# MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS,

COMMERCIAL REVIEW AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

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## SUMMARY.

The ship-building trade on the Clyde is improving.

The Limerick Board of poor law guardians is bankrupt.

The Tribes of Merv have taken the oath of fealty to Russia.

Mr. Thomas Chenery, the Oriental scholar and editor of the *Times*, is dead.

Ten Thousand copies of the first edition of the Queen's diary were sold the first day.

Mount Etna is in a state of eruption. Strong earthquake shocks were felt before the eruption began.

Mr. Froude is writing the preface to a new work on the massacre of Protestants in Ireland in 1641.

The election of M. De Lesseps to the Academie Francaise is assured. His candidature meets with no opposition.

The civil rights bill of the Ohio Legislature has become a law. It is the same as declared unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court.

The New York Free Canal Union has appointed a committee to act as they deem best for the interest of free canals during the session of the legislature. The Union has endorsed a bill for doubling the capacity of the locks.

A Company has been formed under the Irish Tramway Act to purchase estates, relieve the congested districts and encourage fixed residence. The directors are Messrs. Parnell, Jacob Bright and Edmund Dwyer Gray.

The President of Switzerland has sent a circular letter to the various European governments inviting them to participate in a conference at Berne for the purpose of establishing an international code of literary copyright.

The Cobden Club will circulate 20,000 copies of the pamphlet by Mr. Griffen devoted to "The Progress of the Working Classes," which Mr. Gladstone pronounces the best answer to the doctrines proclaimed by Mr. Henry George.

The Police are searching for the parliamentary robes of Lord Deyncourt-Tennyson, which are supposed to have been lost while the poet peer was on his way to London to take his seat at the opening of parliament.

A Fund has been started in Stratford to erect a permanent hall in which to continue unsectarian evangelical work, begun by the American Evangelists, especially among railway employees. Mr. Moody has a month's mission at New Cross.

The *Post* says the Parnellites are much gratified at the demonstration against Michael Davitt in Newcastle-on Tyne, because he disclosed the fact that the signature of his name to the "No-rent" manifesto was a forgery, and because he always condemned that manifesto.

A Revolt has broken out in Crete, the consequence of the Turkish attack on the privileges of the Greek patriarch. The leading Cretans declare they cannot obtain redress, and have therefore taken to arms. The Porte has sent orders to the authorities at Smyrna and Salonica to despatch to Crete all available soldiers to the number of at least 5,000.

Gen. Campenon, the French Minister of War, has dismissed a number of workmen on the fortresses on the eastern frontier, for the reason that they must have imparted information concerning the works which recently appeared in the Berlin *Post*. That paper published full details, especially of the secret works at Fort Trouard, not far from Nancy.

The French Parliamentary Committee on Initiative, on Wednesday, considered a project for the construction of an overhead railway across the channel from France to England. Vice-Admiral Peyron, Minister of Marine, opposed the project, saying such a work would be dangerous to shipping, and any way it was necessary to obtain England's consent.

### CANADIAN.

The Ontario Government have appointed Dugald Brown, of St. Thomas, sheriff of Elgin, in the room of the late Mr. Munro.

Mrs. McLaughlin, the temperance lecturer, who left Quebec on Friday, has done great good, and her work in that city will be of a lasting character.

Mrs. Angelique Comeau died at Cape Bald, N.B., on the 6th instant, at the age of one hundred and five years, one month and six days. She was undoubtedly the oldest inhabitant of the Maritime Provinces.

The Grand Lodge of the Sons of England opened in Belleville, Ont., on Wednesday at nine o'clock, all the delegates being present. The election of officers resulted as follows: R. G. Hulme, Belleville, grand president; T. A. Hastings, Toronto, grand treasurer.

The Queen's College Missionary Association, Kingston, Ont., has protested against the raising of money for church purposes by such discreditable and reproachful things as lotteries, political elections, tea meetings, picnics and bazaars. The members pledged themselves to revive the apostolic means of carrying on Christian work, viz., by direct voluntary contributions.

A Special Meeting of the Ontario Beekeepers' Association was held on Thursday in Toronto, to discuss the necessity of procuring legislation *re* foul brood in bees. A deputation waited upon the attorney-general, who advised them to procure information on the subject from the States and submit it to him, when the question would receive the attention of the government.

The Address in reply to the speech of the Lieutenant-Governor passed the Nova Scotia Assembly on Friday afternoon without division. In a speech delivered Mr. Weeks, member for Guysboro, who has heretofore supported the Government party, he announced his intention of opposing the arrangement for the transfer of the Eastern Extension Railway to the Dominion Government.

The Grimsby Camp Ground Association held a meeting in Hamilton on Wednesday, and elected a board of directors, and Mr. Noah Phelps, Merritton, as president. The company have already spent over $50,000 in laying out the grounds, and it is their intention to apply to the Legislature for power to issue debentures to the amount of $50,000 additional, which will also be used in further beautifying the grounds. They will also be illuminated by electric light.

The Dominion Government have appointed two out of the three commissioners in each district of Ontario required by the McCarthy Act. The probable cause for delay in appointing the third is that by the Ontario municipal law no member of a municipal council can serve as a license commissioner while the McCarthy Act makes mayors of cities and wardens of counties *ex officio* commissioners. There is a strong impression here that no attempt will be made this year to put the Dominion Act in force. The Scott Act campaign is becoming lively in Norfolk County.

### THE STORY OF CHINESE GORDON.*

In the north-east of Scotland an old-time distich, which still lingers in the popular memory, tells how

"The gule, the Gordon, and the hoodie craw
Are the three warst things that Scotland ever saw."

The allusion in the first line carries back the mind to the time when the Gordons of Huntly, with their intense but narrow ideas of patriotism, and their steadfast allegiance to a dynasty and an ecclesiastical polity which had passed away, were the terror of the dwellers around Aberdeen for the swift strokes which they dealt, and for their constitutional inability to "know when they were beaten."

Times have changed since then. Romanist Gordons have become Protestant Gordons, so that near the end of last century it was possible for a Lord Gordon to lead a popular riot against the repeal of the test acts. But the characteristics of the family have not been changed, only directed into other channels. "Chinese Gordon," who was the one man whom England could send into the Soudan with any prospect of success in quelling the insurrectionary movements there, carries the ancestral fire with him, though it burns with a purer flame; his name, in China and in Egypt, is synonymous with swift decision, intense loyalty to the truth, inflexible justice, and that dauntless generalship which never succeeds so well as when it has to perform impossibilities.

The story of this quiet and unpretentious man, who has been sent almost single handed, against the swarming thousands of El-Mahdi, in Egypt's "Province of the Blacks" (Belad es-Soodan, as the formal name runs), reads like a romance. Even when, as a young officer in the British army, he fell wounded in the trenches before Sebastopol, his dauntless courage and his capacity for generalship had been noticed by his superior officers. "We used to send him to find out what new move the Russians were making," wrote Colonel C. C. Chesney, long afterward.

It was not, however, until young Gordon's military duties called him to China that his peculiar genius had opportunity to display itself. In 1860 he went to that country in the service of the Allied Powers then at war with China. Two years later, when Gordon was still in China, and engaged in a survey of the country around Shanghai, the Tai-ping rebels, who for more than ten years had been devastating the fairest provinces of China, became a source of trouble in the neighborhood of Shanghai. The operations of the Chinese army against the Tai-pings had been chiefly confined to the brilliant expedient of running away when the Tai-pings entered a province, and moving in again, with a great flourish of trumpets, when they abandoned it. The truth was that the imperial government had neither the administrative ability, nor sufficient belief in itself, to cope with a horde of brutalized peasants who, drawn together, at first, partly by religious fanaticism, and partly by a desire for unlimited plunder, had ceased to believe in the divinity of their leader, but believed more strongly than ever in the solid results of stealing other men's property, and possessing themselves of other men's wives and daughters.

The Tai-ping rebellion was a movement which was much misunderstood in England and America during its first manifestations. It won sympathy from the two Bible-loving nations, on the supposition that it was an attempt, on the part of oppressed native Christians of the empire, to obtain their civil rights. The only foundation for the supposition were vague reports which had their origin in the fact that the leader of the revolt, the notorious Hung-tsue-schuen used his slight knowledge of the Christian Scriptures to support his own claim to prophetship and Messiahship. But it was not long before the rebel army showed itself in its true colors. Its chief gathered around him hundreds of thousands of followers, among them—to their shame be it said—European and American adventurers; and these vast hordes moved about, with little hinderance, in the most fertile provinces, their advent marked by unspeakable brutality, their abandonment of a province only occurring when they had so exhausted it that it could sustain them no longer. The name of the Tai-pings caused a panic wherever it was spoken; the rumor of their approach sent mandarins and troops over the border in an undignified scramble for safety.

Such was the state of affairs when in 1863 the British Government was invited by the Chinese to appoint a captain to lead against the Tai-pings. General Gordon was the man appointed. The first bungling attempts under English officership, to fight the Tai-pings, took place before Gordon assumed his new command. When Gordon placed himself at the head of the small, and apparently insufficient, force placed at his disposal, his movements were prompt and decisive. He ordered his soldiers to assume a uniform modelled on those of European armies. This order was very distasteful to the Chinese soldiers, for they had no wish to assume the dress of the barbarians, nor did they like any better their new nickname of "Imitation foreign devils." Gordon's motive, of course, was to prevent the Tai-pings from knowing whether they were fighting the imperial troops, whom they heartily despised, or the "foreign devils," for whom they had a salutary respect. Then followed the brilliant campaign in which Gordon, at fearful odds, captured city after city by his daring strategy, and in which with his small body of troops, he cut right through the country in possession of the Tai-pings, thus breaking the military power of the Heavenly King (as their leader called himself) into two disorganized halves.

Much of the success of this campaign—all of it, perhaps—was due to the magnetic influence which Gordon exercised over his men. His latest biographer writes:

"In almost all of the engagements Gordon found it necessary to be constantly in the front, and often to lead in person. The officers of his force were brave men enough, but were not always ready to face their desperate antagonists. Gordon, in his mild way, would take one or other of these by the arm, and lead him into the thick of the fire. He always went unarmed himself, even when foremost in the breach. He never recognized danger; to him a shower of bullets was no more than a hailstorm. He carried one weapon to direct his troops—he had but a little cane, and this won for itself the name of "Gordon's magic wand of victory." His Chinese followers, seeing him always victorious, always foremost in the fight, concluded it was his wand that insured him protection. The idea encouraged the Ever-Victorious Army greatly, and was of more service to the young commander than all the arms he could have borne.

One blot stains the history of the campaign against the Tai-pings; but Gordon's character is untouched by it. It was stipulated, on the capitulation of the important town of Soochow, that the persons of the Wangs, or military chiefs, were to be safe. This provision was disregarded by the Chinese governor co-operating with Gordon, and the Wangs were murdered, and the city was given up to pillage. When Gordon heard of the treachery, he seized his revolver and rushed off to the tent of the Chinese Governor with the intention of administering summary justice on the spot. That commander, however, did not await the visit of the English general, but made his escape, playing a close game of hide-and-seek with Gordon for a day or two. Gordon never spoke of the murder of the Wangs and the pillage of Soochow without tears; but it is characteristic of the man, that when, after brave fighting, the general fell who had been guilty of this act of treachery, Gordon sent for his battle-flags, that he might take them with him, in honor, to England.

When the rebellion was finally quenched, General Gordon showed no less tact in the success with which he disbanded his victorious army, which, from the materials of which it was composed, and the troubled state of the empire, was likely, under any other leadership than his own, to be a source of danger to China, rather than of protection. General Gordon's reputation as a soldier had attracted to his service military adventurers belonging to all nations; and Gordon himself used to think that the crowning success of his Chinese experience was the safe dismissal of these men, who would as soon have fought for the Tai pings as against them.

General Gordon's work in the Soudan, ten years later, was in some respects a repetition of his Chinese experience; only that it demanded less fighting and more direct governing. He reduced the wild tribes to subjection: he came near suppressing altogether the slave-trade in that district; he made his name a byword for



GENERAL GORDON.

phecies. He detests formal complimentary addresses and ceremony of all kinds; and he will not listen to praise. He is grave and silent by nature; but he shows a joy, almost like a child's, when he has succeeded in evading some bit of pomp. It is to this man, so brilliant as a soldier, so unpretentious as a civilian, so faithful as a Christian, that the world looks for the settlement of the present difficulty in the Soudan. General Gordon does not enter that region as a stranger. The tribes know and fear his name. The Egyptian soldiers will pick up heart when they see him again at their head.

The story of Chinese Gordon is told attractively in a new biography by his friend, A. Egmont Hake. The book shows good typography, the print being unusually large and the paper good. There are colored maps, and portraits of General Gordon as the Chinese commander and as the "Little Khedive." In the present crisis of affairs in the East, there is a special timeliness in the publication of this volume. It is a matter of regret that the American publisher should not have seen fit to produce it in cheaper form, or at least to issue a popular edition in smaller type and on less expensive paper.—*S. S. Times.*

*The story of Chinese Gordon. By A. Egmont Hake, 8vo. maps, illustrated, pp. 408. New York: R. Worthington.

### MR. BRADLAUGH.

Mr. Bradlaugh has issued an address to the electors of Northampton for re election. Mr. Richards will be the Conservative candidate. At Northampton, on Wednesday night, Mr. Bradlaugh addressed a crowded meeting in defence of his action in Parliament. The meeting afterward passed a unanimous vote of confidence in him.

THE CHILTERN HUNDREDS.

The following account of the Chiltern Hundreds, in view of Mr. Bradlaugh's action in Parliament, will prove interesting:—

In former times, the beach forests which covered the Chiltren Hills, in Buckinghamshire, were infested with robbers, and in order to restrain them, and protect the peaceable inhabitants of the neighborhood from their inroads, it was usual for the crown to appoint an officer, who was called the Steward of the Chiltern Hundreds. The office, which has long ceased to serve its primary now serves a secondary purpose. A member of the House of Commons cannot resign his seat, unless disqualified either by the acceptance of a place of honor and profit under the crown, or by some other cause. Now, the stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds is held to be such a place, and it is consequently applied for by, and granted, in the general case, as a matter of course, to any member who wishes to resign. As soon as it is obtained, it is again resigned, and is thus generally vacant when required for the purpose in question. When the Chiltern Hundreds are not vacant, however, the same purpose is served by the stewardship of the manors of East Hundred, Northshead and Hempholme. The practice of granting the Chiltern Hundreds for the purpose above described, began only about the year 1750, and its strict legality has been doubted, on the ground that the stewardship is not an office of the kind requisite to vacate a seat. The gift of the Chiltern Hundreds lies with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and there is at least one instance of its being refused. In 1842, after very awkward disclosures had been made before a committee of the House of Commons, as to corrupt compromises, which had been entered into for the purpose of avoiding investigation into gross bribery in the election to certain boroughs, of which Reading was one, the member for Reading applied for the stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds and was refused, the Chancellor of the Exchequer being of opinion that by granting it he would in some sort have made himself a party to transactions which he did not approve, and of which the House of Commons had implied its condemnation.

### THE SCOTT ACT IN PRINCE COUNTY.

St. John, N.B., Feb. 11.—The vote in Prince county, P.E.I., on a proposition to repeal the Scott Act resulted as follows:—For, 936 against, 2,582; majority against, 1,646.

### THE WAR IN SOUDAN.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

London, Feb. 13.—Vice-Admiral H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh has received a favorable answer to his request that the Government assign him to the command of the naval contingent in the Red Sea.

ENGLISH TROOPS FOR SUAKIM.

Cairo, Feb. 13.—Arrangements have been made for the immediate despatch of 3,000 troops to Suakim under Major-General Sir Gerald Graham, K.C.B., who has been in command of the English garrison at Cairo. The expedition will proceed by rail to Suez and thence by transport to Suakim.

A FRIENDLY RECEPTION.

Cairo, Feb. 13.—It is spoken of as showing the friendliness of the Nile tribes for General Gordon that upon his approach to Berber, the town was illuminated in his honor and he was received with great ceremony by the Governor

TEUTONIC SPLUTTERINGS.

Berlin, Feb. 13.—Expressions of scorn and indignation are heard on every side with reference to the impotent and pusillanimous British statesman, who is described as the orator of Bulgarian atrocities and the author of the Soudan Massacres.

A PAINFUL BLOW.

London, Feb. 13.—The *Times*, discussing the fall of Sinkat, says the first stroke of the whip has fallen and all England tingles with the pain of the blow.

THE RELIEF OF TOKAR.

General Wolseley has telegraphed the British Commander in Egypt to collect a force for the relief of Tokar, if this is possible, and, if not, for defence of the Red Sea ports. A brigade of five battalions will be in line in a few days, and if necessary, the garrison at Alexandria will be taken to Cairo.

VIGOROUS ACTION URGED.

A majority of the Cabinet are urging more vigorous action in Egypt. Mr. Gladstone, Lord Granville and some others are opposed to increasing England's responsibility.

KHARTOUM.

Gen. Gordon has directed Col. Coetlogon to explode the forts of Khartoum if he is unable to hold the city, in order to facilitate the recapture of the place.

THE PREMIER MAKES A STATEMENT.

London, Feb. 13.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Gladstone said despatches had been received from General Gordon, stating that the reported massacre of women and children was improbable. The efforts of the rebels were confined to inciting their neighbors to revolt. In no instance had the rebels in one district invaded the soil of their neighbors. The events in the vicinity of Suakim would not endanger the safety of the garrisons at Khartoum and Berber.

EAGER FOR THE FRAY.

Cairo, February 13.—The English soldiers express the greatest delight at the prospect of going to Suakim. The men for the last two months have shown the greatest eagerness to go to the rescue of the endangered garrisons.

GENERAL GORDON.

General Gordon telegraphs:—"The people are meeting me on all sides with enthusiasm. I hope Soudan will soon be in good order."

General Gordon with several powerful chiefs left Berber to-day for Khartoum. He will proceed slowly, as he desires to see the people along the river.

THE FIGHT AT SINKAT.

A Suakim despatch says:—For a fortnight the heroic garrison at Sinkat had been eating roots and tree-leaves. It was an enfeebled band which sortied to die amidst the rebel hordes. Tewfik Bey harangued his men, saying that by fighting they might save themselves, but by remaining they must die from hunger in a few days. Flight was impossible. The men, animated with Tewfik's spirit, destroyed the military stores, exploded the magazine, filled their pouches to the utmost with cartridges, and issued forth 600 strong. Osman Digna's men rushed to the attack. Tewfik Bey and his men fought nobly. For a long time they repulsed every attempt to break their ranks. Finally superior numbers prevailed, and with a tremendous rush the rebels burst through one of the sides of the Egyptian square. A general massacre ensued, and not a soul escaped. According to latest reports only four sick men were unable to take part in the sortie, the cadi of Sinkat and thirty women were spared by the rebels. Before the sortie the rebel sheikh approached Sinkat and summoned Tewfik Bey to surrender, saying his life would be spared. The garrison answered defiantly. During the sortie the women and children followed in rear of the soldiers. Osman Digna lost sixty-one killed and many wounded in the battle.

Five soldiers belonging to the Sinkat garrison and several women arrived at Suakim today. They fully confirm the reports of the massacre, adding that the rebels offered to spare the lives of all the soldiers on condition of Tewfik Bey being handed over to them.

THE BESIEGED GARRISONS.

Official letters have been sent to Tokar urging the garrisons to hold out until troops arrive. It has been decided not to retain Tokar if the troops succeed in relieving it, but to blow up the forts and order both succorers and succored to retreat to the Red Sea coast. It has not yet been decided whether to attempt to relieve Sennaar or not.

EAGER TO MEET THE REBELS.

Cairo, Feb. 14.—The "Black Watch" regiment start for Suez to-morrow. A medical inspection was made, and only three percent of the men rejected, and many of the latter wept with vexation. El Mahdi recently sent two Mollahs to the ruler of the Kaffa Province, at the source of the Blue Nile, to order him and his subjects to renounce fetish worship and embrace Islamism. The Mollahs after they had delivered El Mahdi's orders were strangled by the natives. The rebels have evacuated their position ten miles from Suakim. Mr. Wylde, returned from Abyssinia, reports four tribes hostile to El Mahdi are awaiting an opportunity to attack him. The Hadidomah tribe, however, the most powerful in Eastern Soudan, has declared for El Mahdi, whose emmissaries are also stirring up a rebellion in Yemen, Arabia.

DAVITT'S HOPES.

Glasgow, Feb. 11.—Mr. Michael Davitt addressing a meeting of Irishmen here on Sunday afternoon, expressed the hope that General Gordon would personally be spared, but he hoped and trusted the Arabs would repel all invaders of their territory.

London, Feb. 11.—The *Standard's* Cairo despatch says that General Gordon will probably offer to yield all the territory of the Soudan south-west of Khartoum, provided the garrisons of fortified positions are allowed to pass out of the country unmolested.

Dublin, Feb. 11.—Intense interest is felt here as to the result of General Gordon's journey. Col. Stewart, General Gordon's secretary, is a citizen of Dublin.

GORDON'S ESCAPE.

"It is not generally known," says the *St. James Gazette*, "that General Gordon very narrowly escaped death by drowning on his way from Palestine to Brussels. When he received the summons of the King of the Belgians he set out with characteristic promptitude in a boat from Palestine to Port Said. The weather became rough, the boat was driven a hundred miles out of her course and General Gordon had a very narrow escape from a sudden death. He reached Port Said, however, in safety. When he came to England he had no idea that the Government would send him to the Soudan. He had never even been consulted by the Ministers, and the utmost favor he expected at their hands was permission to go to the Congo. Even this at one time seemed likely to be denied him, when suddenly, in deference to the unmistakable demands of the whole country, the Government despatched their ablest officer to pacify the Soudan. That is the simple truth, and the best thing that could happen now would be for the Mahdi to cut the telegraph wires as soon as General Gordon gets to Khartoum, so that the latter may be left free to act as the circumstances demand without being hampered by instructions either from Cairo or from London."

CIVILIZATION AT STAKE.

The *Journal des Débats* gives vent to the wondrous eloquence of John Lemoinne, who assumes the *rôle* of Peter the Hermit, and sounds the following trumpet note:—"At the present moment it is not England only who is struck; it is the entire Western world; it is the whole of Christendom. We French are in the forefront of those who are menaced by this renewed invasion of barbarism, and we have no other wish to form than that of seeing it arrested in its march."

BRAVE TEWFIK.

London, Feb. 12.—Further advices concerning the fall of Sinkat states that Tewfik Bey preferring death to surrender, blew up the fortifications, spiked the guns and made a sortie. His six hundred men were massacred.

GEN. GORDON'S MISSION.

London, February 12.—The *Standard* correspondent at Cairo reports that General Gordon has already accomplished enough in the Soudan to encourage the belief of his ultimate success in peacefully restoring order. There is considerable curiosity as to the disposition made by the General of the gold which he took with him. It is known that a large amount has been left behind him, but it is not known where.

MASSACRE OF THE INNOCENTS.

Cairo, Feb. 16.—Two hundred children were killed by the rebels at Sinkat.

GEN. GORDON.

Gen. Gordon has arrived at Shendy. The Notables have been summoned to meet him at Khartoum to-morrow.

### WAS CETEWAYO POISONED?

London, Feb. 13.—A *post mortem* will be made of Cetewayo's body. It is rumored he was poisoned.

### A SPIRITUALIST EXPOSED.

Vienna, Feb. 13.—Bastian, the American spiritualist, was unmasked as a fraud by the Crown Prince yesterday while giving alleged spirit materializations in the Imperial Palace.

### IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Henry Labouchere and Mr. Thomas Burt accompanied Mr. Bradlaugh to the table in the House of Commons on the 11th inst. There Mr. Bradlaugh administered the oath to himself and placed a signed paper on the table, bowing as he did so to the Speaker. The latter informed Mr. Bradlaugh that he had not conformed to the rules and ordered him to withdraw until his conduct had been considered by the House. Mr. Bradlaugh withdrew under the peers' gallery. Mr. Gladstone made no motion, whereupon Sir Stafford Northcote moved that Mr. Bradlaugh be not permitted to take the oath. The motion was carried by a vote of 280 to 167. Another motion by Sir Stafford Northcote that Mr. Bradlaugh be excluded from the precincts of the House was carried by a vote of 228 to 120. Prior to the division on Sir Stafford's Northcote's first motion, Mr. Gladstone said he could not deviate from the course which he had previously pursued. His opinion had not changed. It was not the duty of the executive again and again to dispute the decision of the House. Mr. Labouchere opposed the motion of Sir Stafford Northcote, and expressed contempt for any form of oath, which, he declared, was a superstitious incantation and sanctimonious sophistry. This hypocrisy, he said, was being exposed, and it was his opinion that Mr. Bradlaugh would ultimately win. When Mr. Bradlaugh left the House he was received with mingled hisses and cheers by the assembled crowd. The law officers of the Government have been instructed to prosecute him immediately for voting three times in the House on Monday. Mr. Bradlaugh will defend the action. In the meantime he will not resign his seat. By his action Mr. Bradlaugh has rendered himself liable to an aggregate penalty of £1,500.

In making a motion of censure in the House of Lords on the 11th inst., the Marquis of Salisbury said the news would now run through the whole Mohammedan world that England had been defeated again and again and was now being hunted out of Egypt. England's name would be a legacy of hatred and contempt to the Egyptians. He exhorted the lords not to be accomplices in this dishonor.

Earl Granville said the policy of the Government was not directed according to the articles in foreign journals. England and India had no interest in the Soudan, nor indeed, had Egypt any permanent interest in that country. Since the defeat of Baker Pasha it had been altogether impossible to relieve Sinkat. The Government had no intention of annexing Egypt. It would remain there simply long enough to secure the stable Government.

The Marquis of Salisbury's motion was carried by a vote of 181 to 81.

Sir Stafford Northcote made in the House of Commons a motion of censure similar to the Marquis of Salisbury's in the House of Lords. He said Egypt had not received the support from England she had every right to expect. He declared that the conduct of the Government would greatly complicate the present issue and would probably close the great trade route from the equatorial lakes to the Red Sea, give an impetus to the slave trade and greatly diminish England's prestige.

Mr. Gladstone on rising to reply was greeted with loud and prolonged cheers. He denied that there had been any vacillation or inconsistency in the Government's Egyptian policy. The situation in Egypt was not the situation which the present Government created, but one which they had found. He said four thousand men had been ordered to Suakim and that General Gordon had a plan of his own for extricating the garrisons and restoring the country to the former pacific condition. General Gordon's plan would restore the former rulers to their ancestral power usurped by Egypt. He strongly opposed the reconquest of Soudan, and asked the House to accord the Government the acquittal to which it was entitled. As he sat down he was again loudly cheered.

The debate on Sir Stafford Northcote's motion of censure was resumed in the House of Commons on Thursday. Sir Wilfrid Lawson (Radical) moved an amendment that the House decline to express an opinion on the Government's policy in Egypt. Mr. Labouchere seconded the amendment, and censured both Whigs and Tories. Mr. Gladstone spoke in opposition to the amendment. The Right Hon. W. E. Forster said that the Government had failed in promptness. The battle of Tel-el-Kebir had left England complete mistress of Egypt, and, therefore, answerable for events in the Soudan. England ought to have prevented Egypt from attempting a reconquest of the Soudan with unwilling Egyptian soldiers, many of whom were in chains. He would support the Government, however, because it had sent General Gordon to the Soudan, and because it was taking measures to relieve Tokar. He deprecated a half-hearted, halting policy. Sir Charles Dilke said the reason why General Sir Evelyn Wood's army had not been sent to Soudan after the disaster to Hicks Pasha's troops was that it had been enlisted on condition that it should not be sent to Soudan. Sir Charles announced that a telegram had just been received from General Gordon saying, "Telegraph lines between Khartoum and Shendy have been restored; I am proceeding to Khartoum; I believe you need have no further anxiety about this part of Soudan; people great and small heartily glad to be free from union which only causes them sorrow." Sir Charles further said there would be a large English force at Suakim by Tuesday, and there was every reason to believe their operations would be successful. He contended that the Government had exceeded, not fallen short of, its responsibilities to Egypt. Sir Richard Assheton Cross vigorously attacked the Government. The debate was then adjourned.

In the House of Commons on Friday evening, in the debate on the motion condemning the Government's Egyptian policy, Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice, one of the foreign secretaries, said the most extensive measures were being taken on the east coast of Africa to suppress the slave trade. The debate was adjourned.

### SIR LEONARD TILLEY AND OUR BANKS.

EFFECT OF HIS REMARKS IN PARLIAMENT—INTERVIEWS WITH BANKERS AND MONEYED MEN.

Toronto, Feb. 11.—The *Globe* publishes a number of opinions by bankers on Sir Leonard Tilley's remarks about the danger to banks in general from the threatened collapse of the Exchange Bank. Opinions are given from Mr. Smithers, Mr. Hague and others, of Montreal, adverse to the Finance Minister. Some of the Toronto bankers declined to talk, but others are very outspoken in their condemnation. The money men interviewed in Hamilton were equally decided in their views. One who had just returned from Buffalo stated that in consequence of Sir Leonard Tilley's remarks Canadian bills have begun to be refused.

### TERRIBLE MASSACRE OF CHRISTIANS.

The Paris *Monde* publishes a despatch from the French Bishop in Tonquin stating that one priest, 22 catechists and 215 Christians have been massacred and 108 mission houses destroyed. The Bishop appeals for help.

A Paris despatch says it is asserted that the Court of Hue has punished the mandarins who permitted the massacre of Annamite Christians in the provinces of Phanhoa and Ngehn. Two mandarins who were instigators of the massacre, were conveyed to Hue, tried and executed. The Paris *Patrie* says over fifty Christians were massacred in the neighborhood of Hue and the mission houses were demolished. Bands of men in the pay of the mandarins of Nguien and Vontoung are pillaging and murdering and crying death to Christians.

### DOMINION RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

Ottawa, Feb. 13.

The annual meeting of the Dominion Rifle Association was held to-day in the Railway Committee room, Parliament buildings. Col. Gzowski, the President, occupied the chair and there was a large attendance of members. His Excellency the Governor-General was present. The annual report was submitted and adopted. Lord Lansdowne was next elected patron of the Association. His Excellency, in a happy speech returned thanks.

After His Excellency's departure, the Hon. Mr. Caron, Minister of Militia, said that he had been authorized to state that His Excellency would grant $500 toward next year's matches. Lieut.-Col. Kirkpatrick was elected President. Votes of thanks were passed to Lord Lorne and Col. Gzowski who filled the office of President for fifteen years past. The latter was so overcome with emotion that he was unable to reply. Thanks were also tendered to the Minister of Militia for handsome donations given.

### A PARISIAN SENSATION.

STARTLING DISCOVERY OF MARKED CARDS AT A FASHIONABLE CLUB.

Paris, February 12, 1884.—A startling discovery has been made at the ultra-fashionable Rue Royale Club. As a well-known member of the club was playing quinze—a game analagous to poker—on Saturday evening, one of the players noticed that some of his cards were marked. Great emotion and excitement ensued. An examination was made and it was found that on all the court cards five spots had been almost imperceptibly scratched with a needle that had previously been dipped in a preparation of gum arabic. A rigorous search was forthwith made of the entire premises. In the bedroom of one of the most trusted valets three small trunks full of cards were discovered, also a box containing over one hundred thousand francs in bank notes.

THE VALET'S RESIDENCE.

The valet, who is well remembered at the club from his extraordinary resemblance to M. Delaunay, the famous actor of the Comédie Française, refused any explanation. Nothing could be got out of him beyond, "I beg you ask me no questions; I answer nothing. He was arrested to-day. A committee of the club and its president, the Duke de la Tremoille, called upon the Prefect of Police, who put all the machinery at his disposal in motion to discover the accomplice of the reticent valet. The denouement of this mystery and scandal in the fashionable world is awaited by all Paris with breathless impatience.

UNAVAILING EFFORTS TO DISCOVER THE MYSTERY OF THE MARKED CARDS.

Paris, Feb. 13, 1884.—The most unremitting efforts of the Prince de Sagan and the Duc de la Tremoille, at the head of the entire committee of the aristocratic club of the Rue Royale, backed by the Prefect of Police and the whole detective system of Paris, have been unable to obtain the slightest clue to the great mystery which the card scandal exposed. Louis, the *garcon de jeu*, in whose possession were discovered the bank notes and cards, continues to preserve a sphynx-like silence, and at the present moment enjoys a monopoly of the attention and eager curiosity of Parisians. On the boulevards and in the *salons* scarcely anything else is talked of.

### POLITICAL MEETINGS.

THE TORY LEADER ON THE SITUATION.

At a banquet at St. Stephen's Club, on Tuesday week, in connection with the unveiling of the bust of the late Earl of Beaconsfield, the Marquis of Salisbury said that in spite of Radical threats of abolishing the House of Lords the country would always appreciate that body while it continued to give sincere, impartial and independent opinions, and did not remain content simply to register the decrees of the caucus-ridden Commons. He paid an eloquent tribute to the garrison of Sinkat, declaring that after having eaten the last bite of garbage those men had been massacred because they had trusted England too much. Sir Stafford Northcote said it appeared that Great Britain was on the eve of a second Egyptian war. He hoped the voice of the country would support the outspoken verdict of the House of Lords. The sole aim of the Government seemed to be to shirk the responsibility. The time had arrived to stir up the constituencies and demand their verdict.

CONSERVATIVE HOPES.

At Conservative meetings all over the country, on Tuesday week, the policy of the Government was condemned and confidence expressed that Parliament would speedily be dissolved, and that the Conservatives would triumph at the next election. At Cork the Nationalists have unanimously nominated Mr. John Deasy as candidate for Parliament for Cork City. Conservative opposition is expected.

### THE FLOODS—A SHOCKING CALAMITY.

Cincinnati, Feb. 15.—At 3.40 this morning the rear part of two brick dwellings at Ludlow and Pearl streets, where the water surrounds the houses, fell in, and ten persons were buried in the ruins or drowned. The firemen and police used superhuman efforts to rescue the victims. The dwellings were boarding houses, and had twenty to thirty occupants. The living were soon brought out. Four members of a family named Burke, Mr. and Mrs. Coulter, Maud Ellis, Lydia Ellis, Willie Kyle and another are supposed to be crushed or drowned. Mrs. Webb was awakened by the cracking of the walls, and tried to awaken the others, but fell with the ruins. She escaped unhurt.

The floods continue along the Ohio river, causing untold misery and loss of life with immense damage to property.

### THE AMERICAN HOG AGITATION.

THE "GRUNTER" AS A POLITICAL FACTOR.

The Berlin *Nord Deutsche Zeitung* says editorially:—"The bill in regard to hog products before the American Congress is calculated painfully to affect Germans who have national interests at heart. The sting of the bill is that it is palpably directed against Germany alone. Germany has always maintained a friendly disposition towards America and does everything possible to show her friendship. This anti-German attitude on the part of America excites in us regret and astonishment. We do not assume that American statesmen are disposed to entertain the opinion that Germany can be induced by reprisals or threats to rescind measures enforced in the interest of public health. An independent government can only reply to any attempt at intimidation by counter reprisals, consisting in increased customs duties and eventually by legal measures otherwise affecting the intercourse of the two countries."

### THE DOMINION ARTILLERY ASSOCIATION.

Ottawa, Feb. 14.

The annual meeting of the Dominion Artillery Association was held this afternoon, General Luard, the President, in the chair. His Excellency the Governor-General was present and delivered a short speech. He was appointed patron. All the officers were re-elected. General Luard spoke in very complimentary terms of the Canadian Artillery and referred particularly to the excellence of Col. Macdonald's battery, Guelph, and Crawford Russell's, at Quebec. Votes of thanks were passed to His Excellency the Marquis of Lorne, and to the Government for their assistance.

### MR. GLADSTONE ASSAULTED.

AN ALLEGED WAGER—THE PREMIER SHAKES OFF HIS ASSAILANT AND WALKS CALMLY ON.

Mr. Gladstone was walking on Thursday afternoon in Bond street, London, quite unattended, on his way to the House of Commons, when suddenly a man seized him by the collar and brought him to a standstill. The Prime Minister, with some difficulty, shook off his assailant and continued on foot to his destination. It is asserted the man made the attack on a wager.

### "FRANCE RUSHING TO DESTRUCTION."

Rome, Feb. 15.—An influential italian cardinal was asked yesterday if he could explain what led to the Pope's French encyclical. He replied that His Holiness had waited as long as possible, but France persisted in a hostile attitude. "Unless things change quickly," he added, "we must expect to see the nuncio recalled." "Would not that lead to a denunciation of the concordat?" "Let France denounce it if she will," said the cardinal, bitterly. "She is rapidly rushing to destruction."

### CATASTROPHE AT A WEDDING.

THIRTY-FIVE LIVES LOST.

While a wedding party was crossing the river Theiss, near Donerad, in Hungary, on Monday, the ice broke and thirty-five of the party perished by drowning. The party occupied seven carriages, and were returning from the wedding. When half way across the river the vehicles followed each other too closely, and the ice gave way, engulfing the whole party. Only a gypsy musician was saved. There were a number of witnesses on the bank, but they were unable to render any assistance. The screams of the victims were heard for some moments as the carriages sank slowly in the water.

### THE FRANCO-CHINESE DIFFICULTY.

Pekin, Feb. 15.—The Imperial Council has decided to defend Baenfuh to the uttermost.

# MABEL'S WORK.

## A SEQUEL TO HOW ROY WENT WEST.

*BY MRS. S. M. I. HENRY.*

*(National Temperance Society, New York.)*

### CHAPTER I.

It was afternoon of an October day. The remains of Roy Mason had just been laid beside those of his father, and all Masonville was settling down to quiet, after many weeks of watching and waiting; for none had been indifferent to the events transpiring in the old farm-house on the hill. It had come to have a very lonely look, although, in reality, it was much the same as when we first viewed it with Roy from the lane. The same sunset fires shift and glow in its windows, but the enthusiastic young eyes that used to kindle at the sight are closed forever.

Napoleon sat on his haunches beside the gate, looking wistfully up and down. He does not care any more whether the cows are brought home or not. He left that to Mr. Lewis and a younger dog months ago. Now and then, however, the spirit of other days seems to take possession of him for a little time; and then he will meet the herd at the bars, with a short, quick, authoritative bark, and drive them to the yard; but the most of his time had been spent in Roy's room, or lying on the threshold of his door. He has missed him now for two days. Instead was the long cold casket, which he guarded with a wondering jealous eye;—but he saw that carried out by those whom he knew as the friends of his master, and they do not bring it back; so this afternoon he did not even look about when he heard the familiar sound of horns and hoofs, as the cows came through the bars, but with his head turned fixedly in the direction taken by the bearers, and the people who followed, he sat and waited.

A little figure dressed in black came out of the house, parting at the door with a tall, beautiful woman, also in black, but with hair as white as snow. Would you recognize Mabel? Oh yes; for, as Roy thought, in some things she could never change; but her face is very pale, in contrast with the black veil that wraps her about. Napoleon recognized her step, and turned his face toward her, with so much of anxiety expressed in his kind, patient face, that the young girl hastened toward him. He moved his tail slowly back and forth, and with a low whine reached out one paw, turning his head again toward the cemetery, but otherwise he did not move.

"Nappy, you poor, dear old fellow," sobbed Mabel, dropping on her knees beside him, taking his head in her arms, while tears rained over her cheeks, and dropped on his face, as he turned it up to her with the same low, pitiful whine. He nestled in her arms, and with his tongue wiped her tears; and so they tried to comfort each other.

At length Mabel arose, and pointing toward the cemetery, said: "Come with me, Nappy. I'm going up there, where Roy is."

The dog seemed to understand her, for he laid his nose in her little palm, as in the old days, when they used to frolic together, and walked by her side along the path she took over the meadow and pasture and through a bit of wood, down a glen, and up the steep hill-side to the cemetery.

As Mabel, in ascending from the glen, came up in view of the new grave, she stopped and stood a long way off, with the dog's nose still in her hand. She held her breath like one who listened, while her face grew whiter than before, until it looked like marble.

All the weeks of watching, as they were passing, she had been so self-forgetful in her ministry to the heart-broken mother and the dear sufferer, that it is only now that a sense of her own loss is dawning upon her.

Roy had said, "You will miss me, Mabel," and she had answered.

"Oh, how I have missed you, dear Roy,—but now you are home again."

"Yes, but I cannot stay," he had answered. "And I believe it is well for you that I cannot; I know it is well for me."

Mabel could not understand this, neither could she believe it; but she did not answer, only by caressing the dark head that rested so helplessly on the pillow. Then Roy spoke again, and gave her her commission, even as his father had given his mother;

"You will find your life and work when I am gone, Mabel," he said; "a work to help break the power of all rum. Rum has hurt us, Mabel; it has hurt us all, and is hurting still; you will have something to do."

