

SUMMARY.

A CANADIAN despatch says the Province round Candahar is in rebellion, and that the Government policy is much opposed.

LADY FLORENCE DIXIE, distinguished in the hunting field, is going to the Transvaal as war correspondent for the Morning Post.

A DEPARTURE from Calcutta to the Times says the Government press at Simla has been destroyed by fire. The damage is £30,000.

THOMAS PATRICK, a French farmer, living near Assumption, Ill., murdered his wife and shot himself fatally on the 25th ult. The wife upbraided him for wasting his time, and he threatened to shoot her. She dared him and he shot her, and says he is not sorry for it.

SECOND LAUREYANT (Gibson, of the Seventh U.S. Cavalry, died in St. Louis last week from inflammation of the brain, believed to have been the result of a spider bite in the ear while he was parading at West Point. By the rules he was not allowed to raise his hand, and stood in the ranks more than an hour while the spider worked its way into the ear. When dismissed his ear was full of blood, and the insect could not be removed for two days.

CANADIAN.

THE NAMES of Mr. Gordon, a Trenton lumberman, and Mr. Biggar, son of the gentleman who represented the constituency in the last Parliament, are mentioned as probable Reform candidates in East Northumberland. Mr. D. Murphy, an Irish Catholic lawyer, will be the Conservative candidate.

AS THE MORNING EXPRESS going north on Monday was rounding the curve at Lundy's Mills, two miles from Newmarket, Ont., a railroad, letting the two passenger coaches down on the tier, on which they were dragged for about 100 yards, when they rolled down a ten feet embankment, killing Mr. Thomas Falford, of Toronto, and severely injuring a number of others.

MR. MORRIS, who is acting leader of the Opposition in the absence of Mr. Meredith, has given the Ontario Legislature a foreboding of the policy of his party as the advocates of a more rigid economy in provincial expenditure. Three planks of the coming platform will be: 1st, reduction of the number of members; 2nd, shortening the sessions of the Legislature, and 3rd, reduction of the education grant.

THE STEAMER "EDINBURGH," of London, the pioneer of the Direct line from Halifax to London, sailed on Sunday. She took a full cargo from Halifax, consisting of cattle, apples, beef and other produce. The steamer belongs to Messrs. Adamson & Rensaldon, of London, who have a line of steamers plying between that port and Boston. On their homeward passage the steamer will call at Halifax for cargo.

AN INTERESTING TRIAL was held at the Police Court, Belleville, Ontario, on Thursday, the 27th ult. The Inspector of Weights and Measures for the district brought an action against three local grain buyers for the use of illegal measures. One of the defendants, in the course of his evidence, admitted to having placed a false bottom in a half bushel measure, in order to reduce it from the Imperial to the Winchester standard. It is possible that a criminal action will be brought.

A CIRCULAR has been issued by the Committee appointed by the Port Hope meeting of vessel-owners in which the views of that meeting are expressed on the subjects of commission, towing, labor, railway competition, wreckage and insurance. This circular has been sent to vessel-owners and captains in the different ports with a request that they meet to consider the various subjects referred to therein, and it is the intention of vessel men in Toronto to call a meeting in a short time to discuss all these questions.

THE PACIFIC RAILWAY CONTRACT was discussed in the Board County Council on Wednesday and a resolution adopted, with only two dissenting, that the Council views, with deep regret, the action of the Dominion Government in awarding the contract for the construction of the Canada Pacific Railway to the foreign Syndicate, in view of the fact that they have before them an offer to construct the road on terms much more advantageous to the country by several millions, backed by the names of the wealthiest and most reliable men in the Dominion.

THE "ATALAYA" CASE was disposed of on Friday in Quebec. The Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court, the Hon. G. O'Riordan, pronounced a final decision, assessing the damages for the arrest, with interest, at \$10,000. The claimant and the Crown were each adjudged to pay their own costs on the reference to the registrar and merchants.

SUSPICIONS have for some time been entertained that the stamps posted to the States are being chemically renovated and sent back and sold in Toronto. Last week the Postmaster of the city succeeded in tracing some of these stamps to a city firm, who acknowledge buying \$10 worth—the face value—for \$4 each. Other discoveries are hinted at, and it is likely that several prosecutions will take place. It is held that the unwise course taken by the Department in allowing too many people to peddle stamps has been one incentive to the pursuit of this new branch of industry.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Manitoba College was held in Knox Church, Winnipeg, on Wednesday week, and was largely attended. The Rev. Dr. Black, of Kildonan, presided. The report of the Board of Managers was read by Prof. Hart, giving the result of last season's examinations. Prof. Bryce then presented University students, who were fitted to honor's mention, viz.: Messrs. Poterich, Campbell and McBeth; winner of the Governor-General's medal, M. D. Anderson; and Baryny winners, A. Clark, J. Bell and G. Munro. The chairman expressed the hope that in another year they would be in their new building, which would not only reflect credit on the city but also on the College authorities. The institution is non-jenominational, although under Presbyterian jurisdiction.

A SHOCKING AFFAIR is reported from the Township of Westminster, Ont. Last summer a woman of middle age, and of German extraction, entered the family of Mr. Thomas Wilkins, and though she appeared to be a tramp, was received as a domestic. On Thursday evening last, about seven o'clock, the woman went into the kitchen, where she made up a large fire, the family taking no notice, as she was in the habit of doing such things; but it appears that, after building the fire, she took off all her clothes except her undergarments and saturated them with kerosene. It is thought that she poured oil on her undergarments also. She then laid the clothes she had taken off on the stove, where they were soon all

alame. Mr. Wilkins hearing piercing screams rushed into the kitchen and saw things as described. He threw his coat about her, and succeeded in smothering the flames. Dr. McLellan was quickly on the spot, but despite all his efforts, she succumbed to her terrible injuries some hours afterward.

THE BIDDULPH MURDER TRIALS opened in London, Ont., on the 24th ult., before a royal commission, consisting of Mr. Justice Cameron, with Mr. Justice Ooster as associate. After considerable delay a jury was selected, all being from South Middlesex except one, a Biddulph man, Mr. Irving, the Crown prosecutor, apparently seeming to shut out jurors from the north country, where the prisoners live. James Carroll was placed at the bar. The evidence so far given is substantially that told in the former trial. The defence is now in progress.

THE DEATH is announced of Mr. Wm. A. Loukes, Indian Farm Inspector of Prince Albert, N.W.T. The event occurred at about 11 o'clock on Thursday morning at the Grand Union Hotel, Ottawa, and death is attributed to apoplexy. Deceased arrived on Monday before and complained of being unwell for several days past; he was, however, able to leave his room, and was seen talking to some of the guests of the hotel on Thursday evening. Later on, however, he got worse, went to bed, and at midnight, when his brother, Mr. H.H. Loukes, of Pembroke, visited him in his room, he was apparently sleeping soundly. On Thursday morning he had not awakened, and on being visited was found to be dead.

EARLY SATURDAY morning a freight train on the Grand Trunk east, while crossing the bridge over Highland Creek, about ten miles from Toronto, left the track and a portion of the train went over in the creek. Four of the cars composing the train were laden with fruit, and in each of them there was a stove to prevent the fruit from freezing. The live coals from these stoves set the cars on fire, and they, together with their contents, were entirely consumed. It is rumored, though the rumor lacks confirmation, that a youth in charge of the fruit and who was in one of the cars at the time of the accident happened, is burned to death. He was seen by the train hands at the last stopping place, but is missing since the cars went over. A valuable race horse which was aboard the train, and which was to have been detained in Toronto on suspicion of having been stolen, was killed, and a brakeman in his endeavor to escape from the train was severely injured. The railway track is badly torn up, and the bridge so much damaged that all traffic over it is completely stopped.

THE NATIONAL UNIVERSITY.—The Globe says: "We are rejoiced to learn that the authorities of St. Michael's College purpose to make arrangements which will secure for their under graduates the benefit to be derived from attending the classes of the National University. If the project is carried out four colleges, belonging to the Roman Catholic, Anglican, Presbyterian and Baptist churches respectively, will be affiliated with the National University, and the Government will sit on the same benches and enjoy all the advantages of the national endowment. Every patriotic heart will rejoice to see this display of liberality and will hope still further progress will be made in the same direction."

