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WEEKLY WITNESS.—Canal advertisements, 25c per line per insertion, including cuts and large type. One-third off when sent in our usual small advertising type. Contract Rates—1 year, \$7.50 per line; 6 months, \$4.50 per line; 3 months, \$2.25 per line. "Paras to Rent." "Paras for Sale," can be inserted for a word per insertion. Money to accompany order.

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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—When remitting by postal note or check, please send the name and address of the subscriber, and either your order for the paper or a post office order (in all cases we prefer the latter, as it protects the sender and ourselves). Post office orders can be obtained at the following rates: \$1.00, 25c, and \$1.00, 50c. The American Express Company also issues money orders under \$5.00 for 50c, and \$10.00 for 80c. When stamps are sent to make up a remittance, the only denominations that are of any use are 1 and 2 cents. Subscribers in the United States can remit by P. O. order on Boston's Point, N. Y., or order of American Express Co. When wishing to have your address changed from one post office to another, it is necessary to give the old address as well as the new. If this is not done such changes cannot be made. Address all letters concerning subscriptions or advertising: JOHN DOWNS & SONS, "The Witness," Montreal.

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

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

The Witness.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1889.

PROHIBITION AND THE INDIANS.

Mr. W. H. Murray, better known as "Aldred Mack" Murray, and whose name is perhaps more familiar to Montreal's citizens as the keeper of the Snowshoe Café than as a writer, has written a book about the Canadian North-West, or, as he is pleased to call it, "The Daylight Land." There are some fine descriptions of mountain scenery, a good deal of too thinly-disguised puffing of the resources of the country, and of the enterprise and management of the Canadian Pacific Railway, some fair talk about game, big and little, and a record of a junk-etting party, written in a light, bright style, but burdened with three or four of the poorest tales it has ever been our lot to read. One of these is intended to be extravagantly humorous, but the reader is so conscious of the good intentions but utter failure of the author all through that it saddens him. Another is intended to be pathetic; more undoubtedly bathos was never written. A third is melodrama of the most sensational kind, couched in caves, maniacs, and blood red writing being mixed up in the usual proportions. The fourth is a tale of a terrible tragedy—terrible, we mean, for the reader. Besides the fine descriptions, and some dainty pictures in the magnificently printed book, there is one passage for which the author deserves thanks. He writes:

The Indians you meet on the line of this Canadian road are a fine specimen of the red men that most of us on the line that run through the States. The early French treated the Indians with humanity, the English with barbarity. The Hudson's Bay Company's commercial interests prompted wisdom—the wisdom of justice and mercy; and so its factors and agents continued in the line of humane French precedents. The Canadian Government naturally fell heir to this policy of wisdom, and in the main has striven honestly to live up to it. The beneficial effect of this treatment is apparent to the most casual observer. The Indians of the Canadian West and North-West are not like the debauched and degraded vagabonds we find hanging around the stations of our Western railways. They are well clothed, cleanly, healthy-looking, and in many cases fine specimens of the red man. The women are well dressed and of decent appearance. The boys look vigorous and the girls healthy, and not a few of them handsome. They look as if they were still capable of taking care of themselves, still had the right to live, and a place reserved for them by the bond of honorable engagement in the land of their fathers. Instead of being a painful spectacle to the Canadian tourist, the Indians of the plain between Winnipeg and the Rocky Mountains, a stretch of nearly a thousand miles, are objects of interest and pleasant surprise.

This testimony as to the appearance of the Indians of the Canadian North-West is a valuable one, coming, as it does, from an American writer who contrasts the healthy-looking Canadian Indian and the miserable, broken-down Indians in the western American States. The Canadian Government has, undoubtedly, tried to treat the Indians with justice, even with generosity, and if its justice has not reached the Indians, the trouble has been that the rapacious officials through whom it has passed have perverted it. Of course the Dominion Government is responsible for having appointed dishonest and unfit officials. Still the Indians have been pretty well, though far from honestly and justly, treated as compared with the American Indians. It is not, however, owing to their better treatment that they are not "the debauched and degraded vagabonds we find around the stations of Western American railways." So far as they are well clothed, healthy, vigorous and handsome, and apparently "capable of taking care of