Mabel would never forget how this was said, while his large, expressive eyes were fixed upon her face, and her hand was clasped in his, and how he went on after a moment of tremulous pause:

"And Mabel,—some time—years from now—not that you will ever forget me, I'm not afraid of that, but it must be so,—you will be to some one, all that I had hoped you would be to me. Yes, Mabel, you must hear me—" for she had tried to check his words with her cheek against his lips. He put her face from him just a little way, and holding it by the delicate chin, went on:

"Promise me this one thing,—that you will never, never, listen to any man who has the poison of alcohol in his blood. No man who has ever been its slave, no matter how truly he may have seemed to reform."

"Roy," she answered, "I should always listen to you, in spite of all that has been."

"Yes," he sighed, "and because this is so, and because I am so weak, I am glad to go and leave you to some strong, clean man, who has never been bitten by the fiery serpent."

"Roy," she answered firmly. "I am your Mabel forever; I have heard you—now let it pass. I will give myself to the work. I have done that long ago; but no one can ever come between you and me."

"We'll let that be as God wills. I am content," said Roy; "but although I am still so selfish in my love for you, that I would like to know that you could always be mine, yet I do not like to think of you as growing old, some time alone."

"I shall find plenty to do," said Mabel, "and busy people are not often very much alone."

"But a woman without husband, or house, or children, is such a lonely looking thing," said the boy.

"I shall live in the past with you," she replied, "and every day for others."

"But will you not grow morbid and sad," he asked, "and not be like Mabel?"

"I will ask God to keep me young and bright until I see you again."

She had said these things, little realizing what they meant; more, at the time, to brighten Roy's anxiety than anything else;—but now it all came back to her, as she stood in the grass and leaves, in sight of Roy's grave, and she wondered how she could have thought of being bright without him who had been so large a part of her life for so long. And she wondered if it would be possible for God to keep her young, even a day. She seemed so old already.

She sat down a few feet away from the mound, at the foot of a great pine, and the dog stretched himself out, with his fore paws and head on her dress, and his eyes fixed upon her face. Mabel laid her hand on his head, and after that seemed to think no more about him. She went back over all the past, and with bitterness, such as was strange to her gentle heart, arraigned and condemned the terrible agent of all the disappointment that had come to Mary Mason, to Roy, and to her. Then she recognized the goodness of God, in that he had wrested so much of good from the grasp of the demon, and with the eye of faith she looked into the future, and through all its darkness shone the light of the promise, and she received strength to take up her sorrow, and measure and weigh it and put it away; a thing too sacred for common use. And then she made this covenant:

"Father—God help me, and I will not grow into the sad woman Roy feared I might become. I see how it might be so. I thought an hour ago even, that I should always wear these weeds, cut my hair so that it would not curl, and almost be a nun. But no, I will not. God could not be pleased, and Roy would have grieved at that. I will be all that he would have liked to see me be; I will dress for him still in blue and white instead of black; I will dress and live for the good God who has made it possible for me to get the victory over even the shadow of this grave. Roy lives!" And she looked up to the beautiful sky that gleamed blue and gold and sapphire through the trees: "Roy lives!" she repeated, with emphasis. Napoleon lifted his head and whined and looked about.

"It is not a dream!" she continued. "He lives! and I will be alive and about my work. I have a work, and I will do it."

She clasped her hands, and still looking up, moved her lips as in prayer; and a light like the glory from above distilled into her soul, and left, in passing, its impress upon her face, adding to the beauty which was hers by inheritance; the beauty of the spirit, which is an especial gift from God. And this was her token of his acceptance of the covenant which she had made.

She arose and went to the head of Roy's grave, and turning her face toward the village, said: "What can I see from here? There's the Knowlton farm-house across the river. Willie Knowlton is a different boy from what he was, I think. He looked as though he had been crying when he came out of Roy's room that day, when he had the 'Ship's Company' to see him. There's the 'Gazelle' anchored out there in the river, so as to be out of the reach of the law. It's a shame that Roy's engine should have to do such work. That boat must be redeemed somehow from that traffic.

"There's the Munroe House, and here is poor Frank Stanley's grave. Something must be done there. Wonder if Jimmie could be reached? How hard he is; how repulsive his face has grown to be. I remember that day when the boys came to see Roy, he wouldn't go in, but stayed out and hung over the gate. I don't think he ever really saw Roy after he came home. Nellie must be saved. There's Harry's grocery—poor Harry! What a trial his father is. I wonder if we could not do that old man some good—get him to the gospel meeting. I'll try. There's the Marsdens, and over there, down the river, is Mr. Marsden's brewery. Claude and Egbert would be nice boys but for the drink; and Irene is very lovely. I don't wonder that Archie likes her so much, and O, I wish Archie was good for her sake—for all our sakes. I wish they were all good." And the young girl stood looking out over the village in the valley, while her heart grew heavy with a sense of its needs.

"There are the two churches," she continued. "I wish father's pulpit wasn't owned by a corporation. Wish he had the courage, like Mr. Windham, to preach the whole truth in spite of anybody. I don't believe my father is in his heart the man he seems to be, when he votes for the saloon, and preaches against the temperance work. And O, I wish we did not have wine at our house. I wish he did not drink it himself. I wish my mother had more courage—I wish I had—then maybe we might save our boys.

"O God!" she cried, looking upward, "this work is too great for mortal hands. It is thy work; but if I can do anything here I am."

"There's old Tim's shop, huddled in among the saloon shanties. Poor old Tim! I do wonder how he lives—and what he lives for. He looked as if he were sorry Roy was gone, as we passed him to-day. I'm going to speak to him next time I see him. I wonder if anybody ever asked him to come to a gospel meeting or sign the pledge, and try to be good. A man who does such beautiful work, must have a good place in him somewhere. Those lilies he painted on the church wall are beautiful: I'll get him to paint me something, and that will give me a chance to talk with him, and maybe do him a little good."

### CHAPTER II.

Thus Mabel stood and looked over the field spread out before her, promising plenty of work, if not much in result. She had become so absorbed in the out-look, that she had almost forgotten that Roy's grave was at her feet; and seeing some lilies before her in the grass, she began to walk over the sweet turf, crushing many odorous things beneath her dainty tread, while the dog kept closely at her side.

She gathered the lilies and placed them in her bosom, then turned and came again toward the grave, approaching it from another side than at first. As she did so she discovered an object, partly buried in a seam of the freshly laid sod, which caused her to spring forward, and while the hot blood crowded almost through her cheeks, and her heart throbbed with indignation, she drew from the place where it had been set with care, a pint flask about half full of whiskey, with a card attached to it, bearing this inscription: "Sacred to the memory of Roy Mason—take a nip, boys."

"Who could have done that?" she cried. "What a dreadful thing to even think of doing!"

She was about giving it a toss off into the Glen at her feet, when glancing again at the card, she saw it had a name on the reverse, and turning it, she read:

"ARCHER T. BRAYTON."

She gave a little cry, as though she had been wounded, and hiding the flask in her dress pocket, she dropped on her knees, and with her face against the sod, wept bitterly—and thus her father found her.

She heard a step, and looking up, knew that he had come to bring her home. She arose and stood with downcast eyes, and a faint color in her cheek.

"My daughter;" said Mr. Brayton, tenderly placing his arm about her.

"Yes, papa;" and her sobs broke out afresh.

"Come home to us, my darling, we need you. We saw you coming up the hill. That was all right,—but it will be night soon. Mamma was getting anxious—and—Roy is not here. Your life is before you. Be a brave woman, and come home to us who need you so."

"Do you need me, papa?"

"I do indeed. How I have missed you these months. You have only flitted in like a bird of passage. Come now;" and he drew her away, and she, yielding, was led home.

Napoleon followed them to the gate of the farm-house, but stopped there, and sitting again upon his haunches, watched wistfully after Mabel, as she passed on.

Mabel had never carried a sadder burden than the name on the card in her pocket—could it be her pet brother could do such a thing? The thought gave her such pain that she could not hide it—yet she could not show it to her father.

Tea was on the table when they entered the parsonage. Mabel kissed her mother—who in turn caressed her tear-stained face, and then bade her go to her room, and bathe her face and come down to tea.

Mabel was glad to escape to her room. She found that it had been arranged in expectation of her coming. Fuel was laid in the grate all ready for lighting and a little bunch of geranium blooms stood in a small vase on the table.

As her father had said, she had been home but very little since the day that trouble came to the farm, more than two years before. For weeks at a time she had not entered her own room, and she was touched by these little tokens of preparation for her.

She took the bottle from her pocket—stood it on her dressing-case, and looked again at the card. She also noticed that some of the earth from the grave clung to the bottom of the glass. Her heart burned within her, at the sacrilegious act—and to think that her brother could have borne a hand in such a thing seemed more than she could bear. Yet she knew that he did not write the inscription, for it was in a hand she did not recognize.

"I'll see Archie about it," she said; "this cannot be passed in silence."

She bathed her face, and went down to the room below.

She wondered where Archie was, that he was not with them at the supper-table; but she said nothing about him; somehow she could not; and yet she realized as she never did before, how much he needed to be saved, and her mind was busy with plans.

"I'll try to forget this insult to the memory of Roy," she thought, "and get hold of Archie as I never have done. I'll see what I can do for him, if God will help me."

Mr. Brayton looked at her anxiously, as he tried to draw her into conversation, but which he found impossible.

"We must give her a little time," he thought. He noticed her pale cheek, and more than by the troubled look in her face, he was worried at the sunken temples and eyes; and after a few moments of silence at the table, he said:

"Mother, Mabel must be looked after. She is nearly broken down. I fear she will be sick; I must tell Mr. Marsden to send up a keg of beer for her."

"Papa!" cried Mabel, while there was more of surprise and indignation in her tone than she had ever manifested before to her father.

"Why, for medicine surely, daughter," said Mr. Brayton. "Your temperance doesn't take you so far that you can't take a little harmless beer for medicine?"

"Papa," she answered, while hot tears flashed to her eyes, "can you suggest such a thing as that? It is cruel, after all that has passed."

"I only proposed it as a medicine, my child," said Mr. Brayton again, speaking tenderly; for his heart was too much in sympathy with her sorrow, to notice her tone or words. "You are sick, and will have to have something."

"I am not sick," she replied. "I may be tired. I have suffered a little but beer can never pass my lips; and, papa, I do think the time has come for you to take a different stand on this temperance question."

"I do what I think is right, daughter," said Mr. Brayton, still speaking gently; "but you know you and I do not agree on this subject: but we will bury the hatchet, my dear. You need not use it, even for medicine, if your conscience will not consent."

"I hope, papa, that in burying the hatchet, as you say, we shall not also bury something very dear, beside, which we cannot afford to lose. For Archie's sake, and Fred's, I wish you would"—

The entrance of Archie at this moment closed the sentence.

"Archie Brayton was a handsome, fair-haired young man of twenty-two, just a few weeks younger than Roy Mason, and two years older than his sister. He wore a drooping, blonde mustache, which he cultivated with the greatest care, and which added very much to the real beauty of his face. His complexion was of the florid order in these days, from the effect of his habitual use of strong drink, and his eyes and cheeks had a slightly bloated look.

As he entered the room and saw his sister, a look of sympathy which ennobled his face came to his eyes, and he stepped quickly to her side, and bending down he kissed her, and seated himself beside her at the table, saying, as he gave his hat a toss to the other side of the room, "I'm awfully glad your home, Mabie."

Mabel thought, "How can he meet me this way after doing such a thing? But I must win Archie from the drink; that's the thing that spoils him, and that is my first work. Maybe I haven't done all I could for my brothers."

So she answered him pleasantly, and the conversation brightened up a little, and Mabel's face lost somewhat of the drawn look it had before.

Archie Brayton had tried to prepare for college with his father, as Fred has done, but the fast life he lived had seriously interfered. He had become discouraged. Mr. Brayton lost patience; and some time before this period he had given it up, and placed Archie with Mr. Marsden; and he was time-keeper for the men at work in the No. 2 coal shaft, for part of each twenty-four hours. Archie gave up his books with a sense of relief, and took kindly to the work, and had been more regular in his habits since then, during business hours at least. His evenings, however, were spent invariably somewhere beside at home, and very often he did not come home to his supper, often staying out until his parents had retired.

As Mrs. Brayton moved back from the table, she handed the Bible to her husband, and Archie, for the first time in many weeks, sat quietly during the evening prayer. After prayers he arose, and picking up his hat from the floor, turned toward the door.

"Don't go out, Archie," said Mabel, springing to his side, and clasping his arm with both her hands. "I want you this evening."

"Is that so, Mab?" he asked, twirling his hat on his hand. "I'd like to oblige you, but Jim hailed me as I was coming home, and I promised to see him after supper."

"Well, but I want you, Archie." And her lip quivered, and the quick tears trembled on her lashes.

"Well, under the circumstances," said Archie, still twirling his hat, "I guess you must have your way, Mabie."

He hung his hat on its peg by the door, and allowed Mabel to lead him to her room.

"What's this, Mab? How'd ye come by that thing?" asked Archie, as he entered her room, his eye falling at first glance upon the flask, with its card attached. He stepped quickly across the floor, and took it in his hand. Mabel did not reply. He turned toward her for an answer. She stood leaning on the back of an arm-chair, while her eyes burned, and her pale lips quivered like those of a grieved child.

"O Archie!" she said, at length, "how could you do such a thing?"

"I, Mabel?" he said; "I don't understand you."

"Honestly, Archie?" And Mabel's face brightened. "Don't you really know about that?"

"Indeed I do not, Mab," said Archie. "What is it?"

"Where do you think I found it, then?"

"I give it up," said Archie, soberly reading the inscription on the card.

"Stuck in the sod, on Roy's grave!"

"Mab! you don't say so!" exclaimed Archie.

"And Archie, I thought—I was afraid—for how did your card come on the bottle?"

"Mabel, did you think I had any hand in that?" asked Archie, almost sternly.

"But your card is on it," said Mabel. "How did that happen?"

"I'll not lay it up against you, Mabie, under the circumstances," said Archie, turning the card over and reading his name; "but you should know your brother better than that."

"I do know my brother when he is himself, dear Archie," said Mabel; "but we never know what drink will make any man do."

"You are right there, Mab—and I confess the circumstances are against me. I know how that card came there now. But honestly, Mabie dear, when Jim asked me this afternoon for a card, if I had one about me, I hadn't the slightest idea what he proposed to do with it. I just simply handed it out."

"Well, now, you see what he intended to do. He intended that whoever found that should think you did it. I am so glad I found it; and O, Archie, get away from those boys. Don't have anything to do with Jemmie Monroe. He seems not to have a spark of manliness. Such a great fellow; and yet he busies himself all the time with little mean tricks, so trivial, and yet so mischievous. He is not even manly in his wickedness, but almost imbecile, it seems to me. Let him alone; and O, do let the drink alone."

Archie did not reply to this appeal but touching a match to the kindling in the grate, and tearing the card from the cord which bound it, he threw it on the coal; and hitting the bottle a sharp knock against the back of the grate, he broke it, and added its fragments to the heap. Then he drew the arm-chair before the hearth, and took Mabel in his arms, holding her as he had loved to do in her baby days.

Long and earnest was the talk they had together. They talked about Roy, and all that drink had done for him, and those who loved him. And Mabel told all that Christ had done for him; how He had come in and healed and restored so much that had been almost destroyed, and made so much wholly new; and Archie listened with desires, with hopes, with doubts and fears, of which his sister did not dream. Once, interrupting her, and pressing her closely in his arms, he said:

"I want to be good, Mab, dear, indeed I do; but it is very hard for a boy. Sometimes I've thought I'd be glad to change places with Roy, for he was so safe, and it had been easy for him to let the drink alone, and get to be a Christian, since he lost his legs and could not get out, and knew he must die. I'd be willing to pass through it all, if—"

"If what, Archie?"

"If I could let the drink alone, or make it let me alone."

"But you must begin to try, Archie," pleaded Mabel. "It would be dreadful to go on and on, and get so you could not stop at all."

"I know it, puss, better'n you do, and I am going to stop. I promise I will."

"Will you sign my pledge, Archie?" added Mabel, taking a little Autograph Pledge Album from the table and opening it before him.

"No, not now; but I promise I'll stop; that's pledge enough, ain't it? I will stop short."

And Archie fully intended to keep this promise, and Mabel believed he surely would.

### CHAPTER III.

Mary Mason and Mrs. Stanley sat together alone. Mrs. Lewis had taken out the tea things. Willie Briggs, who made his home with them, had been summoned to Mr. Lawton's on some important business, that had been postponed on account of the funeral; and the house seemed very quiet indeed after the hushed, but busy and crowded day.

The funeral was the largest ever known in Masonville. The yard had not been sufficient to contain the people who came. Mary Mason was very tired. She was far from strong, and her nerves had been taxed to the utmost, so that she was glad to be tucked up on the couch, which was wheeled before the grate, for the nights were cool,—and rest.

"Mrs. Stanley sat beside her, making soothing passes over her forehead and temples with her fingers. For a long time nothing was spoken between them; but at length Mrs. Stanley broke the silence, saying:

"I can hardly bear to think of the time when I must leave you, and go back to my lonely home."

"Why should you leave me?" asked Mary Mason; "you have nothing to call you home, no one to expect you."

"No one but Aimie," said Mrs. Stanley. "I have not told you about her. She has been with me many years, my companion and housekeeper. Her life has been as sad as yours or mine, and from the same cause. Her husband, whom I think she loved truly, was an artist of considerable note in the city where they lived; but he became so degraded by drink, that she was forced to seek employment to support herself and two children. She could not do this in the place where they lived, because he would trouble her constantly, so she came to our city. She became known to me soon after. I needed her, and she needed me,—so she has been with me all these years. Her children have grown up in my house. She is waiting for me. She knows all that has happened, and will wait until I get ready to return; but I must not leave her too long."

"Are her children with her now?" asked Mary Mason.

"Her daughter Celia, who is also an artist, is in a studio in the city, and lives with her mother. Her son is in Masonville. She is George Newton's mother."

"Indeed! then I do not wonder at his attachment for your son," said Mary Mason, adding, after a moment, "But she cannot be as lonely as you or I, if she has her daughter with her, and such a son. And what can I do without you? I have wondered why I am so alone; no one whom I can claim. If I might just have one,—some one—out of the many. I have in a measure adopted Willie. He is much to me, and this shall be his home. I will do the best I can to be a mother to him, and undo the harm I did him years ago. I thank God for this chance; but I am a very lonely woman. You little know, Mrs. Stanley, what you have become to me."

"I think I know," replied Bessie Stanley. "I know by what you are to me."

"Then stay with me," cried Mary Mason. "I know you feel that your mission is ended, now that Roy is at rest; but I need you even more than he did at the last. I think we ought to have been sisters."

Mrs Stanley started at these words, and for a moment did not reply, but sat with her eyes searching the face before her. At length she said:

"We are sisters by a very sacred tie, I think—one even nearer than that of blood—in Christ, and in the fellowship of sorrow. Our lives have been much alike—our sons sleep side by side, cut off before their time by the same terrible curse, and—yes, we ought to be sisters.

"I had a sister once—and a brother—and do you know my life seems to have been one long search after lost ones. I have been like one calling out into a wilderness, the names of those from whom I have been unnaturally separated—all from drink. I have been answered, but always by a stranger. I called my sister, and Aimie came, and I have tried to be satisfied; but I am not. I called my boy. I was answered, and found your son; and in bringing him home, I have found you, who seem like the very twin of my soul. It is sad to lose anything for which you care; but O, how terrible to lose those who make the world to you. First it was my father, then my mother, then my brother and sister, then my husband, and last, my son; and drink has been at the bottom of it all.

"I thank God for Roy, if he did bring me to my boy's grave, and an almost hopeless sorrow: hopeless, but for one word of my God, which does lighten it up. But I think I was almost losing courage, if not faith; and it seemed I was sinking out of all care about anything. But now I seem to be coming back and find awakening in me the great desire of my girlhood, to find my brother and sister. I prayed for this daily, until the time came when every other desire was consumed by the one care about my boy.

"I think I will tell you about it. We were orphans. I was ten, the sister about five, and the little brother was but a baby. A baby so sweet and dear, that I have never ceased to miss him. Our mother was never well after his birth, and he was nearly always in my arms. I was a young nurse, but a faithful one. My love for him was a kind of worship. Our father went with his ship six months before baby came—and never came back. They said it was drink that sunk the ship. So you see all my losses have come through rum."

Mrs. Stanley paused a moment, during which Mary Mason regarded her with a new and scrutinizing interest, but was silent. She resumed:

"I would give years of my life to find them, and know what their lives have been. Is my sister a woman of sorrow? Is my brother a man of sin?

"I can never forget the prayer my mother prayed the day she died. She held the baby to her breast; and we stood in awe beside her bed, and she cried, 'O God! I have not sought thy glory. I have lived only for myself and whom thou hast given me: but O, take those my children—save my boy—from drink. As thou forgivest me, save them.' It always seemed a strange thing to me that I could get away from that prayer enough to tamper with the wine. But I married young—was a timid, trusting, ignorant girl, and my husband did as he chose, and led me with him unquestioning. He was much older than I. I tremble for my brother when I remember how easily I forgot."

"Have you never known about them?" asked Mary Mason, while a bright spot came to her cheek, and her eyes burned.

"Not since the day my mother was buried. There was nothing for us but to go where we were taken. One of the owners of the vessel was a good man, I think. At least he thought he had some responsibility toward the orphans, and he got people to take us. I was in an orphanage of some sort for a while, but the others were taken directly away, I never knew where. After a while I was adopted by wealthy world-loving people. They were good to my body. I had all that money could buy, and was educated, but that was all; they knew nothing about the needs of my soul. I had to learn that through my sorrows."

"Was Frank your only child?" asked Mary Mason, while she wondered that she cared to ask that question just then.

"The only one who grew up. He was the latest born. I buried several infant children, and I have come to believe that they died from the effect of alcoholic preparations mingled with their food. I wonder now that Frank lived as long, or as well as he did. I do not wonder at the bitter struggle which he waged for years. I wonder at nothing but God's great mercy, although I have so little, so little to hope for my boy. Yet I will hope. I will trust him with the God who loved him better than even I could. I know that God witnessed all his despairing struggle with the vice that clutched him at his birth. O how he prayed! how he struggled! how he tried to hide his despair from me! how he died at last!—and in dying dropped off the tormenting clog of corrupted humanity, and went out to stand a poor trembling, pitiful soul before God.

"Mary!" she cried, with throbbing passion in her tone, "I believe that the soul that will not repent, that will not believe or obey God, shall die forever. I do not believe that hell is a myth, but, I do believe that, 'Whosoever shall call upon the name of the Lord shall be saved.' I know things about my boy that I could not translate into speech. I know how he hated the vice of drink, and I believe he honestly called on God through the name of Christ. I must therefore have hope, if it be so small. No, I do not want you to speak about this. God holds the mystery; let the secret remain with him. But O, the pathos there is to me, who knew it all, in his last words, 'I'm only a bar-tender, after all.' He had expected once to be something worthy of his estate as a man, and his disappointment must have been terrible."

"Why were not your prayers answered, Bessie?" asked Mary Mason, who had forgotten for the moment in the interest awakened by these words, the memories that had been crowding to the surface of her thought.

"They were answered, I believe," replied Bessie Stanley. "I asked that the power of rum might be broken over my boy,—is it not so? O, the demon cannot touch him to-day. I prayed that his soul might be saved, made white and pure for God's use. Shall I doubt about this, when a doubt would mean so much of agony to me, and imply so much of—yes, of unfaithfulness in God. I cannot and will not doubt that."

"I can see," said Mary Mason, "how God has answered, and is answering my prayers for Roy, and will give me a man out of my boy, in the fulness of the blessed peace of heaven. But I had feared for you; my faith had not gotten quite this hold of God's promise which you have. But I am glad you see it so. I want your quick vision, your patience in waiting. I have wondered at you more that I can tell. I could not understand how you could go about so quietly, so sweetly sustained, so strong for every troubled heart to lean against, but now I see. You make the other life seem very much a part of this."

"It is a part of this. There is no other life—it is all one, here and there," she answered. "The only difference in lives, is in the distinctions made by purity or impurity. The one is life begotten of God, the other is the old decaying nature of sin, and it is not life at all, but death. It has no strength or wish to get up out of corruption, but grovels there forever, because God is not in it anywhere."

"And how would you interpret the Scripture, 'No drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of God?' What is a drunkard?" asked Mary Mason.

"A drunkard is one who loves the vice of drunkenness, and will not try to get away from it," replied Mrs. Stanley. "At least that is my idea about it. One who will not listen to, or accept the truth about it, but just persists in an evil course, without making an honest effort to be clean. The man who, becoming conscious of degradation, and repenting truly, loathes his own flesh because of the work of drink in his body, and hates it, and tries to get away from it, I don't believe that man is a drunkard in the Gospel meaning of the term."

"There should be an evangelist who will thus know and teach the Gospel," said Mary Mason.

"Yes, there should be; if I were younger I should surely go, I think, into the dark places, full of the cruelties of drink, with the name and hope of Jesus: but I am no longer young;" and Mrs. Stanley looked before her into the grate, and mused for a moment, while Mary Mason, with a soft light coming over her face, as she looked upon her thought:

"I know something that will bring her joy. Why do I wait,—and yet I like to think of what it will be to her, and what she will do when she knows."

After a few moments of silent dreaming, Mrs Stanley said: "Mary, I found something in that little volume of sacred poems that I want to read to you;" and rising, she brought the book and read:

> "Life's mystery—deep, restless as the ocean,
> Hath surged and wailed for ages to and fro;
> Earth's generations watch its ceaseless motion,
> As in and out its hollow moanings flow.
> Shivering and yearning by that unknown sea,
> Let my soul calm itself, O God, in Thee.
>
> "Life's sorrows, with inexorable power,
> Sweep desolation o'er this mortal plain;
> And human hopes and loves fly as the chaff
> Borne by the whirlwind from the ripened grain.
> O! when before that blast my hopes shall flee,
> Let my soul calm itself, O Christ, in Thee.
>
> "Between the mysteries of death and life
> Thou standest; loving, guiding, not explaining;
> We ask, and Thou art silent; yet we gaze,
> And our charmed hearts forget their drear complaining.
> No crushing fate, no stony destiny,
> Thou 'Lamb that hath been slain!' we rest in Thee.
>
> "The many waves of thought, the mighty tides,
> The ground swell that rolls up from other lands,
> From far off worlds, from dim eternal shores,
> Whose echo dashes o'er life's wave-worn strands;
> This vague, dark tumult of the inner sea
> Grows calm, grows bright, O risen Lord, in Thee.
>
> "Thy pierced hand guides the mysterious wheels,
> Thy thorn-crowned brow now wears the crown of power;
> And when the dark enigma presseth sore,
> Thy patient voice saith. 'Watch with me one hour.'
> As sinks the moaning river in the sea,
> In silent peace, so sinks my soul in Thee."

She turned and met the rapt gaze of Mary Mason.

"So let me calm myself, O Christ, in Thee," she repeated. "There is no other place of peace, but 'He is able to keep him in perfect peace, whose mind is stayed on God;' and then all

> 'This vague, dark tumult of the inner sea,
> Grows calm, grows bright, O risen Lord, in Thee.'"

*(To be Continued.)*

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## BEER IN FACTORIES.

We learn from the *Musical Critic* that a number of the musical instrument makers have forbidden their workmen to bring beer into the factories in any quantity or under any pretext, or to drink it during working hours. This we understand is not done on religious or moral grounds, but simply for economical reasons. They say that a man cannot do good work when he is drinking beer all the time, and as they propose to have only good work done in their establishments they have fixed this rule and intend to adhere to it at all hazards. We do not know a better argument than this fact for the friends of the abstinence cause. It is common to maintain that the beer sold in all the saloons of our city is a harmless beverage, but here is the testimony of men who simply have an eye to the main chance, and who are not biased by any theories. They say that the habitual beer-drinker is not a good workman, and they speak from close observation, having some of them been compelled to discharge even skilled men who had drank so much that they could not attend to their work. —*Christian Intelligencer.*

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THE COMING SILENT PLAY-GROUND.—We often pass an admirable graded-school building, situated in one of the finest and largest school-lots in the State of Illinois; and yet, so far as the children get any good from the excellent yard, they might as well have no yard at all. No playing, no running, no recess. The passer-by may chance to hear the hum of voices during a whispering recess. He will hear nothing else. No merry shout; no earnest struggle on the play-ground no healthy glow and quickened pulse as recess is ended. It is a delusion against which every parent ought to protest.—*Schoolmaster.*

## HOW THE MAMMA WAS CURED.

Mamma had the headache one afternoon, and she was cross; just the way the real mammas are sometimes, you know.

She had been lying on the sofa trying to sleep, but at last, when Robbie dropped the box of marbles on the floor with a thud, she sat up, frowning dreadfully she said,—

"Now, children, you must not make a noise in here any longer; I cannot stand it. Get on your things and go play in the yard, and don't come in again until I call you."

Then she put some more camphor out of the pretty toilet-bottle on her bandaged forehead, and sank back again on the sofa.

"May we go in the pasture?" piped little Peepsy. "'Cause there's grass-hoppers there, and poppies and butterflies and a toad to play with."

"Yes, yes," moaned the poor mamma, with her eyes closed; "anywhere, but let me sleep."

"Oh! oh! she said anywhere; we could go anywhere?" exclaimed big-eyed Robbie, when they had gone out and shut the door.

"Anywhere means all over the big, big world," spreading out his short fat arms.

"Let's go to the red-wood trees and get some gum."

"Oh, but mamma never lets us go so far as that," said Peepsy. "Never alone."

"She said anywhere when she was asleep; she don't care when she's asleep," persisted Robbie; "and I want some gum."

The children liked to take their little tin cups and fill them with the lumps of gum that oozed out on the trunks of the trees.

What they did with the gum I do not know, for their mamma would not allow them to chew it.

They climbed the fence into the pasture, and then another fence out of the pasture, and went through two long fields beside, and then they were among the tall red-wood trees that reached way way up into the sky.

But they did not get any gum after all, for it was so still here that little Peepsy was afraid of something, she was not quite sure just what.

She thought "there might be bears there," she told Robbie, in a whisper.

But Robbie was a boy; and you know how provoking boys are sometimes.

So he laughed just as loud as he could laugh.

The noise frightened a poor little rabbit that lived near where Rob and Peepsy were standing. He sprang up so suddenly, almost from under Peepsy's feet, that she was frightened as much as the rabbit, and started on a run towards home.

Robbie followed after a little, for he was afraid, too when left all alone.

He did not tell this to Peepsy, though, but when he had caught up with her, he said,—

"You're just a silly, silly, silly girl, Peepsy, to be afraid of nothing."

And Peepsy felt that Robbie was very brave indeed.

But when they were back again in the pasture, something happened that was really dangerous, though neither of these children thought of being afraid at the time.

They sat down in the grass, for they were tired, and Peepsy began making little dolls out of the poppies; and Rob practised throwing stones.

Suddenly they heard a "rattle, rattle, rattle" in the grass behind the bush that Rob was throwing at.

Rob went and looked, and if there wasn't a great snake!

Now, I should have run then; wouldn't you?

But strange to say, neither Peepsy nor Rob were at all frightened.

They thought it was only a water-snake from the creek near by; and their mamma had often told them that water-snakes were harmless.

So Peepsy kept on making poppy dolls and Rob threw stones at the snake—which was much nicer, he thought, than throwing at a bush.

"Hear him jingle his tail when I hit him!" said Rob. "He's a lazy old fellow; he don't run, no matter how much I whack him."

Rob "whacked" it so much, and the snake "jingled" so loud, that another snake came to see what was the matter.

And at the same time the mamma came out to the fence to call the children—and there they were amusing themselves with two rattle-snakes.

She could hear the snakes "hiss" and rattle their tails.—*Youth's Companion.*

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## RELIGIOUS.

A LITTLE GIRL of six years old was desirous of putting her pennies into the missionary-box. When saying her evening prayers at her papa's knee she hesitated a moment, and then added, "Lord, bless my two pennies, for Jesus' sake. Amen."

WHEN PARENTS carry their children to church and the minister talks learnedly (?) of the "subjective" and "objective," those parents are not much surprised on the next Sabbath, when they start to church, to find their children objective.—*Raleigh Christian Advocate.*

A PRECIOUS PROMISE.—There is something inexpressibly sweet in that promise, "I will confess his name before My Father;" Christ will call you by name then. Displayed in all that glory, He, the One on whom every eye is turned, and you perhaps for the first time in your being lost to all sense of your own individuality, and wakened to think of it by hearing the Lord name you by name to His Father or as one who walked with Him down here, as one who held up a little bit of light in an evil day, though perhaps frightened at the effect of it when you did it.—*Word and Work.*

GOOD ADVICE.—Referring to ministers and also to all who attempt to teach others the knowledge of Christ, the following advice, given by the late Rev. Dr. Samuel Wilson, of Alleghany Theological Seminary, to the students is eminently worthy of consideration:—Young gentlemen, study Hebrew roots, pore over Greek verbs, read Latin, and, if you have time and desire, translate ancient hieroglyphics; but I charge you, when you go into the pulpit to preach the gospel, to use the plain Anglo-Saxon." We cannot be too plain and simple in our method of presenting the Gospel, and should carefully guard against making it of no effect by mere wisdom of words. Great show of learning and rhetorical display will only weaken the force of the means employed for searching the heart and conscience.

WE READ OF JOHN'S bereaved disciples, that they took up the body and buried it, "and went and told Jesus." Tried one—lonely one—here is a message for you. Go and tell Jesus. It may be that you have no earthly friend to whom you may tell out your sorrows. Then you will find Jesus, the Divine unchanging friend, the more precious. You will learn the tender sympathy—that can enter into your very smallest grief—the power of the mighty Hand that can make the crooked things straight and the rough places plain. You will experience the blessedness of being shut up to Him alone in the bonds of a closer fellowship. While He loved the solitude of his Father's presence, our blessed Lord was ever ready to share the sorrows of his disciples. Let us remember He is the same on the throne as in the desert place, yesterday, and to-day and for ever.

CHRISTIAN, DON'T FORGET TO PRAY! The demands of business are inexorable. It requires early departure from the home in the morning, and close attention during the hours of the day. Wearied mind and body demand a full night's sleep. Christian men content themselves with a verse or two of Scripture, and a hurried prayer. Others do not find time even for this. But "prayer is the Christian's vital breath." He cannot dispense with it, and retain Christian life. Make time for prayer, and hold it as sacred as any business engagement. Christian, don't forget to work! Devotion is good, and helpful to the soul; but, as Sia Sek Ong says, "We can't go on to the mountain top, and build three tents, and stay there." We must come down among the leprous, blind, lame, starving multitudes. We may well be suspicious of devotional enjoyments that do not help us to more earnest and better work for Christ and our fellow-men. Through prayer let us get strength for our work, and then use it.—*Christian Advocate.*

## TEMPERANCE NEWS.

A BLUE RIBBON ARMY lately started at Lancaster, Ontario, has an attendance of from 50 to 75 members.

CONSTABLES raided a dozen places in Calais, Maine, but found contraband goods in only two, confiscating in them 140 and 60 bottles of lager respectively.

A LARGE TEMPERANCE MEETING was held at Chatham, N.B., in connection with the week of prayer, and it was decided to hold a series of similar meetings throughout the winter.

MR. KNIGHT, who was the "Brother Tadger" described in Dickens' "Pickwick Papers," died lately at the age of 85. He spent 56 years in the consistent and effective advocacy of temperance.

SEA SHORE LODGE, I. O. G. T., was lately instituted at St. Martin's, N.B. The magnificent number of eighty-one members was initiated at the institution. A queer coincident is that the number of the lodge is 81.

MOUNT ROYAL LODGE, Good Templars, Montreal, has a vigorous snow-shoe club attached to it, which musters largely at weekly tramps and pays fraternal visits to other lodges. Temperance and wholesome out-door exercise go well together.

THE "SENTINEL," published at Amherst, N.S., comes out with a strong article against the liquor traffic. It says drinking is on the increase there. It is to be hoped the Scott Act, adopted in Cumberland County a few weeks ago, will turn the tide.

A PROCLAMATION was issued in a late number of the Newfoundland *Royal Gazette*, prohibiting, under the temperance Act, the sale of intoxicating liquors at Grand Bank, Fortune and Lamaline, Bruin District, and at Catalina and Random, Trinity District.

LACHUTE, Quebec, has a flourishing Band of Hope, which recently held its first annual gathering in the Victoria Hall. There was a large attendance, and a most enjoyable evening was spent. We shall be glad to hear often from "C. D. M.", to whom we owe this item.

THE LADIES of the Moncton, N.B., Woman's Christian Temperance Union are adding to their reputation for good works. They have formed a Band of Hope at Berry's Mills. At a recent meeting of the Moncton Band of Hope there was an attendance of 73 girls and 69 boys.

THE ANNAPOLIS COUNTY, N.S., TEMPERANCE LEAGUE met in annual session the other day. There was a large attendance, and an evident determination to prosecute more vigorously the work of enforcing the Scott Act. It was unanimously resolved to affiliate with the Dominion Alliance as a source of strength and efficiency.

A LEADING PRINTER in the United States considers the electric light a real reform in printing offices. It does not heat the printers' heads and thus create an excitability to be allayed by stimulants. The action of other lights in this way is charged with having been one cause of the large amount of dissipation that has existed among night workers at type-setting.

A SERIES of public temperance meetings was lately opened at Cornwall, Ontario, under the auspices of the Alliance. The officers of that body for this year were elected at the first meeting, as follows:—President, Dr. Pringle; Vice-President, Rev. Mr. McEwan, Rev. Mr. Hastie, and Mr. H. C. Patterson; Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. John Garvin.

THE KINGSTON, Ontario, correspondent of the Toronto *Mail*, in a recent despatch, says: "Temperance is growing very strong here. Since the Mayor's dinner the warden gave a dinner on Friday night, and, notwithstanding there was abundance of liquor present, little, if any, was drunk, the large majority using tea or coffee in honoring the toasts."

CHEERING NEWS comes from the campaign in resistance to the Scott Act repeal movement in Prince county, Prince Edward Island. A local paper names seven or eight settlements where the Alliance held meetings, and says: "At nearly all these places electors seemed to be unanimous in favor of holding on to the present Act in preference to license, which is sufficiently condemned by being the choice of rumsellers and an answer to their petition." The same paper characterizes a certain meeting of the rum party as being "not large, but noisy."

NEW DIVISIONS of the Sons of Temperance have been organized by Mr. T. M. Lewis at Lower Sand Point, Upper Port La Tour, Lower Ohio, and Black Point, Shelburne county, N.S. Mr. Lewis was entertained at a banquet by the Sons at Barrington Head. A new division has been formed at Scotch Hill, Picton county. Mr. Thomas Hutchings, agent of the Nova Scotia Grand Division, in December travelled 295 miles, held 17 public meetings attended by 1,360 people, organized seven Divisions and one Band of Hope, and collected $61.70 for the agency fund.

THE FOLLOWING PARAGRAPHS are from the last quarterly circular of Mr. Henry Haycroft, G.W.S. of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, I.O.G.T.:—"I have but little to report in the way of progress. On November 15th, 1883, Border Lodge, No. 151, was instituted at Rock Island by Bro. L. W. Wyman, and this week, Lake Lodge, No. 59, Massawippi, has been re-organized with 21 members, with every promise of success. During the past quarter nearly all the lodges have shown an increase of membership, and I hope for still better success next quarter. We expect shortly to have a Lecturer in the field, but have experienced considerable difficulty in procuring one."

THE TORONTO "GLOBE," replying to a correspondent who suggested that in all further extensions of the franchise every claimant should be required to pledge himself to total abstinence, says the suggestion is impracticable, yet contains "the germ of what might well be acted on with good effect in future dealings with the franchise. Why should not habitual drunkards, or those who have been convicted for a certain number of times of being drunk and disorderly, be disfranchised for a certain period, or, in certain very aggravated cases, altogether? Drunkards and drunken loafers, whatever the amount of their property, are certainly not persons to be entrusted with the municipal or parliamentary franchise."

MR. P. J. CHISHOLM, the G.W.C. of the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia, I.O.G.T., has issued a circular, asking the Good Templars of that jurisdiction to raise a fund of $600 or $700, to secure the services of Col. J. J. Hickman, of Kentucky, P.R.W.G.C.T., for a campaign of three or four months in Nova Scotia. The circular adduces the unprecedented success of Col. Hickman in Prince Edward Island last summer, in organizing eleven lodges with a membership of over seven hundred in ten days. A private note from Mr. Chisholm informs us that the circular had been issued little more than a week when Harmony Lodge, Dartmouth, sent in $20, raised by subscription in the lodge room.

