC.

SUBSCRIBER.—Q.—1. Would you advise a young man, with a desire to enter the Foreign mission field to become an ordained minister first? 2. Is there a minimum age at which a person will be accepted for this work? 3. How many years must he attend college in order to become a minister of the Methodist Church, and how many months each year? 4. What would be the expense of this college term? 5. Give names of some missionary papers published in Canada. Ans.—1. Yes. 2. No. 3. Two at least. Eight months in each session. 4. $120 per session at the Wesleyan Theological College, Montreal. 5. "The Missionary Outlook," published at the Methodist Mission Rooms, Toronto, is devoted exclusively to missionary work. All the denominational papers of the different churches have their missionary columns.

## LEGAL.

(ONTARIO.)

### A RIGHT OF WAY.

P. G., Arthur, Ont.—Q.—A has a corner lot of land. A deeds two parcels of said land, one to B and one to C running to a lane over which they have right of way. Can A sell a right of way to another whose lot adjoins the lane without the consent of B and C according to law? Ans.—We should say that he can; but of just what would be the legal effect of such a sale and a conveyance made pursuant thereto, we cannot pretend to judge without having an inspection of the registered title deeds, and other papers affecting the premises.

### MUNICIPALITY REQUIRING RAILWAY CROSSING.

TAXPAYER, Oxmead, Ont.—Q.—Can the —— Railway Company be forced to put in a crossing on an untravelled side road which the township council propose to open for the use of their ratepayers? Ans.—There are certain matters of fact bearing on the question that we would have to consider before giving an opinion, but have no information about. And, anyway, we think that the legal point at issue is one upon which the solicitor for the municipality should be consulted.

### THE "OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE."

N. D., Dumfries, Ont.—Q.—Is there any redress or recourse against official assignees who delay unnecessarily the settlement of estates placed under their charge, or for neglect or refusal to reply to correspondence by creditors stating what is being done in regard to property so situated, and what is the best way to proceed in such a case? Ans.—The law, if properly invoked, will certainly remedy the grievance in an appropriate way. The aggrieved parties should instruct a solicitor to take the apt and necessary legal steps therefor.

### STUDYING LAW.

NAMELESS, Renfrew, Ont.—Q.—Is it possible to become a lawyer in Ontario, without serving any time as apprentice to a lawyer? If not, how many years of apprenticeship are required? Ans.—To become a Barrister-at-Law, in the province you mention, no service in a law office is required, but the student may obtain admission to the Bar after five years' study therefor, passing the prescribed examinations that are spread over that time and are four in number, paying the stipulated fees, and presentation, etc., but in order to obtain a Certificate of Fitness to practise as a solicitor the candidate must duly and diligently serve under Articles of Clerkship to a practising solicitor to the exclusion of other occupation, pass the requisite four examinations, and pay the fees, and comply with other more or less formal requirements.

### HOLIDAYS—THE LEGAL MONTH—A DAY'S WORK.

M. P. R., Clifford, Ont.—Q.—1. What are the legal "holidays" a man hired by the year on a farm is entitled to? 2. What constitutes a "legal month," is it twenty-six days or from date to date? 3. What constitutes a day's work on a farm? Is it twenty-four hours or is there any limited number of hours less than this? Ans.—1. "The Interpretation Act" (Revised Statute of Ontario, vol. 1., p. 5) makes the word "holiday" include Sundays, New Year's Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, and Christmas Day, the days appointed for the celebration of the birthday of Her Majesty and of Her Royal Successors, and any day appointed by proclamation of the Governor-General, or Lieutenant-Governor, as a public holiday or for a General Fast or Thanksgiving. These are the "Statutory Holidays"; but the hired man's position in his relation to them must naturally depend very largely upon the terms of the agreement entered by him with his employer when he was hired, and the nature of the services expected of him, and which he might fairly be presumed to have had in contemplation at that time. We should say though, in this connection, that whatever the holidays may be to which the law would entitle the farm employee, his agreement with the farmer being silent about the matter such employee would even on those holidays be legally and properly liable to do at least the ordinary routine work and chores. 2. The same Act that we have mentioned provides that the word "month" shall mean a *calendar* month, or what you mean by "from date to date;" and this is what is usually considered the "legal" month; though there are some legal purposes that require the observance of the *lunar* month. 3. It is so regulated by the circumstances attending the particular case that a general rule cannot very well be laid down.

(QUEBEC.)

### RIGHT TO USE A LANE.

SHANTY MAN.—Q.—A lane parallel with two streets and lying between same is open at both ends. People pass on it when it suits their purposes. It has been reserved at the back of a series of lots by a private individual. It has never been ceded to the corporation. For how many years does such lane remain, as above before it becomes naturally open, legally to the public, or does it ever? There are no notices on it to warn trespassers. The lane is in an incorporated village. Must all private and public lots or parcels of land within city limits (Montreal) be enclosed with fence. Ans.—This being merely a lane in rear of lots we are of opinion that no right can be acquired to it by prescription. It would not come under the description of roads or streets in public use. The owners may close this lane if they see fit.

## MEDICAL.

*[Letters for this department should be addressed "Medical Editor, Witness, Montreal." Should a subscriber ask any question which is not suitable for publication a reply will be sent by mail if a stamped addressed envelope and $1 physician's fee be enclosed with such question.]*

### BILIOUS VOMITING.

J. M. E.—Q.—I am a farmer's wife; age 35, much troubled with sour stomach and vomiting up of food three or four hours after eating. Seems to make no difference what I eat; and every four or five weeks have a bilious turn with a dreadful headache and vomiting up of bile which lasts about twelve hours, so bad that I am nearly helpless. Sometimes I have a pain under my left shoulder, that seems to come through to the front. No appetite; feel sleepy nearly all the time. Ans.—Your troubles are due to your food, or unhealthy state of your surroundings. Use no pork and live on vegetable food, chiefly bread and milk. Eat at regular hours and note what has been said as to bathing, &c. Internally, take prepared charcoal—(Bellick's is the best perhaps)—common wood charcoal powdered, answers well. Take two or three tablespoonfuls in water an hour after meals. Take no pills; if bowels will not act use Indian meal porridge and molasses for breakfast.

### SCALP DISEASE.

J. M., Nottawasaga.—Q.—A friend, now sixteen years old, has been afflicted since the age of four with some kind of scalp disease. It remains entirely in the scalp and resembles the scab produced by a burn. When softened with lard it can be combed out, but, left alone for a week, grows until it gets unsightly, and can be seen plainly through the hair. It is at times full of matter, and at others a dry scab. Hair has turned from a dark color to a dirty grey. Getting quite bald; all his hair falling out. Ans.—Have the hair cut off short and scalp shaved. Wash the whole head with soft water, using plenty of barilla ash soap and leave some of the lather on the head when you dry it. Do not comb the hair, but soak the surface with the suds till it comes off clean. After drying surface, apply oxide of zinc ointment. Internally take three drops of liquor arsenicalis in water after meals. Wash the scalp as directed three or four times a day.

### IMPERFECT DIGESTION.

D. M., Glengarry.—Q.—I am a farmer, married, aged thirty-two; use no tea, coffee, liquor or tobacco; have worked hard all my life. An hour and a half before my usual meal time I become quite weak, and feel dull pains in my stomach, as if I had no food in it. Have no desire then to eat. After eating I am all right, and feel well until an hour and a half before the next meal. Go to bed early; rise early and sleep sound and feel all right in the morning. Ans.—Your trouble is due to imperfect digestion and for its ease you must use food easily disposed of and such as will find its way into the blood and strengthen you. Attend to what you have read in this column as to bathing, sleeping, &c. Make your diet, as far as possible, vegetable; nothing better than milk and bread. If this fails, take half a pint of good fresh milk (hot if agreeable) between meals. This will tide you over the depression. Use no pork.

## AGRICULTURAL.

*[We invite communications from farmers giving their experience 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.]*

### BEE-KEEPING.

Judging by letters of enquiry, and other indications, there would seem to be ground for thinking that quite a number of people in various parts of the country are meditating entrance on bee-keeping, either as a specialty, or as an adjunct to some other occupation. A few practical suggestions on the subject may not come amiss to such.

There are now, in various parts of Canada and the United States, many who have successfully devoted themselves to bee-keeping as a business. Included among them are several ladies, who have proved that this is by no means an unsuitable branch of industry for the fair sex to embark in. That womanly independence and self-support can be achieved in this direction, is one of the most interesting features in modern bee-keeping.