themselves," they owe it to the fact that the Canadian North-West has been up to the present time under prohibition laws. And that is the reason why not only the Indian but the miners, settlers and railway men are healthier and happier, are less quarrelsome, and are more prosperous than their neighbors to the south of them. Prohibition accounts for the fact that there is no wild west in Canada, no lawless drunken communities, no raiders, and, we believe, also for the fact that there has been but one Indian insurrection. It is one of the most shameful blots upon the career of Sir John Macdonald that he not only sanctioned the shameful abuse of the permit system in the North-West while it was under Lieut. Governor Dawdney—but has sanctioned the destruction of the prohibition defence which has kept whiskey and beer out of the Territories and kept our Indians sober, healthy and peaceful, and the settlers sober, healthy and industrious. A new generation was growing up with a fair experience of how prohibition works, and it is safe to say that they never would have allowed it to be abolished had it been maintained until they were able to maintain it themselves by their ballots. Spirituous liquors are, it appears, necessary election instruments in the hands of Sir John Macdonald's agents and consequently Mr. Royal has been sent up there with a largely increased salary and a liquor policy to enforce. Sir John Macdonald cannot be so easily fooled. Surely, however, some of the members of his Government and many of his supporters in the Commons would listen to an appeal against so shameful a policy. Could not Mr. Jamieson or some other staunch prohibitionist in the House introduce resolutions condemning the policy of forcing liquor upon the unwilling people of the North-West.

AT LAST.

It was about ten years after the new cent coinage was introduced into Canada, in 1859, that the old half-penny coinage ceased to be the currency of the country. It was in vain that the *Witness* pointed out to successive finance ministers that by the simplest possible act of the Government it could rid the country at once of the most nondescript and absurd coinage that ever was accepted by a civilized community and bring the cents lying useless in the vaults into circulation. The fact that the old copper half-pence were worth intrinsically twice as much as the new bronze cents would have enabled the Government to exchange the one for the other at par, thus making every holder richer by giving him cents for half-pence, while the Government would be taking in twice the value of metal that it would give out, and all the dealers in half-penny goods would be the gainers in every transaction. Finally, by a simple order-in-council declaring all the half-pence cents, the change was accomplished to the satisfaction of all and the decimal coinage at once took the place of that of the old Halifax currency. The recent history of our postage rates has been quite similar. Both the public and the department has been embarrassed and vexed by the necessity of either fining the receiver or returning to the writer every letter which was a shade over weight. In vain till now has the *Witness* continued to point out that while this process costs the country a great deal to carry out and the people a great deal of annoyance it would cost almost nothing to make the permissible weight an ounce instead of half an ounce, as very few persons would be under temptations to send letters over an ounce in weight, and very few would do so by mistake, while the general weight of the mails would be little, if anything, increased. The post-office seems to have at last got into the hands of a business man whose first act is to abolish the half-ounce limitation and make the standard three cent stamp cover an ounce letter. The circumlocutory methods adopted in regard to underpaid and dead letters are also, Mr. Haggart announces, to be discarded for more business-like ones. The simple plan of notifying the persons to whom underpaid letters are addressed that such letters can be obtained on payment of the charges will, we trust, be adopted.

A DIFFICULT PROBLEM.

The state school system is a necessity of the present age, just as the state church system practically was of the dark ages. Just as the state church has been always open, more or less, to the charge of religious inequality and long took the form of absolute religious intolerance, so the state school system has been continually condemned in some quarters for putting those of certain ways of thinking at an inequality before the law. As was to be expected, it has been the old establishments which have shown the most active jealousy of and enmity to the new. In the United States the Roman Catholic church has made almost the only outcry against the common education furnished by the schools. It has been somewhat paradoxical to find that particular body, which has never been and has never professed to be other than utterly intolerant of all other ways of thinking, and which, wherever it was or is in power, has persecuted the advocates of other beliefs to the death, making use of the arguments of Protestantism in asserting absolute liberty of conscience and demanding that people be not taxed for what they do not believe in. It has always looked a little absurd that the Church which has nowhere produced an educated people should be the very loudest in claiming her exclusive right to educate her own. These paradoxes have proved sufficient to hide from the mind of the majority of the people of the United States the similar inconsistency of Protestant peoples the corner stone of whose constitution is perfect equality of all opinions before the law maintaining as absolutely right a system of state education for which all must be taxed, no matter how greatly it outrages their consciences. Would these assestors of the rights of the state to impose certain forms of education on the whole people submit if the education was prescribed by others? If there was the slightest hope of that the Roman Church, expecting as it does to be in a majority in all the New England States, might well afford to bide its time. It seems very tyrannical of the Czar of Russia to be abolishing the German language in the