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—At a meeting of the House of Commons yesterday, Mr. Parnell presiding, a committee appointed previous to the meeting to analyze the blue book on the murders in Ireland referred to in the debate on the first stage of the protection bill that each member should address the Commons and state the character of the outrages reported from his constituency.

In the Commons last night Mr. Gladstone, answering the accusation that the protection bill aimed at the Land League, pointed out that nobody could be arrested under its provisions, unless he came within the stringent definition of the offence, and that it was intended to protect the land from the interference of the Land League, and not to interfere with the maintenance of law and order. The reasonableness of such a suspicion could be challenged in the House. The Government ministerial programme as factious, all foregone conclusion. The responsibility for this condition of affairs rests upon Mr. Biggar's shoulders in forcing the hands of his friends in the absence of Mr. Parnell. It did not, however, Mr. Biggar's persistence in the debate on the first motion would have flowed in a dull but constant stream of more or less prosy oratory until the Irish members had exhausted their rights with regard to the direct question of coercion, in which the House was expected that this prosy oratory would have exhausted weeks of time, and that then the debate on the direct question would have been confined to the merits of the Government's policy of the English members. It is a doubtful whether that support can now be relied upon, because the English Radicals regard the opposition offered by the Irish to the minor power of the direct question of coercion as factious. The Government will be forced to adopt measures of repression, which will constitute a precedent dangerous to parliamentary liberty, should the Tories ever again rise to power, and that the Ministry will be unable to carry on the work of the Government and become discredited with the country—a result that would lead to the ruin of the Tories. There are four or five exceptions among the extreme Radicals—men like Joseph Cowen and Jesse Collins—who seem inclined to write themselves out and out with the Irish members in opposition to coercion, though, doubtless, they do so in all cases as a proof of the tactics of the extreme Irish members. They admit that in Mr. Biggar's case they were fighting under a disadvantage, feeling themselves to be at a technical disadvantage in their new building, which would not only reflect credit on the city but also on the College authorities. The institution is non-jenominational, although under Presbyterian jurisdiction.

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PARLIAMENTARY NOTES.

(Special to the Witness.)

OTTAWA, JAN. 25.—The Pacific Railway debate made considerable progress yesterday, and a number of speeches were worked off. There was the usual number of petitions presented against the Syndicate terms, also petitions against the establishment of a court of railway commissioners, and the Bill to legalize marriage with a deceased wife. In reply to questions by members, it was ascertained that the Civil Service Commission is preparing its report, and that upon it depends the honor of Mr. Anglin as the first speaker on the subject.

THE RAILWAY QUESTION.—and spoke for about an hour and a half. His principal argument was in defence of the new Syndicate proposal. He denied it had been prepared by the Opposition, and said that if it had been prepared by the Opposition, it would be abandoned and Manitoba left from the contract would have been removed. He did not consider that the Government was bound to resign if the contract were defeated, but even supposing they did a new section would be necessary, and the people would be afforded an opportunity of pronouncing upon the question. Mr. Groulx (Jacques Cartier) was the next speaker, and spoke up to recess, and for a few minutes afterward. He gave the House an account of the meetings held in his constituency during the recess, saying that in five meetings, including one at Follet St. Claire, a Liberal stronghold, he had found unanimous expression of opinion in his favor. Unlike other Ministerial speakers, he did not think the Government bound to accept the contract, and, like others, he did not think the contract just what it ought to be. He appeared to be particularly anxious that the road should not be exempt from taxation for ever, and would like to have this privilege terminate at the end of forty or fifty years. He qualified this objection by saying that he merely threw it out as a suggestion, knowing the contract must be accepted in its entirety. He expressed himself very strongly about the construction of a line north of Lake Superior, and indicated that it was desirable to have a line built that prevented any Montreal men with the exception of an office-seeker from going into the new Syndicate. 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CASTLE DALY.

THE STORY OF AN IRISH HOME THIRTY YEARS AGO.

BY ANNIE KEATING.

(Author of "A Debutante.")

CHAPTER XIX.—Continued.

"Granting that this plan is right for you and me, John," she said, "is it well for Leslie to be indulged in her wish to remain here? When you first heard of her heiress-ship, you said the one thing you would most anxiously guard against was her being married for money. How will you answer it to your conscience to put her in the way of intimacy with those two penniless, handsome young Dalys?"

"Leslie has a great deal more judgment than I gave her credit for at first, and she is very open. She has told me already exactly what she thinks of Connor Daly, and of the money she will receive. I am sure that she will not be a more devoted follower of him than you are. As for the elder lad, the very handsome one, and she does not get on together at all. They seem hardly to be on speaking terms. I have watched them closely, and I don't think they have exchanged a dozen words since we were last together. I do not see any difficulty there."

"Of course you don't, just because it is the obvious road in the way, and straight before your blind masculine eyes," thought Bride to herself. "I was pained as they turned to go home, and pointed to a particular spot on the road. 'It was just there that I saw Mr. Daly last,' he said; 'he was mounting his horse for that ride.' Miss Daly was standing at the gate to watch him ride away. I heard her ask him to walk with her every night of the full moon. This was the last people to see him before the accident."

"We two," already in his thoughts, and so long it had seemed a mere matter of course to Bride that no one but herself could be the second in John's. The walls were closing round indeed, and her heart was shut up in them would have to be given in a minute or two."

"You are very silent, Bride," John said as they drew near the house. "I have stated my case, and you have hardly spoken a word; but remember, the decision rests with you. Say what the plan of living here is, and I will work it out. It shall be 'No' to Leslie's plan, then, and without further allusion to it will revert to our original scheme of a year's travel before we settle anywhere. We used to talk of setting Rome together, when it seemed likely as going to the moon. I will speak to Leslie."

"John, what makes you so ingenious?" Bride, what makes you so silent? Are you reluctant to decide, dear, and had you not divined your decision, you would have said 'No' to Leslie's plan, then, and without further allusion to it will revert to our original scheme of a year's travel before we settle anywhere. We used to talk of setting Rome together, when it seemed likely as going to the moon. I will speak to Leslie."

"Behold, I stand at the door and knock. I with the crown of thorns, with the wounded hands and feet, the Lord and King himself. Open, and I will come in and sit up with you."

"Again, in the whisper of the wind among the trees, the low voice seemed to question Bride's heart. Yes, it was just that—that was the question. He was there waiting for an answer. One could not enter his mind without following him, and one self-pitying for a third at that. Again, and again—one ruler or the other—again or him—one else the choice has to be made. They were close to the Castle now. While John stooped to unlatch the garden gate, Bride took a long look, a long considering look at the building before her. Its straggling front, with the ivy-grown towers and turrets, and the high, dark, and neglected premises behind, the rambling untidy garden; all intensely unhome-like in her eyes, but from that moment her home. She swallowed the bitter potion with a gulp, resolving never to allow her mind to find its after-taste bitter."

"John," she said, putting her hand on his shoulder, "I am going to stay here. I have looked at it all round, and if I really have a veto, decide on staying here. There is a great deal to be said in favor of Leslie's plan."

Everybody turned his or her head to discover what it meant, except John Thornley, who stood still, confused and convicted, and who must have been, Leslie concluded, much disgusted with himself for betraying so publicly the extent to which Sir Charles Pelham's conversation bored her. Leslie had opportunity for watching her neighbors, for no one took much notice of her; and she found so much food for thought, that the long hours of the silent evening did not hang heavily on her hands. It is always a matter of deep interest to watch the play of mind in the faces of those who are in the habit of coming to our friends and acquaintances. Little Leslie was, perhaps unknown to herself, a diligent student of character, and owed the pleasure of her evening to philosophical observations on the change in Mr. Pelham Daly which had been effected by the events of the last few days.