Two things are necessary to success in bee-keeping as a specialty; thorough knowledge of its principles and details, together with an aptitude for bee-management. The requisite knowledge can be obtained by study of works on agriculture, and practical manipulation of the hive. Those who undertake to become self-taught beekeepers, will be wise to begin in a small way. One or two hives are quite enough to start with. Bees usually increase as fast as the tyro's knowledge and skill, and often much faster. Mistakes and losses will ordinarily occur at the outset, and to begin on a large scale, is to risk serious and perhaps crippling loss. There are too many of these cases, and they often result in utter discouragement and hasty abandonment of the business. A neighbor of the writer's, who was doing well as a mechanic, invested $600 in the purchase of bees, knowing little or nothing of their management, and in a very short time lost his capital and involved himself in debt. He had much better have continued in the business he did understand, than to have entered on another of which he was almost wholly ignorant. This is but one of a multitude of samples which ought to warn the novice against rushing into a business requiring to be learned in order to be profitably pursued, just as much as any other that can be named.

It is an excellent plan for those who wish to make this industry a specialty to spend at least a single season with some experienced beekeeper. An apprenticeship of this kind is the surest road to competency for the charge of an apiary. Mr. D. A. Jones, of Beeton, and other skilled agriculturists are willing to take beginners, and instruct them, on easy terms. Instruction is given in return for services rendered, so that the cost of board is all the expense to be met. The handling of bees is an art not to be acquired in a week or a month. To practise it under the direction of a competent master, is the quickest and best way to acquire skill at it. In all cases in which it is practicable, this course is to be earnestly recommended. It is not absolutely essential to success, but it is the surest road to it, without a doubt.

Those who meditate a start in bee-keeping will do well to select a location for their projected apiaries in rural districts outside the limits of towns and cities. Bee forage is more abundant in such localities, and consequently, a larger honey crop may be expected, than can possibly be got from areas more or less occupied by buildings and places of business. Besides this, there is undoubtedly a strong feeling springing up among residents in towns and cities against the establishment of apiaries within corporation bounds. This feeling is not altogether unjustifiable. Bees are sometimes troublesome to near neighbors. Under unskilful management, they are apt, now and then, to rob one another's hives, and then a vindictive, angry spirit gets possession of the little insects, which makes them liable to sting the passer-by. However skilfully managed, in the fall of the year, when a nipping frost kill the flowers, and the weather is warm, bees are inclined to visit kitchens where housewives are making preserves, confectioners' and grocers' shops, and any place where sweets are within reach. They are too intent on business to be disposed to sting at such times, and rarely do so, unless interfered with, but their presence alarms people, who naturally wish them further. In the future of bee-keeping, though amateurs may keep bees to a limited extent in towns and cities, the great bulk of those which are kept with an eye to profit, will be found in the rural districts.

The best place for the bee is undoubtedly on the farm. Bees, properly speaking, belong to the category of live stock. No farm is completely equipped that has not a few hives on it. They can be watched in swarming time by those members of the family whose work lies in-doors, and if help is needed to hive them, the dinner-horn or bell can be sounded to summon father or son from the field. The care of a few stocks of bees will pleasantly occupy many spare moments, and the interest of watching them is constant, and grows as one becomes familiar with their curious and wonderful ways. The farm produces the best of bee forage. White clover in the fields, and bass-wood in the forests furnish the chief sources of honey supply. In the swamps, the willow-catkins yield early pollen for the young brood, and from the time that buds swell in spring until aster and golden-rod round out the circle of flowers, and winter shuts down on the scene, there is something produced by the farm or in its vicinage for bees to work upon. They are not only suited to the farm, but profitable to the owner, if rightly managed. A hive of bees should be worth $10 a year to its owner, and will be, if properly attended to. Farmers lose an important item of income by neglecting to keep bees.

But let no farmer undertake to keep even a solitary hive without qualifying himself to do so, by studying the habits of the honey-bee. This little insect must not be left to chance, or to its own devices. It needs intelligent oversight, the same as poultry, swine, sheep, cattle or horses. Left to take care of themselves, bees will not thrive any more than other classes of live stock. They repay attention, but suffer, and perish under neglect.

At the outset, reference was made to aptitude for bee-management, an important matter on which there is not room to enlarge at the close of this article. In every occupation there is a sort of *knack* which some people have and others have not. Beekeeping is no exception to this rule. A natural or acquired *knack* is characteristic of all really successful bee-keepers. LINDENBANK.

### FARM GLEANINGS.

Sow an act, and you reap a habit;
Sow a habit, and you reap a character;
Sow a character and you reap a destiny.

TOO MANY MEN THINK it beneath their dignity to grow or sell anything but the leading farm products. They would not be caught taking any sort of garden truck or poultry products to market, even if they were convinced that there was money in it.

IT IS A QUESTION not sufficiently considered whether, when land has been partly worn out growing grain, it would not be wise to plant to forest trees, and whether a portion, at least, of the farm devoted to this use would not, in valuable growing timber, add more to the value per acre, to sell or leave as an inheritance, than could be reached through any other plan whatever, estimating outlay of labor and cash.

BEGIN THE MORNING AFRESH, on the alert to do all that is reasonably possible, but not weighed down and discouraged by the sight and the consciousness of half-done work. Such a dreary legacy from one day to the next is a drag upon the spirits and the courage, a destroyer of peace and comfort, a waste of time and vitality. Use your will-power in firmly refusing to undertake what you cannot successfully accomplish.

IT IS REPORTED that last week, while ploughing in a field south of Michigan City, Martin, the twenty-one-year-old son of John Bout, ran the plough-point into a dynamite bomb. An explosion followed, and he was badly maimed. His right hand was blown off, his right leg was broken in two places, pieces of flesh were torn away from his left leg, his breast was bruised, and two gashes were cut in his throat. He was rendered deaf and partially sightless. He will probably die.

THE GERMANTOWN *Telegraph* says: "To grow good crops of blackberries the soil should be good and especially deep, for the roots run down wonderfully when possible for them to do so; and as the growing fruit requires its greatest nourishment in the usually dry month of August, it is an advantage to have deep soil for the roots to draw a supply from. A deep, sandy soil will generally grow the best crop of berries, while a clay soil tends to produce rust. Good cultivation, good soil, and a judicious use of manure make stout and vigorous canes, with a crop of berries in increased ratio.

FOLLOWING THE BERRIES.—A good story is told of a man who was so fond of strawberries that he adopted the annual custom of "following the strawberry season." He would find himself in New Orleans in February, all ready for delicious fruit to ripen, and would pass thence east to Florida. While the season in Florida was at its height he would pass up the coast, keeping just where the strawberries were ripest and best; and so he would go northward with the ripe strawberries, arriving in New England in June, passing through Maine in the early part of July, and closing the strawberry season a week or two later in New Brunswick.—*Youth's Companion.*

STICK TO THE FARM.—Farmers, like merchants, mechanics, and others, are apt to think their employment more tedious and annoying than any other. I think the reason for this is because they know more about their own occupation than that of the merchants or mechanics. They know how much it costs to produce 100 cents in their line of business, but do not know how many annoyances and obstacles others have to meet. As a rule, a man who has spent the best part of his life engaged in agricultural pursuits, does not better his condition by leaving the farm; in no other place on earth can one find the freedom and pure air, the peace and quietude of a farmer's home.

SEVERE DROUGHT.—Under date of May 11th word is sent out from Galveston, Texas, that "the governor to-day received a petition from the county officials of Medina County asking for a special session of the Legislature to provide for suffering and famishing people in Medina, Frio, Atascosta, and portions of Bexar, Edwards, Uvalde, and Bandera counties. The great mass of the people are represented as having no money, no credit, no crop prospects, and no property that can be sold, pledged, or mortgaged. Many are living upon half rations of corn bread and tank water, and their seed corn and cotton have rotted in the ground. In one precinct in Medina County three hundred men, women, and children are in a famishing condition, and in other precincts the people will soon starve unless help is furnished."

OLD BONES.—The value of ox bones well looked after, is considerable. The four feet of an ordinary ox will make a pint of neats foot-oil. The thigh bone is the most valuable, being worth $80 a ton for cutting into clothes brush handles. The foreleg bones are worth $30 per ton, and are made into collar buttons, parasol handles and jewellery. The water in which the bones are boiled is reduced to glue, the dust which comes from sawing the bones, is fed to cattle and poultry, and all bones that cannot be used as noted, or for bone-black used in refining sugar, are made into fertilizers and help to enrich the soil.

PEAS AND OATS.—No two kinds of grain can so well be grown together for feed as oats and peas. Each, if it does not help, at least does not seriously inferfere with the other. The oat straw, being stronger, helps to hold up the pea vines, and they ripen near enough together so that there is no loss in harvesting both at the same time. Cut green, they are capital feed for soiling milch cows, and a little later may be fed to growing hogs, which will make better pork if entirely fattened on these grains than they will on corn. Considering the small amount of labor needed, a crop of oats and peas is perhaps the cheapest mode of fattening hogs.