schools of his German provinces, and our sympathies naturally go out to the disaffected Germans, even though we have it in recent memory that the Germans did the very same thing with the Poles of German Poland. A similar story comes to us from Massachusetts simultaneously with that from Russia. The school board of Haverhill, one of the most progressive of places, was scandalized to see the French Canadians sending their children to a school where they were taught their own language and religion and presumably little else. They had the parents arrested for sending their children to a school not in keeping with the obvious intention of the act, which was to bring the education of all up to a standard equivalent to that furnished by the common schools. The parents were, however, dismissed on the ground that the act did not express that intention explicitly enough. When the effort is made in the Legislature to get the law made clearer there will be a great discussion over the question how the standard of education in voluntary schools is to be determined. There seems no way out of it but to adopt the more equitable English system of recognizing and aiding all schools which produce a certain educational result, leaving the common schools to fight their own way in competition for the scholars which they could very easily do. The Legislature would, doubtless, in that case, require that all test examinations should be in the English language. It will be regarded as bad enough that colonies of foreigners should have to be recognized who educate their children in supreme allegiance to a foreign potentate and into hatred for the institutions of the country without letting them separate them from all assimilating influences by bringing them up to speak a foreign tongue.

THE QUEBEC BUDGET.

Mr. Sheehy's Budget speech delivered in the Assembly last Friday was of a very rosy character. He was able to show that the receipts for the year ending 30th June, 1888, exceeded the expenditure by over \$373,000, a very large surplus indeed in view of the fact that during the preceding year there had been a deficit of over \$324,000. As surpluses arise from an increase of revenue, a reduction in the expenditure, or a combination of both. Mr. Sheehy's surplus is altogether owing to the first cause, a large increase in the revenue having resulted in a surplus, somewhat lessened by an increase, also, in the expenditure. An increase in the revenue may be the result of operations which will continue year after year, or are only likely to last for a few years, or are for that year only. The greater portion of the increase of the revenue of last year is of the latter character, being merely the sum of collections of outstanding debts which have been paid off once for all. If these collections were deducted from the revenue for 1888 there would probably be a considerable deficit. The treasurer expects a smaller surplus this year, but it appears that he expects to be able to collect some more of the outstanding debts to the Province. Such sources of revenue will be dry in a few years, and then there will be a recurrence of deficits unless in the meantime some other means of balancing expenditure and revenue is discovered. The conversion of the Provincial debt and the resulting reduction of the sum paid annually in interest is the pet economy of the Premier. It appears, however, from Mr. Sheehy's speech that the Government have given up the hope of an immediate conversion. No other economy is promised. Indeed, the Treasurer complains that the country expects the Government to take the initiative in all enterprises which demand an outlay of money, and yet it is unwilling to submit to the means by which only the Government can obtain the money to aid enterprise. It is clear that the Government is as has been said of the American citizen, "more anxious to bring up its revenue to the level of its expenditure than to keep down its expenditure to the level of its revenue."

GERMANY'S REAL RULER.

Prince Bismarck has always been merciless in the use of the immense powers entrusted to him for the purpose of persecuting and destroying all opponents, whether German or foreign, of his designs. Some of the proudest families of ancient descent in Germany have suffered extreme humiliation at the hands of the all-powerful Chancellor, who was once a rough, frolicking young squire with a great many coarse tastes and vicious habits. A man of immense grasp, clear conceptions, great powers of organizing, and withal thoroughly unscrupulous, he has become the master mind of his time. Without him German unity in this age would probably have been impossible and for many years it was supposed that the grand climax, the proclamation of the King of Prussia as the Emperor of a united Germany at Versailles, had all been foreseen and, indeed, planned by the Chancellor. The publication of portions of the diary of the Emperor Frederick by Professor Geffken, the friend and adviser of the late Emperor when Crown Prince, has revealed the astounding fact that the Crown Prince was the man who said that the immediate unification of Germany was not only possible but was easy at the time of the triumph over France, and that he had to use all his influence with the Emperor William and all his authority with Prince Bismarck before he could overcome their objections. The revelation of the fact that he was only an instrument and played a secondary part in a great project for which he has for many years received all the credit, threw Prince Bismarck into such a rage that he has been tearing about like a mad bull ever since. He attacked the character of the Emperor Frederick, threw Prof. Geffken into prison on a charge of high treason, and when he found that Sir Robert Morier, the British ambassador at St. Petersburg, had been a friend of Geffken and of the late Emperor he instigated the semi-official press of Berlin to slander Sir Robert, whom it accused of betraying information learned at German courts of the movement of German troops to the French Commander Bazaine. Sir Robert Morier demanded of Count Herbert Bismarck, the Chancellor's son, an official contradiction of