Everybody in the house had felt the change, but no one but little Leslie had had leisure of heart to chronicle its signs and comment on them in thought. It was not that Pelham put himself more forward or was less reserved than formerly during those dark days, but his silence no longer seemed due to shyness, or a suit of armor for the purpose of keeping intruders at a distance. He looked a great deal older than he had looked a week ago. He was so busy all that evening sorting and numbering letters, and set so far out of the circle of the lamp-light, that Leslie could venture to let her eyes rest for a second at a time on his face, while she wondered what the difference in him really was—whether there actually was a line between the black brows and a hollow under the large eyes, or whether it was only the new expression of his face that made him seem so completely a grown-up man now, and the head of the house. She had to turn her eyes quickly away for fear of meeting his when he left his place, as he did every now and then, and go and stand behind his few minutes, and she was not looking, she could hear the tender tones his voice took in addressing his mother, and observe that Mrs. Daly never ignored his little caresses as she did Ellen's. When he crossed the room and laid his hands on Connor's shoulders to step him in picking out a diamond ring, as he had done so carefully to do, there was nothing of the old profligate peremptiveness in his manner, nothing that the touchiest younger brother could possibly resent. Connor, who had begun a petulant twist to shake off the restraining hands, changed his mood when he looked up into Pelham's face, and he smiled at the intended glow of remembrance.

Connor and Leslie had been a great deal together during the last week, and had grown quite intimate. He was very miserable. His handsome face had often been quite disfigured with weeping, and he had been under the painful influence of the doctor's medicine, but he was transformed by his grief, he was just the same Connor Daly who could not possibly, whatever tortures of body or mind he might be enduring, get through a silent evening without finding something mischiefous to do with his hands, or some occasion for making grimaces at somebody.

Leslie had liked his seeking her out, to talk of his sorrow, and had felt flattered by his finding her little attempts at soothing helpful. It was a new thing to have people coming to her to be comforted, but as she was used to two brothers at night, she had no objection to her little sister's flustering confidential talk, but it was the sorrow that had her strongest sympathy. Yet one or two words, when they seemed to well up from depths of pain after long restraint, might not be amiss. It might be some day when she would get those eyes said to one person only. It was Leslie's lot to be drawn into a conversation, quiet at the end of the evening, that led her to this amendment of her previous opinion. Sir Charles Pelham, coming lastly out of the window recess to see Ellen, who was sitting at the piano, as he was leaving the room, knocked over the sitting-hole desk at which Pelham had been sitting, and scattered its miscellaneous contents down to help Pelham to gather them up, and it proved to be a longer business than she supposed. The other occupants of the room were one by one slipped away, and they were left unperceived in the shaly corner to finish their task alone. Leslie picked up and smoothed the papers, and Pelham restored them to their proper divisions in the desk. They worked in silence till the last of the evening, and then Leslie, but fixing his eyes on a certain pigeon-hole where he had just replaced his own old school letters to his father.

"I wonder why he kept those: there's not a single word in them that anyone would care to read a second time; but that could have given him a moment's pleasure—Miss Maynard, I'll tell you something. The last time I ever talked alone with my father he had a trifling misunderstanding, and I. It was on the day when Connor and Ellen called on you to ask you to travel to Ireland with us. My father and I walked along with him, and he said to me, 'I know all the time that you reserve pains him. It's folly to think more of that little circumstance than of all the rest, but I do. Perhaps I should be able to give you openly, like Connor and Ellen, if it were not for that. Can you understand my feeling so?'"

"Leslie was so much startled by the abruptness of the address, that not one of the comforting commonplace she had applied to Connor would come into her mind; she could think of nothing to do but to stretch out both her hands toward him.

"Do you know," she whispered, as he gripped her hands, "that I am afraid I did not love him at all as I ought. I have often wished it had been different. The only thing I can remember about him is, that when he tried to kiss me I used to cry and hide my face. I have often been sorry to think of that since."

"You understand how it is with me, then, and you are sorry for me?" "Yes, indeed I am."

"I could not have told this to anyone but you; and now, since I have your sympathy, I shall be able to bear it. What you have said has done me more good than I could have believed possible."

"Has it? I am so very glad." The sound of John's footsteps approaching the door made them aware that they were holding each other's hands still. Leslie snatched her hand away and ran breathless up stairs to her room.

"You will tell the Dalys take their way about the big house, then?" "I don't see where the money for the necessary repairs is to come from; but I presume it will have to be found if they don't live anywhere else. There is no doubt, I suppose, that all the family wish to live at Eagle's Edge."

"Mrs. Daly seems to have only two wishes left—to please her eldest son, and to live in a house that belonged to her husband. Poor woman! she never would let him live and peace in his own house while he lived, and now he has gone, she seems disposed to make a religion of being miserable herself in the precise spot where she would not allow him to be happy."

"I sympathize with it none the less. I wish people would be content to make their friends happy while they have them, and when they are no longer there, to be content to be content."

"I do. Pelham spoke to me early this morning of his mother's wish to leave Castle Daly at once. He said she had been thinking of her removal to Eagle's Edge, and that, since they could not have a house of their own immediately, she had decided on accepting an invitation from Anne O'Flaherty to stay at her house for a few weeks longer we can keep it."

"That child Leslie has been giving herself airs, then?" "No, I don't think so. She may have sometimes to enter on the full sweets of ownership here; but she has too much good feeling and affection for the Dalys to show them a glimpse of such a wish. It was just a spurt of unbecoming pride on the part of young Daly; and, by the way, John, if you think you are going to rule him with a rod of iron, and turn him out after any pattern you please, I fancy you will find yourself mistaken. He is very proud, and since he cannot prevent our living in his house, he has made up his mind to be very disagreeable to us."

"I wish you had dissuaded them from leaving so hastily. How was I to guess that my innocent proposition of the semi-detached villa would be looked on as an insult, and put them all to flight?" "I said what I could; but Miss Daly excused their haste by putting it on her mother's account of excitement, and fear that a crowd from the village round would be a disgrace to her. It was the time of their departure was known long beforehand. I suppose two or three hundred people can howl louder than fifty, or I should say we did not gain much by our haste. I thought I had been cautious, and allowed no suspicion of what was afoot to get abroad. Yet, no sooner was the carriage ordered, than the three or four of the servants darted into the hall to carry the tidings to all the cabins near, and by the time the preparations were made, and Mrs. Daly ready to start, the front garden, from the steps to the gate, was crowded with people on the catch, and the way of the front garden opened, and Mrs. Daly and Ellen appeared, they fell down on their knees. John, I never saw such a sight—the men swaying themselves backward and forward, and howling and wringing their hands as wildly as the women, all in a moment; and in the midst of the weeping one following another, and the shouting of Mrs. Daly lifted his hand and swore a horrible oath of vengeance against the murderer of his blunder. That was the word—I heard it. He looked so wild and savage, and such a strange expression of remorse crossed his face, when a corner of Mrs. Daly's wide crepe mantle touched him, that if I had been a magistrate, I should have taken him into custody as an accomplice on the spot."

"But, what a shock for Mrs. Daly! how did they all bear it?" "Pelham put his arms round his mother, and lifted her into the carriage in a fainting state, and Ellen, who was behind, lifted her veil, and to my amazement laid her hand on the swearing man's arm and addressed him by name. I could not hear what she said, for at the sight of her face a perfect howl of grief broke out, and she was sobbing all parts of the garden to get near enough to the steps to exchange a word with her—shrill women's voices invoking blessings on her from every saint in the calendar, and begging her to speak just a word—to let them hear her voice again telling them she would never desert them."