EARTHWORMS.—It is now known, says *Youth's Companion*, that burrowing steadily in the earth, it does valuable work for agriculture. The little holes which he makes lets in the air and light to damp places, and conduct to the roots of the plants the leaf mold and surface accumulations of all sorts which these plants need for their nourishment. But more than this, the worms bring to the surface the finely powdered earth which they consume in their burrowings and scatter it over the soil. Two earth worms, put in a glass vase eighteen inches in diameter, filled with sand, covered with dry leaves, managed first to sink the leaves entirely beneath the sand, and then to cover the sand with a thin coating of humus, or mold. All this was accomplished in six months. One earth worm will bring to the surface about seven grains avoirdupois of earth in a day. This is a very small quantity of earth, but if we multiply it by fifty-six thousand, the average number of worms to an acre, we have more than fifty pounds of earth raised every day. From Oct. 9, 1870, to Oct. 14, 1871, the worms upon one field in England brought up eight tons of earth, and in another field sixteen tons. A field in Staffordshire is covered annually by the worms with a deposit of earth nearly a quarter of an inch in thickness. By the slow toil of the earthworms rocks are buried in the ground and the surface of the earth is modified. It is chiefly their work which has buried the ruins of dead cities under the ground.

VITALITY OF SEED.—The seeds of most plants are endowed with a remarkable power of preserving their vitality for an almost unlimited time, when they are placed in circumstances which neither call their properties into active exercise nor occasion the decay of their structure. "The conditions most favorable for this preservation," says an authority, "are a low or moderate temperature, dryness of surrounding medium, and the absence of oxygen. In the north-western portion of Michigan where the extensive forests of pine have been cleared, there is observed to start into growth from the seed, dense groves of scrub oak which attain the height of three to twelve feet. During the lifetime of the pine no oak was known to grow there, but as soon as the pine disappeared the seeds of the oak, which must have lain dormant, no one knows how long, sprang into life in localities where no oaks had previously been found within a radius of a hundred miles. Perhaps the most remarkable instance on record, as presenting satisfactory proof of the lapse of at least 1,600, or 1,700 years during which the seed was dormant, is related by Prof. Lindley: "I have now before me," he said, "three plants of raspberries, which have been raised in the garden of the Horticultural Society from seeds taken from the stomach of a man whose skeleton was found thirty feet below the surface of the earth at the bottom of a barrow which was opened at Dorchester. He had been buried with some coins of the Roman emperor Hadrianus." (who reigned A. D. 117 to A. D. 138.)

CULTIVATION OF ORCHARDS.—Cultivation is very beneficial to young orchards. A young orchard set in grass land and left to take care of itself, will make very slow growth, if indeed a large part of the trees do not fail to grow, and after a few years, die, as is generally the case. Before setting a young orchard the soil should be brought into a fine, rich condition by cultivation and fertilization. The trees should then be carefully set, and the soil kept well cultivated and frequently fertilized for several years, or until the trees have attained a size of three or four inches in diameter at the butt. Then, if desirable, the land may be seeded to grass and pastured with sheep, being top-dressed occasionally whenever the trees are found not to be growing as fast as they should. The terminal branches of thrifty growing trees should make an annual growth of from eight to twelve inches. If they make only three or four inches growth each year, the trees evidently need fertilizing. The trees must be kept thriftily growing from the time they are set until they come into full bearing, and in order to keep them thus growing it is necessary to cultivate and fertilize them for several years after they are first set. Col. Marshall P. Wilder, a good authority upon matters pertaining to fruit growing, once said in a discussion before the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture: "In a word, until orchards are ten or more years of age, no crop except vegetables should be permitted to occupy the ground; and then if grass is grown, the land must be regularly manured, so as to sustain both crops without injury to either, if such a thing be possible."—*N. E. Farmer.*

AUSTRALIAN FORESTRY.—The Royal Commission on vegetable products, has paid a visit to South Australia also, where they have had their blood stirred by witnessing what has been done in forestry. There is nothing like travel. No amount of hearsay would have enabled the Vegetable Commissioners to appreciate the glowing future Kerang looks forward to when it gets irrigation: so no reading of reports would have informed them of the great results achieved by the cultivator of State forests in South Australia. They were astounded at what had been done. Mr. Brown, the conservator, has planted about 6,500 acres with gums and wattles, and the revenue already balances the expenditure, whilst the timber-growing is valued at £150,000. Some of the gum trees are nine years old, and over 60 ft. in height. Wattles were planted between the rows of gums, and when stripped at five years of age yielded 75 lb. of bark each, which paid for the cost of the whole plantation. Besides attending to the growth of new forests, the natural forests are also conserved. The climate of South Australia is certainly not so favorable for forest growth as that of Victoria, and the commissioners have returned full of glorious hopes of what may be done in this colony. A forestry department is by no means an expensive one. If in ten years it becomes completely reproductive, as in South Australia, the possibilities of the future are very large. A century or two hence, with colonies of settlers established over what are now desert areas, and with State forests filling up the intervening spaces, the inland districts of Victoria will surely be a veritable paradise.

### LIVE STOCK NOTES.

GRAIN FOR SHEEP.—It pays to keep up the grain ration for a while after the flock has been turned out to grass. Even if the pasture is good, the grass is very succulent and tends to produce scouring in the ewes. They need oats and corn, or oats and bran for a few days after being put into the pastures. The line between a bare return for feed and time expended upon the flock and a profit, is drawn pretty high up now, and poor sheep and poor lambs are below that line. It will not do to let the lambs or the ewes scour and lose flesh; expectation of profit requires fat sheep and lambs, and heavy fleeces.

WEANING CALVES. A calf should be weaned gradually. In the management of all kinds of live stock, sudden changes of feeding are to be avoided, especially with young animals One can do anything with a calf, by gradual change of food. When a calf has been fed with milk and a change is to be made, water is gradually added, until only water is given, and solid food is substituted for the milk. The change may be begun when the calf is three months old, and may occupy a whole month. At this season there is nothing better than grass, but a little grain food will be well repaid. Our method is, to begin with about a handful of fine corn meal and fine bran mixed in equal portions, and increase the grain gradually until half a pint a day is given.

SUPERIOR DAMS.—The records go far to show that the generation of endurance is a female prerogative. Some of our best performers appear to have inherited their stamina from their mother. The dams of a majority of our most distinguished horses were more remarkable for endurance than for speed, and the converse of the proposition is true, that their sires were the most remarkable for speed. The deductions from this theory might be proved from the tabulated performances of our most celebrated horses. It is confirmed by observation and the examination of the pedigree of performers. Speed in the sire and endurance in the dam are the prerequisites to transmit those qualities unimpaired to their colts. Mares that are so high strung as to prove unmanageable have produced directly opposite tempered colts possessing indomitable energy to perform great tasks on the road or the race-course. It is better to breed from mares with high strung, nervous temperament than from those with dull, phlegmatic temperament.

HOW GLANDERS KILLS MEN.—L. B. Clark, Hancock Co., Ill., writes the *Prairie Farmer*: Last fall, Mr. Burr Orton, an esteemed farmer here, doctored his horses for a malady which the result proved he did not understand. His hands were cracked and sore at times from husking, and there were mattery discharges from the horses. One horse died, and others grew worse. About the holidays Mr. Orton was stricken with a complication of diseases, manifested in various symptoms, blood poisoning being one of them. He suffered terribly, soon became delirious, but with lucid intervals. In twenty days this man of rugged constitution lay dead. In the meantime the Assistant State Veterinarian at Galesburg was summoned. He came, he pronounced the disease glanders of the most violent type, and shot three of the horses on the spot. Mr. Orton had been told that there might be danger from getting the mattery discharge upon his sore hands, but he, not suspecting the nature of the disease, thought there was none.

CROSS BREEDING.—It has already dawned on the minds of many able and experienced men that it is possible to carry the system of line or purity of breeding to too great extent. Breeders of horses and cattle half a century ago placed much reliance on the value of what, in a general way, may be called "three-quarter" (or more) bred sires. Long lines of descent often produced degenerate stock, and if many of our herds and studs, and even our flocks, are critically examined in the present day it will be found that where extreme purity has been pursued, weediness, lightness, and often delicacy of constitution have been the result. Even in the present day many sound, good judges will assert, and with confidence, that better hunters will be gotton by the three quarters' bred stallion than by the thoroughbred. The excellence of the true Irish hunter, and of good horses that occasionally still come out of Wales and outlying districts in England, is the best evidence that this opinion is correct.