the statement, and on his refusal published denials from Bazaine, who was said to have stated that he received information through Sir Robert Morier, and also records which clearly showed that at the time the information was supposed to have been sent, Bazaine's troops were in conflict with the German troops. The highest court in Germany dismissed the case against Geffken with a declaration which amounted to a rebuke of Bismarck for his course. Both Prince Bismarck and his son Count Herbert have as a result of these exposures and defeats sunk in the estimation of European statesmen and their influence has been greatly shaken and weakened. It is generally taken for granted that the influence of Count Von Waldersee over the young Emperor is gradually weakening the power of the Bismarcks in Germany and that on the death of the Chancellor Waldersee and not Count Herbert Bismarck, as his father intended, will guide the destinies of the German Empire.

THE SUNDAY NEWSPAPER.

It is not a bad sign that London Socialists are taking objection to Sunday newspapers. No more fertile source of irreligion ever vexed the people of the United States. At their first encroachment upon the workingmen's Sunday the trades unions of the printers made war upon them. They charged double prices for work done on Sunday. They tried moral force, too; but they were met with the reply of proprietors that they had all along been doing more Sunday work for Monday papers than was required for Sunday papers. This was true, and is true to-day of the compositors on morning newspapers. All the work required for the Sunday newspapers was between midnight of Saturday and four or five o'clock on Sunday morning, while for the Monday newspaper the afternoon and night of Sunday were required. But the printers had always had Saturday for themselves, making one day of rest in seven, and a chance of doing Sunday's afternoon work on Saturday if they chose. Between the public demand and the proprietors, the printers' objection soon went to the wall. Sunday, Saturday or Monday is now the same to the printer. Whatever the pernicious result of this invasion of Sunday newspapers has been, it has increased the number of non-church-goers among the printers and pressmen of the cities in the United States until the church member is the exception in their ranks, and the believer almost as exceptional. If the Socialists and the trades-unionists of London can pull down or root out the Sunday newspaper they will certainly earn the thanks of the community.

THE SONS OF ENGLAND have hit upon the novel idea of a naval reserve for Canada. The Grand Lodge of this secret society is to establish naval stations at Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Kingston and elsewhere. The uniform will be similar to that of the blue-jackets of the British service. The question is what are the naval reserves to be used for? Are they to perpetuate the memory of the gruff old sea dogs who ploughed "The Bay of Biscay, O," who sailed the Spanish Main and spoiled the spoilers of the sea in many a stubborn action? If so, the scenic effects would not be forgotten. Mr. Dalton McCarthy would make a good admiral. He would be just the embodiment of the advice of the gallant Admiral, Sir Joseph Porter, K.C.B., "Stick close to your desk and never 'go to sea, and you all may be rulers of the 'Queen's navy.' Fancy the good ship 'Pinafore' sailing down from Kingston, dauntlessly shooting all the rapids rap canal, and serenading old Nelson's monument here with that fine Pinafore chorus, "Sing here the gallant captain and the tar." Of course, there would be no tar, except in the song, and the crew would have naval reserved seats on the quarter deck to join in the chorus with the finest effect. As a pageant, the reserves could, with a fair sprinkling of Butterfies, be made to look pretty—very pretty indeed. If the reserves should come to the front and make the voyage suggested, why, we shall all give one cheer more for the gallant captain of the "Pinafore." For cities, which are not seaports like Ottawa, there might also be started a land branch of the reserves. These could be called the Horse Marines, Captain Jinks commanding.