"How long did that all go on?" "Hardly a minute. Pelham called impatiently to the carriage, and Ellen, after trying to get out of a word, turned round, and while all the people looked on, threw her arms round Leslie's neck and kissed her twice; then she pushed her gently forward to the front of the steps, where she herself had been standing, and got into the carriage. The people made way quietly for her, and she was driven off. I was astonished to see how ready they were to take up and understand Miss Daly's little pantomime. I confess I did not comprehend what she meant to say to them by it, till I saw the impression her action made on the crowd. There had been some angry looks about the carriage, and Leslie and me, our utterances about proud Englishers and upstarts, but Ellen's kiss changed the people's temper toward us at once. Poor little Leslie was crying, partly from sympathy, and partly from nervousness, and when Ellen pushed her forward, she took out her handkerchief and buried her face in it and sobbed. The most eloquent speech ever spoken would not have enlisted these strange, excitable people's sympathies so strongly in her favor as that sight did. 'Look at her,' I heard the women standing near say; 'it's breaking her heart she is to see them turned out. The darling young lady, with riches and beauty and nobility, such were things in the world you never heard of. She can't enjoy it at all, for thinking of the wrong done to them that have to go. A tender heart she has, be sure. The blessed saints grant her grace to do the right thing, and I bring the true owners back to reign over us, I am afraid an obvious method of bringing the latter into the assembly, when Connor leaned quite out of the carriage window, just as it reached the gate, to take a last look at the house, and wave another good-bye to us on the steps. He is looked up to as the representative of the family instead of Pelham."

"What impression do you suppose this scene made on Leslie's face? She was talking to me for an hour just now, and said nothing about it."

"There are odd little reserves about Leslie every now and then, and I observe it most where the Dalys are concerned. She pretends to be annoyed; but I believe that Ellen Daly's conduct in putting her forward secretly gave her extreme pleasure, and that she looks upon as a sort of recognition of sovereignty in her favor. I don't think she is so much in love with her father as she would like to be thought to be. I don't find her the easier to manage for it."

only hope she won't consider that 'sensible advice,' and marry Connor Daly, in order not to dissipate the public opinion of the 'tinderiness' of her heart."

"I begin to think I was a great fool for consenting to stay here."

"I don't know what you mean by empty. There is one person more in it than there was all last year, when you professed to find it full enough."

"It is a comfort to know that the old furniture will have to stay just where it is till the house at Eagle's Edge is ready to receive it. Leslie's hands will be stayed. We are rescued from French looking-glasses and ormolu for the present."

"There is a greater similarity between Leslie's taste and yours than you give her credit for; she was enjoying herself on the same subject half an hour ago. I cannot profess to sympathize with either of you. Battered chairs and faded carpets and hangings have no charms for me, and would not have, if it could be proved that they had come straight from Tara's halls, and countless generations of O'Connors had had the spoiling of them down on the spot of pilgrims. Men's eyes sought this mountain head, and dwelt upon it in preference to any other feature of the landscape; for, softened by distance, it had formed one of a range of purple peaks she had been used to watch from the school-room window at Castle Daly."

(To be Continued.)

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.

MR. FORSTER'S PRIVATE SECRETARY, who thinks he governs Ireland, was selected by a native the other day with, 'Well, young Salspeet, how's your Buckshot?'"

A PRUDENT MAN had his portrait painted recently. His friends explained to him that it was much too old. "That's what I intended," said he. "It will save the expense of another one ten years from now."

LOGIC expresses itself in a variety of ways. Two spectral professors go at each other with their major and minor propositions, but the Irishman hies his blackboard very tenderly and says, "Of all the arguments in the world that one is by far the most convincing."

YOU REMEMBER the boy who had never seen a looking glass? He lived in Nantucket, and his father brought home a mirror in his trunk glass-case up. When he opened the trunk, he gave one look at his reflection in the glass and ran off screaming, "Dad's brung home a little bar! dad's brung home a bar!" It has occurred to us that some of our public speakers when they see their remarks reflected in print can sympathize with this youth, and cry out, "What a donkey! what a donkey!"

THE WONDERS OF SCIENCE.

THE PRINCIPAL (from the city, through the telephone, to the Foreman at the "Works"): "How do you get on, Pat?"

IRISH FOREMAN (in great awe of the instrument): "Very well, sir; the goods is sent off."

THE PRINCIPAL (knowing Pat's fallings): "What have you got to drink there?"

PAT (startled): "Oh! Look at that now! I'm a breath that don't do it!"

"GOOD WIVES."

Good wives should resemble three things which three things they should not resemble—

Good wives to luncheon should be like skin. Always their houses keep within. Not to carry fashion's heels. All they are worth upon their backs. Good wives like city clocks should be like Exeter, with regularity. Not like city clocks, so loud. Be heard by all the vulgar crowd. Good wives, like echoes, should be true. And speak but when they're spoken to. Yet not like echo, so loud. To have forever the last word!

JESUITICAL.

Santed, the Jesuit wit and poet, was an inveterate card-player. One day he was summoned to the parlor which engaged in a game of piquet. He got up, taking his cards with him, and concealing them under his coat. Unfortunately, as he was passing, he extended his arms with a vehement gesture, and let fall his cards, which flew in all directions about the church. The congregation, of course, appeared much scandalized; but Santed quietly called out, "What is the matter with you, my dear? What is that card ten-pence you hold in your hand?" The queen of spades, replied the boy, "And which is the first of the three theological virtues?" "I don't know."

"Ah! my brethren," cried Santed, with a burst of indignation, "behold how you teach your children the names of the cards, and neglect to teach them the virtues!"

"HE KISS ABOUT LEATHER."

The Rev. Edward Irving was, at the first, popular as a preacher. Dr. Chalmers heard him, took to him, and asked him to become his assistant in Glasgow. Even there his eloquence was not relaxed, and often he had the mortification as he entered the church to see crowds quitting it. His personal character was, however, held in great esteem, and he drew many to the church, who would otherwise have never entered it. In one case he managed to inveigle a collier who professed infidelity, by making him to him about leather. "What is that leather which you hold in your hand?" were the first words from the collier that indicated a breach in his impregnable disdain of the clergy. As the discourse advanced the shearer exclaimed, "Oh, you're a decent kind of fellow! Do you preach?" Finally he was induced to go to church, and he defended himself for so doing by pronouncing this opinion on Irving: "He's a sensible man, you, he kiss about leather."

THE CHICK'S MOTHER.

In some literary societies it is customary at the close of the session to have a "fanny night," when all the orations, essays and declamations are humorous, and when some amusing or ridiculous question is set for discussion. On one such occasion the following letter, written by a Randolph Macon student, was delivered on the question, "Which is the mother of the chicken, the hen that laid the egg, or the egg that hatched it?"

This silly-sounding question, sir, concerning fowls' increase was specially designed, I think, to show us up as geese. But since I'm bid to speak on eggs, I'll not eggs even as you sure must cite in this egg-rotting country. The mother of a calf's cow. That of a wren's a wren. And thus the mother of a chick. Most surely be a hen. Now, set a duck on a hen's nest. And, granting you have luck, Pray, from that egg, say, will there come A chicken or a duck? And if you want a Shanghai cock, Pray, gentlemen, I beg, Pray, would you set a Shanghai hen, Or get a Shanghai egg?

Will a Shanghai hen hatch a Shanghai chick From a common egg, I beg? 'Til take my chance with a common hen, And a Shanghai Shanghai egg.

And the Shanghai pullet testifies Whenever she does lay, She never hatches a Shanghai of her own, 'Til started on the way.

Then let your hatchlings 'tis around, And check, and berate, and pick; 'Til, str. str. the last laid egg Is mother to that chick.

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The Witness.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1921.

THE WORK OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The interest taken in and the importance attached to the work of the Young Men's Christian Association by the public have always found expression by the large attendance at the annual meetings. Last week, although there were no musical attractions, the speeches were chiefly by the officers of the society, the musical part of the programme consisted of the singing of simple and well known hymns, yet the audience was as large as the great church in which the meeting was held.

ness men, as the romantic character inseparable from much of it has won the hearts of the young and people of a sentimental temperament. The work too has led to the development of a class of young men who have been eminently successful in it.

HOW TO MAKE A CITY GREAT.

When monarchs of old wanted to give lustre to their capitals, or when persons of less degree wished to confer a special boon on their own cities, they founded therein institutions of learning. Great were the inducements offered to entice great men from the ends of the earth to make a certain place conspicuous as a centre of thought and learning, and great were the sums devoted to the perpetuation of these attractions.

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of our universities would confer the greatest boon on the city as well as on the university he should select.

APART FROM OUR RELIGIOUS WORK.