CLEVELAND HORSES.—The following is a description of the Cleveland horse. He should be 16: 1 to 16: 2½ in height, should be possessed of good sloping shoulders, a short back, powerful loins, and long quarters. His head is rather plain than otherwise, and on the large side, but it is well carried, and his general appearance denotes activity and strength combined in a manner not seen in other breeds. His action is not remarkably high, but it is the kind of action for getting over the ground. In color he is bay—either light or dark—with black legs clear of hair, and black, zebra-like stripes on the arm and above the hock are sometimes seen. These are known as the black points, and are supposed to denote especial purity of breeding. White, save a small star, or a few white hairs in heel, is not admissible, a blaze or white foot proclaiming at once the admixture of foreign blood. The Cleveland Bay surpasses any other breed as a general purpose horse, and his docility, strength and endurance admirably qualify him for artillery and cavalry purposes.

IMPROVED HORSES.—The farmer's aim should be the production of the best foal possible, because it costs no more to raise a good colt than a poor colt, and there is no economy in using a cheap or convenient stallion, when a first-class one, of fit blood-lines and high quality, can be had for a little extra trouble and a little more money. Let our readers estimate the value of care in breeding by considering the prices which good stock brings, even when young, and the condition of the markets in cities and large towns, where good, well-looking horses, having good action, style and substance, always are in demand, and they will conclude that it pays to breed well. There is no use in trying to breed valuable stock, if the sire is selected at haphazard; breeding is a science, and there can be no sure outcome from either its study or application, unless the progenitor of the stock shall have been thoroughly bred. It is well to use a well-bred mare, whenever this is possible; but a strongly bred sire will unfailingly improve upon the most ordinarily bred dam, will more than make good her deficiencies, and compensate for the investment.—*American Agriculturist.*

BALKY HORSES.—The question is often asked whether a confirmed balker can be cured. This admits of a double answer—yes and no. If the horse is in good hands, managed by some person who has firmness and judgment, he can sometimes be cured by driving a stake and hitching him at the spot where he stops, until he is glad to move along to where his rations are. Horses have been cured by, as the saying is, "taking them at their word," and if they want to back, then keep them backing, giving the animal to understand that that is just what you want him to do. You can, in half an hour to an hour, convince him that backing is a very much harder motion than going forward.

GRASS FOR SPRING AND SUMMER PIGS furnishes the cheapest and most wholesome of foods, but needs to be supplemented by the use of milk, grain, etc., to both the mother and pigs. Hogs will eat nearly all kinds of grasses, and derive much nourishment from them. Red clover, however, ranks highest of the permanent pasture plants as a food for hogs, but a mixed pasture is best, as they relish nearly all kinds, and in the mixture there is a more continuous supply of green, succulent food. Other green fodder crops can often be used for the young hogs and their mothers. Where there is much danger of drouth, it is often a matter of economy to have small patches of oats, peas and extra early corn to feed in the driest part of summer, when the pastures do not furnish much food.

MILK FOR PIGS.—The hog-raiser who is also a dairyman, has at hand a cheap and supplementary food for young pigs. Milk fed sweet not only gives growth but also health and constitution. The sleekest and thriftiest pigs are usually those raised on farms where the cows give more milk than is required to feed the calves. It is worth more to sows if fed while yet sweet, and should by all means be kept sweet after the young pigs are old enough to drink. It is the first thing they can be induced to eat in their side feed pen, where the sows cannot go, and prepare the way for learning them to eat slops and grain. Bran with a little oil meal pays when fed to sows at any time, and can be fed in connection with some corn to good advantage. The corn should not furnish a very large proportion of the ration when the pigs are very small and the sows necessarily kept in a close pen. Bran, when fed in slops, is a splendid food to produce milk, and is cooling to the system.

BREEDING at too young an age, when the stock is immature, is a prolific cause of much of the dwarfing seen upon farms. Feeding off the older cows and brood sows, because these will bring the most money from the butchers, and breeding from the heifers, and from sows a few months old, invariably dwarfs the farm stock, and this too, from the very start. The young heifer, and immature stock of any kind, lack the room required for full development *in utero*, as they also lack the constitutional stamina which belongs to adult age. It is an error to suppose that a young man with moderate means cannot own and properly raise the better classes of animals. A man does not require to own a hundred head of cattle or horses that he may be sure of possessing a show herd. He can as well possess a model animal, and one that will in every way interest him, if he is able to own but a few. If a young man has a taste for the business and possesses judgment and skill, he can select and buy, and breed as perfect animals as are in the collection of his neighbor who owns a hundred head.

CLOSE STABLES.—Horses can stand confinement in close stables during the cold weather of winter, because a frosty atmosphere condenses the dampness in which foul emanations are held suspended, and these are, to a degree, neutralized in this way. The principle holds good within an unheated stable that rules out-of-doors—namely, that the coming of frost renders malarial emanations inert by checking the growth of or destroying the germs that carry the obnoxious properties. As mentioned, the evil effects of a close stable may be resisted during the freezing weather of winter, but when warm weather comes and there is no frost, and a damp and rainy spring atmosphere takes its place, the conditions are so radically changed that emanations arising within a damp, close stable, are quickly detected on going into it in the morning, when first opened, or at any time during the presence of what is commonly termed a heavy condition of the atmosphere, that usually preceding or accompanying a warm spring rain. Such an influence is especially liable to affect the appetite and depress the muscular and nervous energies of the horse, rendering him unfitted for a fair day's duty at spring work.

CLEVELAND BAY.—The true Cleveland Bay may be justly termed a breed from the similitude of characters presented by the individuals of the stock. It has been formed by the same means as the hunter, viz., by the progressive mixture of the blood of the race horse with the original breed of the country. But a larger kind of horse has been used as the basis, and a larger standard adopted by the breeder. By coupling a race horse with a draft mare, an animal will be produced partaking of the properties of both parents, and which may be employed as a coach horse. But the results, as we before observed, of such a mixture are uncertain, and the progeny will probably be wanting in just proportion of parts. Many carriage horses are doubtless produced in this manner, but many of them, if their history were told, have been found to be worthless. To rear this class of horses the same principle of breeding should be applied as the breeding of the race horse himself. A class of mares, as well as of stallions, should be used, having the qualities sought for. It is in this way only that we can form and perpetuate a breed in which the properties of the parents shall be reproduced in their descendants. This district of Cleveland doubtless owed the superiority which it continued to maintain in the production of this beautiful race of horses, to the possession of a definite breed, formed not by accidental mixture but continual cultivation.

SUPERIOR MALES.—No one can longer dispute that the influence of the sire is fully as strong as that of the dam in shaping the profitable future of the heifer as a milker, or butter cow. . . . Of the fifteen million cows in this country, not one million can be depended upon to make one pound each of butter per day. Why is this, when it is known that in breeding, placing dependence upon both sire and dam, has worked such wonders in certain breeds of cows. It may be possible that feed has much to do with big yields, but at the same time selection, and the crossing of well known qualities, are needed to insure capacity to produce these desirable results. No one that has a good cow, and especially an extra good one, has any business to breed her to a scrub bull, much less to destroy her heifer calves, or if raised neglect and stunt them in growth, and dwarf what otherwise would have been a natural tendency to large milk capacity. It is neglecting just such opportunities, and chancing with the unknown, that has held the increasing milking capacity of our average herds back in unsatisfactory production, and when there is but one remedy. How many dairymen are availing themselves of the power they possess, to overcome the apparent defect?

PACKERS PROFIT.—Many farmers have wondered at the wealth accumulated by certain dealers and packers of meat. They do not require to go very deep for an explanation, showing in the main, how this is done. The farmer rears and feeds a bunch of scrub steers until they are three or four years old, and if this is done on inclosed land, worth $25 an acre, and the fattening is completed upon corn, worth 25 cents a bushel, and the market is any considerable distance from his door, he suffers a loss at the price he is likely to realize, while the packer and canner gets his riches from precisely this sort of stock. A pound is a pound, after it has been manipulated by experts, whether taken from the quarters, flanks, and brisket of a scrub grown at a loss, and for which three cents a pound has been paid, or from a well-bred beast for which five to six cents a pound has been paid, and in the form of corned, dried, or canned beef, who can tell the difference? It is not from six-cent steers that packers have made fortunes, but from the sort, the growing of which has kept many a farmer poor. In more ways than one is it true that some men get rich out of the mistakes and follies of others.—*Prairie Farmer.*

HOW TO RECOGNIZE A TWENTY QUART COW.—When she is only six weeks old it is hard to tell, and yet I think not so very difficult to do. I do not know that I can tell how. I like a thrifty calf, with a good sized head, which is narrow and long, broad in the muzzle and between the eyes, and narrow between the horns. I do not care if the limbs are "strong," as they say in Jersey, and perhaps coarse, but they must be straight; and the tail may be even quite coarse at its setting—this indicates constitution. Then, from the withers to the hips there should be a straight upward slope, so marked that if you see the front half of the calf, you will think she is a small one, while if you see only the hind quarters and loins, you will think her very large. In fact, in point of symmetry, the front and hind quarters ought not to match, and the latter should be by far the larger. I prefer long-bodied, open-ribbed, flat-sided, deep-bodied calves. The skin should be loose and flexible all over the body, so that one can grasp a handful almost anywhere. The coat must either be long and silky, a little rough, perhaps, but not harsh, or it should be soft and furry. With all this, you should find the teats of good size, well spread, and all the skin about them, before and behind—that which will cover the udder—loose, soft and elastic, showing as the Scotch say, "plenty of leather." Such a calf will make a good milker if she is bred at a year or fifteen months old, and after her first calf goes farrow (but not long dry), for a year, or nearly that time, to give her a chance to grow. I say nothing about the escutcheon, because I do not know very much about it, and do not believe in half that is said and written about it. Still I must say I would prefer a good, broad, well-winged escutcheon, of the Flanderine type, for if the escutcheon shows anything, it indicates staying power, which is, perhaps the greatest merit a cow can have. Many a twelve or fourteen-quart cow will beat a twenty-quart one in the long run, especially in her butter record, a true test of a cow's value.