BEFORE SIR JOHN MACDONALD felt it necessary to pack the jury that should try him, the cost of preparing the voting list was a mere trifle. The work was performed by municipal officials, who were directly responsible to the voters whose names they registered for the manner in which they fulfilled this duty. It was not necessary for private individuals or political parties to supplement the legal machinery in order to procure the registration of all legal voters. Since the Dominion Franchise, or, to be accurate, the revising partisan act was passed, the work of registration is done by officials responsible only to the Dominion Government, the machinery of the law is so insufficient that to bring about the registration of all legal voters the political party managers must take action and the voter only becomes such a member of a party, and the admitted cost of the preparation of one set of voting lists has been \$499,930. Five hundred thousand dollars is, of course, in some lights a comparative nothing; the Government frequently promise to spend twice as much in one constituency in order to prevent "traitors" from being returned to Parliament. Nevertheless, five hundred thousand dollars is a good deal of money to pay for the evils of the Dominion Franchise law—far more than enough, for instance, to enable the Post-office authorities to institute a two-cent an ounce letter rate.

WHATEVER it may have been, the programme of the Georgites is now "free trade and direct taxation," and we commend to the serious attention of that section of the body politic who are accustomed to allude to "direct taxation" as if it were the most tremendous evil that could befall a country, to take cognizance of the whole souled enthusiasm with which the advocates of the "single tax," and the single tax men generally, carry on the agitation. An informal plebiscite on the question is now being taken by the single tax party, in the shape of the circulation of a petition asking Congress to appoint a com-

mission to examine into the question, and an enormous vote is being polled, or, in other words, the petition is being very largely signed all over the Union. It does not seem from this that the Americans fear the Federal tax gatherer any more than they do the county and state assessment. In the United States the annual taxation for all purposes is nearly eleven hundred millions annually, and of this sum only three hundred millions is raised by indirect taxes. How much more the protected manufacturers may take for their share under these indirect taxes is, of course, another matter. Why, therefore, should the people of the United States be ruined if they collected the whole in the same way as they do the three-fourths.

THE "BLOATED LANDOWNERS" of Berks County in the State of Pennsylvania do not seem to be growing dangerously wealthy. The farmers there are being rapidly sold out by the sheriff through not being able to make ends meet. General Harrison and his protection policy were carried in on the shoulders of the farmers of the north. If these Berks men were among those who contributed to the triumph of the system which is sucking the life blood out of the country's natural unprotected industry and appropriating it to the creation and maintenance of industries which cannot live without spoon-feeding. Have we anything in Canada analogous to this? The question may fairly be asked, why did the farmers vote for protection when even the manufacturing classes went back on it? The only answer is that the manufacturing class, being brought into close contact with the protective system, understood it better and being in towns were within the reach of teaching on the subject, while the stout yeomen who had fought for free soil under the Republican banner took no papers but those of the grand old party and knew nothing about free trade except as a mysterious bugaboo used to frighten them.

CORNWALL TOWN has evidently had enough of the bonus business to last her for a good many years. After bonuses and exemption from taxation granted to the large mills located in the town, the merchants found the mills shut down by strikes and by other stoppages so often that the business of traders was seriously deranged from time to time. Not long ago the town refused by vote of the people to give thirty-five thousand dollars to Dr. Bergin's railway scheme. On Thursday evening the ratepayers refused to favor a bonus to another railway scheme. There is a strike in progress just now in the town, a circumstance which has a tendency to rake up all about the off side of bonus giving. One very strong factor in opposing bonuses is the Knights of Labor opinion, which is very strong in Cornwall. In the meeting held there appears to have been but one voice raised for the bonus—that of ex-Mayor MacLennan, a retired railway contractor. The policy of the town since the granting of these mill bonuses has been to take all it can get but give no bonuses.

THE BARBED WIRE MONOPOLY is one of the strongest combines that has ever been built up under the patent laws of the United States or of any other country. The patent, which was of an unusually broad nature, fell into the hands of a corporation of great financial strength, which, with the strong arm of the law, forced every manufacturer of the new fencing material on this continent not only to pay it a royalty for the right to make use of their patented process, but not to compete for business by cutting prices or establishing agencies outside of its own district. It simply parcelled the continent out into districts and sold the franchise to make and sell barbed wire in each district at its own terms. It is now reported that a patent for barbed wire was granted in France long before any such patent was granted in the United States, and as American patents are only granted to first inventors it is hoped that the monopoly can be overthrown by proof being made of this French patent.