THE HAMILTON, Ontario, Young Ladies' Christian Temperance Society is evidently a live institution, judging by the good works it is conducting. Last year it had 300 children under instruction, and distributed 8,620 leaflets to children. There were 88 deposits in the girls' sewing school, and 50 in the boys' night school. A temperance library of 57 volumes had been bought. The sewing committee reports at present employing a staff of nine teachers, besides a superintendent and a lady to take charge of the work. 130 pupils are on the roll, of whom 97 are bank depositors. 135 boys regularly attend the night school. Many of them had to begin earning a living at a very early age, and some of them, 15 or 16 years of age, do not know the alphabet. The boys show great application to their studies, and a growing self-respect. A balance of $34.37 is shown in the report of the society's treasurer.

THE PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND Grand Lodge of Good Templars met recently in Charlottetown under the presidency of Mr. J. C. Underhay, G.W.C.T. It was resolved that the G. W. Secretary should obtain all necessary information as to the working of the Scott Act for the guidance of the Order. A resolution, declaring in its preamble that "a marked decrease has taken place in drunkenness and crime, in consequence of the operations of the Canada Temperance Act in the counties of this Province, was carried unanimously in the following words: "That this Grand Lodge record its deliberate opinion that the Canada Temperance Act should be supported at the approaching election in Prince County by the votes of all lovers of temperance, law and order." A committee was appointed to secure the co-operation of other societies and the churches, for the purpose of holding a grand general convention of temperance bodies some time next summer.

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A NOVEL SPECTACLE—A THOUSAND CHILDREN CARRYING A THOUSAND BABIES.—A thousand children carrying a thousand babies assembled in the Association Hall, Peter street, Manchester, lately, for the purpose of receiving New Year's gifts. Each boy or girl carrying an infant was presented with a paper bag containing a roll of bread, a currant cake, an orange, a bun and a New Year's card. The child in arms received a doll. The distribution was conducted by Mr. Alsop, of the Wood street mission for street children. Mr. Newett occupied the chair. A number of visitors attended to witness the presentation. The gifts were the result of public subscription.

## THE QUEEN'S NEW BOOK.

HER MAJESTY'S DOMESTIC LIFE—THE RECORD OF TWENTY YEARS.

New York, Feb. 12.—Specials from London to the press referring to the Queen's new book say the entire book is devoted to domestic and family affairs; political allusions are only incidental. The illustrations are numerous, and include portraits of the Queen, and of the Princesses Helena, Louise and Beatrice. There is also a portrait of Grant, the Queen's body servant, and one of her attendant, John Brown. There are pictures, too, of the Queen's collie dogs, Sharp and Noble, and several views of scenes in the Highlands, from sketches by the Princess Beatrice. In the preface the royal authoress says:—

"Remembering the feeling with which our 'Life in the Highlands' was received, the writer thinks the present volume may equally evoke sympathy, as, while describing a very altered life, it shows how her sad and suffering heart was soothed and cheered by the excursions and incidents it recounts, as well as by the simple mountaineers, from whom she learned many lessons of resignation and faith in the quiet of the beautiful Highlands."

After the dedication the diary opens with the building of the memorial cairn in honor of the Prince Consort. It reads as follows:—

"We started off in a little pony chair, led by Brown, Bertie (the Prince of Wales), Helena and Louise on ponies, and the two little boys, Arthur and Leopold. I actually drove in the little carriage to the very top of Craig Lowrigan, Grant and Duncan pushing the carriage behind. Sweet baby Beatrice we found at the top. The view was so fine, the day was so bright, the heather so beautifully pink; but no pleasure, no joy—all dead. Here at the top is the foundation of the cairn to be erected to my precious Albert. I and my poor six orphans all placed stones on it, and our initials are to be placed on stones all round it."

Several succeeding entries in the diary mention other visits to the prince's cairn, along with family records, and remarks of the domestics. The following may serve as an example of the latter:—

"When near the cairn, Grant said: 'I thought you would like to be here to-day, on his birthday,' so entirely was he of the opinion that this beloved day, and even the 14th of December, the anniversary of his death, must not be looked upon as a day of mourning. There is so much good and strong faith in these simple people."

When making the first visit to Glassalt Shiel Mountain lodge in 1868, the diary describes the house-warming as follows:—

"Brown came to say that all the servants were ready. There were present Louise, Arthur, Jane, Lady Churchill, a number of domestics and the policemen. We made nineteen altogether. Five animated reels were danced in which all but myself joined. After the first reel, whiskey toddy was brought round for every one, and Brown begged I would drink to the fire-kindling. The merry, pretty little ball ended at eleven but the men went on singing in the steward's room for some time, all very happy. But sad thoughts filled my heart, both before dinner and when I retired to rest. I thought of my darling husband, whom I fancied I must see, and who always wished to build here. Then the sad thought struck me that it was my first widow's house. But I am sure his blessing rests on it."

In 1871 the Queen witnessed the Scotch communion service one Sunday at the Crathie Church, near Balmoral. She writes:

"The communion is most touching and beautiful. It impressed and moved me more than I can express. It is impossible to say how deeply we were impressed by the grand simplicity of the service. It was all so truly earnest. No description can do justice to the perfect devotion of the whole assemblage. I longed much to join it. To see all these simple, good people, in their nice, plain dresses, including an old woman in her mutch, so many of whom I knew, and some of whom had walked far, although they were in deep snow, was very striking. 'Since 1873,' the Queen adds, 'I have partaken of the communion at Crathie every autumn.'

On October 3, 1870, the Princess Louise became engaged to the Marquis of Lorne.

"The event took place during a walk from Glassalt Shiel to Dhu Loch, where Louise had gone with Lady Ely, the Lord Chancellor, and Lorne. Louise, on returning at night, told me Lorne had spoken of his devotion to her, and had proposed to her. She had accepted, knowing I would approve. Though I was not unprepared for this result, I felt painfully the thought of losing her. But, naturally, I gave my consent, and could only pray that she might be happy."

The sole reference to events in France in 1870 occurs in speaking of a sermon which she heard in the church at Balmoral. She says:—

"Doctor Macleod gave such a splendid sermon on war. Without mentioning France, he said enough to make everyone understand what he meant when he pointed out how God would punish wickedness and vanity and sensuality. The chapters he read from Isaiah xxviii, and from Ezekiel and Amos, and the Psalms, were really quite wonderful for the way in which they seemed to describe France. It was all admirable and heartstirring. Then, the prayers were beautiful, in which he spoke of the sick, of the dying, the wounded upon the battle-field, and of my son-in-law and daughters."

In June, 1879, the Queen records the receipt of the news telling of the death of the young Prince Imperial:—

"Brown knocked and came in. He said there was bad news. When I, in alarm, asked what, he replied, 'The young French prince is killed.' I could not take it in, and asked several times what it meant. Beatrice then came in with a telegram in her hand, and said, 'Oh! the Prince Imperial is killed.' I feel the thrill of horror now while I write the words. I put my hand to my head and cried out, 'No, no, it cannot be true.' Then dear Beatrice, who cried very much, as I did too, gave me the telegram. To die in such an awful way. Poor, dear empress. Her only, only child, her all, gone. I was quite beside myself. Brown was so distressed. Everyone was so quite stunned. Little sleep did I get, thinking of the poor empress, who did not yet know it. The Prince was so good and so much beloved. To think of that dear young man, the apple of his mother's eye, born and nurtured in the purple, dying thus, is too fearful, too awful; and it is inexplicable and dreadful that the others should not have turned round and fought for him."

One section of the diary gives recollections of "My dear valued friend, Dr. Norman Macleod," Scotch chaplain to the Queen, who is "so clever, so agreeable, so kind and good."

"Dr. Macleod is greatly alarmed for the Established Church of Scotland, as he fears the attempt will be made to pull it down, though, thank God, should this happen, the Free Church and the United Presbyterians, with the present Established Church, would become one very strong Protestant body. I asked him about Lord Lorne, and he said he had a very high opinion of him."

During her excursions the Queen's privacy was greatly troubled by reporters. When visiting Glencoe, she writes:—

"The day was most beautiful and calm. I sat down on the grass for luncheon. Then I sketched. Even, however, in this complete solitude, we were spied on by impudent, inquisitive reporters, who followed us everywhere. One in particular, who writes for some Scotch paper, lay down and watched us with a telescope, dodged me and Beatrice when we were walking about, and was most impertinent when Brown went to tell him to move. He went away at last. Brown came back saying he thought there would have been a fight, for when Brown said the Queen wished him to move away, he said he had quite as good a right to remain there as the Queen had. Brown answered strongly. Other reporters came up and advised the man to come away quietly."

The concluding page is devoted to the death of John Brown. It contains these sentences:

"His loss to me is irreparable, for he deservedly possessed my entire confidence. He served me truly, devotedly, untiringly. To say that he is daily, nay, hourly, missed by me, whose lifelong gratitude he won by constant care and devotion, is but a feeble expression of the truth."

So far as its political interest is concerned, all the Queen's remarks have a direct relation to personal emotions. In her allusions to the Egyptian campaign and the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, the diary says:—

"On the eve of the attack I prayed earnestly for my darling child, and longed for the morrow to arrive."

The next day she gets a telegram announcing the great victory, and reporting that the duke was well, and had behaved admirably. Whereupon she says:—

"I felt unbounded joy and gratitude. I showed the telegram to Beatrice, and embraced her warmly, saying, 'What joy and pride and cause for thankfulness we have to know that our darling is safe, and so much praised. I feel quite beside myself with joy and gratitude, though grieved to think of our losses.'"

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From the Board of Supervision's annual report, it appears that the total number of paupers of all classes in Scotland at 14th May last was 97,097, being 2,244 less than on the same day in 1882, and in the proportion of 2.5 percent of the estimated population, compared with 4.1 percent in 1868 and 1869.

## ENGLAND.

*(Special Correspondence of the Witness.)*

London, Jan. 10.

As the time for the re-assembling of Parliament draws near, there begins to be a little more definiteness in the position of our great political parties. The Liberals have been at especial pains lately in order to make quite clear not only what they want but what they intend to attempt. A somewhat remarkable manifesto appeared lately in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, which expressed the desires of the Radical section of the party with considerable frankness. These desires included constitutional and social changes which at present are open to the charge of Utopianism. More than this a Christian man would say: for he would condemn these views and projects as being altogether insufficient; inasmuch as they are entirely of the earth, earthly; and made human life the end-all and the be all. Still many of the points advanced were excellent as far as they went: they at least aimed at the development and beautifying of that life for even the poorest sections of society, and at the abatement of evils which are beginning to press with increasing weight upon the mind and conscience of the more thoughtful among us. But regarded as a party manifesto, the tone and temper of this document were still more excellent. Calmly and dispassionately the purpose of the Liberal or rather Radical politicians was declared to be to work amicably with all other sections of the party who were willing to endeavor to realize any part of the programme sketched: to "hasten slowly," if quicker progress were impossible, and not to reject the help of any who, nevertheless, might not be able to go all the way with them. Now, although the sum of the changes proposed might be described as a social and moral revolution, yet this is clearly not the

REVOLUTIONARY SPIRIT,

but rather one of quiet, peaceful persistence in a policy which, while it seeks to change the constitution will only use constitutional methods. And if this temper shall prevail in the general body of the Liberal party, all will go well with it; for it will falsify the prophesyings of its opponents who are never weary of declaring that it will, shall and must speedily fall to pieces, shattered by its own centrifugal force. I ought to have noticed that Canada has a direct interest in this Radical manifesto, inasmuch as it points directly to the formation of a Colonial Council which shall sit in London and have a constitutional function, not at present defined. It also proposes (no doubt as part of a general scheme for reforming the Upper House) that Colonists shall have the doors of the House of Lords open to them; and shall thus be given a fuller and more direct interest in the general welfare of the empire at large. Without at present going into the question of the relation between Great Britain and her colonies, it may be asked whether, if all this spirit of change is in the air, we shall

HAVE A HOUSE OF LORDS

at all. But as curiously and strongly illustrating what I said about hastening slowly and avoiding cause of schism in the party, I may point to the instant and thorough unanimity of the various Liberal journals in disavowing the wild and truly revolutionary schemes of Mr. Henry George. This gentleman is trying to persuade England not only to "nationalize" the land, but to do so without compensating present owners, no matter how they obtained their proprietorship. It is true that at the first meeting for the promulgation of this idea a member of Parliament took the chair, but that member was Mr. Henry Labouchere, the colleague of Mr. Bradlaugh in the representation of Northampton, but Mr. Labouchere was careful to say that he was not a convert to Mr. George's idea. And since then—indeed instantly after the meeting—the Liberal papers have declared, without trimming or hesitation, that they consider the proposal to seize the land as a proposal of theft, in which they will have neither lot nor part. Meanwhile Mr. George is stumping the country and endeavoring to sow his doctrine in the minds of the people, but he does not meet with much success. Last night at Plymouth, even with the attraction of the Church of England vicar in the chair, the hall was not half-filled. The fact is it would be the death of a political party if it were to adopt Mr. George's theories or even to be suspected of so doing. Yet an

INDIRECT BENEFIT

will surely result from the ventilation of this subject. Attention is being called to the grossness of some of the abuses of our present land system, and especially to the way in which the "unearned increment" of value in city property is being quietly absorbed by the great few landowners. Under this growing attention, the light of which is beating so fiercely on them, the large proprietors may well grow restive and uneasy. They are seeing that, after all, the legal term "real property" may be only a legal fiction! If it be possible even to talk about dispossessing them without compensation it may be possible some day to try and do it; and perhaps some other day even to succeed. The land-owning few may thus see it to be to their interest to fortify their position by creating round themselves a *cordon* of smaller proprietors who shall have a direct interest in resisting the proposed innovation. Multiply a hundred-fold the number of small owners, add to them the thousand-fold who will hope to become owners; do this, and change becomes well-nigh impossible. Under this feeling, I can imagine even the House of Lords consenting to a bill giving the right of purchase on equitable terms to the holder of a lease. Not this session, nor in this Parliament, will such a measure be introduced, but after the new Reform Bill, what may not be possible! Yet this raises a curious question as to the

ATTITUDE OF THE LABORING CLASS

in relation to the great political party lines. Sir Stafford Northcote declares that none can now doubt the existence of the "Conservative workingman," and I quite agree with him. He starts up when touched by the Ithuriel spear of protection. The laborer, in all countries, is a Conservative of the interests of his own class. The trouble is that he does not always see the bearing of political and economic theories upon those interests. Hence he is generally a Protectionist upon the one point of competition in the labor market. To "shut out the foreigner," either in his person as a workman, or in his works, is his prime political aspiration, and he does not care for any defects in his logic. If there are any, why so much the worse for the logic! In a recent discussion upon

POOR MEN'S POLITICS

it was maintained that all the politics a poor man had was a burning sense of the desirability of getting a larger share of this world's comforts. There is something more than this when you get into the artizan class. There, the political sentiment will frequently be found to consist in maintaining trade class principles; and its patriotism will be found largely composed of a desire to shut out foreign workmen from sharing the advantages of their own position. If this be so, the extension of the suffrage may be deferred by the indifference of the laboring classes to the party which is advocating it, because that is also the party of free trade. And with an extended franchise, what will be the political complexion of the British Government of the future? None can say; and it will need more than one general election to give a satisfactory answer to the question.

V.V.

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## THE USE OF TOBACCO.

*(To the Editor of the Witness.)*

Sir,—As I have lately seen in the *Witness* such expressions used against smoking and chewing tobacco as a sinful, dirty habit, foul weed, and I do not see how a Christian can use it, my curiosity has been aroused, so that I have ventured to ask you whether or not they are mere expressions? If not, whether they include the temperate and intemperate use of it in such a way? If so, can you show the ground on which they are based? By answering the above, you would do me a favor, as I both smoke and chew.

Nicotinus

*Chatham, Que.*, Feb. 2, 1884.

The use of tobacco in any form is not cleanly, but chewing it and spitting is simply filthy, and the effects of snuff are frequently disgusting. Tobacco smoke defiles whatever is saturated by it. Many a man who might have a respectable appearance and fine white teeth, is made ugly by the destruction of his teeth and the discoloration of his beard. Tobacco works evil in most constitutions, and the evil effects on the nerves and weakened moral nature descend to another generation. Tobacco costs money that brings no return, and that should be better used.

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A Clever New York Architect works his fire escapes out of sight by building them into ornamental turrets or bay windows.

## ONTARIO.

*(Special Correspondence of the Witness.)*

Toronto, Feb. 8.

THE ALGOMA CASE.

Piece by piece the complaint of the Opposition respecting the manner in which the election contest was carried on in Algoma is being developed. Yesterday Mr. Meredith moved for information on certain points, and though the Government will undoubtedly bring it down at once, the speech made by the leader of the Opposition in support of his motion was too important an arraignment to leave unanswered. His contention was that several features of the Government campaign showed signs of collusion and intentional derangement and delay, and no doubt enough of these irregularities took place to call for explanations, which were promptly forthcoming. Mr. Meredith was supported in the debate by Mr. Creighton, and on the defensive were Messrs. Aurey and the Provincial Secretary. The speech of Mr. Hardy was of the nature of a turning of the tables. While the election was pending he took an active part in it from Port Arthur westward, and having made himself familiar with the locality he was prepared to speak with some effect so far as knowledge is concerned. He showed that the difficulties in the way of distributing returning officers and ballot papers were very great, and that these difficulties were greatly increased by the action of the Conservative candidate and his agents. The debate was left unfinished when the House adjourned and it will be resumed on Monday. Had the effort to elicit information suitable for their purpose been more successful the Opposition would probably have ventured to ask for a reference of the Algoma case to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. As it is they will, in all probability, leave the matter to the courts, and let Mr. Lyon occupy his seat without further molestation.

THE TEMPERANCE AGITATION.

During the next few days there will be a vigorous agitation in this city about the expediency of separating the grocery trade from the liquor traffic. Whatever the immediate result of that agitation may be in the question submitted to the people there can be no doubt that it will have the effect of making it less easy to resist the demand for amendments to the Crooks Act. The very organization of the temperance workers means greater ease in getting the views of different observers digested into a homogeneous plan, and more effectiveness in the pressure brought to bear on the Government in the way of interviews, and other modes of presenting the subject. Amongst the

AMENDMENTS TALKED OF

are (1.) making it impossible for an applicant for a new or a revived license to get it without being backed by a petition signed by two-thirds of the electors in the polling sub division in which the intended public house is situated; (2) Giving to the people of each municipality the privilege of saying by popular vote whether any new licenses shall be granted for a definite period, the question to be submitted to them on a petition; (3) Making licenses liable to forfeit beyond the discretion of the police magistrate for at most a second breach of the law; (4) Providing for the submission of the question of the separation of the liquor traffic from the grocery trade to the electors instead of leaving it with the municipal councils. The principle of local option can easily be more fully recognized in the Crooks Act, and when it is once embodied in the law it is sure to produce a highly limiting effect on the traffic. The expediency of proceeding at once with the erection of

NEW PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS

has become within the past few days a matter of growing interest. The utter impossibility of making the present buildings at all tenantable for any length of time and of making them even passably comfortable or safe, has impressed itself on the mind of the new Assembly with a good deal of force. That a great public calamity will yet take place in connection with the buildings is certain unless the time of their occupation is greatly lessened. The invaluable records of the Crown Lands and Treasury Departments are exposed to destruction by fire, and the same is true of the now very valuable library with its 20,000 volumes. Each year, in order to make the place at all decent for the session, several thousands of dollars have to be laid out, and this sum would of itself represent as an interest charge a very large capital expenditure. Mr. Gibson, of Hamilton, has given notice of a motion on the subject, and there are indications that it will be adopted by a very large majority, if not unanimously. Such a public work, undertaken at the present juncture, would inspire the comparatively idle workingmen with new hope and life. It would be the means of giving employment to the unemployed artisans of Toronto, and it would attract hither others similarly situated in other cities. The present is a good time to get the contract let at a low figure, as both wages and material are at rock bottom prices.

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## THE VOLUNTEERS OF 1837-38.

*(To the Editor of the Witness.)*

Sir,—So constitutional lawyers have agreed that compensation to the volunteers of 1837 and 1838 is a matter which belongs to the Provinces, without bearing in mind the fact that such questions as are decided by a charge of bayonets may be decided another way, when the charge is all on one side, in other words had there been no volunteers in '37, or had they volunteered on the rebellion side would it then have been a matter which belonged to the Provinces? It has been thought that it was a mistake to assist in putting down these risings, and if proof were wanting Sir John A. Macdonald and Hon. E. Blake now furnish it, by agreeing to leave the matter of compensation to the Provinces. The Province of Quebec will never forgive the men whom they consider their natural enemies for having assisted to prevent the dismemberment of the Empire in '37 and '38. It is to be hoped that there will be no call for volunteers to keep the people of Manitoba under the Dominion for, be it remembered, the reward for putting one's life in peril is still neglect, and in case of a successful rebellion we have the fate of the U. E. Loyalists to look back to, to encourage us to volunteer to put down the next rebellion.

A Volunteer of 1838.

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## ORANGE INCORPORATION.

The annual meeting of the Loyal Orange County Lodge of Prescott, which was held at Vankleek Hill was largely attended notwithstanding the severe storm which prevailed nearly all day, the approaching re-introduction of the Incorporation Bill into the House of Commons serving to arouse the enthusiasm of the brethren. The measure was well and ably discussed and its importance to the Order fully acknowledged by all, while the charge made by our opponents that it was not desired by the rank and file was amply refuted by individual members of each of the ten primary lodges in the county. The action of the M.P.'s for Prescott and Glengarry in voting against the bill last session was severely criticised and it was unanimously resolved to make an effort to secure their support for the measure on its re-introduction. Petitions to the Senate and Commons praying for incorporation were signed by the officers and forwarded to the Chairman of the Incorporation Committee. Reports were given by the masters of the different districts, and also by the County Master, Secretary and Treasurer, showing the county to be in a flourishing condition financially and otherwise.

After routine business the following named brethren were chosen officers of the Lodge for the current year: William D. McLaurin, County Master; Donald A. Cameron, Deputy County Master; Silas Grout, Chaplain; John McCuaig, Secretary; Peter R. McLaurin, Treasurer; Mal. R. McCuaig, Director of Ceremonies; George Ogden, Lecturer; Wm. J. Barr, Deputy Lecturer; Ralph Leroy, Past Master.

After the officers were installed the new work was given by the County Master when the Lodge adjourned, having previously appointed delegates to the Grand Lodge and decided to hold the next meeting at the same place.

John McCuaig, Co. Sec.

*Dalkeith*, Feb. 11, 1884.

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The Agricultural Produce for the Year.—The *N. B. Agriculturist* publishes reports from all the counties of Scotland on the agricultural produce for the year. From these reports, says the *Agriculturist*, it becomes painfully apparent that the Scotch wheat crop of 1883 is not over three-fifths of an average; that the barley produce, taking weight and quality into account, is quite one-eighth under the average; that oats—also keeping in view light weight—are one-sixth short; and that beans and peas are fair average. The green crop picture is not much brighter. That potatoes will make an average money return per acre is dependent on a considerable increase in price, which is by no means certain. In these circumstances potatoes may be set down as from five to ten percent short. Taking Scotland as a whole, it is doubtful if turnips are not more than one third short of average.

## DOMINION LICENSE LAW.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSIONERS TO ADMINISTER THE LAW IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Ottawa, Feb. 11.

An extra of the *Canada Gazette* was issued to day containing the appointment of License Commissioners under the Dominion Act. The following gentlemen are to be the Commissioners for the districts opposite their names:

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Argenteuil—Thos. Barron, registrar, Lachute, 1st; Alex. Pridham, warden, 2nd; John Douglas, J.P., Township of Chatham, 3rd.

Bagot—Chas. Bachand, registrar, St. Liboire, 1st; Andre Belanger, St. Hugues, 2nd; Milton McDonald, Acton, 3rd.

Beauce—Zephirin Vezina, prothonotary, St. Joseph, 1st; Wm. Brousge de Lery, warden, 2nd; Thos. Nadeau, St. Joseph, 3rd.

Beauharnois—Joseph Mayer, registrar, Beauharnois, 1st; J. B. Myre, St. Louis de Gonzague, 2nd; J. K. Elliot, Beauharnois, 3rd.

Bellechasse—Polyme Forgues, registrar, St. Michel, 1st; Eusebe Couture, warden, Buckland, 2nd; Phillibert Tanguay, St. Gervais, 3rd.

Berthier—B. E. Pelland, registrar, Berthier, 1st; E. Beausoleil, warden, 2nd; J. O. Chalut, N.P., Berthier, 3rd.

Bonaventure—G. F. Maguire, prothonotary, New Carlisle, 1st; the warden, 2nd; P. C. Beauchene, N.P., Carleton, 3rd.

Brome—Thos. Brassard, registrar, 1st; A. H. Chandler, warden, 2nd; James Burnett, Farnham Centre, 3rd.

Chambly—Pierre Hurteau, registrar, Longueuil, 1st; the warden, 2nd; E. P. Bertrand, N.P., Chambly, 3rd.

Champlain—Alfred Desilets prothonotary, Three Rivers, 1st; Theophile Trudel, warden, St. Prospere, 2nd; Philippe Trudal, Ste. Genevieve de Batiscan, 3rd.

Charlevoix—Charles Duberger, registrar, Malbaie, 1st; Morrill Bouchard, Baie St. Paul, 2nd; Jules Clement, Eboulements, 3rd.

Chateauguay—Alex. Gagne, registrar Ste. Martine, 1st; the warden, 2nd; Jos. Landry, N. P., Ste. Martine, 3rd.

Chicoutimi and Saguenay—Arthur Hudon, stipendiary magistrate, Chicoutimi, 1st; Olivier Lachance, warden, 2nd; Louis Nap. Catellier, Chicoutimi, 3rd.

Compton (not including Township of Compton)—G. E. Rioux, police magistrate, 1st. L. McIves, warden, Robinson, 2nd; Colin Noble, Stornoway, 3rd.

Deux-Montagnes—D. Dupras, registrar, Ste. Scholastique, 1st; Antoine Segain, St. Eustache, 2nd; Felix Paquin, St. Eustache, 3rd.

Dorchester—Francois Fortier, registrar, Ste. Henedine, 1st; L. N. Larochelle, warden, St Anselme, 2nd; Bellarmin Lapierre, Ste. Germaine, 3rd.

Drummond and Arthabaska—Bazile Theroux, prothonotary, 1st; John Wadleigh, warden of Drummond, 2nd; L. G. Houde, Victoriaville, 3rd.

Gaspe—The Prothonotary, Perce, 1st; the Warden, Perce, 2nd; Jas. Lownds, Gaspe Basin, 3rd.

Hochelaga—N. M. LeCavalier, registrar, Montreal, 1st; J. O. Villeneuve, warden, St. Jean Baptiste, 2nd; Dr. Jos. Lenoir, Hochelaga, 3rd.

Huntingdon—P. J. N. Beaudry, prothonotary, 1st; the warden, 2nd; Robt. W. Campbell, Huntingdon, 3rd.

Iberville—D. Bessete, registrar, Iberville, 1st; D. Lafond, Ste. Brigide, 2nd; Ed. G. Pelletier, Iberville, 3rd.

Jacques Cartier—N. M. LeCavalier, registrar, St. Laurent, 1st; Evariste Charrette, warden, Ste. Genevieve, 2nd; J. B. O. Martin, Lachine, 3rd.

Joliette—J. L. Desrocher, prothonotary, Joliette, 1st; 1st; H. Nevin (Kildare), warden, 2nd; Joseph Martel, Joliette, 3rd.

Kamouraska—Henri Garon, prothonotary, St. Louis de Kamouraska, 1st; Joseph Strois, warden, Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere, 2nd; Geo. Richard, J.P., St. Paschal, 3rd.

Laprairie—J. B. Varin, registrar, Laprairie, 1st; J. Brosseau, warden, Laprairie, 2nd; Dr. Brisson, Laprairie, 3rd.

L'Assomption—B. Rocher, registrar, L'Assomption, 1st; Oscar Archambault, warden, L'Assomption, 2nd; D. Lamarche, N. P., St. Roch, 3rd.

Laval—A. E. Leonard, registrar, Ste. Rose, 1st; L. Gagnon, J. P., warden, Ste. Rose, 2nd; Felix Lavoie, Ste. Martine, 3rd.

Levis—L. A. Carriere, registrar, Levis 1st; Gilbert Roy, warden, St. Henri, 2nd; Pierre LeFrancois, Levis, 3rd.

L'Islet—Arsene Michaud, registrar, St. Jean, 1st; P. [illegible]errault, warden, St. Jean, 2nd; C. Marcotte, N. P., L'Islet, 3rd.

Lotbiniere—E. LeMay, registrar, 1st; F. Demers, warden, St. Flavien, 2nd; Isaac Demers, St. Agapit, 3rd.

Maskinonge—Judge Bourgeois, Three Rivers, 1st; D. L. Lafleche, warden, Louiseville, 2nd; L. Lupien, Ste. Ursule, 3rd.

Megantic—W. H. Lambly, registrar, Inverness, P.Q., 1st; James Reed, warden, Inverness, P.Q., 2nd; A. A. Roy, Plessisville, Somerset, 3rd.

Missisquoi—Judge Buchanan, Sweetsburg, 1st; the warden, 2nd; George Rioux, Sherbrooke, 3rd.

Montcalm—A. E. Thibadeau, registrar, Ste. Julienne, 1st; Simon Richard, St. Liguori, 2nd; M. Granger, N.P., St. Jacques, 3rd.

Montmagny—E. Lavergne, registrar, Montmagny, 1st; the warden, 2nd; H. Hebert, N.P., Montmagny, 3rd.

Montmorency—Bruno Pelletier, registrar, St. Laurent d'Orleans, 1st; Roger Lessard, warden, St. Joachim, 2nd; Henri Huot, Ange-Gardien, 3rd.

Montreal—Judge Desnoyers, Montreal, 1st; B. A. T. de Montigny, recorder, 2nd; P. J. Coyle, advocate, Montreal, 3rd.

Napierville—E. Bouchard, registrar, Napierville 1st; the warden, 2nd; Charles Bedard, St. Remi, 3rd.

Nicolet—J. A. Biondin, registrar, St. Pierre les Becquets, 1st; D. E. Archambault, warden, Becancour, 2nd; E. L. White, Nicolet, 3rd.

Ottawa, not including the City of Hull—Judge McDougall, Aylmer, 1st; Hector McLean, warden, 2nd; G. L. Dumouchel, N.P., Aylmer, 3rd.

Pontiac—Slatter Rimer, registrar, 1st; the warden, 2nd; Edward Carling, Sheen, 3rd.

Portneuf—The registrar, 1st; the warden, 2nd; Eusebe Beaudry, M.D., Pointe-aux-Trembles, Portneuf, 3rd.

Quebec, city of—John Burroughs, prothonotary, Quebec, 1st; S. A. Dery, recorder, 2nd; John T. Foote, editor, Quebec, 2rd.

Quebec, county of—John Burroughs, prothonotary, Quebec, 1st; the warden, 2nd; J. E. Larue, advocate, Quebec, 3rd.

Richelieu—Jules Chevalier, registrar, Sorel, 1st; Louis Morin, St. Ours, 2nd; J. E. Chenevert, Sorel, 3rd.

Richmond—G. E. Rioux, police magistrate, 1st; J. P. Stockwell, warden, Danville, 2nd; John H. Graham, Richmond, 3rd.

Rimouski—A. P. Letendre, prothonotary, 1st; E. Cote, warden, Ste. Luce, 2nd; Napoleon Bernier, advocate, Rimouski, 3rd.

Rouville—E. Poulin, registrar, Ste. Marie, 1st; the warden, 2nd; S. Bertrand, N.P., St. Mathias, 3rd.

Ste Hyacinthe—Joseph Roy, prothonotary, Ste. Hyacinthe, 1st; R. E. Fontaine, St. Hyacinthe, 2nd; A. O. T. Beauchene, Ste. Hyacinthe, 3rd.

St. Jean—G. A. Marchand, registrar, 1st; the warden, 2nd; Joseph Meunier, St. Jean, 3rd.

St. Maurice—Alfred Desilets, prothonotary, Three Rivers, 1st; the warden, 2nd; Elie Lacerte, M.D., Yamachiche, 3rd.

Shefford—Joseph Lefebvre, registrar, Waterloo, 1st; Edward Slack, warden, 2nd; S. A. Knowlton, Waterloo, 3rd.

Sherbrooke, city of—Judge E. T. Brooks, 1st; the mayor, 2nd; G. E. Rioux, Sherbrooke, 3rd.

Sherbrooke, municipal county of—Judge E. T. Brooks, 1st; the warden, 2nd; T. McGovern, Waterville, 3rd.

Soulanges—J. Stephens, registrar, Coteau Landing, 1st; O. F. Prieur, warden, 2nd; R. Duckett, Coteau Station, 3rd.

Temiscouata—J. G. Pelletier, prothonotary, Fraserville, 1st; mayor of Fraserville, 2nd; Napoleon Rioux, J.P., Trois-Pistoles, 3rd.

Terrebonne—L. de S. Lachaine, registrar, St Jerome, 1st; J. B. de Villeneuve, St. Jerome, 2nd; E. P. Germain, N. P., Ste. Therese, 3rd.

Trois-Rivieres—Alfred Desilets, prothonotary, Three Rivers, 1st; S. Dumoulin, mayor, Three Rivers, 2nd; Alex. Baptist, Three Rivers, 3rd.

Vaudreuil—F. Bastien, registrar, Vaudreuil, 1st; D. Brule, warden, do., 2nd; A. Phaneuf, N. P., Rigaud, 3rd.

Vercheres—Aimé Geoffrion, registrar, Vercheres, 1st; the Warden, 2nd; Ed. Chagnon, Vercheres, 3rd.

Wolfe—G. E. Rioux, police magistrate, 1st; L. O. Dion, warden, South Ham, 2nd, E. Osgood, Dudswell, 3rd.

Yamaska—L. M. Blondin, registrar, St. Francois du Lac, 1st; the Warden, 2nd; Joseph Lemaitre, M.D., St. Thomas de Pierreville, 3rd.

Hull, City of—Wm. Washburn, registrar, 1st; E. B. Eddy, mayor, Hull, 2nd; N. Tetreau, N. P., Hull, 3rd.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

The appointments for the cities and eastern section of Ontario are as follows:—

Carleton (not including Ottawa)—Judge Ross and Hy. McElroy, Richmond.

Dundas—Judge Pringle and Matthew Carlyle, Williamsburg.

Glengarry—Junior Judge Carman and C. McRae, Glenroy.

Hastings—Junior Judge Fraleck and Anson B. Ross, Madoc.

Lanark—Judge Senkler and R. F. Preston, Carleton Place.

Leeds and Grenville—Judge McDonald and John Ferguson, Walford.

Lennox and Addington—Judge Wilkinson and Jas. R. Fraser, Tamworth.

Prescott—Judge Daniell and John A MacDonald, Vankleek Hill.

Russell, Judge Daniell and William Lowry, Russell.

Renfrew (including Nipissing)—Judge Deacon and Jas. B. Dickson, Pembroke.

Stormont—Judge Carman and Hugh McDiarmid, Roxborough.

Toronto—Judge Boyd and E. F. Clarke.

London—Judge Elliot and Robert Pritchard.

Hamilton—Judge Sinclair and George Roach.

Ottawa—Judge Lyon and P. H. Chabot.

Kingston—Judge Price and John Gaskin.

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Thirteen at Table.—The statistical probability of the superstition that if thirteen sit down to table one of them will die in the course of the following twelve months is given in a French paper, from which it appears that the chances are that if the average age of the company is 10 years there ought to be 134; 15, 131; 20, 129; 25, 124; 30, 119; 35, 112; 40, 103; 45, 90; 50, 73; 55, 54; *60, 35; 65, 25; 70, 17; 72½. 13 persons present to make the realization of the theory scientifically likely.—*Sanitary Record.*

## THE WAR ON LIQUOR-SELLING

PROHIBITION SENTIMENT IN ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES—A STRIKING CONTRAST—AN INTERESTING INTERVIEW WITH MR. HARDY, OF THE UNITED KINGDOM ALLIANCE.

Mr. Thomas Hardy, representing the United Kingdom Alliance of England, was interviewed by the Rev. Frederick Powell, representing the *Witness*, recently, and the following is a report of what took place:

Mr. Powell—"I am glad to meet you on this side, Mr. Hardy, and to give you a cordial welcome to the commercial capital of the Dominion. May I enquire how long you have been in America, what has been the extent of your journeys and what the impression you have formed of the progress of temperance sentiment in the States as compared with Canada and the old country?"

Mr. Hardy—"I am glad to meet you, Mr. Powell, and to find that you are still working in a cause with which we have been associated for so many years. I have spent about seven months travelling through the States, and have been about six weeks in Canada, and I gladly give the result of my experience through the columns of the *Witness*. In the first place, allow me to congratulate you on your association with the *Witness* publications. For their purity of tone, truthfulness and fearless independence in the causes of truth and righteousness they occupy the highest position. Also, for variety of matter and general interest they will compare favorably with the best papers either in the States or in England, and all who love the truth, and admire the fearless advocacy thereof should patronize these papers the *Daily* and *Weekly Witness*. I find in the Prohibition States, as Kansas and Maine that prohibition is rigidly enforced; also in the counties and smaller towns of those States which, though under license, have a permissive veto clauses. You may travel through whole counties both in Ohio and Illinois and not find a single saloon. I visited a large mining district for instance, and found that most of the former saloon-keepers were working like honest men in the coal mines for their daily bread. Three of these attended my meeting and were active workers in the temperance cause. In evidence that prohibition does prohibit both in Portland and Kansas, I may relate the following incident: A saloonist in Portland wrote to a saloonist in Kansas stating that he found it impossible to subsist in Portland as the law was so strictly carried out, but that he had heard there was a good opening in Kansas. The Kansas saloonist was in gaol at the time for illegally selling drink, and replied, 'O Kansas is a h—l of a place for liquor sellers,' and he advised his friend to give this State a wide berth. In the state of New York and in the large cities everywhere, even in those states that had voted no license, I found drinking and drunkenness rampant. The Sunday ordinance was grossly violated and drink could be had at all hours. The no license vote had really done a great deal of harm, as the saloon men and their party maintained that no license simply meant that drink could be sold without a license, and as a result whole districts were given up to free trade in drink.

Mr. Powell—"Do you not consider that temperance sentiment has made much more rapid progress in the States than in England?"

Mr. Hardy—"Decidedly not. During the last few years the cause has made rapid progress in England. Our temperance organizations are numerous, well organized, and with assured incomes for carrying on the great work with energy and system. We are also engaged in teaching the people the nature and physiological action of alcohol. In the States the temperance organizations are a rope of sand, and very little is being done in teaching the people the fundamental truths of the temperance reformation. Now, until we get people to realize the fact that intoxicating drinks are injurious even when used in moderation, we cannot hope for success. The English, as you are aware, are very slow in securing legal changes, but when laws are put upon the statute books they are enforced. I believe that we shall yet outstrip the States in securing prohibition for our people. A sudden blow will be struck and that at no distant future, and the liquor traffic, big and bloated vested interest though it be, will find itself condemned by law to extinction."

Mr. Powell—"Well Brother Hardy what are your impressions of Canada?"

Mr. Hardy—"I am very favorably impressed with this great Dominion. The people are more law-abiding than the people of the States, and there is decidedly much less drinking and public drunkenness. Your climate is healthy and invigorating. You have vast resources, and a sturdy people—an improvement, in fact, on the original type. I also am of opinion that if you could only secure a prohibitory law for the Dominion with adequate penalties for infringements it would be obeyed. I am glad also to note the general absence of the outward appearances of abject poverty which we find in large cities of the States, and in the large cities at home. What you need now is to complete and extend your temperance organizations, to secure ample and regular funds, and a thorough system of temperance teaching and the victory will be yours. I leave for home this evening *via* Portland and Boston and shall do all I can, should I be privileged to see England again to strongly recommend to intending emigrants this great and good land, for I consider it has very great advantages over the States, and were it my intention to settle on this side I should certainly make Canada my home."

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## A VICTIM OF NIHILISM.

THE TRAGEDY AT ST. PETERSBURG WHICH OFFICIALS TRIED TO SUPPRESS.

St Petersburg, Jan 20.—A mysterious tragedy, which has been kept very quiet by all concerned in it, is being discussed in the private circles of society. The newspapers have been strictly forbidden to make the slightest allusion to it. I give you briefly the facts as they were stated to me by a Russian official of high standing.