### DAIRYING DOTS.

BAD MILK.—A case of poisoning from the use of milk is reported from New York, as follows: "An exciting case of milk-poisoning is now under investigation by the department of health. The poisonous milk was procurod at Towners, N. Y., of a reputable dairyman, and distributed by a milkman, against whose reputation nothing can be alleged. Though thirty-three persons, all told, were poisoned by the milk, ordinary tests failed to reveal any poison in the milk. The chemist to the health department is preparing to thoroughly analyze it. The milkman received nine cans of milk from the dairy, and only one of them, which was sold in Harlem, proved unwholesome. The symptoms shown by the poisoned people resembled those of cholera-morbus. All of them have fully recovered, except two or three. Dr. Edson thinks the present trouble must have been due to one of the cows having eaten some poisonous herb, or that a diseased cow had supplied the milk. The milk tasted sweet, however, and it is possible some poison may have dropped into one of the cans on the way to market."

SWILL MILK.—A correspondent who claims that the milk from cows fed on distillery slops was not unhealthy, having criticised the editor of *Science* for holding the contrary view, was answered as follows: In the report of E. H. Bartley, M. D., chief chemist of the Brooklyn board of health, made in 1886, occurs the following paragraph: "The very objectionable practice of feeding distillery waste—a practice that three years ago was, during the cold weather, almost universal—has been almost broken up. This result is of incalculable benefit to the consumers of milk, as such milk is without doubt a dangerous food for infants, especially in warm weather." In other reports by Dr. Bartley, the question has been fully discussed, and the evidence therein contained seems to be conclusive on the unwholesomeness of this food. Some ten years ago the sanitary superintendent of Brooklyn communicated with the health officers of the large western cities where distillery swill was extensively used in the feeding of cows, and received from them statements which satisfied him that this material was entirely unfit for the use of milch cows. As a result of this investigation into the subject, together with the experience had in Brooklyn and its vicinity, swill-feeding has not been permitted within the jurisdiction of the Brooklyn board of health. The New York state penal code, section 662, provides that a person who keeps a cow for the production of milk, and feeds such cow upon any food that produces impure or unwholesome milk, is guilty of misdemeanor punishable by fine and imprisonment. Section 669 states that the words "impure and unwholesome milk" shall include all milk obtained from animals in a diseases or unhealthy condition, or which are fed on distillery waste, usually called "swill," or upon any substance in a state of putrefaction or fermentation. The most recent law passed by the New York state legislature touching this question is chapter 183, laws of 1885. This act declares that milk from animals fed on distillery waste is "unclean, unhealthy, impure, and unwholesome." We think that the general opinion of sanitarians is that the feeding of distillery waste to milch cows should be prohibited rather than encouraged, which will be the effect of the Philadelphia regulation if enforced.


## ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE CARPET WAREHOUSE.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

One of the largest exclusively Carpet Houses in the Dominion always carrying the best assortment at the lowest market price.

The CARPET DEPARTMENT is one of the best in the country, with unsurpassed show-room and work-room facilities. Every kind of Foreign and Domestic Goods represented in all grades. Oriental Rugs, Squares and Art Carpets in all sizes. Mats, Mattings, Stair Rods, Sweepers &c., &c.

The OIL-CLOTH DEPARTMENT is a marked feature one well-known to purchasers as containing only reliable goods from the Best Makers, including Hare's Standard Quality at price of ordinary. Good English Cloth, 40c per yard. Linoleums in great variety.

The CURTAIN DEPARTMENT contains the finest examples of the latest novelties in Window Drapery, by the yard or pair, in endless variety of style and price. New Furniture Coverings and Portiere Goods in artistic effects. Covers, Billiard Cloths, Table Felts and Cloths, by the yard, in new shades. Cornices, Poles, Portiere, and Banner Rods, Chains, Shades, &c. MAIL ORDERS A SPECIAL FEATURE OF THE HOUSE, whose reputation and experience is purchasers' guarantee and protection.

JAMES BAYLIS & SON,
1833 and 1835 Notre Dame st.

DOMINION LINE OF

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

Dates of sailing:

| | From Montreal. | From Quebec. |
|---|---|---|
| *SARNIA, | Thursday, June 9. | Friday, June 10 |
| *OREGON, | Wednesday, June 15. | Thursday, June 16 |
| TORONTO, | Tuesday, June 21. | |
| MONTREAL, | Tuesday, June 28. | |
| *VANCOUVER, | Wednesday, July 6. | Thursday, July 7 |

BRISTOL SERVICE FOR AVONMOUTH DOCK.

Dates of Sailing:—

MISSISSIPPI, from Montreal, Tuesday, June 14.
ONTARIO, " Saturday, June 18.

RATES OF PASSAGE:—

Cabin, $50 to $80, according to steamer and berth. Second Cabin, $30. Steerage, at lowest rates. Passengers can embark at Montreal if they so desire.

*These steamers have saloons, staterooms, music rooms and bath-rooms amidships, where but little motion is felt, and carry neither cattle nor sheep.

For Freight or Passage apply in Liverpool to Finn, Main & Montgomery; in Quebec to W. M. Macpherson, at all Grand Trunk Railway offices, or to

W. D. O'BRIEN,
143 St. James street
D. TORRANCE & CO.,
8 Hospital street.

# ONTARIO.

*(Special Correspondence of the Witness.)*

TORONTO, June 10, 1887.

MR. BLAKE.

Mr. Blake's retirement has been for some days the chief subject of street talk, and, as usual, there is much diversity of view about it. There are those who say they knew all about the coming event, and were not surprised when it came. There are those who decline to believe that Mr. Blake retires on account of ill-health, and who persist in asserting that he gives up the leadership on account of a spell of moodiness and pique. But there are also those who believe that the retired statesman remained at his post until he could remain no longer except at the peril of his life, and who, while they regret his retirement for the country's sake, welcome it for his own. Of one thing the public may rest assured—he has given up the leadership of the Liberal party for ever. The distressing ailment of which he is the victim cannot be permanently overcome by a temporary rest from arduous toil, and both his late associates and his late opponents must now readjust themselves to the changed situation. Mr. Blake may have before him many years of social and even political usefulness, but not as a political leader. There is something saddening in this unsatisfactory close a public life of twenty years, but history will yet do Mr. Blake justice by placing him in the very foremost rank of Canadian statesmen. His term of office-holding has been brief, but his personal influence has been great, and nothing but the prevalence of political corruption has prevented him from being entrusted with the management of public affairs. His high sense of honor has always precluded his resorting to methods which his veteran opponent has practised with success, and too often when he has deemed it necessary to make a stand on a principle he has found himself deserted by followers who thought they could not afford to oppose some measure that affected them or their constituents. He has always been "Too fond of the right to pursue the expedient," and he can therefore carry with him into retirement the consciousness of having created a record for himself of which not merely his friends but his fellow countrymen may well be proud.