GEN. BOULANGER is, doubtless, correct in claiming to be the cause of the overthrow of the French Government—perhaps it would not be altogether a misuse of words to say the overthrow of Government in France, for the country is evidently launched on an era of constitution-making and cabinet-making, and so long as a country does not know what its constitution is, or who its rulers are, it can hardly be said to have a Government. Some makeshift may be arrived at to tide the country over the exhibition or the Floquet ministry may be pressed, as it perhaps hopes to be to resume office till after that event. The unexpected resignation of that Ministry on a mere matter of procedure seems to show that they had so little hope of resisting the combined attack of M. Boulanger and his allies that they preferred to commit hari kari, and bring the country face to face with the question of how it could get on without them.

THE CELEBRATED PARNELL letters were produced in Court last week before the Commission. The *Times* received them from the very persons whom the Parnellites said they had traced the authorship of the alleged forgeries to, and from the fact that they have gathered together a great many signatures of Parnell's, it appears probable that the evidence as to their genuineness will be of the "expert" character. On the other hand, the Parnellites have all along declared that they would prove to the satisfaction of even their enemies that the letters were forgeries, and they have, over and over again, in court and out of it, demanded that the matter of the letters, which was the gravamen of the *Times* charges, should be gone into. Their time has now come, and they will be judged by their success in this part of the case. The end of the case for the prosecution must be pretty near at hand now.

SIR RICHARD CARTWRIGHT'S RESOLUTIONS in declaring the necessity to Canada of having the power of making her own treaties, will have the full support of the Liberal party. The strongest speech in its favor was delivered in the House in 1882 by Mr. Mackenzie, who declared that the one and only instance in which Canada had managed to secure something like justice in negotiations with the United States was in the case

of the Halifax arbitration, when he, as Premier, insisted that Canada should appoint those who represented her, and should be allowed to conduct the case herself. It is a pity that Mr. Mackenzie is not able to make his voice heard in Parliament, now that the question is once more up. What Canada has to face in this connection is the fact that Great Britain can hardly, with reason, be expected to enforce treaties whose negotiations she was in no way responsible for.

THE INSINUATIONS that the Crown Prince of Austria and his paramour were murdered by the Crown Princess are probably the mere offspring of the base imagination of the writers of the gossip for the society journals, whose cynical declarations that Austrian society is so low that no one would think of suicide on account of the exposure of an adultery, to which exposure one party would be indifferent and of which the other would be proud, is an insult to that country.

THE RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS of the State of New York have asked the Legislature to forbid the making of any more new level crossings of highways by railways in that State. Such a law would be the first step towards dealing with the evil, but it would be a very ineffective first step after all, for the danger from level crossings increases not so much with an increase in their number as with the increase of traffic over them.

ACTIVE HOSTILITIES have ceased in Samoa since the German Government was called to account and warned that the independence of the kingdom would be maintained. Herr Brandes, Tamassee's Prime Minister, or rather dictator, has been shipped to Germany, and it is now hoped that the Samoans will be allowed to choose their own king and manage their own affairs.

THERE IS A CUSTOMS establishment on the Magdalen Islands, which last year cost no less than \$1,314, and the amount of Customs duties collected was four dollars and thirty-eight cents. This fact should be put in evidence in favor of the common assumption that a Custom House is the only practical machine for raising the national revenues.

THE BOYS AND GIRLS should have a paper for their very own with their name printed on it. One that costs little money, is full of good things, and contains nothing that is evil, and that is of interest to every member of the family, is the *Northern Messenger*. Price, 30 cents. It is published at the *Witness* Office.

ALL CANADA'S SCHOLARS

ARE INVITED TO JOIN IN A NATIONAL COMPETITION FOR VALUABLE PRIZES.

A RECOGNITION FOR EVERY COMPETITOR—A PRIZE FOR THE BEST STORY FROM EACH SCHOOL; A BETTER PRIZE FOR THE BEST FROM EACH COUNTY; A SERIES OF CELEBRATED WORKS FOR THE BEST FROM EACH PROVINCE; AND ONE WORK \$125 FOR THE BEST IN THE DOMINION.

The publishers of the *Montreal Witness* and *Northern Messenger* some weeks ago announced a competition whereby every scholar in Canada can compete for valuable prizes, of which a large proportion of them can gain one or more, while every competitor obtains a recognition of having joined in the competition. Immediately, on the announcement being made public, words of encouragement and offers of assistance came from every quarter of the country and enquiries for fuller information. In answer to them we republished the plan and ask every teacher and scholar to read it carefully.