Among the most talented and promising artists of the young Russian school was a painter named A. Friese. His first works had already created such a sensation that he had been elected member of the Imperial Academy of Fine Arts. Two years ago he had been sent at the expense of the Government to Rome, whence he had lately returned to our capital. Friese had never meddled with politics. Nothing interested him beyond his art. The completion of several sketches and pictures he had brought home from Italy in time for the annual exhibition, which is to be opened in a couple of weeks, engrossed all his time and energy. Thus the young man's surprise may be imagined when one night police officials, followed by a host of gendarmes, made their appearance in the modest apartments which he shared with his old mother. Conscious of his utter innocence, however, he tried to laugh away the old lady's dismay. What had he to fear—he, the artist, the member of the Academy, who had devoted all his life to study and to the comfort of his mother? He therefore stood by quietly while the officials were making a thorough search among all his boxes, papers, drawings and furniture.

As he expected, nothing was found, and the officials had already put on their caps and overcoats to leave the house when one of the agents suddenly espied in a dark crevice behind one of the book shelves a sealed package covered with dust and cobwebs.

"What is this?" he asked of the young painter, drawing forth this suspicious-looking *corpus delicti*. Friese examined the parcel for some time with astonishment.

"Oh! now I remember," he at length exclaimed; "I had forgotten its very existence. It was given to me by a friend about two years ago before my journey to Rome. I think it contains private correspondence and manuscripts. The parcel was given to me sealed, and I therefore have not the slightest knowledge of its contents."

The unbroken seals and the dusty appearance of the parcel bore witness to the truth of these words. One of the officials broke the seals. Old numbers of the secret revolutionary organ, *Tcherny Peredjel*, dropped out of the package.

Friese was immediately put under arrest. His repeated assurances that he had not had the slightest knowledge of the contents of the parcel were of no avail. The unfortunate young artist saw at a glance that there was no hope for him. A man in whose possession revolutionary publications are found is liable to transportation to Siberia for at least eight years. All his hopes for the future were blasted. He knew well that under the circumstances—two weeks after the murder of General Sudeikin—he had no mercy to expect. He saw misery worse than death awaiting him. He saw his mother a beggar for the rest of her days.

"I will follow you in a moment," he said to the police official in a firm voice. "Let me only fetch a few necessary things in my studio."

The permission was given to him. The next moment a pistol shot was heard. With a cry of despair Mrs. Friese entered the studio. Her son fell dead at her feet. He had shot himself through the heart. Since that night Mrs. Friese has been a helpless maniac. Such tragedies, though kept as secret as possible by the Government, are not calculated to appease the general dissatisfaction, and can but add new recruits to the revolutionary movement.

The Nihilists have again been busy lately. Besides the attack on the Czar and the murder of Gen. Sudeikin they have also indulged in a number of freaks which may well be styled the farce in the tragedy, and which certainly show the far-reaching power of this, in its way, unique revolutionary organization.

One of these freaks recently played on the universally detested ex Home Minister, Count Duntri Tolstoi, is now the general topic of conversation throughout the city. Last week Tolstoi issued invitations to a grand ball, at which many members of the imperial family and all the diplomatic corps were to be present. At 10 30 the guests began to arrive. The first comers were two officers of the Horse Guards. While they were making their bow to the hosts the Countess whispered to her husband:

"What a strange smell!"

"It is a regular shame to use such extraordinary perfumes when one goes into society!" remarked the young Countess to her daughter very audibly, transfixing the poor officers with a cold, reproachful gaze. On the other hand the latter indulged in the following dialogue:

"I wonder if assafœtida is one of the favorite smells of our distinguished hosts? Well, if they like it they had better indulge in it alone. Come along; I am longing for fresh air."

A minute later both young men were on the sidewalk, eagerly inhaling the frosty night air. Next came a family of six—intimate friends of the house.

"My dear Countess!" they cried, "what is the matter in your house? Have you opened chemical works in your yard? Where can this horrible smell come from? The hall and staircase are so full of it that it is simply unbearable!"

This was indeed the case. The whole house seemed to have been converted into a sewer. An invisible hand had strewn in all the reception rooms, corridors, staircases and halls some pestiferous substance, the traces of which it was impossible to detect. And on the grand staircase, pinned to the carpet, was found a note bearing the seal of the Revolutionary Executive Committee and these words:

"Accept this perfume as worthy of you and yours."

The anger and dismay of the Tolstoi family may be easily imagined. The ball could not take place, and everybody is again speaking of "those horrible Nihilists."—*New York World Correspondence.*

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## A BELOVED PHYSICIAN.

*(From the Missionary Herald.)*

"Mr. Stimson, of Tai-yuen Fu, sends a biographical notice of Dr. Schofield, an English physician connected with the China Inland Mission, recently deceased, from whom our mission has received 'not a few favors,' and in whose death 'mission work in Shan-si has received what seems, on the human side, a cruel blow.' After speaking of Dr. Schofield as a young man of unusual promise, graduating at Oxford with high honor, taking the degrees of Master of Arts and Bachelor of Medicine; for five years connected with St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London; spending two years of study on the Continent, at Vienna and Paris; employed as surgeon in the Servian War under the Red Cross Society, and elected Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, Mr. Stimson continues:—

"Three years before his medical studies were completed, he had consecrated himself to the missionary work.* To some of his professional friends it seemed madness for a man of his ability and professional prospects to throw away the open opportunity of rising to eminence, and undoubtedly of amassing a fortune. He heard the pleas for 'heathen at home,' but his heart was turned to the heathen afar. With his bride he came to China, by the American route, reaching the field three years ago last April. He made rapid progress in the language, and for several months had been speaking to the people wherever he had the opportunity. Already had he issued two interesting reports of his medical and hospital work.

"Some three weeks ago a patient came to him with virulent diphtheria. Dr. Schofield could not receive him, but the man duped the gatekeeper and secured a room, where he died the day following. From that contact Dr. Schofield received the germs that developed into typhus fever. His strong constitution could not endure the strain. Rev. T. Richards who had had much experience with this disease, nursed him night and day; but all that human help could do did not avail. He died August 1st, aged 32 years. The same day we laid his precious dust in the eastern hills overlooking the city. 'The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord,' was all the utterance we could make for our sorrow.

"Dr. Schofield's sick-bed was one of rich spiritual comfort. He had no thought of regret for his choice of work, but often said: 'The last three years of my life have been my happiest.' He felt that God was his help and would sustain him, and to Him committed, in loving faith, his wife and children.

"Our friend loved his work. He was large-hearted and kind. He fully believed the promises of God toward the heathen, and healed and preached in glad hopefulness. Few medical missionaries preach as he did, at Sunday services, in the street chapel, and on the streets. Almost always, at our union prayer meetings, was his voice heard in earnest position for a greater endowment of spiritual power, for an increase of laborers, for the awakening of the people. He went to all his duty with prayer, and when he achieved success devoutly gave God the glory. As he desired, so, for all that he was and for all that he accomplished, we must not bestow fulsome praise upon the human instrument, but recognize in him the work of God. 'By the grace of God, I am what I am,' was the feeling of his sincere and modest soul.

"So one in whom we had confidence of great things is taken, in the bloom of manhood, and the beginning of a successful and exceedingly useful work. Upon whom shall his mantle fall? Where are others who stand in full view of earthly honors and emoluments, and are glad to make them a sacrifice to Christ for the extension of His kingdom? They are the men needed to awaken the world lying in wickedness. The civilization of China, boastful upon its false pedestal, calls for such men, skilled in science and fitted to command admiration from the bigoted and proud. We pray that this life, so early terminated, may, by the blessing of God, prove to be His call to more than one such, that not only the present breach may be filled, but that this work may be extended into other needy fields."

Dr. Schofield, says the London *Lancet*, was respected by all who knew him. The charm of his personal character was very great; transparent simplicity of thought and speech, a gentleness and amiability almost feminine, and a power of sympathy that was practically unbounded, were united to abilities of the highest order, a clear judgment, and a determination of unswerving firmness.

* Reading the life of Dr. Elmslie, Medical Missionary of the C. M. S. in Kashmir, caused Dr. Schofield to resolve to devote his life to medical mission work. A new edition of this excellent memoir has been published at 1s. by Messrs. Nisbet & Co., London.

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## THE ARTISAN OF THE FUTURE

A great and important question of the day, which has had very little attention paid to it, is, "Our Artisan of the future. How is he being trained?" Numbers of people pass it over with the remark that, by the rule of supply being always equal to demand, there need be no trouble about this matter. This is a mistaken argument, or rather no argument at all, when applied to skilled labor. It may stand good with regard to certain commodities, when it may be said that supply creates a demand, but this is no answer to the question asked above; unskilled labor, with few exceptions, is generally at a discount, but skilled labor can in most cases command its price. The system of apprenticing young men to a trade is slowly but surely dying out, and hence the importance of the question, asked at the head of this paper. If a dozen men were asked their opinion, no two would give the same answer to this question, and each one would make a statement that would bear upon it. Looking at things from an apprentice's point of view, we cannot be surprised that young men are unwilling to be apprenticed and serve some years of drudgery in its lowest sense, especially now when there are so many openings which are looked upon as being more "genteel" and in which they can earn wages without the outlay of a premium. This view of the question is one that must be looked in the face, and our remarks on skilled and unskilled labor are very strong reasons for doing so. Any sensible man will acknowledge that a skilled artisan must hold a much superior position to a great many of those so called genteel callings in which the supply is more than equal to the demand, and in which only a very low rate of wages can be earned. No doubt, masters will say that they must have some return for any little trouble they may take with their young men, also for loss by damage and waste of materials, as well as for the extra time they may take in executing work committed to them to execute, but the masters loss in this direction would be more than compensated if they properly trained their young men so that eventually they would do more and better work. There are numbers of causes which doubtless have an effect on the decline of the apprenticeship system, and if they cannot be removed something will have to be done, and the question that has to be answered is, what is the best thing to do?—*Sanitary Engineer.*

## CANADIAN NEWS.

QUEBEC.

Kelso Cheese Factories.—During the past season the fifteen cheese factories forming the Kelso Combination received 13,553,246 lbs. of milk and made 1,379,187 lbs. of cheese, paying their patrons $119,506. The average pounds of milk to the pound of cheese for the 15 factories was 9.83.

Clydesdale Stallion.—The Beauharnois Agricultural Society has completed the purchase from the Montreal Live Stock Importing Company, of the Clydesdale horse "St. Mungo," and have him now in their stable at St. Louis. The price paid was $2,250.

Token of Esteem.—One evening last week, Mr. R. Sellar, editor of the *Canadian Gleaner*, Huntingdon, who has just completed the erection of a neat and comfortable brick residence, was surprised by a number of his friends, who made an entry into the building and proceeded to furnish the entire house. Nothing was omitted parlor, bedrooms, &c., were carpeted and furnished in an exceedingly short time, and the entire outfit, most complete and valuable, presented as a token of admiration and esteem.

Mail Irregularities.—The people of Waterloo have only too good reasons for complaining of irregular mails. The Montreal mail, under an arrangement recently made, is despatched by way of the Grand Trunk to Acton and thence by South Eastern to Waterloo. Sometimes the Grand Trunk and South Eastern connect at Acton and sometimes they don't. As a rule, they don't if they can help it. When the Grand Trunk is late, the South Eastern does not wait and the mail consequently remains over at Acton for twenty-four hours. This has happened several times already, and unless the postal authorities intervene it will no doubt occur frequently in the future.—*Waterloo Advertiser.*

Spiteful Doings.—There lives in the village of Templeton a very respectable and industrious old farmer named P. St Peter. One morning recently he discovered that the tongue of one of his horses had been cut out by some malicious person. It seems that a party who lives at no great distance from the old man St. Peter's, and with whom he was not on very good terms, threatened to injure him before the winter was over. This trouble appears to have arisen from the old man refusing to endorse a note for his neighbor. Mr. St. Peter has placed the matter in the hands of the county constable, who, it is hoped, will succeed in bringing the guilty party to justice.

ONTARIO.

Toronto's Bi-Centenary.—The celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of Toronto will be held on the 5th of March. The Council has donated $10,000 to the celebration fund.

Poaching.—The game laws are being systematically set at naught this winter. Deer are slaughtered by the hundreds in Madoc, and quail are killed in Essex as if no law against such a practice existed.

No Smoking.—Wiarton Village Council has passed a motion to the effect that "no smoking be allowed in the council chamber during the year." How would this "catch" our municipal rulers?

Hard Times Lodgers.—The Welland *Tribune* states that the number of prisoners in the gaol at Welland this week is 71, the largest number ever confined there at one time. Most of them are destitute.

Painting by Wholesale.—John Laird has just received the contract to paint fifty-eight boats for the Montreal Transportation Company. It will require more than one pot full of paint to go over that number of boats. It is said that in making his calculations he reckoned by the square mile and not by the foot.—*Kingston Whig.*

Active Old Man.—Mr. Dyke, a robust old gentleman of Goderich township, who is over 70 years of age, has accepted a challenge to walk 30 miles and cut off seventeen blocks of wood, two feet through, and to dig one square rod of land in twelve hours.

Evil Disposed.—While the Rev. E. Murphy, of Stroud, was on his way to visit a member of his church who was dangerously ill, he was met by a sleigh load of Barrie roughs who, in a mere fit of wantonness, made him turn back until he reached his own residence, though he explained to them his errand.

Rotten Egged.—All the hotel keepers of Durham, Varney, and Orchardville were recently charged with violating the License Act. The information was laid by a detective named Johnston, and all the cases but one were tried before Squire Proctor, of Hanover, on Friday week, who dismissed them all. The detective, Johnston, passing through Neustadt, was pelted with rotten eggs.—*Guelph Herald.*

Salt Bed.—The Parkhill salt well is a success. A solid bed of salt was struck at the depth of 1,250 feet. One hundred feet of this bed has been drilled through and nothing but pure salt is brought up by the sand pump. Operations are now suspended. McKenzie Bros. having fulfilled their contract to the satisfaction of the company.

Cattle Thieves.—Numerous depredations by cattle thieves have recently been committed in Essex county, principally in the neighborhood of Tilbury station. The gang established a corral in a deep piece of wood in Rumney township, which the police made a descent upon the other day and six out of fifteen head of cattle recently stolen were found. The remainder had been slaughtered and disposed of.

MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST.

Hard Names.—The Indian tribe of Stoneys are preparing to remove from near Bear's Hill to Battle River, at the mouth of Wolf Creek, in the spring. They will take a reserve there which will extend up the river from the mouth of the creek.

A Synagogue.—The Jews of Winnipeg intend erecting a synagogue the coming summer, and have secured a site on McWilliam street with that object in view. The Hebrew community has now grown to be a large one in this city, and they doubtless feel that they are fully able to maintain a church and support a rabbi of their own.

Unfortunate.—One of the men working on the new court house at Brandon has been very unfortunate. He owns a homestead at Killarney, Turtle Mountain district, and left a young son in charge. On returning home recently he found most of the roots frozen and the stock all dead, his son having been away on a four days' fishing expedition.

Low Rates for Oats.—A telegram has been received from Mr. W. Harder, stating that until the 10th of April the rates on oats, shipped all-rail *via* St. Vincent or Gretna, will be the same as on frozen wheat, or one third less than the regular tariff. This is a decided concession, and should be a great assistance to the farmers in obtaining a more profitable market for their oats than they have at present.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Increased Arrivals.—During 1881 there were 3,913 passengers landed on Puget Sound from San Francisco steamers; in 1882 the number increased to 5,622, and last year there were 8,085.

The First Train of cars loaded with rails and drawn by the engine for Lytton arrived at Yale from Port Moody, at 8 p m. Jan. 23. As the train steamed in a large bonfire was lit and three hearty cheers and a "tiger" were given by the assembled crowd. The run was made in nine and a half hours including stoppages.

Intending Immigrants.—Enquiries for information by letter are still numerous from provinces east of the mountains, many of the States, Great Britain, Northern Europe, Australia, China, New Zealand, Japan and South Africa. Those indicate very strongly that next spring and summer will witness a large influx of population of a desirable character to this Province.

Burrard Inlet Lumber Shipping.—At Moodyville the bark "Mandalay," is loading for Melbourne. She will carry about 800,000 feet of lumber, and be ready for sea in about two weeks. The bark "Prince Rudolph" has just commenced loading lumber for South America. She will take about 350,000 feet at Hastings mill. The ship "Antelope" is completing her cargo for Australia. She will carry about 1,200,000 feet. The bark "Gloaming" is also loading there for South America and will carry about a million feet of lumber. The "Sulimatelma" is loading, and carries 800,000 feet of lumber to Sydney, N.S.W.—*Standard*, Jan. 30.

MARITIME PROVINCES.

The Familiar Scourge.—The schools at Port Hawkesbury, Cape Breton Island, have been closed on account of the prevalence of a malignant type of diphtheria.

A Common Accident.—Mr. Robert Turner, an esteemed resident of French River, Pictou, N. S., was lately injured, it was feared fatally, by a tree falling upon him.

Prolific.—Mrs. Sophia Knickle, who died in this town a short time ago at the advanced age of 92 years, left a very numerous progeny, as follows: 13 children, 80 grandchildren, and 120 great grand and great-great-grandchildren, making a total of 213 descendants. Her husband, Mr. John Frederick Knickle, is 95 years of age, and still in full possession of his faculties. The old couple lived 72 years together.—*Lunenburg, N. S., Progress.*

## SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

ALL IN ADVANCE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Daily Witness | $3.00 |
| Weekly Witness | 1.00 |
| Northern Messenger (single copy) | 30 |
| " " 10 copies to one address | 2.50 |
| " " 25 " " | 6.00 |
| " " 50 " " | 11.50 |
| " " 100 " " | 22.00 |
| Weekly Messenger | 50 |
| " " 5 copies to one address. | 2.00 |

TERMS TO MINISTERS AND TEACHERS.
DAILY, $2; WEEKLY, 75c.

These rates include postage to any part of the Dominion, United States and Great Britain.

## ADVERTISING RATES.

WEEKLY.—20c per line first insertion, and 15c per line each after insertion for large type or cuts. When set in small type, 10c per line each insertion. Contract Rates.—1 year, $5 per line; 6 months, $3 per line; 3 months, $1.75 per line

DAILY WITNESS.—10c per line first insertion, and 8c after insertions on pages 1, 5 and 8; 5c per line each after insertion on pages 3 and 7. CUTS or LARGE TYPE double rates. Annual Contracts on favorable terms.

Births and Deaths 25c per insertion. Marriages, 50c. Contracts payable quarterly in advance.

Five is the minimum number of lines for which an advertisement is taken.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—*When remitting be particular to give the correct Post-Office address with the Province or State. In forwarding remittances register the letter, or procure a Post-Office order (in all cases we prefer the latter, as it protects the sender and ourselves), which can be had at the following rates: $1 to $4, 2c., and $4 to $10, 5c. When stamps are sent to make up the remittance, the only denominations that are of practical use are 1 cent and 3 cents. Subscribers in the United States can remit by P. O. Order on Rouse's Point, N. Y. State. When changing address from one Post-Office to another it is necessary to give the old address as well as the new. If this is not done the change cannot be made. Address all letters concerning subscriptions: John Dougall & Son, Witness, Montreal.*

ISSUED LAST WEEK.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Number copies of | WEEKLY WITNESS... | 35,500 |
| " " | DAILY WITNESS.... | 80,009 |
| " " | MESSENGER..... | 49,300 |
| Total..... | | 164,809 |

We invite communications from farmers giving their experience on matters interesting to them as a class, also enquiries which, if we cannot answer ourselves, some of our readers may.

# The Witness.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1884.


## ENCOURAGING.

Such expressions of good-will as the following—specimens of many such almost daily received by us—are not only most encouraging, but show that the wish of our friends for the enlarged circulation of this paper is father to prompt action on their parts to aid in obtaining such an increase. A subscriber, writing from Hamilton, says:—"I think if we would all work as we ought the *Weekly Witness* would get 50,000 subscribers instead of 34,000. I think more of the *Witness* every week. I believe I will be able to send a few more new names next week." Another friend, residing at Centralia, says enthusiastically:—"To know the *Witness* is to love it. I should be pleased if it were circulated more largely in our community, because of the principles which it advocates. If you would send sample copies of the *Weekly* to the following addresses I think it would be of advantage both to the 'Temperance Cause', and for the best interests of the paper." As regards its circulation we are pleased to be able to report that, instead of "34,000", there are now 35,500 subscribers to the *Weekly Witness*—an increase of nearly 4,000 over those of this time last year—and new names are daily being sent. The plan adopted by our Centralia worker is a good one, and is one which is practised by many others of our friends. If all the well-wishers of the *Witness* would send us the names of some of their neighbors, who they think might become subscribers themselves, we should be pleased to forward to such sample copies of all or any of our publications by return mail. To render this plan thoroughly effective, however, it would be necessary for such correspondents to follow up the papers personally after they have been perused by their recipients, and we have little doubt but that many of those who get them would be desirous of having them continued. Respecting a circulation of 50,000 copies, we see no reason whatever why such a desirable result should not be attained before spring, if our friends will energetically put their shoulders to the wheel and help us. The larger the circulation of a paper the better it can be made, and we assure all our readers that their welfare will ever be in the future, as it has been in the past, our earnest and constant aim.

FOR THE temperance campaign get every one you know to take the *Witness* or *Messenger* for six months, commencing first March—*Daily Witness* for six months, $1.50; clubs of two to the same address, $2.75; of three to the same address, $4. *Weekly Witness* for six months, 50 cents; clubs of three sent together, $1.20; of four, $1.50; of ten, $3.50. *Weekly Messenger* for six months, 25c; clubs of five, one dollar. Let every one whose vote and active influence you wish to secure have one or other of these papers.

WE COMMENCE this week a new story by Mrs Henry, the author of the book which produced so deep an impression upon our readers some months ago—"How Roy Went West." The present volume is dedicated to the Young Women's Christian Temperance Unions, which are springing up everywhere in connection with the older W. C. T. U. organizations, and in which Mrs. Henry sees boundless capacity of influence. "Mabel's Work" should be read by every girl in Canada. It is a story of wonderful pathos and points out a weapon of irresistible power in temperance work.

## THE RIVALS AND THE COUNTRY.

Some extremely interesting correspondence between the General Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway Company and the Dominion Government concerning the proposed loan by the Government to the Canadian Pacific Company, has just been published, and anyone who wishes to inform himself as to the true character of railway companies and their attitude toward the country cannot do better than read, mark, learn and digest the series of letters. A Chicago reporter interviewed W. H. Vanderbilt, the great railway prince and the ally of the Canadian Pacific, by the way, concerning his railways and their rivals, and Vanderbilt talked all the time of how this method of pooling and that purchase of a rival line and the other territorial division would affect himself and his roads, when the reporter, bethinking himself of a third party who was interested, asked the great railway controller, "And how about the public, Mr. Vanderbilt?" "The public be d——d," the great railway monopolist is reported to have replied. When this contemptuous expression had roused the anger and indignation of the whole country to a pitch which even Vanderbilt could not afford to ignore strong as he was, he denied having used it, but while accepting the denial, all have regarded it ever since as a correct and exact expression of the views of railway companies of their relations and duties to the people who have granted them an existence, have granted them lands, and have granted them large money subsidies, and for whose convenience they exist. While in one or two instances Mr. Hickson appears to acknowledge the necessity and the right of the public to have competition in railway transportation, yet the main argument of this series of letters and the conclusion to which the argument is directed might be nutshelled into the expression attributed to Mr. Vanderbilt. The public have rights if they can secure them, but none that the railway companies are bound to care for. That the railway companies, which in their nature are monopolists, should take this attitude we are not surprised, because we have become accustomed to it, but that the companies should expect the Government, which represents the people at large, to assist the companies in the establishment of a monopoly is surely an outrage, and yet this is what the Grand Trunk Railway expects. These letters were written with the object of bringing the influence and even the pressure of the Government to bear in forcing the Canadian Pacific Railway to consent to the very worst form of a monopoly agreement, that of a territorial division. The Grand Trunk wants the Government to compel the Canadian Pacific, on pain of not receiving monetary assistance, to exchange its railways in Southern and Midland Ontario, and south of the St. Lawrence in Quebec for the North Shore in Quebec and other considerations. The Grand Trunk wants the Government to parcel out the whole country between these two companies to rule over in the matter of railway transportation. The Government is requested to force the Canadian Pacific to give up the lines which compete with the Grand Trunk in Ontario and to the United States, in return for which the Grand Trunk will allow the Canadian Pacific to have the North-West trade to the sea coast by an all Canadian. That the Canadian Pacific is not resisting in the interests of the people is clearly shown. The President of the Canadian Pacific and the President of the Grand Trunk Railway agreed to this territorial division last April, but the Canadian Pacific withdrew for the reason that it supposed that it could do better for itself. If it were to get the money which it needs from the Government which it failed to get in the money markets of the world, it will be able to go on for a while longer fighting the Grand Trunk and buying up and leasing more lines. The manager of the Grand Trunk Railway is quite right in declaring that the Government is wrong in using the money of the taxpayers, and particularly of the Grand Trunk, the largest taxpayer, to assist the Pacific Company to pursue this course. It is manifestly unfair to the Grand Trunk, and it is quite as inimical to the welfare of the people. The result will be that all the railways of the country will soon be in the hands of the two companies and then a territorial division will take place which will make the monopoly a binding one for a long time, as other competing lines cannot be soon constructed.

## GENERAL LUARD'S RETIREMENT.

If the rumors of the day are to be believed, General Luard is to be recalled, and the quarrels and dissensions that have prevailed ever since he came to Canada will come to an end at last. This is nothing for Canadians to congratulate themselves upon. General Luard, although a martinet, was yet a strong, earnest soldier, who endeavored to do his duty as well as in him lay. He had been trained in a good school, and knew what a good soldier and a good system really was. Had he found in Canada a system as hardy and rugged as the fighting material of which it was composed, these qualities would have made him an extremely valuable official. He is, however, devoid of political instincts, and he did not comprehend the fact that the magnificent power that scattered abroad red coats, white cross-belts, and rusty rifles, and much official silver lace to adorn the pageantry of soldier play, did not provide for more than five days' drill for a force of thirty thousand men, and did not furnish them the opportunity of drilling, if so minded, of their own accord. This led him on more than one occasion to find fault with the men for the fault of the system. There are in Canada many brave men so filled with the military spirit that they devote themselves, wherever they have half a chance to do so, to their duties as volunteers with all possible energy and great ability, and to these men is due the fact that there are Canadian battalions with which no person has found great fault. These have no quarrel with General Luard and have had nothing to fear from him. There are places where his name is always spoken with praise. To hundreds upon hundreds of officers who hold their commissions as the reward of political influence and because the Government pays the expenses of a picnic under canvas every now and then he was a terror, and not without reason. No mere pretence at appearance would satisfy him, and he had an extremely awkward habit of tearing flimsy excuses into rags. One great cause of his unpopularity among these sensitive gentlemen was the strangely keen insight into men's peculiar weaknesses which he possessed, and the blunt manner in which he expressed his opinions of everybody and anybody that crossed his path. In many cases the one terse sentence addressed by General Luard to some unhappy officer will stick to him like a burr all his life. This painful habit of telling the truth was inexpressibly disagreeable to men who had been accustomed to look upon themselves as martyrs to their country and, who received from press, pulpit and platform, and from a succession of major-generals nothing but unlimited praise. The strong and somewhat nauseous doses administered with an unstinted hand by General Luard were not pleasant after the unlimited sweetness of the taffy served out to them for years back, and these gallant officers revolted. General Luard was not the man to go behind military responsibility and attempt to get a new Militia bill passed, but he did endeavor to make the men who were put into uniforms do the work they were organized to do, and as a matter of course he failed, for the very simple reason that while he believed that the reason why men were put into a red coat, paid and fed for a week, was that they might learn something of soldiering, and too many of the men and officers seemed to believe that the only reason they were sent into camp was to have a "good time." If he has been recalled because certain thin-skinned officers have abused and thwarted him unstintingly it is no credit to Canada.

## THE THREE VULTURES.

A more ignoble spectacle it is hard to conceive than that which is presented by those three vultures, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the Grand Trunk Railway Company and the Quebec Government, savagely screaming and fighting over the carcase which the Dominion Government is vainly trying to apportion among them. Not one of these claimants has the slightest claim to what they are fighting over. They are mere birds of prey with appetites which are never and can never be satisfied, however gorged, until the carcase be finished. They try to tear the morsels of carrion from one another's beaks, and attempt to bolt morsels so large that onlookers, if not they themselves, are afraid of their choking. The marvel is that the people of this country who have provided the carcase by paying heavy taxes, which yielded a large surplus, and by submitting, for all that, to be plunged more deeply in debt, calmly stand by and watch the loathly struggle with little more concern than a mere curiosity as to which will get the most and how it will all end. We are a noble, self-governing people; we are, indeed; and we are worthily represented at Ottawa. Our Government's relations with the Canadian Pacific Company seem to be such that it cannot help granting anything, however audacious, which the Company may demand. It demands a loan of twenty-five or thirty millions of dollars which there is no prospect of its ever paying back and Government is compelled to assent. The Government cannot get the proposition through the House, however, without the aid of members from a province which is from eleven to thirteen millions of dollars in debt and which is running further into debt every day and which yet refuses to economize. These members will not vote for the Government proposition unless their province and perhaps themselves also in some cases are squared. Now comes another bird which has snuffed the carrion from afar and is ill-pleased to find itself not at the feast. The Grand Trunk Railway Company owes the Dominion, it is said, nearly twenty-seven millions of dollars which it does not want to pay, we suppose, and it declares that if the Government does not decline to aid the Canadian Pacific to compete with it, or else hand the whole country over to two huge monopolies, that it will bring its influence to bear to prevent the Government's loan to the Canadian Pacific being ratified. It also demands for the Jacques Cartier branch a little subsidy of two hundred thousand dollars. Not one of these vultures would get a bite from the Government were that Government in a position to drive them off. But that it cannot do and the country must bear the loss. But then it is a mere bagatelle. Thirty million dollars more or so—no use being particular to a million or two—for the Canadian Pacific, twenty-six millions—why not—to the Grand Trunk, twelve millions or more to the Province, what is that to a country such as ours with four millions of people? The Canadian Pacific must have a monopoly of the carrying trade of the North-West, and the Grand Trunk Railway a monopoly of the carrying trade of the rest of the country. Go on, gentlemen of the Government and Parliament. You are quite safe, the people are as apathetic as if was your own money and not theirs you are making ducks and drakes of. The country is on the highway to boundless prosperity.

## THE PEOPLE'S FRIEND.

The millennium ought to be near when the devil denounces sin—but his renunciation of it would better encourage those who know him. The Canadian Pacific bitterly denounces the Grand Trunk for wanting the monopoly of the carrying trade between Southern Ontario and the Province of Quebec, and for plotting with Parliament to get competing lines out of the hands of the Canadian Pacific. It is certainly a monopoly which the Grand Trunk Company wants. That Company is as heedless of the people's interests as any corporation could be. Montreal, which has been at its mercy for years, knows that. Every grain merchant who deplores the loss of his winter trade through a freight tariff which discriminates against Montreal during a season when there was no competition by water has had good cause to deplore it. There is no need of picturing all the evils of a monopoly in transportation to Montreal merchants; they have experienced those evils to the full. The Canadian Pacific Company cannot add anything to the knowledge of merchants upon this subject. They are opposed to the Grand Trunk acquiring the only line which can give them the competition which they have so long desired and prayed for between Montreal and the West. The trouble is that they have not the slightest confidence in the intention of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to hold the Quebec and Ontario Railway one day longer than suits their own selfish interests which will not in all probability be very long. The pretence of the Canadian Pacific Company, that it is in the interests of the people that they are holding the Quebec and Ontario road is a piece of effrontery. That the Canadian Pacific Company which secured for itself and which holds with all the tenacity of which it is capable, the most unendurable monopoly of the carrying trade of the whole North-West of Canada objects to a monopoly from principle or devotion to the interests of the people is as an argument coming from this monopolist itself an affront to the understandings of the Montreal merchants to whom it is addressed. The willingness of the Canadian Pacific Company to sacrifice the interests of the people of Ontario and Quebec, the interests of the people of Montreal who are especially appealed to, when it conceives its own interests to be opposed to them, is proved by the fact that less than a year ago Mr. George Stephen, the President of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, actually entered into negotiations with the President of the Grand Trunk Railway Company and came to an agreement which was written out and signed in the form of a cable message to the general managers of the two roads on this side by which the Canadian Pacific undertook to cede the Credit Valley, the Ontario and Quebec, the Atlantic North-West and the South Eastern to the Grand Trunk Railway Company. When the time comes that it will be to the Canadian Pacific Company's interest to cede this road to the Grand Trunk, as come it certainly will, the people's interests which are now being pleaded will not have a hair's weight of consideration. The Canadian Pacific is very much the people's friend when it is standing hat in hand begging the people's money. "A friend "in need is a friend indeed."

## WHO IS PANDERING NOW.

If the *Globe* represents the views of the leader of the Opposition and of his party, then we do not see that there is much to choose between the two parties. The *Globe* has always denounced Sir John Macdonald for pandering to the French-Canadians of this Province for their support. It has always charged him with sacrificing the interests of the other provinces, especially those of Ontario to those of the Province of Quebec, because the representatives of that Province secured him in power. No one has characterized in severer terms the raids or proposed raids of this Province upon the Dominion treasury, and no one has more bitterly stigmatized the demands for better terms so constantly being made, and yet the *Globe* to-day is found unblushingly and shamelessly making on behalf of its party the bid of better terms to the members of this Province for their votes on the Canadian Pacific Railway question. Vote Mr. Blake into power, it says, and you may trust to getting your price. We have little doubt that the *Globe* is misrepresenting Mr. Blake and that he will repudiate its declaration. Here is the article which the *Globe* publishes in double lead to show its importance:

> It the proposed vote of thirty millions of dollars to the C. P. R. has alarmed Ontario, it has terrified Quebec. To us it means a vast and needless waste of public funds: to Quebec it means all of that, and, in addition, it creates a serious obstacle in the way of Dominion assistance to that Province. It is said that only one insignificant section of the French Conservatives are prepared to vote for the Pacific Loan at present. Some of the most Conservative organs of Quebec are in a panic upon this subject. For instance, we read in *La Minerve* this significant language:—
>
> "Before we even enquire whether it is right to grant so large a sum we wish to know what will be left for ourselves. If the financial position of the country does not permit of both, then indeed, do we insist that the Pacific has no better rights than we have, and it shall wait with us, or step behind us."
>
> If there is one point upon which the French Conservatives pride themselves it is a devotion to their own provincial rights, and it is not improbable that they may take a firm stand against Sir John on this occasion. If they choose to do so they can be the means of saving the Dominion from an appalling calamity. Why cannot they unite with the French Liberals for once in assisting Mr. Blake to stem the tide that threatens to overwhelm us all, and after that national danger is averted let them state their grievances with confidence that no wrong shall be done them.

It is announced that Sir John had refused to grant the demand of the Quebec party for better terms, and it seems that this bid of the *Globe* was made for the purpose of taking advantage of the alleged disaffection of that wing of the Conservative party. It will be seen by the extract quoted by the *Globe* from the *Minerve* that the only objection the French party have to vote for the loan to the Canadian Pacific is that there will not be sufficient left for the needs of this Province. There is, it appears, not enough of carrion to go round and the Quebec vulture is bound to have all it wants before any other is satisfied. The *Globe*, in order to "save the country," that is, to defeat the Government and place its party in power, pledges the party to grant the terms asked for. Is Mr. Joly the only politician in the country with a conscience, that he alone is found protesting unconditionally against this shameless traffic in votes.

IF THE GOVERNMENT is compelled to shoulder the responsibility and finance for the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, we fail to see the advantage of its being merely nominally done by a company. The Company is a thing of straw, a thing of paper, as we have seen, when the crisis came. If the Company fail again, the Government will again have to come to its aid. The Company knows this, and seems to feel little responsibility. Under these circumstances, the administration of Government moneys by the Company is not likely to be either economical or wise. Money that is got so easily is likely to go quite as easily.

## DANGER.

It is a very striking paradox, and yet none the less a correct assertion, that in all federations the mutually attractive forces are outside of themselves, the internal forces being nearly all mutually repellant. The common interests and common dangers have all to do with the relations of the country with the outer world, while the provincial interests are naturally such as breed issues between the provinces, and make their dividing lines stronger. The Swiss are made up of the hunted mountaineers of three peoples, who have made common cause against their pursuers. They are of three languages and of two religions, and nothing but the strongest outside pressure could have welded them into a nation. It took a hundred years of nursing of wrath against England to hold the United States together while time was developing the national sentiment. The Australian colonies would not look at each other till the question of adding Papua to Queensland awaked the notion in all the Provinces of extended dominion. Canada alone was brought together by common distress, the Governments of several of the Provinces seeing at the time no other hope of perpetuating their rule. Canada has but little foreign interest to create common sentiment, and so instead of becoming a happy family and ultimately a nation, her provinces are developing more and more into the dog and cat, and find daily new bones of contention. The granting of Quebec's "better terms" as a sop to secure the Canadian Pacific loan would introduce a grab game that could only end in dissolution of the federation. In fact the principal grabber has already threatened to withdraw if its outrageous demand is not granted. A short and sharp refusal is, however, the only course possible if our nationality is to become a fact, and we are therefore anxious to be assured of the truth of the rumor that such a refusal has been given by Sir John Macdonald. Bad as it is to squander hard-earned millions on speculators, it would be worse to put each Province in a position to take the National Government by the throat.

A LARGE PORTION of the Governor's speech opening the Nova Scotia Legislature lately is taken up with a statement of the transfer of railway property lately made to the Dominion Government. Great satisfaction is expressed over the progress being made, under an Act of the present Government, in replacing wooden with iron bridges on the public thoroughfares of the Province. An immense saving will thereby be effected in the cost of maintenance of these essential structures. Congratulations are presented regarding the improved prospects of the Nictaux & Atlantic Railway in the western part of the Province, the contractors having resumed work and partially paid their debts, under arrangements made with the Government and ratified last session. Money granted for repairs to the Western Counties Railway at last session had been expended with most satisfactory results. Among the reforms to be offered are an improved system of pleadings and practice in the Provincial courts and a measure to more fully secure to married women the benefits and profits arising from their earnings and property. A raid upon the Dominion treasury is threatened, each year's experience proving to the Provincial rulers that the Federal allowances for local purposes are inadequate. What the Province has, however, seems to have been begun to be husbanded with care. Instead of making bad worse, after the example set them in a larger Province that might be named, the rulers of Nova Scotia have managed to keep the expenditure for the past year within the revenue. Doubtless the people of the Province would choose rather a good deal of pinching in appropriations for local services, however important and needful, than to be dragged into a quagmire of debt with all its exasperations.

BUGBEARS are not the terror of childhood alone, not a few of the fears of manhood are quite as much the result of imagination. Nations, too, have their bugbears and live to laugh at their childish fears. It is only about five years ago that the English people were thrown into consternation by the news which proved to be unfounded that the Russians had occupied Merv. Ever since the Russians have been fighting and intriguing for possession of the Province of Merv, and now it is announced that the tribes have given in their allegiance. Russia is, therefore, in full possession of that great wilderness and of the city too, and yet the news has had no perceptible effect in Great Britain. The people have outlived their fear of a Russian invasion of India by way of Afghanistan. General Stewart's march through the desert to Candahar proved that troops making the march from there to India would be in no position to cope with fresh Indian troops. They would be simply courting disaster. As for insurrections stirred up by Russian intrigue, rapid communication by means of railways, which now extend to the very boundary of Afghanistan, have almost abolished that danger. The control of the Suez Canal and the railway system have made India a safe possession of England, so far as any but the natives themselves are concerned.

IT TAKES eighteen columns of Sir Charles Tupper's oratory to explain the advantages of the new loan. A short story with a moral will make the transaction clear to those who do not care to wade through this mass of printer's ink. Some years ago a man entered a country store. The following dialogue ensued:—Customer—"What "is the price of your best crackers?" Merchant—"Ten cents a pound." Customer—"I guess I'll take a pound." The merchant weighs out the crackers and hands them to the customer. Customer—"Have you any very good whiskey?" Merchant—"Yes, it is ten cents a glass." Customer—"Well. I guess I'll change "my mind and give you back the crackers and take a glass of whiskey." Customer, drinking the whiskey, smacks his lips, says it is good and turns to leave the store. Merchant—"Hello, you have "forgotten to pay for the whiskey." Customer—"Have I not given you the "crackers?" Merchant—"But you have "not paid for the crackers." Customer—"Did I not give you the crackers back?" and walks out of the store leaving the merchant reflecting on the transaction and wondering where his ten cents came in. Our representatives at Ottawa a few years hence will find out where the joke comes in.