MR. BLAKE'S PUBLIC CAREER

began with Confederation. He was, in 1867, a candidate for election to the Ontario Legislature in South Bruce and to the Dominion Parliament in West Durham. He was successful in securing both seats, and in each House, though he was without parliamentary experience, he at once took a place amongst the veterans of debate and procedure. His pre-eminence was recognized in the second session of the Ontario Legislature by his election to the Liberal leadership, and from that time to the close of the first Provincial Parliament, his course was marked by one victory after another over the Sandfield Macdonald Government until he drove it from office in 1871. No more brilliant achievement can be cited in Canadian Parliamentary records. Though he was still young in years and without experience in Parliament, though he was burdened with a heavy law practice, and though he had already secured a high reputation for debating power in the Dominion House of Commons, he was able to drive from office in four years a ministry strong in ability and stronger still in the versatility and experience of its Premier. The feat was achieved, but at great cost, for Mr. Blake broke down under the strain and from that time to this he has never been entirely free from liability to collapse. During the first Dominion Parliament Mr. Mackenzie was acting leader of the Liberal party in the House of Commons, and when the time came for making a formal choice after the general election of 1872, Mr. Blake was offered the position. He declined it and served under Mr. Mackenzie both in opposition and in office, being compelled, however, by ill-health to withdraw before the Liberal defeat of 1878. On his return to Parliament in 1880 he was chosen to succeed Mr. Mackenzie, and he has thus held the position continuously for seven years. During that time he has devoted himself to the discharge of his duties with untiring energy and has exercised a most salutary influence on public life. Though he was unable to prevent the consummation of the Canadian Pacific Railway contract in 1881, he placed on record in speech and resolution those warnings which have since been partially fulfilled, and which he summed up in the last of his great speeches—the one on the disallowance resolution of the present session.

MR. BLAKE AS A DEBATER

would have taken high rank in any deliberative assembly in the world. In his earlier days, in the Ontario Legislature, he spoke with a freedom and vim which were wanting in his later years, partly because pressure of other work prevented him from preparing so minutely, and partly because he had not then become subject to the distressing condition of health from which he has for years been a sufferer. The strain upon him during the late election campaign was extremely severe, and no such series of addresses was ever before delivered in Canada by any one man. From the reaction which always follows such an effort he has been suffering ever since, but there is good reason to believe that he would have retired at no distant day, even if he had not broken down at this juncture. There is much discussion as to the choice of

A NEW LEADER,

for a choice has now become an absolute necessity. Some would like to see Mr. Laurier elected, others Mr. Mills, and others Sir Richard Cartwright. Whoever is chosen as permanent leader there will be disappointment, discouragement, and dissatisfaction, for it is impossible for the party to hold its own under new auspices for some time, and for failure the new incumbent will always be held responsible.

A SCHOOL TRUSTEES' ASSOCIATION

has been organized here as the result of a convention called at the instance of the School Board of Whitby. Whatever may have been the motives of the first promoters they did the public good service in calling together so practical a body of men. The discussions were calm and able, and the association bids fair to become a most useful body. The teachers have long had their Provincial Association and during its term of existence they have exercised a good deal of influence on the school law. Trustees may wield an equal power if they are only moderate in their deliberations and careful in their resolutions and requests. It may be taken for granted that the promoters of the College of Preceptors will meet with little favor at the hands of trustees, for the avowed object of the former is to give teachers full control over entrance into the profession.

## THE G. O. M. IN WALES.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION AND VIGOROUS SPEECHES.

LONDON, June 7.—When Mr. Gladstone arrived at the station at Swansea he was given an enthusiastic reception. As the train departed for London Mr. Gladstone was saluted with loud and prolonged cheers. Mr. Gladstone, in a speech at Newport inveighed against the change of venue provided for in certain cases by the Irish Crimes Act Amendment Bill and against the measure being made permanent. Mr. Gladstone arrived at Dollis Hill in the evening and was much fatigued. He spoke at Newport, Gloucester and Swindon, principally on the Irish question. He attributed the delays in the House of Commons to the pugnacity of Mr. Balfour. At Newport, Mr. Gladstone addressed an enormous crowd. He challenged the Government to facilitate the passage of the Coercion Bill by giving Irish combinations the same protection as British combinations and abandoning the insulting proposal of permanent coercion. Mr. Gladstone's next stop was made at Swindon. In his speech he invited his opponents to follow the example of Wellington and Disraeli, and themselves propose what the country wanted. If they did this, Mr. Gladstone promised that they would receive the support of the Liberals.

## SIR DONALD HONORED BY CAMBRIDGE.

LONDON, June 7.—Cambridge University has conferred honorary degrees upon Prof. Gray, of Harvard College, and Sir Donald Smith, of Montreal.

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE "WITNESS" JUBILEE EDITION, well printed on superior paper, is now ready. It contains twelve large pages with illustrations and over one hundred portraits, also a history of Her Majesty's reign, sketches of Canadian statesmen and various interesting articles, forming a work of reference with regard to the history of our own times. Price only 10 cents.

## THE "CELTIC"-"BRITANNIC" DISASTER.

SEVERE CENSURE OF BOTH CAPTAINS—ALLEGED GROSS CARELESSNESS.

NEW YORK, June 9.—The Naval courtmartial, presided over by the British Consul, Mr. Hoare, which held the enquiry into the causes of the collision between the steamers "Britannic" and "Celtic," delivered the findings to-day. They declare that the weather before the collision had been such as should have induced the masters of the "Britannic" and "Celtic," as a matter of precaution, to moderate their speed according to regulations, until more favorable conditions were presented, and that in neither case was this done. The court is of opinion that both steamers were running at an excessive speed under the circumstances. The court also find that the master of the "Celtic" complied with the regulations requiring a slackening of speed when approaching another ship when there is risk of collision, but that the master of the "Britannic" did not, and expresses the opinion that if he had done so the possibility of a collision might have been lessened or wholly averted. The master of the "Britannic" is also found to have not complied with the regulations requiring the blowing of fog whistles. The master of the "Celtic" did comply with them. The master of the "Britannic" receives additional condemnation for not giving distinctive whistles to the "Celtic" to indicate his course, as was done by the master of the "Celtic." The court finally orders that Mr. Hugh H. Perry, master of the "Britannic" and Mr. Peter J. Irving, master of the "Celtic", be severely censured for failing to observe regulations. Second officer Mr. James B. Mackenzie is also censured for having left the bridge to the fourth officer during foggy weather and in porting to helm, and not slowing his ship after he rang the "Celtic's" double whistle. The court pronounced the present signals of ships not sufficiently distinct. The findings will be sent to the British Board of Trade.

## MR. BLAKE'S SUCCESSOR.

Sir Richard Cartwright possesses some qualifications for the position vacated by Mr. Blake's resignation. He is a fine speaker—one of the best in Parliament—well informed, studious, experienced, but hampered by a disposition to exaggeration of statement that has become a fatality. He has morover principles and is not ashamed to avow them, preferring to remain in Opposition indefinitely rather than play the role of the trimmer, and is not unmindful of the value of consistency in his political course. But these very qualities make him objectionable to a party nursed by Mr. Blake and trained to set its sails to catch every passing breeze of popular passion, prejudice or frenzy, utterly regardless of consistency or the ultimate public good. Mr. Mills has ability and industry, and is ready enough to sacrifice what he may term his principles to party expediency, but he is an ineffective debater, an unpleasing speaker, and lacks the breadth of mind and generosity of character essential to success. Mr. Laurier remains, and upon him the mantle of Mr. Blake is to fall. He is an affable, courteous gentleman, who is always heard with pleasure in the house or on the platform, and who delivers neat, if not profound, essays on liberty and constitutional government in flowing and well-rounded periods. But Mr. Laurier will be himself the first to recognize his unfitness for successful leadership. Wanting in the training, the knowledge and the industry indispensable in the occupant of such a position, he is, however, a kindly, genial gentleman, courteous in manner, and will make a very good figurehead for a weak and incohesive party.—*The Gazette.*

## MOUNTED POLICE REPORT.

THE YEAR'S WORK—SOME WEAKNESSES IN THE FORCE.

OTTAWA, June 7.—The report of the Commissioner of the North-West Mounted Police was laid on the table in the House yesterday by Sir John Macdonald. Mr. Herchimer reports that after taking command about a year ago his first move was to establish a complete line of outposts, connected by patrols, between the Manitoba boundary and the Rocky Mountains. This had prevented smuggling and horse stealing to a great degree. He makes some complaints regarding the suitability of the horses and says that 125 sent up from Ontario were altogether too heavy and flat in the feet. Horses imported from Oregon and British Columbia gave general satisfaction. Of these 200 were purchased. The harness and saddles purchased were of an unsatisfactory character, and steps were taken to manufacture these articles in the North-West. During the year the force was increased from 500 to 1,000 men, and many of them, the Commissioner states, were unsuited to perform the duties and had to be invalided. A good many of an idle disposition deserted. What were wanted were farmers' sons with a good common school education and short term soldiers discharged from the Imperial service.

A DISAGREEABLE DUTY.

The Commissioner states that the most disagreeable service is the enforcement of the liquor law. Many of the men did not desire to see the law rigidly carried out. To afford amusements for the men and keep them from the frontier billiard saloon, recreation rooms are said to be greatly needed. New barracks are to be erected at Edmonton, Calgary, Battleford and Prince Albert. If the laws are to be enforced the Commissioners hold that a small force of reliable detectives will be required.

MAIL ROBBERY.