A speaker at one of the religious meetings spoke of the usefulness of a society in finding young men who become lost to their parents. "This," he said, "apart from our religious work." The expression is entirely in accordance with usage, and therefore only to be criticised as a usage. If finding young men for their fathers and mothers is not religious work we are at a loss to know what is worthy of that name.

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will be required, and when they have the cold facts to face, they will, we think, be themselves puzzled to understand how they could have voted as they did. Will they before their constituents plead as they now do, that the Government was bound to stand or fall by the contract and therefore they were bound to vote it through the House. In the first place Mr. Blake, the leader of the Opposition, declared against the doctrine that the Government were bound by this bad bargain. He did not hold that if the contract were rejected that the Government were bound to resign. But the Government say they are bound and their supporters have accepted their word and so were, they say, bound to support the Government. We think that their constituents will ask them if they supposed they were sent to support the Government even though the ruin of their country was involved. Their answer to this will be that the Government's resignation would involve the accession to power of a Liberal Government which would be opposed to the construction of the Canadian transcontinental route. Therefore, it was only a question of whether the whole line should be built according to the present contract by the St. Paul Syndicate or a part of the line by the Canadian Company. If in reply to such a proposition a constituent should ask how the Liberal leaders are now in a minority of eighty-six or ninety in the House, proposed to pursue any policy to which the people are averse, in view of the fact that they had appealed to the people on that very policy, we think that it would become quite plain to the member that he had not at all considered the country in casting his vote, but merely the Government. It would be plain, at all events, to his constituents that he had done so.

THE HON. MR. LETELLIER DE ST. JUST.

On Friday after a long and painful illness, the Hon. Luc Letellier de St. Just, Seigneur de Riviere Ouelle, died. His political career, which commenced early, was never a smooth one, and two years ago it came to a stormy close, since which he has been living in the shadow of death. He was born at Riviere Ouelle, in the County of Kamouraska, in May, 1820, and had, therefore, nearly completed his sixty-first year. He was educated at the College of St. Anne de la Poutriere, and, like many of his countrymen who follow the notarial profession, entered the political arena at an early age, having been in 1857 elected to represent his native county in the Canadian Assembly. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the same constituency later on, and had many alternations between success and discomfiture till in 1861 he was elected to represent the united counties of Kamouraska and Teniscouata in the Canadian Legislative Council, in which position he remained until Confederation. He was called to the Senate by royal proclamation in May, 1867, and on the death of the late Lieutenant-Governor Caron in 1870 was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of this Province. His course in this office has been the subject of much divergence of opinion. A ministry which was fast filling up the cup of its iniquity was in power, and he conceived it to be his duty, to which he was ever earnestly true, to dismise them though supported by an immense majority. This action was unwise both for the country and for the party in whose interests he was suspected of having acted, but there cannot be the slightest doubt of its constitutionality. Moreover, the Hon. Mr. Joly relieved him of the responsibility of the Act by appealing to the country from which he came back so strong that he was enabled to carry on the Government of the province for over a year. Sir John Macdonald, who had returned to power, advised the Governor-General to dismiss Lieutenant-Governor Letellier, on the ground that his "usefulness was gone." The Governor-General dissented, and was advised by his astute adviser to refer the case to England instead of appealing to the country. The answer came back that the Governor-General had but to follow the advice of his responsible Ministers, and this he did. One question was settled forever, though abruptly, and that was that whatever course Canada might conceive it to be in her own interest to take, she would not be interfered with by the mother country. Since his dismissal the Hon. Luc Letellier retired altogether from public life, not because his ill-treatment had had any effect on his high spirit, but because he has since been the victim of the painful illness which ended in his death.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES.

We are in receipt of many letters on the co-operative enterprise which is being inaugurated in this city. Many of them are criticisms on the personnel of the directorate. The question of how far members of the Civil Service are bound by that service to abstain from commercial undertakings should be discussed in the abstract, and not in a manner necessarily offensive to individuals. A good many things are said which are quite beside the mark, and which manifest more unreasonableness on the part of a certain class than the writers would, perhaps, like to confess to. There is, indeed, one possibility which would give the shopkeepers some fair ground of objection. If that class could only be sufferers in case of the success of co-operative stores we should certainly have no sympathy with their outcry. If they are not able to carry on their own business to better advantage than others nobody can help them. The only fair ground of complaint on their part is the prospect of failure. A co-operative store, which through miscalculation starts only to fail, is like any other equally unwise enterprise, a mischief to other businesses. The reasonableness of a complaint on this score is, however, only proved when the concern does fail. In that case all who invest money in it on the strength of respectable names, and all whose business is injured by its career, will be loud in their reproaches. The directors must not say to themselves that the liability is limited, and that they are interested only to the extent of their own subscriptions. In a moral sense they are responsible for every subscription to the stock, as these subscriptions are all made to a greater or lesser degree

THE VICTORY OF SIR JOHN MACDONALD.

The victory of Sir John Macdonald is one of the most astonishing in the annals of Parliamentary government. He has carried his point in the face, we venture to say, of the almost unanimous conviction of the country. Doubtless those who under the glamor of his rhetoric, and still more of his eye, voted as he bade, thought they were expressing their own convictions, but cooler judgment will clear away that hallucination from the vision of some, and they will conclude that they accepted by a sort of necessity what they believed and knew to be wrong. It is a startling triumph and an evidence of personal influence, of which any man might well be proud. But it is a triumph which will prove not only disastrous to the country but to the Conservative party and to its own political future. The party has had due warning of the suicide it was committing, and it has now only to wait for the result.

ALBANIA'S OFFER TO THE PORTS IS NOT A VERY GENEROUS ONE.

Albania's offer to the Ports is not a very generous one. If she is granted perfect autonomy she is willing to oppose the Greeks; if she will open negotiations with them independently of Turkey. In other words the Ports is offered a choice between the nominal rulership of all Albanians, including Janina with no power of control over it in any way, and no ruler at all. The attitude of the Albanians is likely to make it easier for the Powers to bring the Greek question to a solution, though not probably a peaceful one so far as Turkey is concerned. Greece is ready for war, but she would, no doubt, gladly accept the help of the Albanians. A war confined solely to Turkey and Greece, and which would bring about the cessation of Epirus and Thessaly to Greece, and the independence of Albania, would probably be the least costly solution of the Eastern question for the time.

THE SYNDICATE JOURNALS ARE AT A PERFECT LOSS TO JUSTIFY OR EXTEND THE GRANTING OF EXEMPTION FROM TAXATION AND IMMUNITY FROM CUSTOMS DUTIES TO THE SYNDICATE, BUT THEY SAY, LET US BE THANKFUL THAT IT IS NOT AS BAD AS IT MIGHT BE, FOR THE BRANCH LINES WHICH THE SYNDICATE ARE TO BUILD WILL NOT BE EXEMPTED. WELL, WE SHALL BE GLAD IF THIS PROVES TO BE THE CASE, BUT THE CONTRACT AND CHARTER ARE SO VAGUELY WORDED THAT IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO SAY WHAT THE LEGAL INTERPRETATION OF ANY CLAUSE OF EITHER WILL BE UNTIL IT IS TESTED IN LAW COURTS. ONE THING IS CERTAIN, HOWEVER, AND THAT IS, THAT IF IT IS A MATTER FOR

and very many of them exclusively, on the strength of their names. It is for those who give their names to such undertakings to seek a broad popular constituency, to make very careful calculations as to the probability of success, and to be sure that that probability is of the strongest before connecting themselves with them. We wish the Montreal Co-operative Association success, not because we have too much confidence in the principle of co-operation, or in the hybrid half co-operative plan here adopted, but because the prevalent system of selling on credit, and making the good customer pay for the defaulter, besides, making him pay dearly for his own delays, is a bad one, and we see no other thing that is likely to break down that system so soon as a joint stock store established under obligations to carry out the cash system absolutely. The weakness of such an enterprise here compared with those whose proved success is so frequently appealed to in the old country consists, so far as we can see, chiefly in two parts—first, the smallness and scattered nature of the community, and second, the vastly larger stocks which it would be necessary to carry to make the assortment anything like as complete. In London, almost any goods that the store is out of can be replaced in three hours, so that the establishment can live largely from hand to mouth. In Montreal it would often take a month to replace goods, and, in consequence, immense, and often rapidly deteriorating, stocks would need to be held, greatly increasing the difficulties of the business.