Every county or city in Canada has many interesting stories of heroism or playful adventure, many records of successful struggles after independence, wealth and usefulness, and many unsuccessful struggles no less honorable. These we want the scholars who attend our schools to collect and send to us. To stimulate them we offer a recognition of having competed, and a series of prizes as follows:—

1.—THE RECOGNITION.
The writer of every story who does not receive a prize will be sent a pretty card showing that he or she has written a story for the Dominion Prize Competition.

2.—THE SCHOOL PRIZE.
The writer of the best story from each school will receive as a prize a copy of the *Northern Messenger* for a year, price 30 cents, and a card stating that this prize had been awarded him.

3.—THE COUNTY PRIZE.
The stories from all the schools of a county will be collected and handed to judges who will award the writer of the best in the county or city, the county prize, which is a set of Macaulay's History of England in five volumes, strongly bound in cloth, worth \$5. There will be 206 of these county prizes offered.

4.—THE PROVINCE PRIZES.
The county prize essays will then be reviewed by the judges who will award to the best of these from each province the province prize, which will be a set of Francis Parkman's works, ten volumes, as follows:—"Montaigne and Wolfe," (2 volumes); "The Pioneers of France in the New World," "The Jesuits in North America in the Seventeenth Century," "La Salle and the Discovery of the Great West," "The Old Regime in Canada," "Count Frontenac and New France under Louis XIV.," "The Oregon Trail, Sketches of Prairie and Rocky Mountain Life," "History of the Conspiracy of Pontiac," (2 volumes). This prize is worth \$15.00.

5.—THE DOMINION PRIZE.
The province prize essays, Newfoundland being considered as a province, will be submitted to an authority, probably in England, who will award to the best the Dominion prize. This will be a Remington No. 2. type-writer with cover

and four-drawer desk worth \$125. This is for writing letters and manuscripts of all kinds and is a very valuable article.

THE DIVISIONS NAMED.

ONE DOMINION PRIZE, a Remington No. 2. type-writer, for the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland.

EIGHT PROVINCE PRIZES, a set of Parkman's works for the Dominion of Newfoundland and each of the Canadian provinces—Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, (including Keewatin, Alberta, Assiniboia, and Saskatchewan), and British Columbia.

TWO HUNDRED AND SIX COUNTY PRIZES, Macaulay's History of England in five volumes as follows:—

IN NEWFOUNDLAND, one each for the city of St. John's, the Peninsula of Avalon, and the remaining portion of the Island.

IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, one each for Prince, Queen's and Kings Counties, and the City of Charlottetown.

IN NOVA SCOTIA, one each for the counties of Guysborough, Halifax, Lunenburg, Queens, Shelburne, Antigonish, Annapolis, King's, Hants, Cumberland, Colchester, Pictou, Antigonish, Inverness, Victoria, Cape Breton, Richmond, and the City of Halifax.

IN NEW BRUNSWICK, one each for the counties of Restigouche, Gloucester, Northumberland, Kent, Westmorland, Albert, St. John, Charlotte, Kings, Queens, Sunbury, York, Carleton, Victoria, Madawaska, and the cities of St. John, Bathurst, and Fredericton.

IN QUEBEC, one each for the counties of Pontiac, Ottawa, Argenteuil, Two Mountains, Valcartier, Soulange, Jacques Cartier, Hochelaga, Laval, Terrobonne, L'Assomption, Montcalm, Joliette, Berthier, Maskinonge, St. Maurice, Champlain, Parthenay, Quebec, Montmorency, Beauceville, Chicoutimi, Saguenay, Huntingdon, Beauharnois, Chateaugay, Laprairie, Naperville, St. John, Chambly, Vercheres, Richelieu, Yamaska, St. Hyacinthe, Bagot, Rouville, Iperville, Nicolet, L'Assomption, Levis, Dorchester, Beloeil, Montmagny, Gaspé, Kamouraska, Temiscouata, Rimouski, Bonaventure, Gaspé, Arthabaska, Mégantic, Beauce, Drummond, Richmond, Wolfe, Sherbrooke, Montmagny, Saguenay, Brome, Stanstead, and the town and City of Sherbrooke, and Cities of Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Brant, Perth, Waterloo, Wellington, Victoria, Peterborough, Hamilton, Dufferin, Russell, Carleton, Lanark, Renfrew, Richmond, Lennox, Addison, Frontenac, Leeds, Grenville, Dundas, Stormont, Glengarry, Prescott, Hastings, Lennox, and the 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