AN ACUTE LADY once declared that rulers, in so far as their position places them outside of the conventional restrictions which keep ordinary people in order, will in most cases act discreditably. The attitude of our Government and Parliament toward the Canadian Pacific Company's demand is a remarkable illustration of this theory. Mr. Blake has pointed out that for a railway company which has brought itself under the scope of the general Railway Act to make a private contract with another company of which its own directors were members is illegal. Yet such a contract with every objectionable element seems to have been made by the directors of the Canadian Pacific Railway with a construction company composed largely of themselves. This has been done with the privity and apparent sanction of our Government, which has failed to insist on the correction or punishment of this breach of law and trespass against both public and private interests. The public purchase of the representatives of the various Provinces to vote for this measure, which is the next proceeding in order, will prove the severest strain our Confederation has yet known, demoralizing our national bond into a huckstering partnership.

BANKERS do not know whether to be angry or to laugh at Sir Leonard Tilley's explanation of the Government's reasons for making loans to the Exchange Bank when that institution was visibly tottering to its fall. Sir Leonard considered that things were in a very dangerous condition because two-thirds of the banks, he said, were not able to redeem their circulation if called upon to do so on any one day. No bank could possibly be so called upon, and not merely two-thirds of the banks in Canada, but three-thirds of all the banks in the world which have a circulation are in the same position. It is their normal condition, or they would not be able to make any profit on their circulation. But the Exchange Bank was not run upon when its directors made demands upon the Government. Sir Leonard must have been at his wits' end. The fact is that the loan was made to the Exchange Bank because the Government, as Sir Leonard Tilley once in a speech let out, were afraid that the failure of the bank would precipitate the cotton trouble, and the National Policy be thereby injured.

ONE WOULD THINK that one of the partisan writers of the Toronto press or the Montreal news purveyor for papers abroad had become the London correspondent of the New York *Sun*, to judge from the irresponsible recklessness with which abusive epithets are applied in a cable letter to that paper to some of the greatest men in England. The English ministry "is in "the last stage of imbecility, irre-"solution and division," Mr. Gladstone "is feeble in body and feebler in mind" Chamberlain and Dilke "rage impatiently," Lord Hartington "sulks silently." Harcourt "is balked and discredited, weary of the "world and sits in dumb bewilderment," Gordon Pasha "is a fanatical soldier "armed with a buckthorn stick," the whole English Parliament "exhibits impotence "and disorder," everybody has "lost his "head" and the nation is "plunged in "cataclysmic gloom." This situation is desperate, but there is, it seems, hope left. The *Sun's* correspondent "demands calm-"ness, union and resolution." He was evidently born to calm perturbed nations and set everything in such a darksome crisis right.

THE GOVERNMENT is extremely accommodating, as Sir Richard Cartwright pointed out the other day; accommodating we mean so far as the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the Exchange Bank and a few other such institutions. When the Canadian Pacific demanded a guarantee of their stock the Government granted the demand on the ground that it wished to borrow money and would thereby get a loan of twenty-four millions on easy terms and without going into a foreign market. That scheme failed, however, and now the guarantee is given without the loan being received, and the Government which before was so anxious to borrow is now just as anxious to make a loan of twenty-two millions to the Company which, it appears, so far from being in a position to make loans, is not able to meet its engagements without risk to the private fortunes of its members, which must be preserved, of course, at all costs to the country. Those who supported the Government in the policy of getting a loan from the Company now support it quite as submissively when its policy is exactly reversed.

AT THE RECENT MEETING of the Dominion Artillery Association a suggestion was made which, if carried into effect, will undoubtedly have a sensible effect in increasing the efficiency of the different artillery corps in the Dominion. This was the institution of competitions at Quebec for garrison batteries and at Toronto for field batteries, in place of the usual trip to Shoeburyness. International intercourse will be maintained by the invitation of a competing team from the volunteer artillery of the United Kingdom. Should the project be carried into effect the benefits calculated to result are obvious. More direct competitions between corps and corps will be induced, the Association will be spared considerable expense in drilling and sending the team, a consideration which in the present depleted state of the treasury is of weight, and the Old Country artillerymen will be able to see for themselves what manner of country this Canada of ours is.

THE NOBLE STAND taken by our aldermen, with a few ignoble exceptions, in reducing the number of tavern licenses to a hundred and twenty-five, secures for Montreal a splendid step in advance. There can hardly be any drain on the prosperity of a community equal to that which runs down the gratings of the corner groggeries. Money, health, time, intelligence, are all poured into these sewers, and they have no more right upon the body politic than caterpillars have on an apple tree. The argument that poor widows are sometimes supported by such businesses is contemptible. What business have widows to live by corrupting the community? What business have they, as Alderman Holland strikingly pointed out, to bring up their fatherless children in such vile nurture to plague the community? Let us support our poor and fatherless, but not by preparing both them and their victims for Hell.

THE GOVERNMENT OF EGYPT appears to be breaking down. The Council of State, composed of the ruling classes, from which it was hoped would develop some legislative and administrative power, has proved a failure and has been abolished. It is to be hoped that the native ministers, who are obstructive figureheads whose work has to be done by Englishmen as well as they will allow it to be done at all, will also be compelled to follow the Council. England will have to administer the affairs of Egypt for some time, and she might far better do it openly and unconstrainedly, as it will then, and only then, be done well. The best thing that we have heard of an Egyptian Minister is the reply of Nubar Pasha, the Prime Minister, to Gordon Pasha. "I go "to save the honor of Egypt," Gordon is reported to have said. "Never mind "Egypt," Nubar Pasha replied, "save the "women and children." This is probably a fable, as the words of each of the men are foreign to their characters.

WHILE ENTERPRISING ENGLISHMEN are struggling to overcome opposition to their scheme for a submarine road to France, daring Frenchmen propose to construct a supermarine road to England. The reason of Sambo's preference for a railway collision rather than a steamboat explosion would apply in favor of the channel tunnel as compared with the bridge: "If you goes "down in a railway c'lision, why, dar you "is, but if you goes up in a steamboat "'splosion whar is you?" So, if the train in the tunnel runs off the track there you are, but if that on the bridge runs off where are you? Just wait a little, Monsieur, and John Bull will poke his head up out of the ground on your side one of these days. If his road prove too dismal for your airy mood, Uncle Sam will be along shortly and take you over, ripping through the clouds with chain lightning hitched to a flying machine.

ONE OF THE GRANDEST SIGHTS which modern history has afforded is Gordon Pasha entering the fiery and fanatical Soudan with only a companion or two and with no armor but a walking cane to proclaim peace to an ocean of strife. Whether he fail or succeed the fact that Egypt confided all to him, the fact that Great Britain trusted more to him than to her armies, that the fanatical Mussulmans believed in his success, that he himself feels equal to the task, puts him outside of every category on this side of the era of mythological tales. John Brown who made war on the United States with less than a score of men was like the daring soldier who fires a mine. His enterprise was destructive. It is easier at any time to set a prairie on fire than to put one out. If Gordon succeeds after the defeats of Hicks and Baker, it will be such a victory as will put the career of Napoleon in the shade.

THE DECISION recently given by the Supreme Court of the United States, at Atlanta, upon the responsibility of a telegraph company is an eminently sensible one, which, it is to be hoped, will establish a precedent in Canada as well as throughout the United States. This decision, which is directly against the Western Union Telegraph Company, makes that corporation directly responsible for all damages sustained by the negligence of its agents, despite the printed rules and regulations that adorn the top of every telegraph blank. It is absurd that monopolies like a railway or a telegraph line should have the power to force all their customers to make a valid agreement, putting the monopoly outside the law.

ONE OF THE MOST SATISFACTORY of all the satisfactory things of our recent Carnival was the visit of our Governor-General. Socially, at least, Lord Lansdowne is a model of what a Governor-General ought to be. While apparently abandoning himself to careless frolic, he was yet able, amid the ceaseless excitement and revelry, to possess himself of such information as enabled him to speak with sympathy and to purpose on every occasion, no matter how diverse the occasions were. The Marchioness of Lansdowne is, so far, less known, but her bright and gracious smiles have done almost as much as her husband's great talents to win for both the affectionate admiration of all.

MR. GLADSTONE has revealed General Gordon's plan of restoring peace in the Soudan. The False Prophet's power has been acquired by the adhesion of the sheiks and sultans of Soudan, who joined him for the purpose of ridding themselves of the yoke of Egypt. General Gordon hopes by restoring to them their full power and sovereignty, to place their interests and those of the Prophet at variance. These chiefs would probably dislike the yoke of the Mahdi quite as much as that of Egypt, and, besides, Gordon is likely to be more liberally supplied with backsheesh to distribute than the Prophet.

TORONTO makes its annual Exhibition pay directly as well as indirectly, having had a surplus on the last one of nearly seven thousand dollars. Some ideas from our Winter Carnival, well developed and advertised, applied to an annual exhibition would probably enable Montreal to keep such a thing up and make it pay better than all rivals.

THE "OBSERVATEUR" of Joliette informs us that the Rev. Messire Beaudry has blessed the tobacco factory of that city and to the sound of a steam whistle took up a collection for the St. Vincent de Paul Society. The *Aurore* asks if he will bless the distillery and the brewery next.

## PARLIAMENTARY NOTES.

OTTAWA, February 12.

HUDSON BAY RAILWAY.

Before recess yesterday in the Commons the question of navigation of the Hudson Bay was brought up. Mr. Royal, in moving for a select committee to consider this important subject, said that there was a considerable agitation in the Province of Manitoba in regard to the Canadian Pacific Railway Monopoly, and the only way out of that difficulty, in his opinion, was the construction of a railway from Winnipeg to Hudson Bay. As to the navigation of the Bay there was now no doubt, the only question being what times of the year it was open to navigation. In pointing out the advantage the proposed railway would be to the farming community of the Province, he pointed out that the distance to Liverpool and European markets would be greatly decreased, and the price of exporting the products of the soil would be largely lessened. He trusted that the Government would do everything in its power to bring about this desired result. The motion was supported by Mr. Dawson, as well as Mr. Watson, who stated that as the present freight rates on the C. P. R. were excessive, the people desired immediate relief from the monopoly; it was to be hoped the Government would give the proposed railway every assistance possible. Mr. Casey added that this question should be considered on a broad basis, notwithstanding that by the proposed route traffic would be diverted from the Eastern Provinces. Another reason why the scheme should be favorably considered, was that the Government was paying the C. P. R. large sums of money, while that Company was negotiating for an outlet at Portland and Boston, in the United States.

Sir John Macdonald explained that Parliament had already granted two charters to build railways to the Hudson Bay, both of which were amalgamated. A grant of 6,400 acres from the Government accompanied each charter. He said that until it was definitely ascertained how long the bay was navigable, he did not think it was likely that any gentleman would join the enterprise. A large number of valuable log books were in possession of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and these would be submitted to Parliament. The Premier spoke encouragingly of the proposition, and stated that the Government would at an early date consider the whole question.

Sir John Macdonald, continuing, said that the Government showed its desire for constructing this road by offering a land subsidy at fifty cents per acre. The matter to be solved in the navigation of the bay was less the duration of each season than to ascertain the condition of navigation in the straits during the opening, closing and continuance of navigation, in which view the Government had been impressed with the advisability of sending out a vessel fitted for an Arctic voyage at once for the purpose of recording observations on the subject now under consideration. He did not consider one season would be sufficient to test the prevailing conditions generally. It would be necessary to have the vessel for a year. He believed, apart from all other considerations, this region would be found most valuable for its mineral resources. Mr. Blake was pleased at the intention of the Government with regard to the question. He believed it was a matter for joint action on the part of both the Imperial and Canadian Governments and suggested that application be made to the Imperial navy for the use of a vessel. The select committee, composed of Messrs. Scott, Ross, Watson, Dawson, Abbott, White (Cardwell), Woodworth, Foster, Paint, Brecken, Macmaster, Desjardins and the mover was appointed. After recess, Mr. Orton moved for a select committee to enquire as to whether cheaper and easier banking and other financial facilities cannot be afforded Canadian agriculturists. Messrs. Sproule and Hessin coincided with the mover that farmers should have an opportunity of borrowing money at lower rates of interest than at present time. If the Government chartered farmer's banks and subjected them to proper regulations then it was claimed money could be borrowed at five percent.

VEXING SIR CHARLES.

Mr. Blake and his lieutenants again tantalized the Minister of Railways anent the Canadian Pacific Railway resolutions. A united demand was made for returns, correspondence, &c., between the Syndicate and the Government. The leader of the Opposition submitted five motions. Sir Richard Cartwright and Mr. Mulock also made a number of enquiries. Information was asked as regards the cost of the first forty miles west of Callander, built by the Canadian Pacific Railway, payments in detail to the Construction Company from a point forty miles east of the Saskatchewan, going westward; a statement of the mileage cost of the road for the six hundred and fifteen miles west of Winnipeg to the Saskatchewan; a statement of the sums of money payable and the amounts of stock deliverable to the Construction Company under its contract with the Canadian Pacific Railway; also information regarding the net price reserved by the Canadian Pacific Railway for each lot of $10,000,000 stock, comprising $30,000,000 issued to a syndicate. Mr. Blake and his Opposition friends seemingly monopolized the time of the House, when Sir Charles Tupper angrily rose and pitched into them. He objected to Mr. Blake drawing in side issues and he (Sir Charles) was determined not to deviate from the main question. Sir Charles charged the Opposition with endeavoring to depreciate the stock of the company. Mr. Blake replied that that would be impossible as he, Mr. Blake, had frequently asserted that the Syndicate was given a complete line and millions of dollars in cash, and surely this could not depreciate the stock. The House adjourned at midnight.

EXCHANGE BANK.

Mr. Holton will on Wednesday enquire "when the Hon. A. W. Ogilvie and Alex. Buntin offered their personal security to the Government for the last advance of $100,000 to the Exchange Bank of Canada; did the Finance Minister require them or either of them to exhibit a statement of their affairs in order to enable him to determine as to the sufficiency of the proposed security?"

OTTAWA, Feb. 13.

THE BOTHWELL ELECTION CASE.

The Bothwell election case was taken up at noon to-day at a special sitting of the Supreme Court, and continued until four o'clock when an adjournment was made until to-morrow. Chief Justice Ritchie presided, the other justices present on the bench being Messrs. Fournier, Strong, Henry, and Gwynne. Mr. Justice Taschereau was absent. Hector Cameron, Q.C., M.P., and Mr. Peck (Toronto) appeared for appellant and Z. Lash, Q.C., for respondent. There was quite a large attendance of members of Parliament and others in court. Mr. Hawkins was present for a short time. An examination of the disputed ballots which had been dealt with by the court below was at first proceeded with. All the ballots down to letter S were discussed, and in every instance except two, the decision of the court below was confirmed. A somewhat lengthy argument occurred in reference to our ballot, which counsel for appellant held was "rejected" while it was marked by deputy returning officer as "spoiled." The number of votes polled at the division referred to was 139; it appeared, however, by the certified return that the original number, and which Mr. Cameron pointed out, was 140, and that a palpable alteration had been made. Mr. Hawkins received 71 votes, and should have had a majority of two. A gentleman named Shaw had positively affirmed that there were no spoiled ballots at this division, but that two were rejected by the deputy returning officer at the close of the poll. The judges deferred the matter for further consideration. Mr. Cameron next alluded to a gross violation of duty on the part of a deputy returning officer at a subdivision in Sombra. Twenty-six ballots, seventeen cast for Mr. Hawkins, were initialed and numbered by the officer, deposited in the box, afterwards extracted and recorded, and then the initials and numbers were erased with a piece of India rubber. He stated that this circumstance presented the vital question fairly to the court whether the uninitialed ballots, in the absence of any evidence to prove this identity could legally be counted. There could be no doubt, he said, but that the identity of the ballot paper was of the greatest importance to the electors. If a single spurious ballot paper were placed in a box, and the genuine one kept in the voter's possession, the door was opened to the greatest possible fraud. Unscrupulous agents outside had nothing to do but give the marked genuine ballot to any voter to be deposited in the box, and upon the latter's return of the paper given him by the deputy returning officer to be voted upon, a sum of money would be paid. Mr. Cameron contended that when once these ballots bearing both numbers and initials were deposited in the box there were means of identification. Therefore the ballots were bad and could not be subsequently made good by the alterations made by the deputy returning officer. Under these circumstances Mr. Cameron claimed that a new election should be ordered not in the interest of any particular candidate but in the interest of the electors generally who were virtually disfranchised through the misconduct of an officer. Mr. Cameron was speaking when the Court adjourned.

THE LUMBER INTEREST.

A deputation of the leading lumber merchants of the St. Maurice region yesterday morning had an interview with Sir Hector Langevin and afterwards visited the Minister of Inland Revenue regarding the tariff of tolls or dues paid on logs. The Minister promised that he would not fail to bring their representations before his colleagues when the Minister of Inland Revenue will have submitted a report to the Cabinet.

THE PACIFIC RAILWAY DEBATE.

Messrs. Davies, Foster and Fairbanks monopolized the debate on the Canadian Pacific Railway resolutions at yesterday's sitting of the Commons. Mr. Curran will follow on Friday next. The House adjourned at eleven o'clock. During the afternoon and evening all the galleries were filled to overflowing, the attendance being larger than on the occasion of any previous debate this session. It was expected that Lady Lansdowne would be present on the floor during the evening, but her Ladyship did not attend. Mr. Davies for two hours spoke strongly in opposition to the resolution. At the outset, like all the members on his side, he complained of the want of information which should have been laid before the House by the Minister of Railways, but which has been detained by the hon. gentleman. He next seconded the statement that the Company had, by the original bargain, been given more than enough to complete the whole road. His principal argument against the proposition now submitted was the want of finality. The Canadian Pacific Railway he said was not yet Canada's bride. The banns have been published once and a magnificent dowry has been given. Now the second bann is published and the dowry is asked to be supplemented by $30,000,000. It is impossible to tell that the third bann would be published without any irresistible demand for another supplementary amount. Mr. Foster followed and spoke about two hours and a half and his speech was highly commented upon. Being possessed of an easy flow of language and powerful voice his remarks were quite audible in all parts of the House and the spectators listened attentively. It was acknowledged to be one of the best oratorical efforts heard in the Commons for years past and marked Mr. Foster as a parliamentary debater of the highest order. He clothed the chief argument of the Minister of Railways and Canals in favor of the resolutions in beautiful language. Mr. Foster made a very favorable impression and was loudly opplauded on concluding. Mr. Fairbanks, unlike his two predecessors, departed from the serious into comicality. He here put out his statistical arguments in opposition to the resolutions in a happy way and they had a telling effect.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.

The Select Committee appointed in connection with the navigation of Hudson's Bay met this morning for organization. Mr. Joseph Royal was elected chairman.

QUEBEC MUST GET A SUBSIDY.

The indications are daily manifested that the Canadian Pacific Railway resolutions cannot be adopted by the Government until Quebec's demand for a subsidy be granted. The members from that Province are quite outspoken in their determination to hold aloof until the subsidy is guaranteed by the Government. There is no doubt that they have taken advantage of the opportunity and the Ministers are greatly perplexed as to how the difficulty will be overcome. Quebec members generally have kicked over the traces and will not be whipped in until their demand is acceded to. Lieut. Governor Robitaille and the Hon. Messrs. Lynch, Robertson, Blanchet, and Taillon, of the Provincial Cabinet, have been with the Federal Ministers almost continually since their arrival here. Mr. Grenier, clerk of the Executive Council, is here with them so that if they deem it necessary to hold a Council they can do so by going over to Hull. They had an interview this morning with Sir Hector Langevin and they expect a final answer this evening. It is said they will return home tomorrow.

MANITOBA'S BETTER TERMS.

Mr. Premier Norquay did not return home as expected yesterday, but at the last moment, was induced by Sir John Macdonald to remain over for a few days. He had an interview with a select committee of the Privy Council yesterday morning, comprised of Sir Hector Langevin, Sir Leonard Tilley, and Hon. D. L. Macpherson. Sir Alexander Campbell was unable to attend. Mr. Norquay states that his former proposals were implemented by a proposition that Manitoba should receive an adjustment of the debt capital on her altered population since confederation, getting the benefit of the difference. He proposed also that the ungranted public lands and the school lands be handed over to the province. The province would assume the cost of survey, and would carry out all arrangements between the Dominion Government and colonization companies, where such companies had commenced such part of the agreement. He urged the extension of the boundary northward to Hudson's Bay, and westward to the 102nd meridian. He also offered on behalf of the province to recoup the Dominion Government what would be its share of the three hundred thousand pounds paid by Canada to the Hudson's Bay Company for its territory. Also, that all revenues arising from timber leases, lands, mines or minerals accrues to the Province and that a commission of three be appointed, two by the Dominion and one by Manitoba, to settle all claims arising under any Manitoba act, or any act of Canada affecting titles to land, and that this commission also deal with all claims of squatters on school lands. Mr. Norquay was accompanied by Senator Sutherland. He will now defer his return to Winnipeg for a few days, the assurances he received having quite restored the confidence he is said to have lost in Sir John Macdonald.

OTTAWA, Feb. 14.

Yesterday being a Private Members' day in the House, the proceedings were dull. Sir John Macdonald introduced an act further to amend the Indian Act of 1880.

In answer to Mr. Landry, Sir John Macdonald said that it lay in the hands of the Provinces to appoint representatives to the next International Forestry Exhibition to be held next summer in Edinburgh. In answer to the same gentleman, Sir Charles Tupper said that the St. Charles branch line of railway would be open for traffic about the 1st of July next.

Mr. Holton asked, when the Hon. A. W. Ogilvie and Mr. Alexander Buntin offered their personal security to the Government for the last advance of $100,000 to the Exchange Bank of Canada, did the Finance Minister require them or either of them to exhibit a statement of their affairs in order to enable him to determine as to the sufficiency of the proposed security?

Sir Leonard Tilley—"My answer is, certainly not."

Sir Richard Cartwright—"Hear, hear."

Sir John Macdonald, in reply to Mr. Reid, said that it was not the intention of the Government to define the boundary line between British Columbia and the North-West; the expense would be great.

Mr. Dupont spoke in favor of a subsidy for a railway from Chicoutimi on the Saguenay to Lake St. John. Mr. Alonzo Wright spoke upon the subject and also put in a word for the Ottawa and Gatineau Valley. He said that it was important while assisting national enterprises that they should not forget to grant substantial aid to the development of some of those partially unforgotten places nearer home. Sir Charles said he recognized the importance of assisting those roads and would give the matter his most favorable consideration.

Mr. Cook, in moving for copies of all orders-in-council, departmental orders and correspondence respecting the closing of the Indian agency at Toronto and removal of the same to Ottawa, stated that he presumed it was the duty of the Government to economize in its administration of affairs. When the Indian agency was at Toronto there were two officers in charge, Mr. Plumb, whose salary was $1,700 per annum, and Mr. Dalton, who received $800 per annum. These officers were removed to Ottawa, and these two officers' salaries increased considerably. Besides this Henry Thompson was appointed an Indian agent at Penetanguishene at a salary of $500 per annum, and several other offices were opened in different sections, and he would like very much to know how many Indians each of these officers had to look after. It is generally understood that an Indian agent should be an agriculturist, and in other ways able to instruct Indians. One of the newly appointed agents, named Anderson, was only a shopkeeper, and knew nothing of agriculture, and besides sold goods to the Indians. Mr. Thompson is also a trader, and was using the position for his personal benefit. The Indians have frequently complained. Thompson was a good enough man while in Toronto, but no sooner did he become an officer of the Government than he also became a political bummer, and ran for a seat in the Local Legislature for East Simcoe, but fortunately, as the speaker said, was defeated. Mr. Cook was speaking when six o'clock arrived, and the House adjourned.

THE LAW OF EVIDENCE.

After recess, Mr. Cameron, Huron, moved the House into Committee on the bill to further amend the law of evidence in criminal cases, and the debate upon the motion lasted until 11 o'clock. Those who opposed the motion were Messrs. Tupper (Pictou), Landry (Kent), Bosse, Wood (Brockville), Mr. Chapleau and Sir John Macdonald. The mover, Messrs. Lester, Blake, Weldon, Davies and Laurier, spoke in favor of the motion. It will be remembered that the sense of the House was taken upon this measure last week when the six months' hoist was moved. A division took place and the motion to hoist the bill was lost by about two to one, until late in the debate last evening it was generally thought that no difficulty would be experienced in the passing of the second reading. The veteran premier attempted to put a clincher on it. Although admitting the principle of the bill and voting for it last time, still, he said, that any of those who voted as he did last time would not be charged with inconsistency if they voted differently now. He expressed himself as favorable to the objections that had been raised against the bill, yet when the division came he was the first one to record his vote in its favor. The division was a remarkably close one, the bill having only a majority of five in its favor out of a house of 167 members, the figures being 86 for and 81 against. The house went into committee in the bill and immediately rose and reported progress.

FARMERS' BANKS.

Dr. Orton's bill to extend better banking facilities to agriculturists and providing that farmers' banks may be chartered and subject to the same inspection as other banks will be introduced. It provides among other things that the circulation of their banks will be a Government legal tender issue, that owners of improved lands may become stock-holders by depositing a registered lien equal to half the assessed value of their property and that their liens be held as a basis of the Government issue; that their banks be entrusted with Government savings' bank business; that loans be furnished only on joint endorsed notes to the extent only of $600 on short dates, but renewable at the instance of the bank, and loans only be made to the extent of the liens deposited.

BOTHWELL ELECTION.

In the Bothwell election case the scrutiny of rejected ballots by the Supreme Court judges has resulted to a certain extent in favor of Mr. Mills. Counsel for Mr. Hawkins, is arguing with great force upon the question of uninitialled ballots, about thirty-six of which were polled in the Sombra sub-divisions. The deputy returning officer erased his initial and number from the ballot paper. Counsel contends this illegality is sufficient to have a new election ordered. The argument was finished this evening. Judgment will be reserved.

OTTAWA, Feb. 15.

A BRIEF SITTING.

Owing to a Parliamentary dinner at Rideau Hall last night there was a slim attendance in the House after recess. Considerable business, however, was transacted. Mr. Casgrain's bill to amend the act for the prevention of fraud in relation to contracts involving the expenditure of public moneys was discussed and Sir Hector Langevin, Minister of Public Works, spoke favorably of the measure. Mr. Massue's bill for the prevention of fraud in the manufacture and sale of agricultural fertilizers was also read a second time and referred to a special committee. A number of motions for returns were submitted and carried. Mr. Crooks' motion for correspondence concerning the closing of the Indian agent's office in Toronto and removing the same to Ottawa was also carried. Mr. O'Brien moved that all correspondence received from fishermen of Georgian Bay, Lake Huron and Lake Superior districts praying for amendments to the Fishery act, so that they may be allowed to use nets with a smaller mesh, be referred to a committee. The Minister of Marine and Fisheries said that to grant the petition would be to destroy the inshore fisheries. He invited the mover to visit the Department and peruse the correspondence there, and the motion was withdrawn.

THE GOVERNMENT ORGANS' PRINTING BILLS.

Mr. McMullan moved for a return of all sums paid by the Government to the *Gazette* Publishing Company of Montreal for printing, advertising or any other work done or material furnished during the years 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, in detail. Upon the suggestion of Sir Hector Langevin the words "and other newspapers in the Dominion" and "1874, 1875, 1876, 1877" were added and the motion carried.

THE BOTHWELL ELECTION CASE.

Argument was concluded on both sides on the Bothwell election case before the Supreme Court yesterday. The Court rose without appointing a day for the delivery of judgment. Mr. Hawkins in a conversation with the *Witness* representative last evening, said that he felt quite confident of ultimate success, and thought that at the worst a new election would be ordered.

CAMERON'S SEDUCTION BILL.

The House went into committee of the whole, after convening yesterday upon Mr. Cameron's seduction bill. Mr. Patterson (Essex) occupied the chair. Mr. Curran opposed the first clause, relating particularly to seduction. Mr. Coursol spoke in favor of the bill. Mr. Macmaster opposed the measure, claiming that the bill was all against the man, and that there was no provision made for the punishment of the woman. The discussion on the different clauses continued until six o'clock, when the committee rose and reported progress. Clause one was struck out for the purpose of having it remodelled.

TAXATION OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES.

The convention of municipal delegates held recently in Toronto have forwarded the following to the Dominion Government:—That whereas it is unjust to other ratepayers that persons employed in the service of the Dominion Government should escape the payment of municipal taxes; resolved, that in the opinion of this convention the Dominion Government should make such arrangements by legislative subsidy to the municipalities concerned or otherwise that these municipalities receive the equivalent for such taxes.

NO SUBSIDY FOR QUEBEC.

It is rumored to-day on pretty good authority that Sir John Macdonald gave the Quebec subsidy delegates a blank refusal.

OTTAWA, Feb. 16.

THE PACIFIC RAILWAY DEBATE.

Mr. Curran resumed the debate on the Pacific Railway resolutions yesterday, his speech being looked forward to with some interest, but whether the assertion be complimentary or the reverse, it is but truth to say the effort was disappointing even to his friends. His party feeling was more strongly exhibited than that of most of the preceding speakers, the assertion that the Liberal party had opposed all great improvements and reforms, including the constructing of the Grand Trunk and Intercolonial railways, the Allan steamers and even Confederation, surprising the Ministerial and amusing the Opposition side of the House. The quoting of passages from the speeches of John Sandfield McDonald, George Brown and the Hon. John Young, criticising and opposing the aid to the Grand Trunk, was designed to show that Mr. Blake and his colleagues were but following in the footsteps of those Liberals, and were borrowing their very language of denunciation and hostile prediction in their opposition to the Canadian Pacific Railway loan. This notion of Mr. Curran's appeared childish and far-fetched to some extent, one effect being the excitement of Opposition mirth and also an occasional show of approbation on his own side of the House. Leaving the personal element which made up a large share of the speech, his main argument was that the Canadian Pacific Railway offered abundant security for the loan asked. The hon. gentleman appeared somewhat short of arguments and other matter in reference to the main question, as also impressed with a sense of the importance of vindicating the French-Canadian reputation from the shadow of aspersion as regards political honesty and independence. He waxed warm over the supposed unjust and insulting reference to this race in Sir Richard Cartwright's speech, particularly to the alleged charge that its representatives would vote for anything required of them under motives not the highest. Nobody else, however, had discovered this insult. Mr. Curran's eulogies upon Sir Hector Langevin and Sir John Macdonald were remarkably generous and earnest, in fact histrionic in character, and Sir Richard and other Opposition members laughed heartily while the Conservative knights were striving to look serious and grateful. One redeeming feature of the speech was its brevity, it not lasting much over an hour, and there can be no doubt the hon. gentlemen's diction was on the whole very good and his manner and matter sometimes deserving of approval, but he showed himself excitable and extravagant in his judgments occasionally, while too prejudiced in his criticisms upon opponents and general party views. Mr. Curran may and should improve as a Parliamentary speaker. At the outset Mr. Curran alluded to the comment in a previous despatch to the *Witness* upon the speech of Mr. Fairbanks. The latter brought out his sound facts and figures in a rather humorous strain and made altogether a good impression, which cannot by any means be said of Mr. Curran. The debate was continued by Messrs. Girouard, Fleming, McMullen, Stairs and Landerkin. The first mentioned dwelt particularly on the press of Quebec Province. He was very much pained to see the *Minerve* take the same grounds in opposition to the resolutions as the *Monde*. He understood the *Minerve* was under the control of the Secretary of State. He alluded to the *Herald* as the organ of the Pacific Railway as well as the Liberal party, and the Opposition to a man shouted, "No, no." He also charged the *Herald* with insulting the French-Canadians. Most of the speeches were very good, and were remarkable for their brevity. Henceforth the resolutions will have precedence. Mr. Lester is the next to speak.

ORANGE INCORPORATION.

The Orange incorporation bill was introduced in the House yesterday afternoon, and the first reading was carried on a division. The motion for the first reading was made by Mr. Cameron (Victoria) and seconded by Mr. White (Hastings).

## ONTARIO.

*(Special Correspondence of the Witness.)*

TORONTO, Feb. 13.

THE ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

Nothing has occurred during the past week to create any considerable stir in connection with home politics. To-day the case of South Oxford, for which Mr. Crooks held the seat in the Assembly, was taken up in the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and expert evidence was taken as to the unfortunate gentleman's condition in respect of sanity. The testimony was strictly unanimous in declaring him hopelessly and incurably deranged, and as his estate has already been administered to by the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice on the assumption that he is a lunatic there would seem to be little reason for any delay in declaring the seat vacant and issuing a writ for a new election. Naturally, however, the Opposition desire as long a delay as possible since the election of a Liberal is beyond peradventure, and therefore they took exception to-day to some parts of the committee's proceedings. It is expected that a report will be made to-morrow and that whatever delay there is to be about it will occur in the debate on the motion to adopt that report. The case is one that is governed entirely by precedents and these are all of English occurrence. It has been settled by usage that incurable illness of any kind which incapacitates a member from performing his duties is a sufficient reason for declaring his seat vacant, but the cases show that the proof of incurableness must be clear and indubitable. In 1811 one Alcock was member for Wexford, and on the allegation that he was insane a petition was sent by his constituents to Parliament praying to have the seat declared vacant and the writ issued. In that case Parliament, after taking evidence, declined to issue the writ as it was not certain that Mr. Alcock might not be able to resume his seat. This case furnishes an exact parallel to the case of Mr. Crooks, except in the matter of incurableness. Of that, in his case, there can be no reasonable doubt, as the special form of brain disease which has fastened upon him not only cannot be cured, but is sure to be fatal at no distant day.

THE C. P. R. LOAN

is arousing increased attention, and whatever apathy there was once in the matter has been followed by a deep and general interest. Were the prospect for the repayment of the twenty millions, or even of the interest on it, at all good, the loan might have gone through Parliament without much opposition, but it has become a settled conviction that the money is really a gift under color of a loan, and there is manifested a decided reluctance to spend so much more on the building of a portion of the road that cannot help to make the whole undertaking pay even its working expenses. To make matters worse there is a growing suspicion, confirmed by the remarks of Mr. Treasurer Robertson at Sherbrooke, and Attorney-General Taillon at Montreal, that before the C. P. R. loan is allowed to go through some financial concession must be made by the Government of the Dominion to the Province of Quebec, if not also to the Maritime Provinces. There is a growing feeling that of any increase in the Dominion subsidy Ontario must pay more than her share, even if she gets a corresponding increase for herself. This will ensure the matter being brought up before Parliament here, in which case Mr. Meredith and his followers will be placed in a very uncomfortable position. Mr. Blake has it in his power to place the Ontario supporters of the Dominion Government in the House of Commons in one equally uncomfortable, and it is not at all likely that he will miss his chance.

ONTARIO FINANCES.

There seems to be an impression in other provinces that Ontario has more revenue than she knows what to do with, and that a province with a surplus can stand a little depletion without injury. It should not be overlooked that had the people of Ontario not taxed themselves heavily for railway aid and other local improvements, by means of their municipal machinery, they would have been compelled to get along without the railways unless the Province went in debt, as Quebec did, to build them. The present surplus, therefore, is really the result of heavy taxation, and not of a fortunate heritage. The people here understand the matter perfectly well, and, therefore, if any change is made in the financial basis of Confederation they will demand an increased share under the new deal. Moreover, the annual expenditure of the Province has been increasing so steadily, while the chief sources of revenue have been growing less fruitful, that receipts and expenditure do little more than exactly balance each other. The most important item in our expenditure is the amount spent in maintaining lunatic asylums, prisons, &c., and this must go on increasing unless the burden of paying for the inmates of these refuges is thrown back on the municipalities, just as the chief part of the burden of railway aid has been. It is therefore certain that no matter what Quebec votes for Ontario will insist on being equally well paid, and she will then be in a position to redistribute a portion of her surplus with a view to enabling the municipalities to get rid of some of their railway debt. If so reasonable a request is refused then so much the worse for Confederation. This is the talk indulged in even by Conservatives, and before many days it may find voice on the floor of the Legislature. The proceedings of the Quebec Government are most eagerly watched, and if the die is cast as Mr. Taillon wants it he may find Ontario instead of Quebec walking out of Confederation.

THE FINANCIAL TROUBLE

is, under the influence of these disturbing elements, taking on a more gloomy aspect. The North-West has lost further ground, and many people here who even a few weeks ago expected to be able to keep afloat, now find ruin staring themselves as the result of North-West speculations. This will tend to make it harder for the Dominion Government to carry its Canadian Pacific proposals, and if they commence hanging fire, it is hard to say what may happen. The situation is quite different now from what it was in 1881, when the Syndicate contract was pushed through. Then times were good, and the Ministerial prestige was high, and yet at one point in the debate there were signs of tottering. Now times are depressed and the Ministerial prestige is not merely low but rapidly declining. The most popular way of dealing with the Canadian Pacific Railway just now would be to reconsider the bargain of 1881, and let the country have the benefit of a more sensible arrangement for the completion of the road. This would be humiliating for the Government, but scarcely more so than is their present position.

THE GREATEST HORSE BREEDING ESTABLISHMENT OF AMERICA.—One of the many wonderful enterprises the Great West is noted for, and one which none favored with opportunity should miss seeing, is the great breeding establishment of "Oaklawn," owned by M. W. Dunham, at Wayne, Ill., 35 miles from Chicago. His importation of Percheron horses from France, to date, have aggregated the immense sum of $2,500,000,00, and at the present time at "Oaklawn," 500 head of the chicest specimens of that race can be seen, while on their Colorado ranges are 2,000 mares and 21 imported Percheron stallions in breeding.

## COMMERCIAL.

WITNESS OFFICE, Feb. 18.

THE VISIBLE SUPPLY of grain on this side of the Rocky Mountains in America on Saturday last was of wheat, 32,131,941 bushels, and of corn, 13,233,219 bushels, against 32,786,734 bushels of wheat, and 12,770,798 bushels of corn on the preceding Saturday, and against 22,188,094 bushels of wheat, and 10,576,733 bushels of corn on Feb. 16th, 1883.

STATE OF TRADE.

There is nothing to tell of the state of the wholesale trade but the same old story of dulness and depression in all the principal departments of trade, which has been repeated week after week, until it has become wearisome as well discouraging. The wretched weather is, of course, blamed for this condition of things. For a long time there has been too much snow in most parts of the country, and now, when the roads were becoming well beaten, thaw has arrived, and they are once more all but impassable. It is very questionable, however, whether with the finest weather possible the situation would be much improved. This is a time of liquidation, and there is an absence of ability or desire to trade beyond almost hand to mouth needs, and an absence of legitimate speculative feeling which invariably ends in a depression. In dry goods, iron and hardware, leather and boots and shoes there is very little indeed doing, while in groceries and general food supplies there has been rather more doing but in a very quiet way. Not much change for the better is now looked for until the opening of navigation, and, in the meantime, there are the critical financial periods of the first weeks of March, and April to be passed. So far the indications are that those periods will be ones of stringency and difficulty. For some time remittances have been unsatisfactory, and, as time go on, they are not improving as they should do, to say the least.

DRY GOODS.—Business continues dull and stagnant. Very few in number and small are the orders now being received from the travellers who are still on the road. Many travellers arrived back last week, and they report having done very poorly indeed. It is reported that trips will not average fifty percent of the business of the corresponding trip last year. It is believed, that merchants are acting cautiously because they do not wish to increase their liabilities very greatly before the end of March, and it is hoped that the first sorting up trip, and the second also, will in some measure make up for the unprofitableness of this one. Trade in woollen goods, which is generally quiet about this time, has been rendered even more so than usual by the unseasonable weather of the past two weeks. Wholesale clothing houses are not preparing for as large a business as in former years. Cotton goods are not in demand, country dealers being convinced that the chances are in favor of a fall rather than an advance in prices. Remittances are not satisfactory.

IRON AND HARDWARE.—Pig iron remains dull, with fairly steady prices. The general hardware trade is quiet, but not unusually so for the season, and prices are steady. We quote:—Eglinton, $17.75 to $18; Dalmellington, $18 to $18.25; Gartsherrie and Summerlee, $19.75 to $20 and Coltness and Langloan, $20.50 to $21.00. The market for manufactured iron, is unchanged. We quote:—Bar iron, $1.90. Hoops and Bands at $2.25. Sheets and plates at $2.50 to $2.75. Tin plates dull at $5.00 for charcoals, and at $4.40 for cokes. Canada plates nominal, $3.10 to $3.15. Metals are steady. Ingot tin, 22½c to 23c as to brand, and Copper 17c to 18c.

Green butchers' hides are steady at for No. 1, $7.50; No. 2, $6.50, and No. 3, $5.50. Calfskins, 10c per lb. Sheepskins, 65c to 75c each.

WOOL.—The market is rather easier. Greasy Cape, 16c to 18c; Australian 21c to 30c, and Canadian pulled, 22c to 27c.