IT IS SIGNIFICANT THAT THE ABSENCE OF THE IRISH AGITATORS FROM IRELAND ALWAYS RESULTS IN A GREAT DECREASE IN THE NUMBERS OF THE OUTRAGES, AND OF THE GENERAL EVIL RESULTS OF THE LAND LEAGUE.

It is significant that the absence of the Irish agitators from Ireland always results in a great decrease in the numbers of the outrages, and of the general evil results of the Land League. Since the calling of Parliament the comparative quietude of the country has been very remarkable.

IT WAS SAID TO ADAM, WITH REGARD TO CERTAIN FRUIT, "IN THE DAY THAT THOU EATEST THEREOF THOU SHALT SURELY DIE."

It was said to Adam, with regard to certain fruit, "in the day that thou eatest thereof thou shalt surely die." He ate and lived, but lived a convict under sentence. Such is the position of the Government which has carried the Pacific contract through the House of Commons, and such is, we believe, the position of most of those members who have voted for this atrocious measure.

THE ANNIVERSARY MEETING OF THE DOMINION ALLIANCE HELD ON FRIDAY WILL BE REMEMBERED AS AN EPOCH IN THE HISTORY OF RELIGIOUS AND PHILANTHROPIC WORK IN MONTREAL.

The anniversary meeting of the Dominion Alliance held on Friday will be remembered as an epoch in the history of religious and philanthropic work in Montreal. This city has long been accustomed to seeing the different Protestant churches working together in perfect accord in furthering the general aims of Christianity, but it is a new and happy event when Roman Catholic and Protestant, French and English, can sit together on the platform of the same society. We are greatly rejoiced at this sign of better times, and congratulate the Dominion Alliance on the breadth of its platform, and the assurance it has received of appreciation and co-operation from the clergy and laity of the majority.

ONE OF THE MOST ENCOURAGING EVIDENCES OF THE RETURN OF PROSPERITY TO GREAT BRITAIN IS THE MANNER IN WHICH STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS ARE TERMINATING.

One of the most encouraging evidences of the return of prosperity to Great Britain is the manner in which strikes and lockouts are terminating. The employees of both cotton and iron manufacturers have been discontented with the amount of their wages, and have been demanding higher pay. In most cases these demands have been granted after some delay, while in others they have been referred to arbitration. In all the latter cases, without exception, so far as we have noticed, the decisions have been in favor of the men. The latest case is that of the Clyde shipbuilders, which has ended in the granting of the employee's demands. Were industries in a languishing condition, the results as during the time of the depression would be the very reverse.

THE VICTORY OF SIR JOHN MACDONALD IS ONE OF THE MOST ASTONISHING IN THE ANNALS OF PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT.

The victory of Sir John Macdonald is one of the most astonishing in the annals of Parliamentary government. He has carried his point in the face, we venture to say, of the almost unanimous conviction of the country. Doubtless those who under the glamor of his rhetoric, and still more of his eye, voted as he bade, thought they were expressing their own convictions, but cooler judgment will clear away that hallucination from the vision of some, and they will conclude that they accepted by a sort of necessity what they believed and knew to be wrong. It is a startling triumph and an evidence of personal influence, of which any man might well be proud. But it is a triumph which will prove not only disastrous to the country but to the Conservative party and to its own political future. The party has had due warning of the suicide it was committing, and it has now only to wait for the result.

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congratulation that the branch lines are not to be exempted, then it would be a matter for rejoicing if the whole line was not to be exempted. The second company offer to do the work without any exemption whatever, and have backed their tender, already in the hands of the Government, to the amount of a million and a half of dollars. The articles in the Syndicate journals show clearly that the Government and the Syndicate supporters are clearly awake to the evil of these exemptions.

THE TRIAL OF THE LEADERS OF THE LAND LEAGUE HAS ENDED IN THE DISCHARGE OF THE JURY, WHO WERE UNABLE TO AGREE UPON THE VERDICT.

The trial of the leaders of the Land League has ended in the discharge of the jury, who were unable to agree upon the verdict. The victory is not altogether on the side of the traversers, as it appears that they confidently expected acquittal. There can be little doubt but that the result will strengthen the hands of the Government in passing and administering the measures of coercion which are now being debated by the House of Commons. The evidence against the traversers was complete enough, and the charge of the judge was clear and against the traversers, and yet there was no chance of a verdict against the prisoners. It is generally believed that no fewer than ten of the twelve jurors were in favor of acquittal. If this is the state of affairs "under the shadow of the castle in Dublin," what chance is there of administering the regular law by the common means in the South and West? None at all. Mr. Forster's coercion measure extends the power of the Judges and of the Viceroy, and curtails those functions of government exercised by laymen of all classes.

THE PARLIAMENTARY FIGHT WITH REGARD TO THE SO-CALLED COERCION ACT SEEMS TO HAVE RESULTED IN THE MORAL DEFEAT OF PARNELL.

The parliamentary fight with regard to the so-called Coercion Act seems to have resulted in the moral defeat of Parnell. The application of the Government measure is so carefully restricted to persons reasonably suspected of sharing in the Land League conspiracy, and the facts were so powerfully marshalled by Mr. Forster, affording mathematical proof of the relationship between agrarian outrages and Land League agitation, so exactly was the one a gauge of the other, that all opposition was disarmed. The conviction that dynamite plots are maturing all over England cannot but strengthen the Government in any measure of repression. The refusal of Mr. Parnell to accept any land reform brands him as the leader of a revolt, the object of which is nothing less than the separation of Ireland from England, a consummation which is, of course, not looked forward to with any pleasure by Englishmen, nor, we presume, by the large majority of Irishmen. Indeed it would probably puzzle any mortal living to say what would satisfy the mass of the Land League.

IT IS NOT SURPRISING TO HEAR THAT IN THE PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND THE DEFENDERS OF THE SYNDICATE CESSION OF TERRITORY TO FUTURE LORDS OF THE MANOR HAVE FAILED ALMOST ENTIRELY IN OBTAINING POPULAR COUNTENANCE FOR THE DISGRACEFUL COMPACT.

It is not surprising to hear that in the Province of Prince Edward Island the defenders of the Syndicate cession of territory to future lords of the manor have failed almost entirely in obtaining popular countenance for the disgraceful compact. The "tight little island" has not yet ceased to feel the galling effects of the land monopoly that once embraced all its fertile acres. The story of Prince Edward Island's long, life and death struggle to free itself from the yoke imposed upon its yeomanry by imperial authority for the sake of rewarding needy courtiers rivals the record of many a greater country's wrongs. While its industrious farmers have not yet all been able to avail themselves of the liberty granted them a few years ago to redeem the soil that they and their fathers watered with the sweat of their brows for generations, it is simply astounding to see a majority of the representatives of that Province in the House of Commons abusing themselves before the party whip to the extent of voting a bondage upon peoples unborn as grievous as that under which their own people (perhaps some of their individual fathers) groaned so long.

THERE WAS A CERTAIN GRANDURE IN THE SELF-DEVOTION OF THAT NOBLE OLD PURITAN, JOHN BROWN, WHOSE CONCEPTIONS OF DUTY TOWARD AN ENSLAVED RACE LAUGHED AT ALL IMPOSSIBILITIES.