Two mail robberies took place during the year and the Calgary mail robbers had evaded detection.

THE RED MEN.

The Indians during the year were reported quiet, and great strides had been made in the ranching business.

THE FORCE.

Inspector Howe reports that he enumerated the force during the year and found 1,005 men and 845 horses.

## THE DESTRUCTION OF THE INNOCENT

MORE LONDON REVELATIONS.

LONDON, June 7.—Since the revelations made by the *Pall Mall Gazette* and the passage of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, the public have believed traffic in children to be impossible. A case in the Lambeth Police Court has, therefore, caused a universal sensation of horror. Edward Pricknell and three women were arrested, charged with keeping houses of ill repute, and with having procured for their patrons scores of girls from 10 to 14 years of age. Prisoners and their victims were all of humble rank, and the evidence as far as adduced proves that the seducers of the girls belong to the same class. The Government will prosecute the prisoners, all of whom were remanded.

## DUMONT MISCHIEF-MAKING.

"SERIOUS TROUBLE BREWING."

The following sensational telegram from Winnipeg is going the round of the American newspapers:—Gabriel Dumont, Riel's lieutenant, is on the boundary line inciting the half breeds to another rebellion. In an attempt to capture two of Dumont's couriers on Tuesday, two of the mounted police were killed. The Canadian Government will probably ask the American Government to keep Dumont in check. It is understood that the rebel chief has promised the half-breeds the assistance of the American Gros Ventres in the event of an uprising. The half-breeds have refused to accept grain seed from the Canadian Government. Serious trouble is certainly brewing.

## TEXAN BANDITS.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, May 31.—At dawn yesterday, in Mexican territory, the refuge of about thirty desperate bandits, thieves and smugglers, was raided by forces from both sides of the river. A sharp fight ensued in which Col. Hernandez was wounded in the hand, one of his men was killed and another wounded. One bandit was killed, several were wounded and a number were captured, several of whom, well known murderers, were executed on the spot. A large amount of stolen stock was found, most of which was returned to its owners. A number of noted criminals escaped.

## JERRY DONOVAN'S FEARS.

THE INFAMOUS DYNAMITER WANTS PROTECTION.

NEW YORK, June 3.—O'Donovan Rossa called on the superintendent of police yesterday and asked for police protection. He said a plot had been concocted "to put him out of the way."

## A BICYCLIST'S MISHAP.

LONDON, June 8.—Temple, the American bicyclist, met with a painful accident yesterday while practising on the track at Coventry. He was going at top speed when his machine broke and he was thrown heavily to the ground. He was severely cut and bruised.

# MONTREAL NEWS

THE EMPLOYEES of the Montreal Cotton Company, whose great works are at Valleyfield, have struck because they were asked to work longer hours for the same wages.

THE REV. MARK GUY PEARSE, of London, England, has been in the city for some days past, and has spoken to crowded meetings in the Dominion Square Methodist Church.

THE FOUNDATION STONE of the new church which is being erected by the congregation of the St. James Street Methodist Church, was laid on Saturday last by the Hon. James Ferrier.

A MAN named Joseph Corbeil was suffocated to death in a well at Longue Pointe a few days ago. The well in question is in the vicinity of the district where natural gas is supposed to abound, and had always been more or less filled with gas.

THE OUTBREAK of small-pox in Chicago and New York has created some alarm in this city and steps will be taken to impress on the authorities the need of adopting every precaution to prevent the introduction of the disease from the infected cities.

MR. C. P. DAVIDSON, Q.C., the late Crown Prosecutor for this district, has been raised to the bench of the Superior Court. Mr. Justice Davidson is an old snow-shoer and volunteer, and a few months ago he succeeded to the command of the Victoria Rifles.

ON SUNDAY the 15th instant the body of a man was found in a piece of woods near Reilly's crossing on the Lachine branch of the Grand Trunk. He had evidently been dead for at least ten days, and a knife wound in his head appeared to be the cause of death.

THE ANNUAL REPORT of the Young Men's Christian Association of Montreal shows an income of $10,819 in all, which includes $819 drawn from the guarantee fund. There were 446 subscribers and 1,022 members active, associate, life and honorary. The affairs of the institution are in a most flourishing condition.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Bank of Montreal was held on the 6th instant. The previous Board of Directors was re-elected and Sir Donald Smith was elected president of the great institution, in place of the late Mr. Smithers. The annual report showed that the institution is in a very prosperous condition.

THE MILITARY PROGRAMME for the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee on the 21st of June, in Montreal, will include the assembly of the troops on the Champ de Mars, a march to Fletcher's Field, where there will be a march past and a royal salute and *feu de joie* at noon. All the Montreal corps but the Cavalry, who will be in camp at that date, will take part, and the 14th of Kingston will visit the city for the occasion.

## SEVEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY LIVES LOST.

LOSS OF THE SS. "SIR JOHN LAWRENCE" OFF CALCUTTA CONFIRMED.

CALCUTTA, June 6.—It has been proved beyond doubt by the picking up of the captain's chest that the steamer "Sir John Lawrence" was lost in the recent cyclone off this coast. The steamer carried 750 passengers, and it is believed the whole number were lost. The largest part of the passengers are native ladies, who were going to celebrate the Juggernaut festival. The catastrophe has cast a feeling of gloom over the Hindoo community here, and all the best families are in mourning for relatives or friends who were among the passengers.

## THE RELIEF OF EMIN BEY.

A despatch from St. Paul de Loanda says: "The latest Congo advices are to the effect that Mr. Stanley's expedition was making successful but slow progress up the river, owing to the fact that the vessels were heavily laden. The expedition passed the confluence of the Kassi river on May 6, and Mr. Stanley expected to arrive at Bolobo on May 8.

## GOLD IN MATTAWA.

A VALUABLE VEIN.

OTTAWA, June 3.—The vein of gold discovered a few days ago at Mattawa turns out to be even more valuable than at first reported, it being found to extend for a great distance and to become much richer than at first noticed. The vein crosses beneath the Ottawa River and enters the mountains on the north side in Quebec Province. An assay which has been made shows the quartz to be exceedingly rich in the precious metal. Large exploring parties have started out to search the district for gold, and all the moneyed men in the vicinity have made investments.

## A HERO SHOT BY A DRUNKEN POLICEMAN.

NEW YORK, June 3.—Capt. Jack Hussey, of Castle Garden, the saviour of thirty-four persons from drowning and the possessor of a number of medals of honor from Congress, the Legislature and other bodies, was fatally shot through the body last night by policeman C. Hanns, in front of his own house, shortly after 11 p.m. Hussey is dying at Gouverneur Hospital. Hanns was intoxicated.

*Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or they cannot be inserted. Verses and extended obituaries will be charged for at regular rates.*

BIRTHS.

ARMSTRONG.—At St. Henri, on June 2nd, the wife of John Armstrong, of a son.

ARMSTRONG.—At 30 Victoria square, on the 8th inst., the wife of Wm. Armstrong, of a son.

CHILDS.—On Saturday, June 4th, the wife of Alf. W. Childs, of a son.

DARLING.—In this city, on Monday, the 23rd May, the wife of David J. M. Darling, of a daughter.

HEALE.—On Sunday, June 5th, 1887, at 32 Desrivieres avenue, the wife of H. W. Heale, of twin sons, one still-born.

McCAW.—On Sunday, June 5th, the wife of William McCaw of a daughter.

McOUAT.—At Lachute, on the 4th inst., the wife of T. McOuat, of twin girls.

MUIR.—In this city, at 100 Durocher street, on the 8th of June, the wife of Arthur E. Muir, of a daughter.

NIVEN.—At 130 Britannia street, Point St. Charles, on the 6th inst., the wife of Alexander Niven, of a son.

PARKER.—On the 3rd June, 1887, the wife of Moses Parker, of a daughter.

PATTERSON.—At 24 University street, 1st June, Mrs. G. H. Patterson, of a son (still-born.)

SIMPSON.—In this city at 577 St. Dominique st., on the 26th of May, the wife of George W. Simpson of a son. Premature.

SNOWDON.—At "Valleyview," Cote St. Luke, on the 24th May, the wife of W. C. Snowdon, of a son.

STEVENSON.—At St. Sophia, P.Q., on the 7th inst., the wife of B. Z. Stevenson, of a son.

TYNDALE.—At 306 St. Urbain street, on Saturday, the 4th inst., the wife of William H. Tyndale, of a son.

WOODROW.—In this city, on the 6th inst., the wife of E. B. Woodrow, of Larned, Kansas, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

FIELD—ROSS.—At St. John's Church, Iroquois, by the Rev. G. W. White, M.A., Rector, J. T. Field, Montreal, to Miss Maggie G. Ross, youngest daughter of the late J. S. Ross, Iroquois, Ont.