PETROLEUM is quiet at 14c for car lots, 14½c to 15c for part cars, and 15c to 16c for single barrels.

LEATHER.—Business for the past week has been fair. Stocks, however, are more than ample for the demand. Prices are fairly maintained.

Hemlock Spanish Sole, No. 1 B.A., 25c to 27c; do., do., No. 2 B.A., 22c to 23½c; No. 1 Ordinary Spanish, 24c to 26c; No. 2 do., 21½c to 23c; Buffalo Sole, No. 1, 21 to 22c; do., No. 2, 19½c to 21c; Hemlock Slaughter, No. 1, 26c to 27½c; Waxed Upper, light and medium, 33c to 37c; do., do., heavy, 33c to 35c; Grained, 34c to 36c; Splits, large, 21c to 27½c; do., small, 15c to 21c; Calfskin (35 to 40 lbs), 65c to 77½c; do. (25 to 34 lbs), 60c to 75c Sheepskin Linings, 25c to 45c; Harness, 24c to 34c; Buffed Cow, per foot, 14c to 16c; Enamelled Cow, do., 15c to 16c; Patent Cow, do., 15c to 16c; Pebbled Cow, do., 11c to 15½c; Rough, do., 22c to 27½c.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Manufacturers are now fairly busy, still the output is less than last year at this time and a somewhat lighter spring trade is expected. Prices are steady and there seems no disposition to push sales.

Quotations are: Men's thick boots, waxed, $2.25 to $3.25; do. split boots, $1.50 to $2.30; do. kip boots, $2.50 to $3.25; do. calf boots, pegged, $3.00 to $3.75; do. kip, $2.00 to $3.00; do. buff and pebbled Balmorals, $1.75 to $2.00; do. split do., $1.35 to $1.75; shoe packs, $1.00 to $2.00; women's pebbled and buff Balmorals, $1.00 to $1.50; do split do., 90c. to $1.00; do. prunella do., 50c. to $1.50; do. inferior do., 45c. to 50.; do congress do., 50c. to $1.25; buskins, 75c.; misses' pebbled and buff Balmorals, 85c. to $1.20; do split do., 75c. to 90c.; do. prunella do., 60c. to $1.00; do congress do., 60c. to 70c.; children's pebbled and buff Balmorals, 60c. to 90c.; do split do., 50c. to 60c.; do prunella do 50c. to 75c.; Infants' cacks, per dozen, $3.75 to $6.50.

RAW FURS.—Trade is very quiet and few furs are arriving. Values unchanged.

Beaver, per lb., $3.00 to $3.50; Bear, per skin, $8.00 to $10; Bear Cub, do., $3.00 to $4.00; Fisher, do., $4.00 to $6.00; Fox, Red, do. $1.00 to $1.25; Fox, Cross, do., $2.00 to $2.50; Lynx, do, $2.00 to $3.00; Marten, $0.75 to $1.00; Mink, do., $0.75 to $1.00; Muskrat, 10c to 12½c; Otter, $8.00 to $10.00; Raccoon, do., $0.00 to $0.60; Skunk, do., 40 to 75c.

WHOLESALE GROCERY MARKET.

MONTREAL, Thursday, Feb. 14th, 1884.

The movement in groceries has been moderate for week under review.

TEAS continue to be speculatively dealt in on previously objectionable basis in New York. Essentially of a gambling character, and which all desirous of welfare of legitimate trade should persistently discountenance. Sales with us are to fair extent at prices not specially changed for the week. Out of town buyers operate more readily than for a considerable time past up to their requirements. China Young Hysons firm. Low grades rather up. Black Teas firm for desirable kinds.

SUGARS steady and possibly a shade firmer for some kinds. Business doing moderate.

MOLASSES.—Dull. Sugar Syrups of high class in some request; inferior neglected.

RICE dull but unchanged.

COFFEES firm. Java, 1 to 2 cents higher for genuine, held at 20c to 26c. Maracaibo, 14½c to 16½c. Jamaica, 12c to 15c. Rio is scarce, and for this there is now some enquiry.

SPICES.—Pepper firm. for black, 16c to 18c. Nutmegs firm. Cloves easier. Cassia dull. Common Ginger maintains high figures.

FRUITS.—A quiet market all round, with values substantially here as last week. Filberts steady. Almonds in small supply, 15c to 18c for inferior soft shell to choice. Walnuts dull.

FISH.—Labrador Herrings in small supply and firm for good quality, at an advance of 25c to 50c. Codfish dull.

OILS.—Steam Refined Seal firm, 75c to 80c. Pale, 66c to 73c. Cod Oil and Petroleum dull.

SALT.—Little business. Values nominal.

MONTREAL STOCK MARKET.

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

MONTREAL, Feb. 18.

| *Bank Stocks.* | Par value of shares. | Amount paid up. | Seller p.c. | Buyer p.c. | Cash Value. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Montreal | 200 | all | 185¼ | 185 | ...... |
| Ontario | 100 | all | 102½ | 101 | ...... |
| Du Peuple | 50 | all | 167½ | 160 | ...... |
| Molsons | 50 | all | 120 | 115 | ...... |
| Toronto | 100 | all | 176 | 175½ | ...... |
| Jacques Cartier | 25 | all | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Merchants | 100 | all | 112¾ | 112½ | ...... |
| East. Townships | 50 | all | 115 | 113 | ...... |
| Commerce | 100 | all | 121¼ | 121 | ...... |
| Federal | 50 | 30 | 135 | 134 | ...... |
| Union | | all | 75 | 65 | ...... |
| Exchange | 100 | all | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| *Miscellaneous.* | 100 | all | | | ...... |
| Montreal Telegraph | | | 120* | 119 | |
| Rich. & Ont. Nav. | 50 | all | 57½ | 57 | ...... |
| City Passenger Ry | 100 | all | 118 | 117 | ...... |
| Mont. Gas Co. | 50 | all | 188¼ | 188 | ...... |
| Loan & Mortgage | 40 | all | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| St. P. M. & M. | 50 | all | 95½ | 92* | ...... |
| Canada Cotton | 100 | all | ...... | ...... | ...... |
| Dundas Cotton | 200 | 60 p.c. | 60 | ...... | ...... |
| North-West Land | 100 | all | ...... | 60s | ...... |
| G. A. Shipping | | | 90 | 55 | ...... |
| Canadian Pacific | | | 56½ | 56¼ | ...... |
| Do L.G. Bonds | | | 100¼ | ...... | ...... |
| People's ex-div. | | | | | |

WHOLESALE PRICES.

The English grain market continues quiet. Beerbohm's cable advices to-day are as follows:—Cargoes, off coast, wheat, dull; corn, nothing offering. Cargoes on passage and for shipment, wheat, quiet but steady; corn, dull. Mark Lane wheat and corn quiet but steady. English country wheat markets, mostly slow; French do., steady. Liverpool wheat, spot, quiet; do., corn, steady. Wheat in Paris, firm; flour in Paris, turn dearer. Liverpool, 3 p.m.—Prime Western Lard, 50s 6d.

The Chicago wheat market opened about ⅛ a cent lower to-day at 94⅛c Feb., 95⅛c March, 96c April, $1.01⅜ May and $1.02⅜ June. The receipts were 31,000 bushels, and the shipments 27,000 bushels. Corn is also slightly lower at 55c April, 59⅝ May and 60c. June. The receipts were 220,000 bushels, and the shipments 155,000 bushels.

The local grain market is very dull and quotations are nominal. Canada Red Winter, $1.22 to $1.23; Canada White, do., $1.10 to $1.15; Canada Spring, $1.18 to $1.20; Corn, 63½c per bushel in bond; Peas, 90c; Oats, 35c; Barley, 55c to 65c; Rye, 62c.

FLOUR.—Receipts, 2,644 barrels. There was only one sale reported on 'Change this morning, that being of 125 Superior Extra at $5.60. We quote: Superior Extra, $5.55 to $5.60; Extra Superfine, $5.35 to $5.40; Fancy, nom.; Spring Extra, $4.90 to $5.00; Superfine, $4.50 to $4.70; Strong Bakers, Can., $5.25 to $5.50; do., Amer., $5.45 to $5.85; Fine, $3.60 to $3.75; Middlings, $3.40 to $3.50; Pollards, $3.25 to $3.50; Ontario Bags, medium, bags included, $2.50 to $2.60; do., Spring Extra, $2.25 to $2.25; do., Superfine, $3.15 to $3.25; City Bags, delivered, $2.95 to $3.00.

MEALS.—Cornmeal, $3.20 to $3.40; Oatmeal, ordinary, $5.00 to $5.25; granulated, $5.20 to $5.50.

DAIRY PRODUCE.—Butter—There is no change to report in prices of this product from those given last week. Though a good home trade is being done butter still continues very dull for export. We quote:—Eastern Townships, 19½c to 21½c; Morrisburgh and Brockville, 18c to 21c; Western, 16c to 18c, with an addition of about two cents to all of the above prices for selections for the jobbing trade. Cheese—This market is firm, and prices are well maintained. We quote:—Choice fall makes, 13¼c to 13½c; other kinds, 11c to 13c, as to make and quality. The public cable, which was at 69s for some little time, is now two shillings higher at 71s.

EGGS are at present very scarce, but some have been sent in from the States. They are more or less nominal at about 38c for strictly fresh, and 35c for limed.

HOG PRODUCTS are rather higher, and are in fair local demand. Dressed hogs are firm. We quote:—Western Mess Pork, $21.00 to $21.50; Canada Short Cut, $21.50 to $22.00; Hams, city cured 13c to 15c; Bacon, 13½c to 15c; Lard, in pails, Western 12¾c to 13c; do. Canadian, 12c to 12½c; Tallow refined, 7c to 9½c as to quality; Dressed Hogs, $8.40 to $8.50 per 100 lbs.

POULTRY is quiet:—Turkeys, 12½c to 13c; geese and chickens, 8c to 10c.

ASHES are somewhat lower. During the past week persistent efforts have been ineffectually made by "bears" to hammer down the prices of Pots, but these still sell at $4.15 to $4.25, as to tares. Pearls have sold at $6.25, and we quote them as nominal at that figure.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES.—FEB. 18.

There were pretty liberal supplies of produce brought to the market by farmers last Friday and Saturday, and prices were generally easier. Grain and potatoes were plentiful and prices lower; especially was this the case with the inferior kinds of potatoes. Very little pork was offered by farmers and prices are high; good fresh killed turkeys and fowls bring pretty high prices, but other kinds are not so salable and lower prices have to be taken. There are scarcely any old eggs on the market, but fresh laid eggs are beginning to arrive in considerable quantities and prices are declining rapidly, though still too high for general consumption. The mild weather is not favorable to the market for frozen fish, and dealers are anxious to sell at lower prices. The hay market was glutted on Friday and Saturday, and very low prices prevailed, especially for inferior hay.

The following are the prices to-day:

GRAIN.—Oats, 90c to $1.00 per bag; Peas, $1 to $1.10 per bushel; Buckwheat, 70c do; Beans, $1.75 to $2.25 do.

ROOTS AND VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, 60c to 75c per bag; onions, 60c to 80c per bushel; good onions are $2.50 to $3.00 per brl.; carrots, 40c to 50c per bush; beets, 40c to 50c do; parsnips, 50c to 60c do; Swedish turnips, 50c to 55c do; artichokes, $1 do; cabbages, $1.50 to $2.00 per barrel; celery, 40c to 75c per dozen.

DAIRY PRODUCE.—Tub butter, 18c to 24c per lb; common prints, 22c to 30c do; superior prints, 40c to 45c do; packed eggs, 30c to 35c per dozen; fresh, 40c to 50c do; frozen cream, 15c; frozen milk, 2c.

FRUIT.—Apples, $4.00 to $6.00 per brl. lemons, $4.50 per case; Malaga grapes $6.50 to $7 per half-barrel, containing 50 lbs.; Valencia oranges, $4.25 to $5 per case.

DRESSED HOGS, POULTRY, &C.—Dressed hogs, $8.50 to $9.00 per 100 lbs.; beef forequarters, $4.50 to $6.50 do; hindquarters, $6.00 to $9.00 do; mutton quarters, 8c to 9c per lb.; dead turkeys, 12c to 15c per lb.; dead geese, 9c to 12c do; fowls, 10c to 15c do; ducks, 12c to 16c do.

BUTCHERS' MEAT.—Sirloin and rump steaks and rib roasts, 12c to 15c per lb; round steaks, 10c to 14c do.; corned beef, 10c to 10c do.; briskets and shoulders, 8c to 10c do.; mutton, forequarters, 6c to 10c do.; do., hindquarters, 10c to 15c do.; veal, forequarters, 8c to 12c do.; do., hindquarters, 12c to 15c do.; calves' heads, 50c to 75c each; pork pieces, 12c to 13c per lb.; whole hams, 15c per lb.; bacon, 15c to 15½c do.; leaf lard, 12c to 13c do.; lard in pails, 12c to 12½c do.; Bologna sausages, 12c do.; common sausages, 13c do.; pigs' heads and feet, 5c do.

FLOUR, MEAL AND FEED.—Flour, $2.80 to $3.25 per 100 lbs.; Hungarian patent, $3.50 do.; Graham flour, $3.00 to $3.25 do.; oatmeal, $2.50 to $2.75 do.; Indian meal, $1.80 to $1.90 do.; moulie, $1.40 to $1.50 do.; grue, $1.10 to $1.30 do.; bran, $1 do.; pot barley, $2.75 do.; pearl barley, $4.00.

HAY AND STRAW.—Hay, $4.00 to $8.00 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs.; pressed hay, at 50c to 65c per 100 lbs.; straw, $3.00 to $5.00 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs. each.

VIGER COW MARKET.—FEB. 15.

There were nearly 60 milch cows brought to this market to-day and sales were slow and prices easier. A good many milkmen and other persons wanting to buy cows came to the market, but seeing so many cows on the market they held back for lower prices. An extra cow was sold for $60 and another one was sold yesterday at the same figures; a good cow was sold for $50 and three others for $145. Several common country cows were sold at from $30 to $35 each and small bossies could be got for less money. A large number of common to good cows remained unsold during the early part of the day.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.—FEB. 18TH.

There were over 200 butchers' cattle offered on Viger Market to-day, and sales were rather slow at about the same rates as on last Monday, but good cattle were considerably lower than on last Thursday. A few of the best animals were sold to-day at 5¼c per lb., but the prices of pretty good cattle were from 4¾c to 5c do., coarse steers and oxen at 4½c do. Common dry cows and milkmen's strippers sold at from $30 to $45 each, or from 4c to 4½c per lb.; and hard bulls at about 4c do. Shippers are paying from 5c to 5½c per lb. for fairest cattle, but would pay more for really good large beeves. Calves were rather more plentiful, but good calves are still high priced. Several pretty good calves, about three weeks old, were sold to-day at from $10 to $12 each, or about 15c per lb dressed weight. How the butchers are to make their money out of such calves when the veal is sold at from 10c to 15c per lb is a rather difficult problem, even should they manage to sell the head and hide for $1.50. Small leanish calves are more plentiful and sell at from $8 to $6 each. Very few sheep were offered on the market to-day, and these were of indifferent quality.

Live hogs are in demand at from 6¼c to 6½c per lb, and dressed hogs have been selling lately at from $8.40 to $8.65 per 100 lbs.

TORONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 18.—Wheat, Fall, No. 2, $1.08; No. 3, $1.05; Spring No. 1, $1.12; No. 2, $1.10; Barley, No. 1, 72c; No. 2, 68c; No. 3, extra, 63c; No. 3, 52c to 55c. Peas, No. 2, 74c. Oats, 33c to 34c. Flour, Superior, $5.00 to $5.10; Extra, $4.75. Market inactive. Flour scarce, but not much wanted. Bran wanted at $13. Wheat steady and unchanged. Oats as before. Barley sold at 71c for No. 1, at 68c for No. 2, and 63c for extra No. 3. Peas unchanged. Potatoes sold from 72c down to 68c. Hogs steady, $8.12 to $8.25. Butter, firm for good, at 18c to 19c, all else nominal. Eggs still scarce, steady at 30c to 35c.

CHATHAM MARKETS.

CHATHAM, Ont., Feb. 18.—Fall wheat, 95c to $1.05; oats, 40c to 41c; wool, 18c to 32c; corn, 65c to 70c.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*—Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in packets and tins (½lb and lb), by grocers, labelled—"James Epps & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England."


## Advertisements.

# IT LEADS ALL.

No other blood-purifying medicine is made, or has ever been prepared, which so completely meets the wants of physicians and the general public as

**Ayer's Sarsaparilla.**

It leads the list as a truly scientific preparation for all blood diseases. If there is a lurking taint of Scrofula about you, AYER'S SARSAPARILLA will dislodge it and expel it from your system.

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For constitutional or scrofulous Catarrh, AYER'S SARSAPARILLA is the true remedy. It has cured numberless cases. It will stop the nauseous catarrhal discharges, and remove the sickening odor of the breath, which are indications of scrofulous origin.

**CATARRH**

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"Hutto, Tex., Sept. 28, 1882.

"At the age of two years one of my children was terribly afflicted with ulcerous running sores on its face and neck. At the same time its eyes were swollen, much inflamed, and very sore.

**SORE EYES**

Physicians told us that a powerful alterative medicine must be employed. They united in recommending AYER'S SARSAPARILLA. A few doses produced a perceptible improvement, which, by an adherence to your directions, was continued to a complete and permanent cure. No evidence has since appeared of the existence of any scrofulous tendencies; and no treatment of any disorder was ever attended by more prompt or effectual results.

Yours truly, B. F. JOHNSON."

PREPARED BY

**Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.**

Sold by all Druggists; $1, six bottles for $5.

LADIES' JOURNAL COMPETITION, No. 4.

Difficult Bible Problems to be Solved, for Which One Hundred and Thirty-One Costly Prizes are to be Given to the First One Hundred and Thirty-One Persons Sending Correct Answers.

The publisher of the *Ladies' Journal*, of Toronto, Canada, announces another Bible competition, which he says may be the last unless more interest is taken in the plan.

HERE ARE THE QUESTIONS.

1st.—What City named in the Bible is the oldest now existing in the world?

2nd.—Name the first sale of land recorded in the Bible.

3rd.—Who is the first recorded in the Bible as being buried in a coffin?

These questions are propounded by the Rev. Prof. Welden, of Toronto Baptist College, and Rev. E. B. Harper, Barrie, Ont., a leading Methodist minister of Canada.

The publisher of the *Ladies' Journal* is reliable, and these rewards will certainly be distributed without favor or partiality to the FIRST ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-ONE PERSONS, in order received, sending correct answers to the foregoing Bible problems. The questions have been made so difficult, we have no doubt that it may not be necessary to give all the prizes. If, however, one hundred and thirty-one persons should send correct answers to all the questions, we will stake our reputation that all the prizes will be promptly and cheerfully handed over to the successful ones. Please mention that you saw this notice in THE WITNESS.

Bear in mind that *everyone competing* must send FIFTY CENTS by postoffice order, scrip or small coin (no stamps), with their answer, for which they may have the *Ladies' Journal* sent to any desired address for one year. Aside from the beautiful prizes offered, the *Journal* is the best half-dollars' worth published. It consists of twenty pages of choice entertaining reading matter, two full pages of new music, household hints, a short story, full page illustrations of latest American and English fashions, with complete letterpress descriptions. In short, just the paper to suit ladies particularly, and interest anyone.

The *Ladies' Journal* is issued monthly, single copies five cents, annual subscription fifty cents. The proper address is Editor *Ladies' Journal*, Toronto, Canada, if any of our readers wish to compete. The competition remains open till 20th April only.

HERE ARE THE REWARDS:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st | One Beautiful Cabinet Organ, valued at | $200.00 |
| 2nd | Five O'Clock Tete-a-Tete Extra Triple Silver Plated Tea service, about | 100.00 |
| 3rd | One Lady's Solid Gold Hunting Case Watch | 90.00 |
| 4th | Cased Tilting, Gold Lined, Triple Silver Plated Ice Pitcher, and Goblet to match | 50.00 |
| 5th | One elegant heavy, Black Silk Dress Pattern | 45.00 |
| 6th | One Extra Heavy Silver Plated Cruet Stand with bell attachment | 25.00 |
| 7th to 12th | Six Valuable Coin Silver Hunting Case Watches, each $20 | 120.00 |
| 13th to 18th | Six Aluminum Gold Case Watches, each $15 | 90.00 |
| 19th to 24th | 6 Half-Dozen Sets of Triple Silver Plated Teaspoons, each $5 | 30.00 |
| 25th to 60th | 36 beautiful bound volumes of Shakespeare's Poems, each $2.50 | 90.00 |
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| 122nd to 131st | 10 Handsome Triple Silver Plated Butter Knives, each $1 | 10.00 |
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worth of valuable and costly presents to be given away to the first one hundred and thirty-one persons sending correct answers to each of the Bible problems given above.

# CASTINGS!

Having removed our Store and Hardware business to Longueuil, we can now undertake to furnish HEAVY CASTINGS of every description, for Rolling Mills and Machine Shops, also, general jobbing work.

Casting daily we can supply work promptly.

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DR. WHEELER'S COMPOUND ELIXIR OF PHOSPHATES AND CALISAYA.

"My wife for a number of years has been suffering from Asthma and Disease of the Heart. Her breathing was short and quick, at times causing great distress and apprehension of impending death, and she was greatly prostrate with general debility. At night she was constantly subject to attacks of great difficulty of breathing, the surface of the body becoming cold, and she was apparently lifeless, being restored only by great exertion on the part of attendants. She began taking your medicine about a year ago, and she has not had an attack since, and is in the enjoyment of very comfortable health. I have great reason to be thankful for her extraordinary improvement.

"W. ARMSTRONG, Landing Waiter."

# An Old Soldier's

EXPERIENCE.

"Calvert, Texas,
May 3, 1882.

"I wish to express my appreciation of the valuable qualities of

**Ayer's Cherry Pectoral**

as a cough remedy.

"While with Churchill's army, just before the battle of Vicksburg, I contracted a severe cold, which terminated in a dangerous cough. I found no relief till on our march we came to a country store, where, on asking for some remedy, I was urged to try AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.

"I did so, and was rapidly cured. Since then I have kept the PECTORAL constantly by me, for family use, and I have found it to be an invaluable remedy for throat and lung diseases. J. W. WHITLEY."

Thousands of testimonials certify to the prompt cure of all bronchial and lung affections, by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. Being very palatable, the youngest children take it readily.

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**Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.**

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[For the *Witness*

## A PLEA FOR THE LITTLE ONES.

O minister, speak to the children
That sit in the family pew,
And often get tired and restless
And wish they had something to do.

How wearisome 'tis to be trying,
The tender young mind to unbend,
To follow the difficult reasoning,
That only strong minds comprehend.

Or if not inclined to be thoughtful,
But only just quiet they keep,
No wonder that nature in pity
Consoles them by innocent sleep

Just think of the dear little children,
How tiresome the hour must be,
When they think, "Oh, it's all for the big folks,
There's none of it spoken for me."

If only they knew there was always
A nice little sermon for them,
They'd anxiously wait for its coming,
And always remember the same.

Sometimes I have thought that rebellion,
In tiniest seeds have been sown
By starving the minds of the children,
By giving for bread but a stone.

Sometimes the words spoken to children,
So simple, yet loving and true,
Have touched hearts long hardened and sinful
As others were powerless to do.

How often words spoken to children
Have entered the innocent heart,
Producing an early decision,
To choose that most glorious part.

Then if but one word for the children,
Is all you have time to bestow
Oh give it, 'twill not be forgotten,
Tho' the increase we never may know.

EVA.

## HOW TO MAKE THE PRAYER-MEETING EFFECTIVE.

*By Henry M. Scudder, D. D. (Congregational), Chicago, Ill.*

The prayer meeting is not only the Nilometer showing how high the waters rise, but it is the Nile itself. If it runs low the outbranching channels are empty, and the church territory is barren. If the flow be full, there are harvests.

How can the prayer meeting be made effective? This is a troublesome problem. It confronts the pastor like a sphinx, and asks questions which he must answer aright or suffer. If he can solve this difficulty he may expect success. I would say to pastors:

1. You cannot afford to slight your prayer-meeting. Magnify it. Let it engage your best thoughts and affections. Always thoughtfully prepare yourself for it. Be enthusiastic. Be determined to advance the meeting to perfection.

2. Lay out a scheme of subjects that shall cover a period of three months, and print it, and freely distribute it in the congregation. Or announce a book of Scripture which you intend to expound consecutively. Every Sabbath call attention to the theme for the next meeting.

3. Be prompt. Begin at the moment. Never wait for anybody. Continue one hour. End with equal punctuality. Then all know what to expect, and can make their arrangements accordingly.

4. Give your exposition in the early part of the evening. Let your deliverance be short, pithy, vigorous, compact, comprehensive and practical. Let it be a condensed sermon.

5. Be master of your hymn book. If you have a poor one, get rid of it. Select the best—not a sensational collection, but one that will wear well. Study the hymn-book. Mark all the best hymns and tunes. Be able to turn instantly to a hymn, or a verse of a hymn that shall be accordant with a sentiment that may come to the surface, or that shall be powerful to create one that you desire.

6. Be master of the singing. Lead it yourself if you can. If not, have a good singer who shall sit near you, and be in complete sympathy with you; as responsive to the glance of your eye as gunpowder is to a spark. Or prevail upon some of your people who are singers to sit on the front seat directly before you, who shall catch up the hymn as soon as your lips indicate it. If you use a melodeon, have it placed close to your platform. Do not permit the tune to be played over in advance. Allow no interludes. Sing often. Frequently one verse is enough at a time. Do not use didactic hymns, but those that are praises and prayers.

7. Regulate the praying. Pray short yourself. Insist that this exercise shall always be brief. Three minutes are sufficient. Have as many prayers as possible.

8. After your own exposition, make the meeting free for universal participation. Urge the people to meditate on the passage through the preceding week, and to come with at least one definite thought to be uttered. Encourage the young people to take a part. Elucidate the social nature of a true prayer meeting. Ask those who do not like to rise to bring questions and propound them while seated. Questions tend to stir up the people. They arouse the pastor. Keep the meeting from sinking into a debating club. You are the captain. Fulfil your office.

9. If, after all this, there is a want of responsiveness, and the meetings lag and languish, do not despair. Organize a scheme of this kind: Make a number of lists—say six—including all in your church who can speak and pray in public. Suppose there are thirty-six such persons. Write out the thirty-six names on each list, but arrange them in six divisions, six persons in each division; the first one as a leader, the other five as his followers. Let each of these leaders be responsible in turn for one meeting. Inform him when his turn comes. Let him that week see the five persons in his division, and get from every one of them a promise to be present at the meeting, if possible, and to pray or speak, or give out a hymn; and to do this without hesitating and looking around to see if any other person is about to occupy the time. As soon as the pastor has made the meeting free to all, let the leader of that evening's division rise at his seat and speak or pray, the other five to follow as soon as they can. Such an arrangement as this will secure the action of six persons in every meeting, and will stimulate many others.

10. When the benediction is pronounced, invite the people to linger and converse with each other. Endeavor to make Christian brotherhood a reality. Let all strangers be met, welcomed, and asked to come again.

11. Such is the framework. It must be animated by the life. Seek, ever, with intensest desire and sincerest prayer, for the presence and grace of the Holy Spirit.

12. A prayer-meeting so conducted, and so inspired, will be a school of instruction for the intellect. It will be a gate of heaven for the soul. It will be the heart of the church, and will send its red, nutritive, vivifying blood through all the arteries down to the capillaries—a current of life that will reach and permeate the pew, the pulpit, the ordinances of the sanctuary, and every hold in the congregation. —*Pulpit Treasury.*

IN A PRETTY LITTLE VILLAGE near the town of Ross in England is a block of neat, well-kept cottages, and on the wall of one is affixed a tablet with the inscription:

TEMPERANCE COTTAGES
Who would have thought it,
Abstinence bought it,
If you a like freehold would buy
The very same plan you can try.

A GENTLEMAN remarked that he had eight arguments in favor of the prohibitory amendment, and when asked what they were, replied: "My eight children."—*Western Christian Advocate.*

## SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON.

### PAUL AT ATHENS.

*March* 2.—Acts 17 : 22-34.

Commit to memory vs. 29-31.

GOLDEN TEXT.—In him we live, and move, and have our being.—Acts 17 : 28.

CENTRAL TRUTH.—The world's wisdom does not reveal a Saviour.

CONNECTED HISTORY.—At Berea, Paul, again in danger of an assault of Jews from Thessalonica, was taken by friends to Athens, and, while he waited there for Silas and Timothy, preached the gospel to the Athenians.

NOTES.—"Mars' hill," better known by the name of the Areopagus, one of four hills within the city of Athens, separated from the west of the Acropolis by a raised valley, above which it rises sixty feet. The most venerable of all the Athenian courts—the Upper Council—met here, on the south-east top of the rock. Sixteen stone steps in the rock still exist, leading from below to Mars' hill, and directly above is a bench of stones cut in the rock, forming three sides of a quadrangle. "Athenians," citizens of Athens, an ancient Grecian city—at the time of Paul's visit a "free city" under the Roman rule. The Athenians were a highly-educated and polished people, but much given to idolatry; and Petronius said "it was easier to find a god in Athens than to find a man." Greek poets. "For we are also his offspring" (v. 28). This is the first half of the fifth line, word for word, of an astronomical poem by Aratus, a Greek countryman of Paul who lived about 300 years before him. The same sentiment is found in a hymn of Cleanthes of Troas and other Greek poets. They meant it, doubtless, in a pantheistic sense; but the truth which it expresses the apostle turns to his own purpose to teach a pure, personal, spiritual theism. "Dionysius," a member of the court of the Areopagus. Tradition says he became the bishop of Athens, where he suffered martyrdom A. D. 95. "Damaris," a Greek woman. Nothing certain is known of her. Being mentioned immediately after Dionysius, she was probably a woman of distinction—by Chrysostom and others supposed to be his wife; but the very fact that she is mentioned by name is against the conjecture.

LESSON OUTLINE.—I. The Unknown God Declared. II. Mockers and Believers.

#### EXPLANATIONS.

I. (v. 22) "Mars' hill," see Notes. "Men of Athens," literally Athenian gentlemen. "Too superstitious," or quite reverential; very religious. (23) "Passed by," or along your streets. "To the unknown God," or an unknown God; literally, God, the unknown. "Ignorantly," or not knowing ye worship. (24) "In temples," literally, in hand-made temples or shrines. (25) "Worshipped," is cared for is the more exact idea. (26) "One blood," Athenians thought they were of a better race than others. "Determined," etc., having fixed the appointed seasons and limits of their abode. (27) "Feel after him," as if groping in the dark. (28) "Your own poets." Aratus and Cleanthes, two Greek poets. (29) "Graven," carved, like the statues of gods which filled the streets and squares of Athens. (30) "Winked at," or rather overlooked, as in R. V. "All men," Greeks as well as Jews. (31) "Appointed," set, fixed a day. "By that man," through that person. "Ordained," appointed.

II. (32) "Resurrection . . . mocked," most Greek philosophers believed as Æschylus said, once dead, there is no resurrection. "Hear thee again," may be a polite refusal to hear more, or possibly an offer to hear at another time. (33) "Paul departed," no other opportunity for them is recorded. (34) "Clave," joined Paul; the word implies that they were opposed. "Areopagite," a member of the Greek court held on Areopagus or Mars' hill.

#### QUESTIONS.

I. How was Paul brought to Athens? For whom did he wait there? What see? Why speak on Mars' hill? Describe Athens. Mars' hill. State the meaning of "too superstitious." The abundance of idols in Athens. What altar did Paul see? Whom did he declare? Why? Where did God not dwell? How shown? What things had God given? What made? What fixed? How was he sought? How near and about us? What Greeks had said this? Why was God not like idols? State the meaning of "winked at." What had God overlooked? What now commanded? In view of what day? Who was the appointed judge? How would he judge? What proof had been given that Christ would be the judge?

II. Why did some mock? What was the common belief of the Greeks as to a resurrection? What said others of the Greeks? What did they probably mean? Who joined Paul? State the position of Dionysius. Give the Central Truth.

#### PRACTICAL TEACHINGS.

1. We are to treat kindly and respectfully those who differ from us in religious matters.
2. Christians must declare the true religion faithfully.
3. We ought to be thankful for the light of the gospel.
4. We may use truth held by heathen minds as a basis for teaching them Christian truth.
5. The idle man is an easy prey to the devil.
6. Sneering is the great weakness of intellect void of moral power.
7. God calls all now to repentance, in Asia, Europe, Africa and America.——*Scholar's Hand-Book.*

A PROFESSOR in a theological seminary was addicted to the use of tobacco, both chewing and smoking. He saw the folly and, to him at least, the wrong of it, and resolved to give it up. He abstained from its use for several days and even weeks, but then began again. This was repeated two or three times till he found his own strength was perfect weakness. Being convinced that he ought to give up the use of tobacco, and that his own unaided efforts to do so were likely to be futile, he betook himself to prayer. He prayed earnestly that he might have strength to resist the temptation. But God did better for him then he even asked or had thought—the temptation was taken away. That which had been too strong for him to resist was no longer a temptation. The desire for tobacco was removed and had not returned after twenty-five years.—*Christian Intelligencer.*

GRIEF banished by wine will come again,
And come with a deeper shade;
Leaving, perchance, on the soul a stain,
Which sorrow had never made.

Then fill not the tempting glass for me,
If mournful, I will not be mad;
Better sad, because we are sinful, be,
Than sinful because we are sad.

—*Sir W. A. Beckett.*

ALCOHOL CONSUMES vital heat in the quick process of burning up, while it stops the natural disintegration of matter and prevents the consecutive action of vital change. But alcohol stimulates, comforts, helps to bear up against the hard work of life, and so we have become used to it and shut our eyes to the fact that alcohol intoxicates, and for the time being, when taken in excess, disqualifies man or woman for being called a rational being or free agent of action. It is a very terrible state of things this, because, while all civilized nations have been trying to drive slavery from their midst, they have tacitly agreed to become slaves of a new kind to a tyrant of their own making, and have even introduced this tyrant to uncivilized nations. We know that the excessive use of alcohol creates madness, brain disease, liver and kidney diseases, moral degradation, and social ruin, and still we persist in handling it in a manner utterly inadequate to deal with it. Nations levy taxes on its manufacture and make it a source of income; whole districts grow materials for it; vast combinations of trade are carried on for its sale, and still we think to combat its evil influence by a small social action.—*Mrs. A. Lewis.*

## CHILDREN'S CORNER.

### UNCLE HOWARD'S PLAN.

Nobody blamed Elsie Stillman because she was forgetting the music of which she used to be so fond. Everybody was sorry about it. The music had been very pleasant and cheering through the home, and Elsie had such a soft, pretty touch, and quick ear, and struck every note as though she felt its influence down in her heart. Now the music was almost given up, and how could it be helped. In summer Elsie had so much else to do she could not practise her music. The mother was not quite well, and there were four little brothers and sisters about, and nobody to help mother but her.

Two years before everything was different. Father had a flourishing business, and the family lived in a very much prettier home, with everything more comfortable without and within, and two tidy women to keep matters straight. Now money was very, very scarce; the pretty house had been exchanged for a plainer one, and mamma must do the work. Mamma tried to manage to keep Elsie from doing the hard parts, and Elsie tried to keep mamma from doing them, but everybody knows that Elsie and mamma must each have had enough to do, though they tried so hard to help each other.

In the winter there were two reasons why Elsie did not practise as she used to. As in the summer, she was very, very busy; but beside this, the little parlor was cold almost all the time; for, you see, fires require money, and money was scarce, and as the piano could not stand in the bit of a dining-room, Elsie's reasons for not practising were really grave ones, and though everybody was sorry, no one could blame her. Uncle Howard was more sorry than any one else. He wished that Elsie might learn to play well. He liked to sit, with his eyes closed, and hear her touch the keys. He was disappointed when everything took such a discouraging turn, and the lessons stopped, and even the usual practice hours. Uncle Howard thought a great deal about it. When people think a great deal about any thing, they very often accomplish something.

One evening, when Elsie had had a very busy time all day, she heard Uncle Howard stamping the snow off at the hall door, and heard him call for Elsie, so she darted down the stairs.

Uncle Howard had a little package under his arm.

"I am very much puzzled," said Uncle Howard; "very much puzzled. I want something done, and I have no one to do it for me."

"I am sorry, uncle," said Elsie, "can I help you?"

"I am not sure about it," replied Uncle Howard, gravely; "I do not know."

"Let me try then," replied Elsie, quite concerned, "I can but try."

"Now, I think we have to come to the point of it; not a creature have I found before who thought he could try."

Elsie was preplexed.

"I have a book under my arm which I want examined: I want it read aloud, page by page, within reach of my ears."

Elsie laughed. It was such a strange wish.

"Do you think you could manage to read it for me? Do not laugh. It is more of a task than you imagine. Open the package and look within."

Elsie saw, with surprise, Mozart's Sonatas on the cover, and what could there be within?

She looked at it wistfully, with an uncertain look which grew troubled.

"The book shall belong to the one who may be able and willing to read it. It is a New Year gift for some earnest hand. Are you willing to try it, Elsie?"

"How can I promise?" asked Elsie, half to herself, for Uncle Howard's book had double value; it was music, and it was Uncle Howard's gift.

"How can you promise? Nothing is easier."

"But the keeping of the promise?"

"Nothing is easier: nothing at all."

"But, Uncle Howard———"

"Now for the old story: a cold room a stiff hand, and a lot of other business to attend to."

"I would like the book so much."

"And I want it read so much———"

"But, Uncle Howard———"

"Nonsense! listen to me. You cannot read it in a week, nor a month, nor two months. I give you a year."

"A year is a long while!—but, Uncle Howard, I never have time to practise, never, and this I could not play without practise."

"I know you cannot, but listen. One hundred and fifty pages—three pages a week; fifty-two weeks would bring you to the end of it. Promise me two pages the first week, and two pages the second week; we will talk about the third afterward."

"I know I would enjoy it, but my hand is out of practise, and you do not know what a time I have to get a stray minute to myself."

Uncle Howard looked distressed. He had thought about the plan to get Elsie to find spare minutes for music, so very much that he believed that the plan ought not to fail. If Uncle Howard had not thought about it so much he would not have been so much in earnest, and then Elsie might not have promised. As it was, it seemed very difficult to refuse Uncle Howard.

"Suppose I try and fail?" said Elsie, yet uncertain.

"If you try you will accomplish it. If you do not accomplish it I shall know that you did not try," replied Uncle Howard, very positively.

He was so very earnest that Elsie began to feel in earnest herself. Earnestness has an influence.

"I have not the slightest notion how I can do it, Uncle Howard," she said, "but I will try."

Then Uncle Howard knew that a great battle had begun, that Elsie would have to fight hard; but he believed in her. He knew she had fought a great many battles before. Upon this one, he felt assured, depended her future success in music. He looked upon it as a battle of importance, but he knew that if Elsie began the fight she would fight it out.

Elsie was not as confident as Uncle Howard, but she had a mind of her own and good deal of resolution; and when she said she would try she meant to do it.

A great many things can be done which, upon first sight, seem impossible. Elsie put her thoughts as well as her hands to the extra work.

The little parlor was cold, but the dining-room beyond communicated with it by folding doors. Elsie asked permission to have the doors thrown open, sometimes, for a little while. By this means the room became warmer. Elsie opened the piano and spread the book open early the next day. There was no time to sit long to practise, but she went over a few lines, playing as long as the cool room would allow, and then away she flew to help mamma. There was not a half hour at any one time all day when she could sit down undisturbed to work over that first page; beside, she could not have remained a half-hour in the cold room. All she accomplished was done by dodging in and trying over a few lines at a time.

In this way Elsie continued the task to the end of the week, playing a line over and over a few times, or trying a few lines at a time. At the end of the week Uncle Howard called. The folding doors were a little way open between the two rooms, just a little way.

Uncle Howard did not mention the sonatas, but Elsie read the two pages of the new book, very nicely, within reach of his ears.

It takes a little thought, patience and earnestness to pursue any troublesome plan even for a week, but to pursue it for fifty-two weeks is another matter. It is difficult to say if Elsie would ever have kept to her resolution if Uncle Howard's earnestness had not kept fresh from the beginning to the end of the year. Uncle Howard's earnestness had its influence.

At the precise ending of each week Uncle Howard sat in the same place to hear the two or three pages read, and every day Elsie gathered some stray minutes to try over a few lines. This was up-hill work, especially as she found some of the passages difficult, and as the hands, in between times, were helping mamma with all sorts of things; but it was work which paid, for Elsie formed a habit of snatching the fragments of time, when she could not find longer portions, to devote to her music, so that she became the proficient which Uncle Howard had hoped to see her.