There was a certain grandeur in the self-devotion of that noble old puritan, John Brown, whose conceptions of duty toward an enslaved race laughed at all impossibilities. He threw himself upon the slaveholders' gibbet, but two or three years after every slave was proclaimed free. There was a grandeur in the forlorn hope that Garibaldi led first in the North and then in the South of Italy, blowing up the gates of worn-out tyrannies to let freedom enter in. The Garibaldis are still ready to attempt the impossible wherever their allegiance to their ruling ideas calls them. It is possible, however, to confuse hatred of tyranny with the claims of nationality. The rectification of the boundaries of Italy and Greece may be ideas in which romance mingles a little with the pure knight-errantry whose sword is always at the call of the oppressed. There is no doubt that our sympathies are all with the Italians in their restiveness so long as Italy is incomplete. But neither the rounding of boundaries nor the consolidation of nationalities can be sufficient cause for provoking gratuitous war. Unless better cause be found such expeditions are simply filibustering. Only the cry of the oppressed for deliverance can give them a better name. We have not heard that the demand for liberation comes so much from "Unredeemed Italy," as from those patriots who wish to extend the bounds of the Italian nation.

THE ASSASSINATION OF JOHN DUNN, IF A FACT, CANNOT BE REGARDED WITH GRAVE ANXIETY BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

The assassination of John Dunn, if a fact, cannot be regarded with grave anxiety by the British Government. John Dunn was the chief adviser of Cetewayo before and during the time of the commencement of the war, and became a sort of scout and general adviser of the British Generals. His aid was extremely valuable, of course, to the English, but there can be no doubt that he who had been acting in a confidential relation to the great chief of the Zulus, and who had the power to influence him before the outbreak, and the power to help him greatly after, acted contemptibly, even wickedly, in going completely over to his enemies when the last game, which he knew could not but prove a losing one to Cetewayo in the long run, had commenced. He had been a whiskey and fire arms seller among the natives, however, and little else could be expected of him. After the

war had ended in the capture and exile of Cetewayo, the Kingdom was broken up into twenty-four chiefdoms, of which that bordering on Natal was entrusted to John Dunn. The first act of the white chief was to prohibit the entrance of missionaries among his heathen subjects. Little else could be expected from an ex-whiskey seller. The death of this traitor and despoiler, therefore, has brought no loss to the people of Zululand or to the British, except in so far as it tends to make the people unsettled in their own relations and in relation to the people of Natal, and to the Government who appointed him. Viewed in this light it may be the first sign of a coming storm, which may have been gathering since the end of the war. We hope not, as the South African colonies are already in a very bad way. The Basuto trouble seems to be coming to an end. The Boers have made themselves strong, and a struggle between them and Sir George Colley, who has just marched against them, is imminent. The policy of the present Government is a right one under the circumstances. The rebel Boers have been wantonly cruel, and with a view to the future they must be taught that nothing is to be gained by insurrection, as it is clearly necessary that their relations with the natives around them should be under the absolute supervision and control of England.

THE NEW CRUSADE.

DOMINION ALLIANCE.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE QUEBEC BRANCH OF THE DOMINION ALLIANCE WAS HELD ON FRIDAY IN Zion Church. Amongst those present were—Messrs. Thomas Gales, Geo. H. Wells, S. A. LeBaron, J. N. Cayford, George Rodge, James Bayly, F. E. Gorman, N. E. Murray, B. J. Fletcher, J. B. Dougal, John S. Hall, B. Hardesty, the Rev. James McCaul, Rev. D. V. Lucas, Rev. W. N. Clarke, Rev. Canon Baldwin and J. J. MacLaren.

THE REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE WAS READ BY MR. J. K. DONALD.

The report referred to the Alliance as having no test of membership that will exclude and stifle the progress of the liquor traffic, but as gratefully recognizing the valuable work carried on by the various temperance societies and orders, and as furnishing a medium for such societies, such societies can unite and efficiently act in certain directions. Reference was made to the decision of the Supreme Court of Canada, given April 11th, which left no doubt as to the absolute power of Parliament to pass prohibitory laws for the whole country or any subject to ratification by vote of any of the electors in any city or county; to the throwing out by the Senate of the amendment of the temperance Act passed in the Commons, requiring a majority of the votes of all the registered electors of any city or county before it could be adopted; to the Meakins saloon contest and its outcome, the amendment in the license law, the removal of all doubt respecting the discretionary power of the licensing authorities in Montreal and Quebec, except in cases where an application for a new license to keep a tavern, saloon or retail shop is refused by a majority of the electors of the ward in which a license cannot be granted; to the interest being taken in the cause by all classes in the Province of Quebec, and the hope that the Dominion Alliance Committee in Montreal for the reduction of the number of licenses and the enforcement of the provisions of the license laws, and a proposal to form a similar society among the English-speaking people of the very important and faithful work of the Secretary, the Rev. T. Gales, and to his painful affliction during the year; to the unfavorable vote in the House of Commons, given in Ottawa. The report concluded as follows:—

IN CLOSING THIS REPORT WE WOULD REMIND YOU THAT THERE ARE MANY SIGNS OF PROGRESS, MANY ENCOURAGEMENTS TO TRUE AND CARING WORKERS.

In closing this report we would remind you that there are many signs of progress, many encouragements to true and caring workers. The Canadian Dominion Alliance has been organized by two cities and fifteen counties in Canada. The British House of Commons has declared itself in a general way in favor of local option, and the State of Kansas has amended the Constitution of the State. It is our privilege and duty to help forward this great work, to make our principles as widely known as possible, to persist in efforts to educate public opinion, to keep the public mind on the prohibition and suppression of the liquor traffic is one of the most efficient means for removing the appalling evils of intemperance. The adoption of the report was moved by Mr. LeBaron, and seconded by Mr. Gales. The nature of the report, more especially that portion referring to the work of our French-speaking citizens who had entered into the work with an enthusiasm and vigor well worthy of imitation. The Hon. J. K. Donald also showed that they appreciated the responsibilities of their office, as shown by their granting the prayer recently made before them that no application for a license be heard before the meeting of the Legislature in the coming year would be one that would be noted by a Lucas amendment.

THE REV. D. V. LUCAS RECOMMENDED THE RESOLUTION AND REFERRED TO THE DEFEAT AT STANSTED.

The Rev. D. V. Lucas recommended the resolution and referred to the defeat at Stansted. The lesson to be learned which should be appreciated. The resolution was carried.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

On motion of the Rev. Dr. Clarke, seconded by Mr. Budge, the following gentlemen were elected officers and committee of the Quebec branch of the Alliance for the ensuing year: President—The Hon. James Ferrier, Senator, Montreal; Vice-Presidents—The Rev. Dr. Dell, Sherbrooke; Mr. J. R. Donald, Mr. T. S. Brown and Mr. J. S. Hall, Montreal; the Revs. W. Scott, Watkinson, Thomas Christie, M. D. Lachute, the Rev. A. B. Chambers, Quebec; Mr. W. H. Lambly, Inverness; Mr. G. C. Dyer, Sutton; Secretary—The Rev. Thomas Gales, Montreal; Treasurer—Mr. J. M. M. Duff, Montreal Committee—Messrs. S. A. Abbott, A. A. Cayer, J. A. Cayford, the Rev. J. H. Dixon, Mr. Wm. Drysdale, the Rev. J. L. Forster, Robert Irwin, S. A. LeBaron, the Rev. D. V. Lucas, J. K. Donald, the Rev. Jas. McCaul, J. J. MacLaren, G. C. Henry Morton, N. R. Mudge, Walter Paul, Wm. Smith, the Rev. G. H. Wells, and the Rev. J. B. Dougal, as corresponding member of the executive in each city and county of the Province. The resolution was carried.

THE WORK OF THE ALLIANCE.

Moved by the Rev. James McCaul, seconded by Mr. Gaffron, that we declare our cordial adhesion to the principles and policy of the Dominion Alliance, recognize that organization as a suitable centre of action for securing the passage by the Legislature, the adoption by the people and the enforcement of laws, having for their object the suppression of the liquor traffic, and establishing a general agitation in favor of prohibitory principles, we pledge our efforts and contributions to the carrying on of the great undertaking, and call upon all good citizens of the Province to devote themselves prominently connected with its moral and material interests, to enroll themselves as members and to contribute liberally to its funds. The Rev. J. K. Donald, in supporting the resolution, said it was a shame that this Society should go halting for the want of funds. He believed that the country was ready to and would respond cordially to a call for help. What was wanted was men like Father Brown, whom he was sorry was not present, to go boldly to our merchants and business men and show them that if they wanted to save expenses for themselves, such as police, to save end less suffering, it was their duty to place into the hands of those who would do it the means necessary to agitate, agitate, agitate. Mr. J. R. Donald also advocated the necessity of the Alliance being supplied with the means necessary to prosecute their work. Unless the means were sufficient there was a great loss in working power due to the time and effort necessary to raise money. Instead of their proper work they were occupied with the question of finance. The resolution was a request to supply the Alliance with a treasury. With this secured the Alliance would march and enter on the work with light hearts.