FROGGART—HARVEY.—At the Manse, Glencoe, on June 6, by the Rev D. Currie, B.D., John Froggart, of Dunwich, to Priscilla, daughter of William Harvey, Esq., of Ekfrid.

HOLDEN—McLAREN.—At River du Loup, on the 4th inst., by the Rev. R. C. Lambs, Fred. C. Holden of Montreal, to Maude, eldest daughter of Wm. McLaren, Esq., of Port au Percil, P.Q.

KELL—INGLIS.—At the residence of the bride's father, on 7th June, 1887, by the Rev. W. J. Smyth, M.A., B.Sc., Ph.D., Robert James Kell, to Alexandra, fourth daughter of Mr. William Inglis, of this city.

KOHL—HUTTON.—At St. Anne de Bellevue, on the 4th inst., by the Right Reverend, the Lord Bishop of Montreal, George A. Kohl, Esq., to Edith, daughter of W. H. Hutton, Esq.

LOCKHART—CUTHBERT.—On the 7th June, at St. James Church, Berthier *en haut*, by the Rev. A. D. Lockhart, father of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. James Carmichael, jr., rector, the Rev. R. C. E. Lockhart, incumbent of Terrebonne, to Julia Rush, daughter of E. O. Cuthbert, Esq., Seignor.

MARSHALL—BECKHAM.—In this city, on June 8th, 1887, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. J. W. Clipsham, Granby, Que., John R. Marshall, Abbotsford, Que., to Alice, second daughter of Robt. Beckham, Esq.

MONAHAN—SHERIDAN.—In this city, at St. Ann's Church, on the 8th instant, by the Rev. Father Caron, P. J. Monahan to Miss B. Sheridan. All of this city.

NEWMARCH—McHALE.—At North Bay, on Monday, June 6, by the Rev. G. Gilmore, Mr. Samuel Newmarch, youngest son of Isaac Newmarch, Esq., of this city, to Miss Annie McHale, of Napanee.

NESBITT—DRUMMOND.—On the 6th inst., by the Rev. J. L. Jordan, Samuel J. Nesbitt, Cote St. Laurent, to Margaret M. Drummond, of Petite Cote.

SHEPHERD—McANDREW.—On June 2nd, at St. John's Church, Clifton, Staten Island, by the Rev. J. C. Eccleston, Sherringham A. Shepherd, of Montreal, to Catherine Emily, second daughter of James C. McAndrew, Esq., of Staten Island.

SMART—JOHNSTONE.—On 7th June, at Trinity Church, Cornwall, by Rev. Canon Pettit, assisted by Rev. Mr. Elliott, J. E. Smart, of the Ontario Bank, to Hattie, eldest daughter of J. C. Johnstone, Esq.

STEWART—McLEAN.—On the 1st inst., at the residence of Dr. Munro, the bride's brother-in-law, Perth, by the Rev. M. MacGillivray, M.A., the Rev. J. B. Stewart to Miss J. H. McLean.

THOMAS—AUSTIN.—On the 7th June, at The Maplehurst, the residence of the bride's father, D. Thomas, Registrar, of Sherbrooke, to Myrrah Charlott Elizabeth, second daughter of F. W. G. Austin, Barrister.

WILSON—TUCKER.—At the home of the bride's father, on the 1st June, 1887, by the Rev. John Higgins, Lachute, Arthur E. Wilson, merchant, to Lena K., eldest daughter of Stephen Tucker, both of Clarence, Ont.

WOODS—CONWAY.—In this city, on the 6th inst., by the Rev. Father Dowd, Michael Woods, of Dakota, son of Owen Woods, of St. Alphonse, P.Q., to Margaret Ann Conway, daughter of the late James Conway, of St. Alphonse, P.Q.

DIED.

BURWASH.—May 30th, at La Baie, St. Andrews, Que., Thomas Burwash, aged 53 years.

DARLING.—On June 6th, 1887, infant daughter of David J. M. Darling. Private interment.

FORRESTER.—At St. Michel de Napierville on the 28th, Robert Clark, aged 26 years, 7 months and 22 days, sixth son of John Forrester of the above place, three months and five days after his brother Alexander.

"In life they loved, in death they were not divided."

South Frankfort, Michigan, papers please copy.

GREATOREX.—At No. 9, in rear of No. 35 DeSalaberry street, on the 7th inst., Albert Edward, youngest son of T. and S. Greatorex, of cholera infantum, aged 4 months and 13 days, three weeks after his youngest sister Bella.

HAMILTON.—At Rawdon, on the 26th day of May, Thomas Hamilton, aged 21 years and two months, in sure and certain hope of a glorious immortality to eternal life beyond the tomb.

"Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord, for they rest from their labor and their works follow them. Rev. xiv 13.

HUMPHRIES.—On the 27th April, at his home, near Bridgewater, Ontario, Joseph Pickering Humphries, aged 30 years, 11 months and 15 days, son of Alexander Humphries, late of Lurgan, County Armagh, Ireland.

LECOMBE.—At St. Gabriel Village, on the 6th inst., Robert Nelson, eldest son of F. N. Lecombe, aged 7 years, 4 months and 11 days.

LYONS.—In Quebec, on Tuesday, on 7th inst., at the age of 68, Margaret Ellis, widow of the late John Lyons, native of County Sligo, Ireland.

MAJOR.—At her residence, 403 Guy street, on Sunday morning, the 5th inst., Alicia Smith, widow of the late James E. Major.

McGAURAN.—In this city, on the 4th inst., George Francis, eldest son of James McGauran, aged 9 years and 7 months.

MOORE.—In this city, on June 9th, Jane Frances, eldest daughter of George Moore.

SMILLIE.—In Luckersmith, Co. Huron, Ont., on Tuesday, the 24th of May, of inflammation of the bowels, Margaret Smillie, aged 66 years, eldest daughter of the late Stewart Smillie, formerly of New Glasgow, Quebec. Deeply regretted.

STENSON.—On the 8th inst., at his son's residence, in Wotton, Que., John Stenson, native of the County Kildare, Ireland, aged 85 years.

New York papers please copy.

SUMNER.—Accidentally drowned at Dickinson's Island, on the 18th November last, George Sumner, jr., aged 17 years.

THOMAS.—In this city, on the 4th inst., Amelia St. Laurent, widow of the late James Thomas, aged 87 years and 5 months.

WAKEFIELD.—At St. Raymond, Quebec, on the 7th inst., Martha Blacklock, wife of Mark Wakefield, aged 80 years.

WALLACE.—At New York June 1st 188?, Jackie, eldest child of Hugh and Ethel Wallace, aged 4 years and 7 days.

ZACCARIA.—In this city, on the 5th instant, Luigi Zaccaria, a native of Verona, Italy, aged 64 years.

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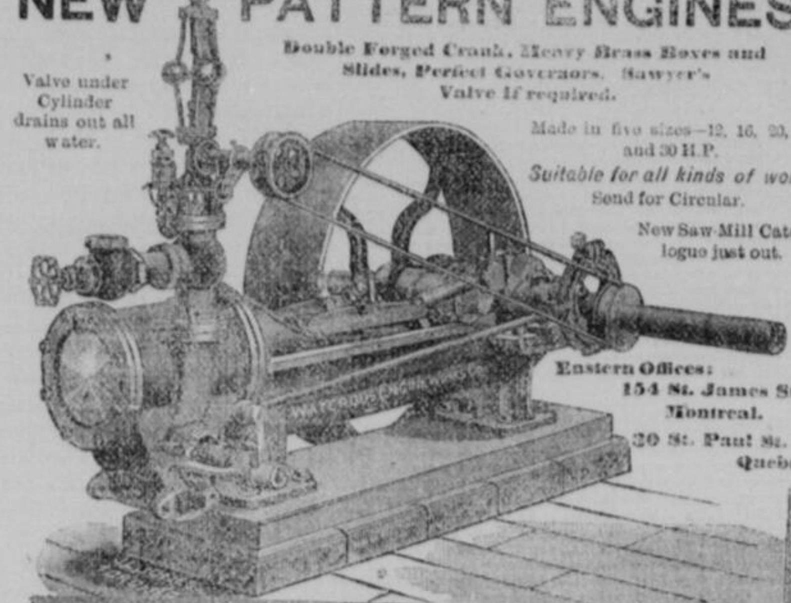
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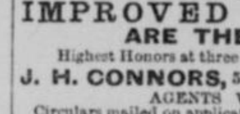
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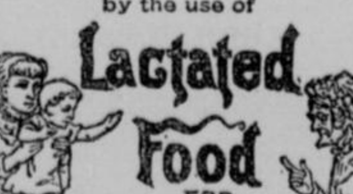
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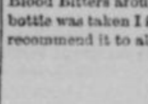
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