She had not only learned to read Uncle Howard's book pretty well in the fifty-two weeks, but felt prepared to commence a second one, the following New Year, and so repaid Uncle Howard's earnest kindness, at the same time storing away, in the few spare minutes of every day, pleasure which would last her through all her coming years.

How many things might be accomplished in the course of a year if they were undertaken in the same resolution and carried out in the same spirit of perseverance!—*Geo. Klingle in N. Y. Observer.*

### PUZZLES.

#### RIDDLE.

Five men in conversation sat;
The first one said amidst their chat:
"Were I to cease my lengthened reign,
There never could be WAR again."
The second said: "If my breath cease
The world will nevermore have PEACE."
The third continued: "SIN would die
Were I amongst the dead to lie."
The fourth exclaimed: "If I should go
The earth would no more SORROW know."
While from the fifth the statement fell,
"If I amongst you cease to dwell,
Mankind will then forever be
From ANGUISH and from SUFFERING free."
Say, if you can, who are these men,
You've seen them oft, and will again.

#### CENTRAL ACROSTIC.

Each word is composed of three letters.

1. An animal.
2. A kind of drink.
3. Frequently.
4. A limb of the body.
5. A boy's name.
6. A carpenter's tool.
7. A pen for swine.
8. Instruments for writing.
9. Single.
10. A conjunction.
11. A kind of grain.
12. A poisonous serpent.
13. A plaything.
14. To finish.

Centrals, a poet.

#### CONUNDRUM.

What is that which lives in winter, and dies in summer, and always grows with its roots upward?

#### CHARADE.

My first is a home
Sought by persons who roam,
When they wish for a lodging at night;
My second a stream
Or a river 'twould seem,
Found in Scotland and Wales; am I right?
My third now in use.
As a crop for a goose;
And my fourth is only a mark.
My whole you will see
Is just to be free,
A word we can guess in the dark.

#### A CHRISTMAS STORY.

A boy whose name was the same as that of the second king of Israel, awoke on Christmas morning, feeling as the Philistines did when they called for Samson to come and make sport for them. When he went to put on an article of apparel like one in which the three children were bound when they were cast into the furnace, he found inside it a small what David took from Goliath, and a box of something which is never gathered from thistles.

He went to find his little sister whose name was the same as that of a little girl who once watched her baby brother by the side of a river; and she showed him something like that which Pharaoh took off from his own hand and put upon Joseph's; and also like that which the willing-hearted men and women brought as an offering to the Tabernacle and which she had received for her gifts. Then the two children felt as Jonah did when the goard shaded him from the sun.

But in their joy they did not forget those whom our Saviour says we have always with us; and after breakfast they started out to visit a woman who was like the one whom Elijah found picking up sticks beside the gate of the city; and they carried to her something like what saved Hezekiah's life and what Abraham gave to Hagar when he sent her into the wilderness; and for her little girl, an article of apparel like what Paul left at Troas.

Then they went home and found other gifts awaiting them, and some children who were the same relation to them that Mary was to Elizabeth, had come to visit them. And they read in something like that which Ezra opened in the sight of the people, and in the evening they amused themselves in the same way that Samson did the Philistines; and so ended a happy day.

### ANSWERS TO PUZZLES.

*Riddles.*—A newspaper.

*Enigma.*—A hole in a stocking.

*Hidden Cities.*—1. Nice. 2. London. 3. Lebanon. 4. Manchester. 5. Portland. 6. Augusta.

*Cross Word Enigma.*—Kettle-drum.

*Charade.*—Bloomfield.

#### CORRECT ANSWERS RECEIVED.

Correct answers have been sent by William A. Burns, G. M. H., David A. Pouter, James Carron and Charlie D. Meikle.

## CANON VAUGHAN ON TEMPERANCE PROGRESS.

The Rev. Canon Vaughan said, in the course of a recent sermon—"One who stands outside the total abstinence movement, or who touches it comparatively lightly through the non-abstaining branch (as it is called) of the Church of England Temperance Society, can perhaps see something which the busy actors in the movement cannot so well see, and may say some things which they cannot so well say. Looking at the movement thus, what strikes me very forcibly is the extraordinary success which it has obtained, and upon which all who love our country may unite in congratulating the promoters of it. It is not merely that the organization for the promotion of total abstinence is extended through the length and breadth of the land, and is supported by thousands of enthusiastic and devoted workers. It is not merely that what is sometimes called the "drink bill" of the country is quite noticeably diminished. It is, above everything else, this, that there is a decided change of opinion and sentiment on the subject, which reaches far beyond the limits of the organizations which have the promotion of total abstinence specially for their aim. A measure of this change, which will help us to realize the extent of it, may be found by comparing the tone of the writings of a popular, and upon the whole right-minded, author of some years ago, Charles Dickens, with the social tone of which we ourselves are sensible now. Take up his 'Pickwick Papers,' for example, the most amusing and popular of his works, and what do we find? We find the total abstinence movement, then in its infancy, turned into ridicule or held up to contempt. We find excessive drinking treated quite leniently as a very venial and pardonable offence. Even his most virtuous and charming characters are not incapable of it. So it was some forty years ago. How is it now? The total abstinence movement, now in its maturity, is looked upon with general respect and approval. It is patronized and supported, and that in no half-hearted manner, by the great, as well as by the good, by bishops and archbishops and peers of the realm, as well as by humble commoners and the general rank-and-file of society. And as to what are sometimes called the 'drinking habits' of the community, the change for the better in the upper and middle classes, and in a very large section of the working classes, is quite extraordinary.

## RELIGIOUS.

A LITTLE BOY sat in front of his father and held the reins which controlled a restive horse. Unknown to the boy, the reins passed around him, and were also in his father's hands. He saw occasion to pull them. With artless simplicity the child looked around, saying, "Father I thought I was driving, but I am not, am I?" Thus it is often with men, who think that they are shaping a destiny which a higher hand than theirs is really fashioning. They do their own will, but they also do the will of God. A stronger hand guides them, a mightier power holds the helm of their vessel, and saves from rock and wreck. Happy are they who quietly yield to the guidance of an Almighty hand.

IT IS STRANGE that God's children should be so slow to find what their Father has prepared for them in his Word. Let Bunyan's Pilgrim give a lesson to us all. "Now a little before it was day, good Christian, as one half-amazed, broke out into this passionate speech: 'What a fool,' quoth he, 'am I, thus to lie in a filthy dungeon, when I may as well walk at liberty! I have a key in my bosom, called Promise, that will, I am persuaded, open any lock in Doubting Castle.' Then said Hopeful, 'That's good news, brother; pluck it out of thy bosom and try.' Then Christian pulled it out of his bosom, and began to try at the dungeon door, whose bolt, as he turned the key, gave back, and the door flew open with ease, and Christian and Hopeful both came out."

## A CHINA FIELD FOR MISSIONS.

### CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CHINESE—CHRISTIANITY MUST PRECEDE CIVILIZATION.

(*By President J. B. Angell, LL.D., of the University of Michigan, at the annual meeting of the American Board.*)

I find that what I supposed to be the great trials to the missionaries are not the great trials, while some things that I did not know of are. I never saw a more cheerful set of men and women in the world than the missionaries in China. I do not think they ask you to waste any sympathy on them, on account of the common things that perhaps you are wasting sympathy on them about. Take the climate, for instance, of North China. I do not want to speak disrespectfully of what may be called the capital of the American Board, the City of Boston, State of Massachusetts; but anybody who lives where the east winds from Labrador come down through all the spring need not waste any sympathy upon people living in North China. It is an invigorating climate, and, with care, a very healthful climate. And, as to the separation from friends, why the merchants all over China suffer separation also. The separation from children is one of the hard things when the time comes to send them home, but really the hardest thing—what I did not know of, something that we cannot appreciate—is what may be called the tremendous pressure of heathen life that bears down upon a man until it seems to force the very life out of him. As a matter of fact, when they live too long in the interior, some of them actually suffer from mental aberration. It is a matter that needs to be very carefully considered by the Secretaries of this Board, that their missionaries are not too long confined in interior parts of the empire of China or of any other heathen land.

You know the methods of work, by preaching, by medical aid, by the teaching of women in the schools. You must not understand that it is like the preaching that you have here, with your regular sermon. They take a room upon a side street, they start up a hymn and draw in the people, for the Chinese streets are always full of people ready to be drawn to anything novel. The people go in and out as they please; they ask questions which require a good deal of tact to answer. I remember one of my friends was once preaching upon happiness. As soon as he got through he was addressed by one of his audience: "You have been been telling us about happiness; do you want to know my idea of happiness?" 'Yes.' "Well, my idea of happiness is to have nothing to do and have your belly full of rice." That is the ordinary Chinaman's ideal of happiness.

The condition of woman there I could talk about till midnight,—the most dreadful and sad thing in all China If any man wants to compare any heathen religion with Christianity, even what is generally considered to be the purest and loftest—the Confucian system of ethics—there are a dozen different tests, but I beg that the condition of woman where Christ has not come be noticed. There is nothing that makes a man's heart bleed so, in all Chinese life, as the condition of woman—ignorant, abject, slave and drudge as she is of man from the day of her birth to the day of her death. But Christian women can get access to them, and that is why we need women missionaries and women physicians in China. The most expert physician in the world would not be allowed to go and prescribe for a woman, for it is contrary to their ideas of propriety, and, hence, I rejoice that female physicians are going to India and China.

The opportunities for work in China are simply unlimited. There is not a place in that whole empire that a man with tact and prudence and knowledge of the language cannot enter to-day and preach the gospel. You could not go there and carry on trade; you cannot carry on trade anywhere but at the nineteen open ports; but you can go with the Bible into the interior, and, although I think the treaties perhaps do not justify it, yet the government has permitted us to hold property in the interior for mission purposes; so that really there is no practical obstacle to carrying the gospel into every corner of China to-day. It is infinitely freer than in Spain or Russia or some parts of Austria.

The opposition of the Chinese to Christian work, I think, is not religious. The fact is, they are very indifferent on the subject of religions. Indeed, they are a good deal more tolerant people than some others. They have admitted religion after religion into their empire with only a little temporary opposition. Every Chinaman to-day has three religions of his own. If I had time I should like to make that clear, but I cannot stop for it now. Every Chinaman has three religions, each one of which he uses for some particular purpose—a great luxury, a great deal better than to have none, like some of us, perhaps. Taoism was introduced after Confucianism, and then Buddhism. The latter was persecuted more violently, if possible, than Christianity, at first, and is now an incorporate religion of the empire. No; they do not care so much about opposing us on account of religion. They are indifferent to us, and it is difficult to reach them from another cause altogether Primarily, the deepest thing, perhaps, is their invincible pride in their own system of philosophy and learning, and their great feeling of superiority to foreigners. They do not want to be taken under our guidance. They feel very much as we should if a medicine-man from the Indians should come here and ask us to follow him. First, we should despise his medicine doctrines as far inferior to our own; secondly, we should feel degraded to be chasing an Indian around. Now, this is exactly the way they feel about foreigners; they have this sort of aversion to them rather than to religion as such. There are other obstacles, of course, which I need not dwell upon; but that is the fundamental one. It is their invincible pride in the superiority of their systems of philosophy, and of their national life, to foreign philosophies, religion and life.

We are accustomed to think the Chinese are very hard to reach, because they never change. Upon that there are some misapprehensions. The Chinese have changed a good deal more than we are apt to think. In the first place, they have changed their governors repeatedly, and our students of history will find there is a large mine to explore there by and by. Why, the Chinese went through with all the feudal history of Europe 2,200 years ago and got through with it—exactly the same thing. They have introduced two religions. Mohammedism is allowed, but there are but few believers in it in the empire.

No; the greatest obstacle to reaching them is this pride; and that is why our missionaries are able to reach for the present, with few exceptions, only the very lowest people. The scholar is too proud; he looks with scorn upon your doctrines. The common people are reached, and through them we are ultimately to reach, if at all, the scholars themselves. And there is this democratic element which favors that solution of the problem; for, although China is a monarchy, there is a wonderful degree of democracy in the governmental structure. This is a very interesting matter which I cannot enter into now; but suffice it to say, for this purpose, that no matter how poor a man is, no matter how humble his birth, if he is a scholar and can show that he can pass the great national examination, there is not an office in the empire, except that of the emperor, which he cannot hold; and, as a matter of fact, several of the very highest officials in the empire to-day are the sons of poor peasants. And now some of our poor Christian boys, humble as they are, may by and by hope to be scholars and to wield that influence which it is very desirable they should wield; for China, above all nations, is ruled by scholars. Every office is held by a scholar; every schoolmaster is a scholar—he has passed this annual examination. There is no public opinion in China save that which these scholars make; and before we can carry China, we must find some way of conquering the scholars, and that is the great problem before us. It is a hard one—we must realize that—but it is not an impossible one.

I wish our venerable friends, Dr. S. Wells Williams and Dr. Peter Parker, who are still living in a green and venerable old age, honored and respected by all who love China or who love Christianity.—I wish they were here to-day, that we might look upon them in the flesh and see men who went to China when there was hardly room to put one's foot, almost sixty years ago; and yet to-day we see all China open to our missionaries, 20,000 communicants in Protestant churches, the Bible translated into that difficult language, a large Christian literature already organized, and our missionaries everywhere familiar with the best methods of conducting the work. And this within the lifetime of our venerable president who sits here, and who, doubtless, remembers the whole of it. So that we have not reason to be entirely discouraged even concerning China. And when we remember what a magnificent prize that empire is for Christ to win, we must not be too speedily disheartened. We must expect slow but steady progress. There are none of the brilliant dashes of the Japanese in the Chinese. They are a slow, steady-moving people. They are often compared to the Saxons; and they have much of those qualities which gave the Saxons their great skill, pluck and endurance. They have the staying qualities. They never give up. When they set their faces toward an end, they go to it, if it takes centuries. I knew an old general there, the greatest living general in China. He commanded the forces that carried on the wars against the Russians away over in Central Asia; and his method of warfare was so characteristic of the Chinese character that I must speak of it in closing. There was an almost impassable desert between China and the province where the military operations were to be carried on, hundreds of miles of sand, with here and there an oasis. They could not get provisions across to the armies that were fighting the Russians; so what did they do? Why, this old gentleman set himself to planting colonies of Chinese soldiers in these oases; and they planted crops year after year. So they pushed their way along. He wasn't in any hurry; he knew the Russians would wait there for him; and when he got his crops all ready, then he moved his armies on over these oases with a base of supplies a good deal more complete than General Sherman had in his march down to Atlanta. Then he engaged in all those hard-fought battles, in which the Chinese armies did not suffer in comparison with the Russians. This is a splendid illustration of the Chinese mode of proceeding; and if at last they will give up their vanity and accept Christ, we may be assured they will wield a power which will be felt not only throughout Asia, but throughout the world.

I get letters sometimes from inventors asking if there is a good market for their goods in China. Why, there is no chance there at all. They do not want your clothespins, nor your reapers, nor your sewing-machines, nor anything of the sort. Civilization cannot go ahead of Christianity into China. They do not want you there. They say we have been a great nuisance to them, and I think we have in some respects; that is, we have disturbed their own ideas very much. Seriously, my friends, looking at this matter from a philosophic point of view, and not merely as a Christian, I believe that the only method, or at any rate by far the most expedient method, of getting our Western civilization into Chinese life, is through Christianity. And let me tell you why. The reason they will not take our Western civilization in its secular aspects is this. They say, every man of them, and they have been taught so for 3,000 years, and their children are taught so to-day—that all wisdom is contained in their nine sacred books which were written 3,000 years ago; that all learning which man needs to know for any purpose is there, whether secular or sacred; that all that is necessary to make a civilization that is worth having is there; and their faith is pinned to that. They look backward over their shoulders for their ideal, and not forward; and you can never stir them one inch until you can break up their implicit faith in the absolute perfection of the civilization of 3,000 years ago, with its philosophy. Now, then, if you can bring them to the philosophy in this Blessed Book which teaches us that the same Author made nature and made this Book, and that we are to accept the truth of science, which is simply the knowledge of the laws of God, and all truth, whencesoever it comes, opening our hearts to truths from the whole horizon round, then don't you see you have the door flung wide open for all that is good in our Western civilization? You may carry steamships and telegraphs and railways there from now to the end of the century; but I believe that is the very slowest way to get Western civilization into China. We have begun at the wrong end, if we think that is the way to accomplish it. There is not a foot of railway in China to-day. There were twelve miles laid, but they bought it and tore it up; and the troops have had to protect the telegraph which was built while I was there. It all comes of their religious belief. It is not a prejudice against invention: it is because a railway or a telegraph or a reaping-machine or a steam-engine interferes with their most sacred religious beliefs; and you cannot move them one inch until their belief in *fung-shwui*, and ancestral worship, and Confucianism, is shattered to the very base. Christ must go ahead of steam-engines and reaping-machines in China, if they are to stay there and work out their civilizing mission.—*Missionary Herald.*

## RELIGIOUS NEWS.

THE FOUR GREAT Bible societies of this country and Great Britain, issued, last year, 4,980,284 copies of the Scriptures.

MR. HENRY M. STANLEY estimates the practicable routes which open above Stanley Pool at 4,520 miles in length. This probably includes the navigable branches of the Congo, but it shows the vast extent of country that is accessible from that point. What an auspicious era will have begun when communication shall be open to commerce from the ocean to Stanley Pool!

AFTER ten years' settlement in a pastorate in Glastonbury, Connecticut, the Rev. Dr. W. W. Scudder has resigned, in order to engage again in missionary service in India. Naturally he goes to the old Arcot mission, where his parents labored, and where he and his brothers have been engaged in service. It is an interesting fact that one who has reached Dr. Scudder's years, and is in a successful pastorate, should turn away from his present work to enter the missionary field.

COREA.—There are now five Coreans in Japan, who have professed Christianity, and three of them are now preparing to preach the Gospel About twelve years ago, two French priests and about ten thousand Roman Catholic converts were put to death on account of their religion. A college has been established at Seoul, the capital; and many of the improvements of civilization are being introduced into the country. More than thirty young Coreans are now being educated in Japan.

FRANCE.—E. Pressense, D.D., a Protestant clergyman, has been elected senator for life. The McAll mission has added another new station in Paris; making thirty-three in the city, and eighty in France. In four of the Paris stations, fraternal societies have been formed, of about fifty persons each; the members of which declare that (1) they believe in Jesus Christ as their Saviour, (2) they will read the Bible every day, (3) they subscribe ten centimes, or more, a month for the poor, (4) they meet every fortnight for mutual edification and prayer. We believe this is the only organization, among the converts of the mission, which has thus far been attempted.

PANDITA RAMADAI, the Brahman woman who has been lecturing on reforms among her own people in India, with such remarkable power, has been baptized into the Christian church. In a communication to the *Herald* some time ago, Dr. Bissell spoke of her as not far from the kingdom of God. A short time since she visited England, and was baptized on the twenty-ninth of September, joining the English church. This conversion has caused much excitement among her Hindu friends, and, being a very gifted woman, with a great reputation for learning and oratorical power, she seems destined to exert a wide influence over her people.—*Missionary Herald.*

DEATH OF JAMES STEWART.—Mr. Stewart was a civil engineer, of high Christian character, for many years in government service in India. But his heart was in missionary work, and he resigned his commission to follow up the explorations of Dr. Livingstone, and to aid in the mission of the Free Church of Scotland on Lake Nyassa. When Mr. James Stevenson, of Glasgow, provided $20,000 for the opening of a highway between Lakes Nyassa and Tanganyika, Mr. Stewart undertook the task of construction, and in July last reported that the road was well advanced, and that the mission steamer of the Scotch society, *The Good News*, was fifty miles on her way from Nyassa to Tanganyika. Tidings now come that he died August 30, of fever. This is another martyr for Africa.

## THE FRENCH PRESS.

### MR. JOLY'S LETTER ENDORSED.

That letter expresses the feeling of all those who place the honor of the country and public morality above party interest. Everyone admits that our province needs the help of the federal Government to get out of the inextricable position in which she has been placed; but all honest men also admit that if that help has to be bought at the price of our dignity and public morality, it would be better to decline it for the time being and settle separately the question of the Pacific, and afterwards to unite to force the Government to grant us the act of justice that we ask of it.—*L'Electeur.*

### BISHOP IRELAND'S OPINION.

Bishop Ireland has delivered at Minneapolis a remarkable lecture on the evils of intemperance. We regret, for want of space, to be unable to publish it *in extenso* . . . The eminent lecturer said: The most guilty are not those that sell by the glass. The wholesale liquor dealers, the brewers, the distillers, are the responsible parties and are to be held accountable for the great number of saloons. By their social influence and wealth they do more than the retailer to check the cause of temperance in legislation.—*Le Canadien, St. Paul and Minneapolis.*

### A VERY MIXED CABINET.

The Hon. Mr. Ross has been under the necessity of giving Mr. Flynn a seat in the Cabinet. We need not say who is that Mr. Flynn; his past is known. The name of this man implies all that is reprehensible in our political manners, unfortunately so degraded within the last few years. How can Mr. Taillon, loyal and careful of his dignity, help blushing at the idea of having Mr. Flynn among his colleagues!—*L'Electeur.*

## READABLE PARAGRAPHS.

### THE MAN WHO PAYS.

When in the town he never sneaks down
Some alley or way-back street;
With head erect, he will never deflect,
But boldly each man meet.
He counts the cost before he is lost
In debt's mysterious maze,
And he never buys in a manner unwise,
But calls for his bill, and pays.

There's a certain air of *debonnaire*
In the man who buys for cash;
He is not afraid of being betrayed
By a jack-leg shyster's dash.
What he says to you he will certainly do,
If it's cash or thirty days;
And when he goes out the clerks will shout
Hurrah for the man who pays!

—*Detroit Free Press.*

### LOYAL JANET ON THE CARNIVAL.

(*Ta the Eidtier o' the Wutness.*)

SIR,—Noo the Carneeval's o'er folk will hae time ta giv mair attention ta ither things, an for mi ain pairt I'm gey glad it's past. Wat wi ane thing an anither I'm maist deeved wi it. There's Tam an Jean trabogganin an traillin awa wi snaw shoon an wee Sandie was spierin if I wadna mak him a suit out o' me best hame span blankets, that me mither braught a' the way fra Scotlan. Sakes, laddie, said I, ye may as weel spier for the hair o' mi heid. Bit I'm no wantin that, says Sandie. An then Donald wus aye spierin at the weather an prophecying maist as guid as the Montreal men, til I was oot o' patience, an says I, guid mon lee the morn's weather tae the Almighty. He has tain care o't for thoosans o' years an can guide it for the Carneeval surely. Donald he's aye sayin it's a guid thing for the kintry, bit I'm na verra sure for it makes ilka boddy think mair o' siller than ony thing else, an it's tha taiverns that'll mak the maist o't. Lang syne a minister ca'd ane o' them a "gilded hell" an' he wad fin mair o' them than ony ither merchants' shop if he coonted alang the streets o' Montreal, I wunna what Meestress Solomon Smith wad a dun if she had been i'th toun? Some folk thought she carried it verra far, bit whan folk make a stan than maun keep til't an "abstain from all appearance of evil," as oor minister telled us last Sawbath. I spak ta ither folk an they pit on a superior air, "I'm no reedin the *Wutness* story," they say, and if ye're on the watch the same pairties will be shure ta hae a sensational novell ta read. It's ower muckle the fashion in tha days ta lee the young folk ta their ain devices, and if mithers an faithers wad hae mair supervision, an ken a' the leetriture their weans were a reedin to vitiate their taste, i wad be mair guid ta the risin generation than gaitherin siller ta mak a gran spendin whan the auld folks heids are under the gowans. Bit Donald is tellin me I hae clarkit enouch, an lest he sud get glumshie I maun pit bye the pen an mak a gustfu' supper, for a gudewife's first duty is ta her ain household.

LOYAL JANET.

### A DECIDED "CURE-ALL."

A London correspondent writes:—"A most amusing story concerning Holloway which I heard several years ago on the highest authority, is worth repeating. There lived in London, once upon a time, a gentleman whom I shall call Mr. Brown. This gentleman was a great wag, and he had also a weakness for practical joking. It so happened that he was an old friend of Anthony Trollope, and one day it chanced that he met Trollope just outside the door of Holloway's shop in Oxford street. "Ah!" said he to the eminent novelist, "I'm glad we've met. Would you oblige me by coming into this shop with me?" The unsuspecting Trollope forthwith found himself ushered into the establishment of Mr. Holloway, where twenty or thirty young men were engaged in making up pills, &c., behind a handsome mahogany counter of apparently illimitable length. "I wish to see Professor Holloway," cried Mr. Brown in a loud voice. As he looked like a gentleman, and apparently was not easily to be denied, he was ushered along the shop, followed by the unfortunate Trollope. At the end of the long counter there was a glass case, from which a venerable-looking man emerged. "Are you Professor Holloway?" said Mr. Brown, with an air of the deepest interest. "I am." "Then allow me to shake you by the hand, sir; and let me introduce my distinguished friend, Mr. Anthony Trollope, to you." The Professor bowed, looking both puzzled and flattered. "And now, sir," said Mr. Brown, "let me tell you what it is that I owe to you. My name is Briggs—Briggs, of Chichester—and last week when I was out hunting I broke one of my legs. Fortunately, I had a box of your pills in my pocket; swallowed three immediately; applied some of your ointment to the injured limb as soon as I reached home, and look at me now!" Before either Holloway or Trollope could ejaculate a single word, the *soi-disant* "Mr. Briggs, of Chichester," had jumped upon the polished counter, and was running at full speed along it towards the outer door, where he suddenly turned a somersault and disappeared into Oxford street, leaving the disconsolate novelist to appease the irate Professor the best way he could."

### A QUARANTINE ON DOGS.

The following appears in the English papers:—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that by a proclamation issued at Brisbane on the 26th of July, 1883, it is ordered "That all dogs which shall hereinafter be introduced or imported into the Colony of Queensland from places other than the Australian Colonies and New Zealand shall be subject to a six months' quarantine from the date of their arrival, and that the cost of maintaining all such dogs while so detained shall be defrayed by the owners."

(Signed), W. HEMMANT,
Acting Agent General for Queensland.

### HIGH STEEPLES.

The following are the heights of a few of the tallest steeples:—Pisa, leaning tower, 179 feet; Baltimore, Washington Monument, 210 feet; Montreal, Notre Dame Cathedral, 220 feet; Boston, Bunker Hill Monument, 221 feet; Montreal, English Cathedral, 224 feet; Paris, Notre Dame, 224 feet; Bologna, leaning tower, 272 feet; Cairo, minaret of Mosque of Sultan Hassan, highest Mohammedan minaret in the world, 282 feet; New York, Trinity Church, 284 feet; Florence, Campanile, or Giotto's Tower, 292 feet; Lincoln, Cathedral, 300 feet; Washington, Capitol, 307 feet; Toronto, Ont., St. James' Church, 316 feet; Venice, Campanile, 322 feet; New York, St. Patrick's Cathedral, (to be when completed) 330 feet; Utrecht, Cathedral (formerly 364), 338 feet; Florence, Cathedral, 352 feet; Milan, Cathedral, 355 feet; London, St. Paul's 365 feet; Brussels, Hotel de Ville, 370 feet; Lubeck, Cathedral, 395 feet; Antwerp, Cathedral, 402 feet; Salisbury, Cathedral, 410 feet; Amiens, Cathedral, 422 feet; Hamburg, St. Michael's, 428 feet; Landshut, St. Martin's, 435 feet; Cairo, Pyramid of Chefren, 446 feet; Vienna, St. Stephen's, 449 feet; Cairo, Pyramid of Cheops, (original height 480), 450 feet; Rome, St. Peter's, 455 feet; Rouen, Notre Dame, 465 feet; Strassburg, Cathedral, 468 feet; Hamburg, St. Nicholas, 473 feet; Cologne, Cathedral, 511 feet; Washington, Monument, (to be) 555 feet.

### ANXIOUS TO HAVE HIS SAY.

John Tamson, the miller, was an elder in the kirk, and a highly respected man in the village, but he was rather vain of his graces. When, in the absence of the minister, he got the chance of officiating at a funeral, he would make the most of the occasion, and "gie them't like a tether fu' lang that day." He did not, however, despise humbler occasions, and liked to get his hand in at any social gathering. One night at a tea party the miller asked the blessing, and George Parker returned thanks; and a man who was sitting next the miller, knowing his disposition, quietly hinted to him that Geordie had eclipsed him. The miller was observed to be rather fidgety during the rest of the evening, and at last he asked a word of the host, and, taking him into an adjoining room, he said, "Juist you ask the wife tae set doon a bit breid an' cheese; it'll no cost you muckle, an' I'll gie him a band for't yet."

A POOR BUT INGENIOUS New York man lives in a comfortable little house made out of an old canal boat, which was hauled partly out of water and left to rot at the foot of a street leading to East River. He paid $33.80 for lumber, etc., gave a carpenter $4.50 to help in some odd hours, and made a house 12 by 20 feet on the deck, tight and warm and in all ways better than the wretched tenements which cost more money.

## ENSILAGE IN BRITAIN.

There cannot now be the slightest doubt that the success of the ensilage system has been completely established. It has been tried in many parts of the country under a great variety of circumstances, and the result has been uniformly successful. The instances in which there has been a failure to any extent have been explained by a neglect in some respect of the proper conditions in which it should be carried out. As often happens in similar circumstances some wise people have tried at the very outset to improve upon the methods which have been found most satisfactory in America and elsewhere where it has been in operation for years, and in such instance a failure is not to be wondered at. The conditions indispensable to success are simple in themselves and easily defined. They are that the silo must be made air-tight at the bottom and sides, and that after it has been filled with the grass or other crop which is used it is so covered as to exclude the air, and that moreover a sufficient weight is placed upon it to press down and consolidate the mass of green herbage. It has been popularly supposed that drainage of the silo is necessary to carry away superfluous moisture. But the testimony of those who have had opportunities of extensive observation in America is emphatic not only that such drainage may be altogether dispensed with without endangering the quality of the ensilage, but that some of the most valuable constituents of the herbage may be thereby carried away and lost in a liquid form. We believe it is impossible to over-estimate the importance of the discovery from a practical point of view. It is not simply that the food, being preserved in a fresh green form, will have several times the feeding capacity of what it would have when dried—which is certainly an advantage which no one can afford to despise—but there are other far-reaching bearings of the system which it is too soon to weigh and estimate at their value. It obviously makes farmers practically independent of the weather in so far as the particular crop or crops are concerned which are meant to be treated in this way, and in this provokingly variable and uncertain climate we are not likely to under-estimate this boon. It will certainly eventually curtail the area of turnip cultivation. The expense of raising this root is everywhere almost ruinously heavy, but it has of late years become increasingly apparent that this crop has been far too extensively produced on some classes of soils which at best are ill-adapted for its growth. In such localities the acreage under turnips should be greatly reduced, apart altogether from the introduction of ensilage, but now that an excellent and economical substitute for them has been discovered, by the preservation of the other crops of the farm without having to incur a single farthing of expense in purchased foods, the area devoted to the growth of this expensive and watery bulb is sure to be very rapidly curtailed. But we look forward to this ensilage system eventually effecting even a greater modification of the systems pursued on grazing farms than on arable ones. It may be practicable to make provision thereby at a comparatively small cost, not only for feeding sheep during severe weather both on hill and in dale, but also to provide a steady supplement of food for lambing ewes at a critical period when the loss of both old sheep and lambs is not infrequently so heavy as to destroy any hope of profit, and even to entail a certain loss in the yearly balance. It would be premature and rash to extend the system on any considerable scale to hill farms in the meantime; but all who are interested either as landlords or tenants of such holdings should not fail to watch and inspect minutely its working in lowland farms, with a view of considering whether and how far it can be profitably adapted to their class of holdings. Meanwhile many arable farmers may be expected to make arrangements for a commencement of the system where these can be make at a comparatively small cost. Existing buildings may be utilized in many instances without much outlay. Now that wood is so plentiful and cheap and corrugated iron roofing so inexpensive, a substitute could easily be provided for straw-houses or other buildings which could be made use of as a silo. As far as we can see, the question of providing a sufficiency of weights to press down the ensilage will be one of some practical difficulty in many cases, but no doubt deliberate forethought and experience will materially aid in diminishing this difficulty if not in removing it.—*Dumfries Courier.*

## LUNCH DISHES.

When the witty little Frenchman we liked so much in Paris last year came home with John, one of the hottest days we had this summer, I could give him the most cordial of welcomes: for was there not the "jellied tongue" for my *pièce de résistance?* Try it for some sultry day in midsummer, and, like the Frenchman, I know you will hope no one has noticed how often you have been helped. Boil until done one large beef's tongue, saving a pint of the liquor; remove the skin, allow it to get perfectly cold, and slice as for the table. In half a pint of water dissolve thoroughly two ounces of gelatine; carefully take from a teacupful of browned veal gravy all the grease, stir in a small table-spoonful of sugar, one of burned sugar to color the jelly, and three of vinegar, then the liquor in which the tongue was boiled; mix in well the dissolved gelatine, then a pint of boiling water; strain through a jelly bag. As soon as it begins to set, pour a little jelly into the bottom of the mould add a layer of tongue, then more jelly, until it is full; set in a cold place or on ice to harden. When wanted, dip the mould an instant in hot water, turn the contents into a dish, which should be garnished with lettuce leaves, nasturtium flowers, or, later in the season, celery sprigs.

Veal is an excellent substitute for chicken in salads. Have a piece weighing about three pounds, and as compact and thick as you can, free of fat or bone. Boil until tender, retaining the juices as much as possible. When cold, cut into small pieces as you would chicken.

Quenelles are another delicate and attractive form in which cold veal or fowl can be served. Moisten one cup of finely crumbed bread with three table-spoonfuls of cream or milk, drain as dry as possible, add two table-spoonfuls of melted butter, and as much finely chopped meat as you wish; work in well one beaten egg, and season all thoroughly. Flouring your hands, form the paste into round balls, rolling them in flour when shaped. Bring to a boiling heat in a saucepan one large cup of well-seasoned gravy, drop in the quenelles, and boil fast five minutes. The gravy can be thickened and poured over them, or they can be rolled in flour or cracked crumbs, and fried in lard or butter, draining off all the grease before serving.

Beef or mutton kidneys can be served in two ways. In either case parboil them changing the water three times, and adding to the last a small quantity of salt. Chop—not cut—fine and cook in cream enough to form a gravy, which must be thickened and a very small quantity of chopped parsley added. Halve the smaller kidneys, but not cutting entirely open; beat a little butter in a dripping-pan until it smokes, put in the kidneys, turning constantly until done. In France they are brought on the table strung on a silver skewer, the dish first being covered with parsley. A wooden one will answer, or they can be laid flat on the dish.—*Harper's Bazar.*

## THE DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATOR.

A number of gentlemen interested in the manufacture and sale of dairy produce met at No. 767 Craig street, on the afternoon of the 6th inst., to witness the operation of separating the cream from new milk by means of De Laval's centrifugal cream separator. Six gallons of new milk, from the dairy of Mr. Trenholme, of Lachine Road, were placed in the receiver, and when the "centrifuge" had attained a velocity of about 7,000 revolutions per minute the milk was turned on, and in fourteen minutes a little over half a gallon of very thick cream was extracted from it, while the skim milk remained as sweet and fresh almost as it was before. Some of the persons who witnessed the operation were not quite satisfied that all the cream had been extracted from the milk as it tasted so sweet and rich, and, in order to satisfy themselves further on this head, they took samples of the skim-milk home with them to see if any more cream would rise to the surface.

# QUESTIONS & ANSWERS.

[*We invite questions on all possible subjects of general interest, to which we shall do our best to obtain correct answers. Correspondents are invited to send in replies to questions which are not satisfactorily answered. This must not be used, however, as an advertising column or as an enquiry bureau for matters not of public interest, and no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.*]

### DAYS AND DATES

SIR,—What day in the week was the 18th February, 1836, also 21st May, 1842? A READER.
*Port Colborne, Ont.*

Feb. 18th, 1836, was a Thursday, and May 21st 1842 was a Saturday.

### TO DRESS MOCCASIN LEATHER.

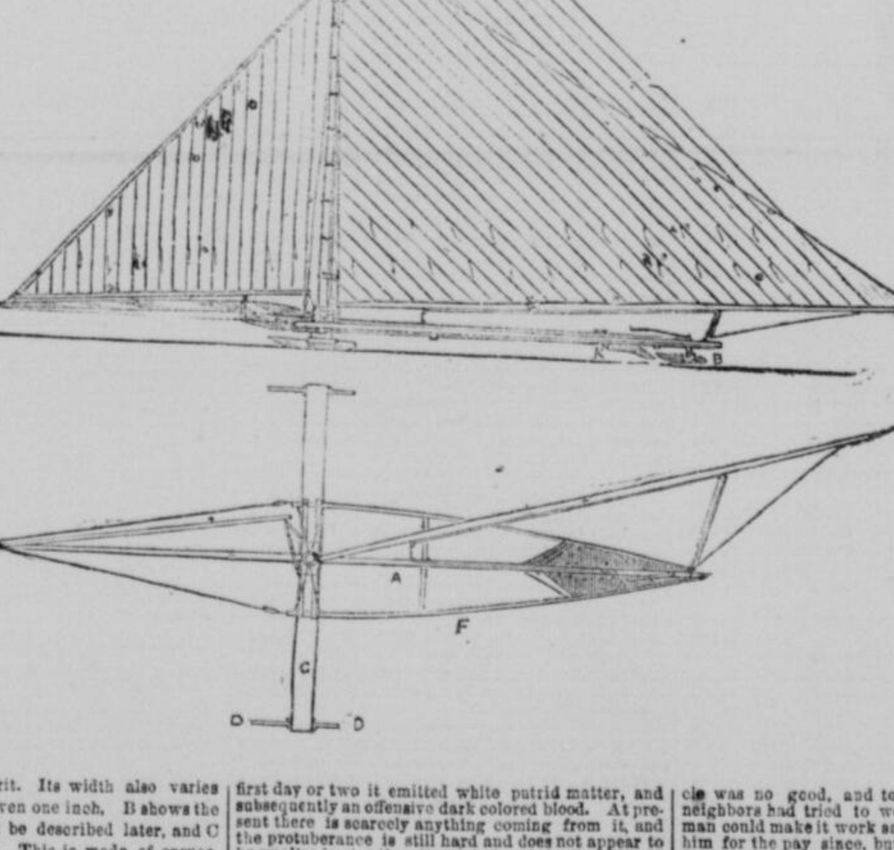
(*To the Editor of the Witness.*)

SIR,—I send you a recipe for dressing moccasin leather. Soak the deerskin in luke-warm water until the hair comes off easily with the hand. Then take a piece of hard wood (maple or birch) about four feet long by eight inches in diameter, split, take one half, put two props in the flat side near one end so as to raise it about three feet high leaving the other end on the ground, then make the upper or round side as smooth as possible leaving it round; lay on the hide, flesh side up, and scrape the flesh off as clean as possible, turn the hair up and scrape the grain (or part of the hide into which the hair is rooted) along with the hair. Do not be afraid to take the grain off as that is the principal part of the dressing. An old bayonet or back of a drawing knife is good for taking the grain off. Soak in a strong mixture of soft soap and water for three or four days. Stretch and rub while drying. If not soft, soak again. Sew the hide in the shape of a bag, dig a hole in the ground, fill with dry rotten wood, fire, and smoke both sides of hide. A CONSTANT READER.
*Staffa, Ont.*

### ALL ABOUT ICE-BOATS.

SIR,—Would you please give me through the *Witness* the particulars of building an ice boat? What month is best for ice-boating? How are the runners fastened on, and what shape are they? What sized sails are used, and is there any contrivance to prevent the boats from making too much leeway? JACK.
*Charlottetown, P.E.I.*

It is not hard to *describe* an ice-boat, but it will be found no easy matter to *build* a perfect specimen from any description. The best popular description of one with working cuts—two of which are reproduced here—appeared in Scribner's Magazine for September 1881. The dimensions and cuts are all of a first-class ice-yacht, but the sizes have only to be reduced, to make them applicable to any description of boat. The first cut shows the elevation, and if the sails have to be made for the boat, no better rig can be devised, although of late years the latteen has been used with success. The mast for the yacht to be described would be 22 ft. 6 in. long, 5 inches in diameter at the foot, and 4½ inches at the rigging which is put on three feet below the head. The boom is 32 ft. 10 in. long, the gaff 10 ft. 5 in. long, and the jibboom 16 ft. 2 in. long. The sails must be heavy for their size as the slightest "belly" will spoil the boat. The rigging should be of the best charcoal wire rope, well set up. This is a necessity, as the mast step is only an inch deep and it is supported entirely by the stays. The frame of an ice-yacht is a simple cross; when divested of its appurtenances it is something like a T. The lower cut shows her build exactly. A is the centre timber—the backbone; it is 26 ft. 9 in. long. The distance between centre of runner plank and centre of steering skate is 20 ft. 5 in. from extreme end to centre of rudder skate, 1 ft. 11 in. It is 8¾ inches deep at the mast bench, lessened to 5 inches at the rudder, and




6½ inches at the bowsprit. Its width also varies from 3½ to 2 inches and even one inch. B shows the steering skate, which will be described later, and C shows the runner plank. This is made of spruce, white pine, or ash, it is 19 ft. 3½ in. in length, from centre to centre of skates (D) 18 ft. 6 in. width, 1 ft. 2 in., and is often cut from a five inch timber to give it an arch of one and a half inches. B shows the steering skate, and it is upon the skates and sails that the success of the boat depends. The steering skate is in the New York boats, made of a piece of white oak, 2 ft. 5 in. long, 2½ inches deep and 2 inches thick. It is shod with a piece of cast iron 2 ft. ½ inch long, 1½ inch deep, 1 ⅜ inches thick, and the bottom of the plate is sharpened to a fine V edge. It is hung on a pin working in a heavy iron rudder stem, which comes up through the centre timber, and is provided with a tiller. A rubber ring, 2½ inches in diameter, is placed between the large ring on this rudder post, just above the jaws that hold the skate, in order to give the necessary spring. The point of the skate should have at least five inches swaying. The runner skates D.D. are made of a piece of white oak, 4 ft. 8 in. in length, 2 inches thick and 4½ inches deep at the centre. The cast iron shoe is 4ft. 1 in. in length, 1¾ inch wide next the wood, 1½ inch deep rising to the wood with flat edges. The bottom is sharpened to a V a little more obtuse than a right angle. A much simpler skate may be made by merely shaping out the wood to the full size given here and then having a shoe of inch square steel or iron, but with one edge down, shrunk around the wood. In putting the boat together the runner plank is first put down and the centre timber is bolted to it from above. A mast bench, about six feet long, is then placed on the top of the centre timber, the ends of which are supported upon the side braces F. The bowsprit, which is bolted and fastened to the centre timber as shown, is 17 ft. 7 in. long, is nine inches deep at the centre timber, tapering both ways, and is 3½ inches thick, tapered also. The runner skates are hung on a centre pin in chocks, so that they have four inches swing. The side rails are 23 ft. 1 in. long. At the mast bench they are 4½ inches deep, at the outer corner of the box, 4 inches, and at the stern 3½ inches. The cockpit, J, is floored under the timber and this one rule must be remembered—make it firm. A boat like this cannot have too good work put on her, and she should be made limber as well, by putting rubber in under the side rails at the mast bench, etc. Any time you can get smooth glare ice, or ice with but little snow upon it, is the time for ice-boating; it is poor fun running through six inches of snow. If the edges of the skates are sharp, as they should be, an ice boat will make no leeway.