CORRESPONDING MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE

Moved by the Rev. THOMAS GALE, seconded by Mr. BAYLIS. That each corresponding member of the executive be requested to report on the progress of the work...

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entitled to attend the annual meeting on the 9th of February as representatives of the Province of Quebec...

The Rev. Mr. GALE, referred to the great benefit of the meeting of the Council of the Alliance in Ottawa...

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that there is a want of interest in the work of temperance. If there is a doubt of the evils of intemperance, he would be overwhelmed with evidence from the jail, prison, asylum, and even the homes of the honest and industrious...

It was then moved by the Rev. E. A. STAFFORD, seconded by the Rev. J. B. BOLLAND, of the Prince of Wales Rifles, and...

Resolved: That while the commercial, social, and religious interests of the Dominion demand that necessary legislation be passed...

The Rev. Mr. STAFFORD, in moving the resolution, reviewed the different stages of the temperance movement...

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perfect right to get drunk if he wants to" John Stuart Mill, the philosopher, said this question in a different form, and wanted to know why the Government should interfere...

Two new points may come into the financial discussion, however. The one is the expediency of a sale which the Government has made...

The other new feature is that the Opposition seem likely to take issue with the Government as to the necessity for new Parliament Buildings...

The Provincial Finance being so simple the Legislature might well be spared a large portion of the debate which had been repeated many times...

The Judicial Bill has taken its first and second readings, and thirty clauses have been passed in Committee of the whole House...

The Irish Trials. A Dublin correspondent telegraphs: Mr. Justice Fitzgerald concludes his charge at twelve o'clock, instructing the jury not to find any exception among the travellers...

The Rev. Canon CARROLL was then introduced, and was received with applause. He expressed his pleasure in being called to the platform on this occasion...

The collection was then taken up, and the organist, Mr. Hilton, playing a voluntary on the organ...

Mr. ROBERT GRAHAM, of Manchester, Secretary of the Church of England Temperance Society, was introduced to the meeting...

where the liquor traffic is prohibited, the proportion of liquor to the population is one to 108 in New York...

and what a difference between them and these in the cities of the old country. In Liverpool and Manchester there are special temptations...

A despatch from Newcastle to Durban, dated Friday, announces that Gen. Sir George Colley's artillery opened fire upon the Boers...

There is little news to be said about Ontario finances. The Treasurer has a few sources of revenue which he has been able to tap...

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her throat almost severing her wind-pipe. It was not in joining either of the assailants. It was the glare of the sun, and the distance of the car, the cut wind-pipe that Mrs. Rees had heard while standing outside the door.

MR. CARLYLE. LONDON, Jan. 31.—Mr. Carlyle is believed to have returned to his residence in London on Monday, and is in a somewhat better state of health...

THE STATE OF TRADE. The wholesale trade continues very quiet. The volume of business during the past week has been up to the expectations of merchants...

THE PROVISIONAL FINANCE. The Provincial Finance being so simple the Legislature might well be spared a large portion of the debate which had been repeated many times...

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VIGOR COW MARKET.—Jan. 28. There were a good many such cases brought to market today, although the weather was not very favorable. A few more cases were offered...

LIVE STOCK MARKET.—Jan. 31. The supply of beef cattle was not large today, and the bid drovers to demand higher prices than prevailed last week...

HORSE MARKET.—Feb. 1. Bathers have been active in the horse market of late, and the shipments to the United States have been correspondingly large...

BUTTER AND CHEESE MARKETS. The latest cable reports from the British markets indicate a further advance in the price of good butter, which has caused a firmer feeling here...

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MAKE THY WAY MINE.

BY GEORGE KINGLIDG. Father, hold thou my hand: The way is steep: I cannot see the path my feet must keep...

THE EXPERIENCES OF A CHINESE PRAECHEUR.

The Rev. Chu Sao Nguan tells the following interesting tale:—The city of Wuchang Hien is distant from the right bank of the river Yangtze...

"If you go to law and insist on keeping possession of my house, it will be quite impossible to control the rage of the crowd. They will certainly destroy my house, and I shall be left homeless."

married and settled down to the work of life. But he was not blessed or favored as entered the ministry and saw many coming to Christ. For eight years he had labored successfully...

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON. THE PREACHING OF JOHN THE BAPTIST. February 13.—LUKE 3: 7-18. "To be baptized." Baptism proper doubtless, was inaugurated by John the Baptist...

all that I only promise: he can establish the kingdom which I only announce; he can give the reality of that baptism which my water-rite only symbolizes; he will give the inward, efficacious, spiritual baptism, which is wrought by the Holy Ghost...

CHILDREN'S CORNER. THE TOP OF THE LADDER. Nine o'clock! The school bell rang, but Arthur, deep in the life of Wellington, and with his fingers in both ears, did not hear it...

READABLE PARAGRAPHS. AN UNDERKAYE in the county of Down has been "Boycotted," every man in the neighborhood having entered into a solemn engagement "not to ride in the boycotted man's carriage."

AGRICULTURAL LETTER BOX.

(Conducted by Mr. W. F. Clarke, of Lindenbank, Quebec.)

PROTECTION TO SHADE TREES.

Please inform me through the WEEKLY WITNESS, what to put on my shade trees to keep goats and other animals from destroying them.

SUNDRY QUESTIONS.

See by Agricultural Letter Box conducted by you, in MONTREAL WITNESS (to which I am, and long have been, a subscriber), notice of several matters that I have under consideration at the present time.

THE PURE LEGHORN.

The leghorn are justly entitled to pre-eminence for their egg producing qualities. For eggs, no breed of fowls equals them.

KEEPING IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Understanding you are a correspondent to the WEEKLY WITNESS, and answer questions like myself, but not being a subscriber to that paper, would you let me know the best method of keeping bees in the Province of Quebec, and oblige.

THE ABOVE COMMUNICATION.

The above communication, which enclosed a postage stamp (a rare merit in such cases), is evidently intended to draw out a private reply, which as often explained in these columns, I do not, and cannot possibly undertake to write.

BECK-KEEPING IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

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POULTRY.

(Conducted by Mr. W. F. Clarke, of Lindenbank, Quebec.)

SCURVY OR ITCH.

The disease is scurvy or itch, and is caused by foul coops, decayed food, impure water, and overcrowding in dark houses.

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IS PERSONAL PROPERTY LIABLE FOR A LAND MORTGAGE.

Would you please to inform me through the WEEKLY WITNESS, if a company can come on personal property for interest on a land mortgage, and you will oblige.

HINTS AND HELPS FOR FARMERS.

A large number of "self-opening" gates have been invented; some are operated by a cord, which can be reached from the carriage; others have an iron lever placed in the roadway, where it may be struck by the wheel of the vehicle, and there are other devices by which the driver may open the gate without leaving the vehicle.

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The second winter the yearlings may be fed with prairie hay, in racks, with a trough on each side, to catch the spilled corn and top of the hay in the trough, and on that the bottom of the rack will all be eaten with the hay, and what falls out will be caught in the trough and saved.

VETERINARY.

(Conducted by Dr. MacKenzie, F. R. C. V. S.)

CARRYING THE TONGUE OUT.

I have a valuable colt that carries his tongue out when he will tell me through your valuable paper, or by private correspondence, what I can do to prevent her carrying her tongue out when I can do.

CORNS.

Remove the shoes, poultice the feet and pare the seat of corn well out. If convenient leave the shoes off for a month or two, dressing the heels occasionally.

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LEGAL.

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In seasons of short crops of hay, we are often put to it for ways and means to keep the customary stock through the winter without their falling away in condition.

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