### BAPTISM.

SIR,—What is the meaning of the word baptise? When was sprinkling or pouring as baptism first administered? When was immersion or dipping first administered as baptism? Is it right to baptize children, and when was it first practised? By answering the above you will oblige me very much, for there is a sect of people around here which say that sprinkling or pouring is not baptism, it is only the tradition of men and to have baptism rightly administered that they must be dipped, and that when they are put under water they are buried with Christ, and are then safe forever. ONE WHO WANTS TO BE LED RIGHT.
*North Crosby, Ont.*

The word "baptize" is derived from the Greek verb *bapto,* to dip in water, and means the administering of the sacrament of baptism—christening. It is the ordinance of admission into the Church, and is practised, in some form or another, by all Christian sects, except Quakers. John the Baptist baptized Christ, A.D. 30 (St Matthew iii.). Infant baptism is mentioned by Irenæus about A.D. 97. In the reign of Constantine, 319 baptisteries were built, and baptism was performed by dipping the person all over. In the West sprinkling was adopted. The question of baptism is eminently a controverted one, and has apparently been so from the beginning of the Church, and it is one on which the *Witness* takes no side, except to say that men are saved by Christ alone. The matter was discussed at length in the *Witness* a few months ago by persons holding different views.

# VETERINARY.

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

### TUBERCULOSIS, OR VERMINOUS BRONCHITIS.

SIR,—Last summer I raised eight calves, three of which took a bad cough during the summer. It did not seem to affect the rest till winter set in, then the remainder were affected in the same way, and likewise some of the yearlings, and although their appetite is good, they seem to be gradually pining away. Please to answer through your paper if there is any cure and what it is. SUBSCRIBER.
*Selwyn, Ont.*

From your description of the disease we are of the opinion that they are suffering from tuberculosis, which, notwithstanding its being a disputed point, we are convinced is contagious and incurable. It may, however, be due to verminous bronchitis from *Filaria Bronchialis,* which is often associated with a wet season and flooded pastures. Your best course is to call in an experienced veterinarian, who could diagnose correctly by an examination. See answer to "An Old Subscriber" in this column.

### TUBERCULOSIS.

SIR,—I have a well-bred bull, two years old last spring, which, after being stabled in early winter, soon began to fail in condition very much and is now very weak. He eats heartily, chews the cud, and I see nothing to account for his condition, though, I think he passes water too frequently to be normal. His food is clover hay, with access to straw through the day when he is turned out. An answer as to cause and remedy will oblige AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.
*Chatham, Ont.*

You have omitted to say whether he has a cough or not. We presume he is a tuberculous or consumptive subject; if so, he should not be bred from. Being a well-bred bull, presumably shorthorn, he has been accustomed to more liberal diet than clover hay with access to straw. Feed him in gradually increasing quantities of crushed oats, oil or cotton seed cake, roots and bran or other nutritious diet. As you are within reach of professional assistance, we would recommend you to call in a qualified veterinary surgeon.

### ACTINOMYCOSIS—OSTEO-SARCOMA.

SIR,—I have three oxen that have hard round lumps on their necks immediately behind the jaw bone. One ox has a number of these on both sides of the neck, and one or two on the lower jaw. The lumps are hard and painful, and the skin appears to be loose and detached from them. They began to make their appearance about the beginning of last November. One of the tumors has broken on one ox, and for the first day or two it emitted white putrid matter, and subsequently an offensive dark colored blood. At present there is scarcely anything coming from it, and the protuberance is still hard and does not appear to be smaller in size than it was before it broke. Would you kindly tell me the cause of those swellings and the cure for the same? The animals are in good condition. I have other cows and oxen in the same stable perfectly free from those tumors. A. McK.
*Rossburn, Man.*

The disease described by you is evidently a disease which has but recently been discovered to be a contagious and incurable one, which has long been known under the name of osteo-sarcoma, being supposed to be a bone cancer. It is now found to involve other tissues as well. You should at least take the precaution to prevent direct contact with other cattle, by feeding troughs or other articles by means of which saliva can communicate the virus to them. If it invades the jaw or cheek bones the teeth will become loosened and the ox will be unable to feed, and will thus become a loss. If killed while in good condition, and it is found that the disease is confined to the head, the carcass may be eaten with impunity.

### SPRAINED HOCK.

SIR,—I have a colt two and a half years old. I have been working him, and he got off the road, and in endeavoring to gain it again, he puffed his hock. It is puffed in front, and slightly thorough-pinned. What can I do for him, and how long would it take to cure him, as I want him for some light work, and have no other horse? It happened about a week ago. AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.
*Lakefield, P. Q.*

Keep him in the stable, and apply a loose woollen bandage, which keep well wetted with cold or ice-water. Should it not subside after a week, rub it daily with hartshorn liniment and tincture of iodine, equal parts, as long as the skin will stand it. A sprain of the hock is of so serious a nature, that we would advise you to have sufficient patience to let him recover before being put to work.

### CHRONIC FOOT LAMENESS.

SIR,—I have a horse ten years old, lame either in right shoulder or foot. I have had him examined by several so-called horse doctors. One located the lameness in the shoulder, another in the foot, and thought there was no help for it. After standing still he is stiff, but after walking a short distance he seems all right. He does not walk lame, but when he trots he is lame. When standing still he stands with his front feet together and keeps resting the right one by holding it from the ground, and then resting it on his toe. The last time he was shod the blacksmith said the lameness was in the coffin joint as he flinched when having his old shoe pulled off, and by slightly twisting his foot he will flinch. When backing a load he lifts his hind feet up very high, but not at any other time. Please give your opinion in the *Weekly Witness,* and a remedy if there is any thing that will help him. F. K.
*Unadilla, Mich.*

If the pain is located in the foot it will be hot and tender when struck with a hammer, it will also be dry and hard, and if of long standing, contracted. Your description of the symptoms is too meagre to enable us to diagnose confidently the seat of lameness. You should examine the foot as above, but also examine the knee joint, more especially on the inner side for a splint near the joint. We would advise you to consult Mr. John A. Chandler, V.S. Detroit. In the meantime remove the shoe, poultice the foot and give him rest.

# LEGAL.

(*All persons asking questions in this department are particularly requested to state distinctly in what Province they reside, to set forth the facts of the several cases clearly and concisely, and to write on one side of the paper only.*)

(ONTARIO).

### PORTIONLESS CHILDREN.

SIR,—Is a man's will legal after death if some of his children are left out, their names not even being mentioned? A READER.
*Vasey, Ont.*

Yes, if not for other reasons void.

### PROVIDING FOR THE FUTURE.

SIR,—My wife has a large sum of money invested with interest in the Government P. O. Savings Bank. She is desirous of having the same transferred to me, in case she should die before me. Please say what steps should be taken to avoid any trouble if such should occur. A SUBSCRIBER.
*Hamilton, Ont.*

She may withdraw the money from the bank and deposit it again to the joint credit of herself and her husband. This done, in case of death the money will go to the survivor.

### TWICE MARRIED.

SIR,—A was a widower and had three children when he married B, by whom he had several other children. After A settled with his first children A purchased property and had B his wife's name inserted in the deed along with his, which made them equal partners in the property. A died without making a will. In that case B, no doubt becomes the lawful owner. Now should B die without making a will, could the first family come in and claim equal shares with the second family, or would they be entitled to any claim upon the property? ENQUIRER.
*Brucefield, Ont.*

B's children would be entitled to the lands, The children of A by his first wife would have no claim.

### CHILDREN'S RIGHTS.

SIR,—If a woman is possessor of real estate in Ontario, and dies without a will, do her children get possession when of age, or is her husband the rightful heir during his natural life, keeping her children out of possession after they are of age? A SUBSCRIBER.
*Roseberry, Mich.*

As our reply to the above in a recent issue may be somewhat open to misconstruction, we answer the question more fully. If the property belonged to the wife personally, and the children were hers and a former husband's (as would seem to have been the case) and the widower had no children by her, then her children would be entitled to the lands on attaining majority. Though a wife may by deed or will deprive her husband of the life estate to which he is entitled with respect to her lands upon her death, yet if she has not done so, he is entitled to such life estate in lands of which she was in possession as owner, if there have been children of their marriage capable of inheriting, and whatever children she may have had by such, or any former marriage, take only on his death.

### BREACH OF CONTRACT.

SIR,—I am a manufacturer, and one year ago last harvest a man came to me and ordered a harvest tool. I made it as he ordered it. He came for the article himself and seemed satisfied with it, took it home and used it. In the following fall I saw him and asked him for the pay for the article, he paid me in part and said he would pay me no more, as the article was no good, and told me that several of his neighbors had tried to work the implement, but no man could make it work satisfactorily. I have asked him for the pay since, but he pays no attention to it. Can I make him pay for it or not? H. T.
*Thornbury, Ont.*

You can compel him to pay the balance of the price.

### CONCERNING PROMISSORY NOTES.

SIR,—I re-engaged my apprentice, a young man of high education, for six months at eight dollars per month, and agreed to instruct him in all practical farm work as opportunity occurred, which I did. When five months were in he said his time was up and quit work. Had received part of his wages, and I gave him my note of hand for the remainder, payable in three months. Before the note was due, he wrote me saying he had no note for his wages, and requested me to pay it. I wrote him telling him that I did give him a note, and wanted to know what he did with it. He wrote again saying he tore it up and threw it away. Is it suspicious? What course shall I take to be both honest and safe? A SUBSCRIBER.
*St. Mary's, Ont.*

Generally speaking, one liable upon a promissory note is not obliged to pay the money due in respect of it unless the other party is in a position to return it, and offers to do so, but in cases where a note has been accidentally lost or destroyed, the courts have directed the payment of it, on the debtor's receiving a sufficient bond indemnifying him against his payment of the instrument afterwards to any innocent third party into whose hands it may have come. In your case there has been no such accidental loss or destruction of the note, but quite the contrary; and if you were sued by the young man, and defended the action the court would most probably consider that he had by his dealing with the instrument in the manner stated, debarred himself from recovering upon it. His conduct is certainly very suspicious. However, when the note matures you may safely pay him the amount, on your first receiving from him, (if of age) and some substantial third party a bond of indemnity, such as mentioned. If the young man has not yet arrived at the age of twenty-one years, the bond should be taken from the third party only.

### WHO GETS THE PROPERTY?

SIR,—A man dies leaving a family and his property is left for the benefit of his widow during her lifetime, but when she died it was to be divided between his children. In the meantime the eldest son dies leaving a family. Does his share go to his family or does it have to be divided between his father's remaining family? AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.
*Stirling Falls, Ont.*

The family of the deceased son take his share on the death of the widow, unless he has by his will directed it to go differently.

### A MORTGAGE IN THE WAY.

SIR,—A father has two farms. He sells one to his son, the son to pay the father one fourth less than the value of the place. The father gives the son the one fourth as his share of the property, but both farms are mortgaged together, both places being under the one mortgage, and it is not due for several years yet. In what way could the business be done, so that it would secure both parties and their heirs, in case of the death of the father, or son, or both? YOUNG SUBSCRIBER.
*Ontario.*

To avoid any difficulty it would be well to have the present mortgage discharged, and in lieu of same a separate mortgage, given by the father, of each farm for a part, proportioned to its value, of the whole amount of the present encumbrance. This done, the father might by deed convey to his son the farm he has sold him, and allow in reduction of its price the one fourth share mentioned, and the amount of the new mortgage affecting such farm; the payment of this mortgage to be assumed by the son. The person holding the present mortgage could not reasonably object to this, and it strikes us as being the mode of arranging the matter least open to objection on the part of the others interested.

### LEASEHOLD LAND.

SIR,—W's father gave W a farm twenty-eight years ago. W went to work on it fifteen years ago, and his father gave W a lease for nine hundred years. W was to pay $25 dollars a year when called for by his father—only one year's rent to be paid at a time. W never paid any rent—never was asked for any. Thirteen years ago W's father died, leaving W the farm by his will. W witnessed his father's will at his father's request with another witness. W's brother died fourteen years before his father died. Can W's brother's children claim anything from W, and can W give a good deed and in what way? AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.
*Ontario.*

W having been a subscribing witness takes nothing under the will. Assuming that the lease to him was valid, he would be entitled to hold the property for the term mentioned, at the stated rental, which would go in equal shares to his father's heirs, of whom he is, of course, one. Such heirs are also entitled to the farm, subject to the lease. W may, by deed, assign the lease, and also convey his interest in the land as one of his father's heirs. This is our view of the matter from the facts stated, but as the steps respecting the property seem to have been very irregularly taken, it is highly probable that an inspection of the papers, and an acquaintance with the whole of the facts and circumstances of the case would lead to a different conclusion.

### WILL—QUESTION OF TITLE.

SIR,—(1) If a man draws up a paper willing, bequeathing &c., his goods and property, real and personal to any individual with his own pen and without a witness, can it stand? (2) A purchased for taxes forty-five acres, being south half of a lot; after owning it three years—and paying no taxes himself—he gives a bond for a deed to B, who is to get the said deed in March or April. Last year the east half of the lot was sold again for taxes to C, which includes half of A's forty-five acres. Now B has got a transfer from C. (*a*) Will B have to pay A for the forty-five acres or for twenty-two and a half acres which he really gets from A? (*b*) Will B pay just half the amount agreed upon with A or how much? (3) A and B are brothers; A has a deed of a piece of land. After owning it for some time B joins in partnership with A, and now has as much interest in the said piece of land as A, and wishes to get a joint or partnership deed. What would be the best and cheapest way to have it done? A. F. S.
*Eldon, Ont.*

(1) It is not a valid will. (2) (*a*) A can only require B to pay him for so much of the south forty-five acres of the lot as he (A) can give a good title to. (*b*) B should pay only a part of the price which was agreed to be paid for the forty-five acres, proportioned to the value of the part A is in a position to convey, as compared with that of the remainder of the forty-five acre parcel. (3) A should, (by deed), convey the land to a third party and his heirs to the use of A and B their heirs and assigns as joint tenants.

(QUEBEC.)

### A LEGAL WIFE.

SIR,—I was married in Brewster, in the State of Massachusetts, in 1872, by the Rev. Mr. Eldon, an English minister. Please let me know if that marriage is lawful here in Canada. MRS. E. T.
*City.*

If the marriage were valid according to the law of Massachusetts at the time it was made, as we presume it was, it is certainly valid here.

### LANDLORD AND TENANT.

SIR,—I let a house to a man under a written lease for a year. He went to the States and his son verbally agreed with me to take possession of the premises during the balance of his father's lease. Four months' rent is now due, and I wish to know how I can collect the money, and from whom. What notice must I give him to get rid of him on the 1st of May? W. T.
*City.*

You can seize for the unpaid rent, and eject the sub-tenant.

# AGRICULTURAL LETTER BOX.

*Conducted by "Rusticus".*

### ONIONS BY WEIGHT.

SIR,—What is the proper weight to sell onions at? AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.
*Westmeath, Ont.*

Onions are generally sold by the barrel which contains three bushels and weighs a little over 150 lbs of onions, or about 175 lbs including the barrel with its contents.

### NEW PROCESS OF DAIRYING.

SIR,—I think I read in the *Witness* of a new way of making butter and cheese somewhere in the Eastern States. They used heat or steam and the yield of both was larger, while the cheese was good though made of skim milk. Any information would be very thankfully received. W. J. P.
*Conestogo, Ont.*

We can give no further information about this matter. If any of the readers of the *Witness* can give further reliable information about this new process of dairying, they would confer a favor by forwarding it to this office.

### BOOKS FOR FARMERS—HINTS ON BARN BUILDING.

SIR,—Would you kindly give me information on the following: (1) What book would you recommend on orchard culture, for a farmer who has 50 or 100 acres of land, so that he will be able to graft, prune, and keep properly a small orchard? (2) What work on domestic fowl? (3) The best way to free a farm from wild oats. The Ontario Agricultural Commission does not say a word about wild oats. (4) Hints on barn building, I must build shortly. Although my land is somewhat flat, it is my intention to put up a bank barn. Give me a good plan, also hints as to root cellar, stalls, granary, windows, &c. A CONSTANT READER.
*Ayton.*

(1) "The Canadian Fruit, Flower and Kitchen Garden,"—by D. W. Beadle, Secretary to the Ontario Fruit Growers Association. (2) "The Canadian Poultry Review," published by J. Fullerton, Strathroy, Ont., has been greatly improved of late and contains much valuable information about domestic fowls. "Wright on Domestic Fowls," is a good book in this department. (3) We have had no personal acquaintance with wild oats except the kind that most young healthy people are in the habit of sowing to some extent. The only advice we can give is first to cease sowing them. Secondly, to prevent them going to seed. Thirdly, keep the soil well tilled, well manured, and well cropped. (4) We believe that the ensuing summer will be a good time for making improvements about the farm, especially in the way of building, as lumber and labor are both likely to be cheaper than they have been for some time past, and probably cheaper than they are likely to be for many succeeding years. You should not undertake to build a barn until you have examined all the latest improvements in the way of barn building, in your part of the country. We intend to treat this subject more at length on a future occasion.

### FAST BINDING.

SIR—Please explain a statement made by "Rusticus" in the *Weekly Witness* last summer, that he and a French Canadian bound and helped to stook thirteen acres of wheat in one day. That would be five or six hundred stocks, if there was a fair crop. JOSEPH KIDD.
*Prospect, Ont.*

The above refers to an article which appeared in the *Weekly Witness* of Sept. 19, 1883, and is an undoubted fact, the truth of which can be easily proved by several persons who were present when the so-called fast binding was done. It was in the summer of 1861 on the farm of the late Mr. John Heyworth at the foot of Hull Mountains some ten miles from Ottawa. The two sons of Mr. Heyworth, John, who drove the team, and William, who pushed the sheaves from the table of the machine, are both alive and can attest the truth of the statement. The address of John Heyworth is Hull, and William Heyworth's address is Heyworth post office, Eardly, P. Q. John Albert, the French Canadian who, along with myself, bound the thirteen acres of pretty good wheat in one day, was at that time my hired man and we had to walk over three miles in the morning before binding the grain and after finishing the work we walked the three miles back home. To a smart young man, accustomed to binding grain by the speedy modes practised in many parts of Canada, the binding of three thousand sheaves in ten hours, or at the rate of five sheaves per minute, would not be considered an extraordinary feat, where there was no raking to be done. I have myself several times bound grain at the rate of ten sheaves per minute when the sheaves were neatly raked up, so that all I had to do was to make the band, put it around the sheaf and "bind it over the thumb."

# HORTICULTURAL.

(*Conducted by James Dougall, Windsor, Ont.*)

### HORTICULTURAL PAPERS.

SIR,—A gardener of this town requests me to ask you as a favor to publish the names of all the Horticultural papers in New York State, with the address. EDWARD MARSHALL.
*Morrisburg, Ont.*

The following are some of the principal Horticultural and Agricultural papers in New York state: —"American Agriculturist"—"American Garden"—"Rural New Yorker"—"Floral Cabinet" New York,—"Cultivator and Country Gentleman" Albany N. Y.—"Vick's Magazine."—"Purdy's Fruit Recorder"—"Green's Fruit Grower" Rochester, N. Y. There are probably some others but we have not seen them. In addition the following weekly editions of New York city papers have Agricultural and Horticultural departments:—"New York Weekly Witness" 21 Vandewater St., "Tribune," "Herald," "Times," "Sun," "World," and others.

### FRUIT TREES—TREES FOR SHELTER.

SIR,—I purpose planting about eight or ten acres in fruit, about two miles north of Lake Ontario in the township of York. Will you kindly give me the benefit of your experience and advice. (1) as to the best place to procure my trees, apples, plum, pear, grapevines, &c. (2) The most economical and speedy way of enriching the soil (sandy loam). (3) Whether I can plant trees (say poplars) for shelter, and use them as posts for a barb wire fence along the road front. ENQUIRER.

(1) Send to the large nurseries in Canada and the United States for their wholesale and descriptive catalogues, and judge which is best. Bear in mind that there is a duty on trees from the United States of from two cents a tree on apples to three and four cents on pear and plum trees, and twenty percent on grapevines, small fruits, ornamental trees, &c. (2) Sow clover or other green crops and plough them under before maturing in fall. But for immediate results you must depend on barn yard or stable manure. Chemical fertilizers are beneficial on some soils and of little use on others; try them on a small scale at first. (3) You can plant poplars for posts for a barb wire fence, and when young the Lombardy poplar would look well, but they get too large and their roots extend too far to be advisable for that purpose. Trees with tap roots like the hickory would be better, but it grows rather slowly at first. The Lombardy poplar would not make a good shelter while the other poplars scatter their seed all over and are a nuisance. Norway spruce could support wires in a few years and would make an excellent shelter.

# Advertisements.

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BILIOUSNESS, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, JAUNDICE, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE,
DIZZINESS, DROPSY, FLUTTERING OF THE HEART, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, DRYNESS OF THE SKIN.
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Full descriptions and hints on planting and cultivation given in my New Illustrated and Priced Catalogue for 1884, which will be sent free to all who apply (post card will do).
Please mention the *Witness.* Address T. C. ROBINSON, Drawer 465, Owen Sound, Ont.

# Advertisements.

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50 MIXED CARDS, in a handsome case, 15c.; 30 Chromo Cards, 10c.; 25 New Year's Cards, assorted designs, in colors, 12c. Name on all. Beautiful Card Receivers, 10c.
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DATES OF SAILING.
Steamers will sail as follows from Portland for Liverpool direct:—

| | |
|---|---|
| MONTREAL | 24th Jan. |
| *OREGON | 31st Jan. |
| ONTARIO | 7th Feb. |
| TORONTO | 14th Feb. |
| DOMINION | 21st Feb. |
| *SARNIA | 28th Feb. |

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## MONTREAL NEWS.

There Is Some probability of the Salvation Army establishing an outpost in Montreal.

The New License Commissioners have been gazetted and have commenced receiving applications for liquor licenses.

A Heavy Thaw set in last Monday and has continued all the week. The roads in consequence are in a very bad condition.

The Funeral of the late Dr. Reddy took place on Thursday last, the remains having arrived in town from Ireland on Wednesday.

An Employee of the Victoria Skating Club had his eyes blown out last week by the unexpected explosion of a rocket which he was setting off.

Mr. Pauze, the defaulting officer of the Trust and Loan Company, has returned to town and surrendered himself to the officers of the law.

Madame Labelle, a visitor to the city from L'Acadie, died very suddenly last week from asphyxia just as she was on the eve of leaving for home.

St. Valentine's Day this year in Montreal was marked by a decided decrease in the number of these amatory missives sent through the Post-office.

The Sixty-second annual meeting of the Protestant Orphan Asylum was held last week. The reports were of a most satisfactory and encouraging nature.

An Action for $10,000 for breach of promise of marriage has been entered against Mr. Simon Howard of Eganville, by Miss Ann B. Howard of Montreal.

A Man Named Michael Sexton, while shovelling snow from a roof, last Monday, slipped and fell to the ground sustaining injuries from which he subsequently died.

The Visit of Dr. Zukertort, the world renowned chess player, during last week excited great interest in local chess circles. Several successful *seances* were held.

The Annual Meeting of the St. Jean Baptiste Society was held last Tuesday when satisfactory reports were read and arrangements made for the annual celebration. The Hon. T. J. J. Loranger was elected President for the ensuing year.

The Ice Palace.—The glory of the Winter Carnival is beginning to be under the weather, the thaw of the past week having caused several breaches in the walls. It has been condemned as dangerous by the building inspector and is enclosed by a fence.

Mr. J. B. Beall, of the firm of Beall, Ross & Co. of this city, in endeavoring to jump from a train at Whitby, on Tuesday last, received such severe injuries that he died a few hours afterwards. The deceased was universally respected by those who knew him, and his sad death has caused profound regret.

The Nominations for Mayor and Aldermen for 1884 took place very quietly on Friday. There were three nominations for Mayor, J. L. Beaudry, the present occupant of the chair; L. A. Ouimet, M.P., Q.C., and Henry Bulmer. There will be contests in a few of the wards for Aldermanic honors. Election day is fixed for March 1st.

## THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN EUROPE.

MERV.

New York, February 17.—Special cablegrams from London say the seizure of Merv by Russia will serve as the occasion for an attack upon the Government in Parliament early next week. It is reported that Earl Granville, Foreign Secretary of State, has instructed Sir Edward Thornton, British Minister at St. Petersburg, to protest against the Russian occupation of Merv, on the ground that it is in direct violation of treaties. The German press says the submission of the tribes of Merv to Russia is worse for England than the disasters of the Soudan. It comments upon the remarkable success of the Russian policy in Central Asia, and says it is always directed against England. If the Russians should stand again before the walls of Constantinople, the English would be disabled from commanding them to halt, as they did in 1878. Russia will become the immediate neighbor of the British in India, and will be able at any moment to create disturbance in Northern India. Now only Afghanistan is between Russia and India. The frontier tribes are always ready to invade the rich Indian provinces, if only their rear is covered, and this Russia can now guarantee.

THE IRISH PARTY.

Members of the Irish party have postponed decision as to what course they will pursue in relation to Sir Stafford Northcote's motion of censure until Monday, when they will be able to see what influence the Irish vote will have upon the struggle. The Government whips abstain from bidding for the Irish vote, as they feel confident of a majority without it.

ELECTIONS.

The *Times* cable letter says: The parliamentary election in Somerset West, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Mordaunt F. Bisset (Conservative), resulted in the choice of Mr. Elton (Conservative) by a vote of 3,757 against 2,995 for Mr. Kilcoursie, the Liberal candidate.

Mr. Fail, a dissenter, who was announced as candidate for Parliament from Northampton in opposition to Mr. Bradlaugh, has withdrawn from the contest until next general election.

The election at Paisley to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. William Holmes (Liberal) resulted in the choice of Mr. Stewart Clark, a thread manufacturer. There are five candidates in the field, all Liberals. Mr. Clark calls himself an "advanced Liberal," and favors the equalization of the franchise and redistribution of seats, disestablishment, local option and the reform of the land laws.

CATTLE DISEASE.

Baron Carlingford, Lord Privy Seal, who introduced a bill the other day amending the act relative to contagious disease of animals, so as to afford better protection against the introduction of foot-and-mouth disease from abroad, gave audience this morning to a number of cattle traders. They expressed their confidence that only healthy cattle would arrive in England if the provisions of the bill should be restricted to infected ports and not be made to apply to the whole country.

GAMBLING.

High play at clubs continues to be a subject of much talk in society. The suicide of Col. Whitehead is attributed to recent heavy losses in gambling and to infatuation for a well known actress, who drained his purse. The police have warned the St. James Club against high play. It is a notorious fact that at this club clerks and attaches of the government service who have salaries of a few hundred yearly, often play at a single sitting for sums larger than their whole salary. Other west end clubs as White's, Brooks and Booales' are considering the advisability of prohibiting ecarté as well as baccarat. The interest in regard to the Parisian Club scandal is that papers have been discovered which compromise a well known viscount, to whom a valet, Louis, had lent money, and also a Greek prince. Both of these gentlemen have left Paris since the discovery. The police have informed the committee on clubs that unless further evidence shall be discovered it will be impossible to arrest the suspected members. The scandal has served to call attention to the furious play which has been going on at this club. It is asserted that M. Wilson, son-in-law of President Grevy, lost a fortune at ecarté before resigning his membership in the club. A Russian noble lost $80,000 in a single night. The club had the reputation of being the most exclusive in Paris so far as regards membership, but cheating has been extensively practised during many years.

THE FORTESCUE-GARMOYLE CASE.

In the Fortescue-Garmoyle breach of promise case the plaintiff's evidence will show that Lord Garmoyle's proposal prevented the lady's acceptance of another offer. Negotiations are still proceeding to prevent the case from going before a jury. The plaintiff has been advised that Lord Garmoyle is unable to pay heavy damages. It is doubtful, too, whether his father, Lord Cairns, would be able to pay. Lord Cairns has wealthy brothers in business in Ireland, but he is himself poor. After a statement for plaintiff has been made in open court it is probable that a settlement will be reached. Lord Garmoyle has been excluded from the Beefsteak Club by a majority of votes. The sympathy of the general public is with Miss Fortescue.

NOTICES OF THE QUEEN'S BOOK

in the weekly papers of the higher class have been decidedly unfavorable. Some society journals express regret that the publication of the book was permitted.

THE INSULT TO PRINCE LEOPOLD.

It has been discovered that the person who threw the flagon of ale in the Duke of Albany's face as he was leaving the ball at Dorking, on the evening of February 6th, was a subscriber to the ball. The Duke is inclined to ignore the insult, accepting the apology of the man that the beer was not intended for him. But spectators of the incident assert that the beer was thrown at the moment when the Duke raised his hat in acknowledgment of the salute of the crowd. The drenching was so direct that a lady who was next to the Duke was thoroughly wet. The culprit has been expelled from the Bachelors' Society of the county. The Duke took part last night in an amateur concert in aid of charity. He sang Charles Kingsley's "Sands of Dee" as set to music by Clay, and received the compliment of an encore.

EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

The *Sun's* cable gossip says: The new editor of the *Times* is not yet appointed, although the editorship has been offered to Mr. Leonard H. Courtney, financial secretary to the treasury, who for many years has been a regular contributor to the *Times*. Mr. Chenery was a great scholar but a poor journalist, and the *Times* has steadily gone down in recent years. Mr. Walter, the proprietor, and also a member of parliament, is feeble and self-complacent with a strong leaning to Toryism and a general desire to worry Mr. Gladstone into giving him a peerage.

Another despatch says Mr. Leonard Courtney, financial secretary of the treasury, has refused the editorship of the *Times*. Mr. Buckle, assistant editor of the paper, has been temporarily appointed to the post. Mr. Buckle is but thirty years old, and is unknown outside the *Times* office.

THE VOTE OF CENSURE.

A cable to the *Tribune*, dated London 16th, says the debate on the proposed vote of censure of the Government opened ominously with the news of the massacre of the garrison at Sinkat, which was received in London on Tuesday, and announced, in answer to questions, in both houses of parliament. In the Lords all the good speeches were made by the Opposition, which was exactly contrary to what happened in the Commons. The Marquis of Salisbury, Lord Cairns and Lord Dunraven each spoke effectively. Lord Granville replied in his usual easy diplomatic tone, but stretched the Government's case to a breaking point when he urged that the ministry could not insist on having their own way in Egypt till Gen. Hicks' defeat had proved the mathematical impossibility of retaining the Soudan. Sir Stafford Northcote in the Commons was never more feeble and flimsy, nor has any Tory speaker in that house stated the case against the Government forcibly or sketched an alternative policy. The ministry have, in fact, gained more from their opponents' weakness than from their own strength. Their whips estimate that the majority for the government will be sixty without the Irish members, whose vote is still uncertain. No party in opposition ever had such a chance as the Tories have thrown away. Mr. Gladstone's speech in reply to Sir Stafford Northcote was a brilliant defence of their indefensible position. The house listened to it with admiration. The press of all parties lavishes encomiums on its ingenuity and effectiveness for debating purposes, and on the rhetorical splendor of the passages, equal to anything Mr. Gladstone had previously done. But the country wanted satisfaction on three points. To the first Mr. Gladstone could only say, it was not then believed that the military movements would involve any question of vital importance. To the second, Why Sinkat was not relieved the prime minister's answer that the Government was obliged to consider the official dignity of the Khedive provokes a burst of indignation. England being but ill content to be told that Tewfik Bey, the bravest of Egyptian commanders, was sacrificed to a spurious solicitude for Tewfik Pasha's susceptibilities. The answer to the third point retrieves the situation. Mr. Gladstone, reluctantly obeying the irresistible voice of the country, announced Admiral Hewitt's assumption of command at Suakim, and engaged the Government to despatch British forces to the relief of Tokar. This answer, though cautious in its terms, has been accepted by the country as pledging the Government to a full responsibility in future for the course of events in Egypt. It is this hope for the future which secures for the present an acquittal for past errors, an acquittal which Mr. Gladstone himself felt bound to ask. Nothing but a promise to despatch troops to Tokar secured the support of such a Liberal as Mr. Forster, whose powerful speech on Thursday, though it angered mere partisans, undoubtedly expressed the opinion of the country, as moderate journals like the *Times* and *Manchester Guardian* freely admit. Mr. Forster sternly censured the past policy of the government, holding that the first right step was taken when Lord Granville turned out Cherif Pasha and his ministry, and arguing that from that moment the full responsibility has rested on them, the fate of Sinkat being included. He expressly declared that the Government could have relieved Sinkat. "How?" asked Mr. Morley. "By doing two weeks ago what they are doing now," answered Mr. Forster, amid a tempest of cheers from the house echoed in the country. Sir Charles Dilke's reply to Mr. Forster was a bitter, clever evasive and really able handling of facts that cannot be argued out of sight. The debate has since passed into the academical stage and has ceased to attract general interest. What the country now watches is the movement of troops to Suakim and General Gordon's progress toward Khartoum. General Wolseley, the moment he received orders, having acted with characteristic energy, by Monday it is expected that the whole force will be in motion, and before the end of the week five thousand troops will be in Suakim. Reports from Tokar are contradictory, but they indicate that the garrison will be able to hold out.

GENERAL GORDON'S ARRIVAL

at Berber on Monday morning was known here in the afternoon. Copious despatches since published have relieved public anxiety, and removed greatly the immediate danger which threatened the Ministry. The evils of the desert vanished when they were once faced. General Gordon, as he advances, sweeps away the last vestiges of Egyptian oppression and misrule. He appoints native rulers, and rallies tribe after tribe to his side. His genius, not Mr. Gladstone's saves the Ministry in this emergency. Another cable letter says the

PREPARATIONS FOR WAR

in Egypt which England is now making indicate that the Government anticipates a more serious campaign than a mere expedition of relief to Tokar. Besides ordering a flying column, consisting for the most part of marines, to operate from Suakim, the Government has directed the main strength of the expedition to operate from Trinkitat. An immense transport train has been collected at Cairo, sufficient to supply the expedition with material for 7,000 troops. It is supposed that after effecting the relief of Tokar the expedition will force a road to Berber so as to enable General Gordon to bring down the garrison and fugitives from Khartoum. Between Ismailia and Suez more than a thousand camels have been collected for the expedition. General Graham, commander-in-chief of the expedition, will make no forward movement for the relief of Tokar from either Suakim or Trinkitat until his forces amount to 5,500 English troops with complete equipments. The date now appointed for the concentration of the forces at Suakim is February 28th. The advance movement to relieve Tokar will begin about the 5th of March.

PERSONAL.

The latest title bestowed on Mr. Gladstone by the Conservatives is "H. O. M."—the heartless old man, and a satiric German journalist proposes his elevation to the House of Peers as Lord Gladstone of Sinkat.

The Duke of Marlborough has added to his unpopularity by announcing the sale of his pictures, which have been some two centuries in the family. His excuse is that Blenheim Palace is too large for his income, and that Lord Randolph Churchill got all the spare cash of their father.

## MURDER AT CALGARY.

Winnipeg, Feb. 10.—A brutal murder was committed at Calgary on Friday evening in the stores of Graves & McKelvie. The victim was a young carpenter named Jas. H. Adams, from New Brunswick. Adams and a negro cook named Jess Williams were last seen together in the store, and were heard disputing over an account. Adams was found half an hour afterward, with his head almost severed from his body. Williams fled, but was overtaken by mounted police, and now lies in gaol in Calgary. The deed seems to have been accomplished without a struggle, the clothing was not torn or the body mutilated. Only the skin of the back of the neck held the head and body together.

St. John, N.B., Feb. 11.—Jas. Adams, reported as murdered at Calgary, belonged to Dorchester, Westmorland County, and left there about eleven months ago.

At the general meeting of the municipal council of the village of Notre Dame de Grace West, held on the 4th inst., D. Jerémie Decarie, Esq. was re-elected Mayor unanimously.

At a meeting of the board of Directors of the Agricultural Society of the county of Jacques-Cartier held on the 18th ult. Mr. Jean Bte. Lecours, was re-elected President, Mr. Andrew Dawes, re-elected Vice-President and N. M. Lecavalier, Secretary-Treasurer.

The Rev. W. L. Lang, 1 Oxford Villas, Balham road Balham, London, England, begs to acknowledge the receipt of a five dollar note from an unknown correspondent, for the support of French Evangelistic journal.

*Notices of births, marriages and deaths invariably must be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Verses and extended obituary notices are charged for at regular rates.*

### BIRTHS.

ALLEN.—At Cornwall, Ont., on the 13th February, instant, the wife of Captain Edwin Allen, of Qu'Appelle, North-West Territory, of a son.

ELLICOTT.—At 302 Guy street, on the 10th inst., the wife of James Ellicott, of a daughter.

FLETCHER.—In Ottawa, on the 12th inst., the wife of Hugh Fletcher, of the Geological Survey, of a son.

GOBEILLE.—At Lachute, on the 13th inst., the wife of Louis Gobeille, of a son.
*L'Aurore* please copy.

GOOSSENS.—At 100 Canning street, on Feb. 6th, Mrs. J. B. Goossens, of a daughter.

HENRY.—At Au Sable Chasm, on the 5th inst., the wife of Alexander Henry, of a son.

LESLIE.—At 60 Aylmer street, on the 11th inst., the wife of James Leslie, of a son.

MARSHALL.—On the 9th inst., at Gallingertown, Ont., the wife of Edward Marshall, jr., of a son.

McBRIDE.—At 471 St. Dominique street, on the 10th inst., the wife of Robert McBride, of a daughter.

MOULTON.—At 119 Fulford street, on the 8th inst., the wife of H. A. Moulton, of a daughter.

PARKER.—At No. 8 Lorne Crescent, on the 14th inst., Mrs. William O. N. Parker, of a daughter.

RODGERS.—At 56 Menai street, Point St. Charles, on Feb. 13th, the wife of Matthew Rodgers, of a daughter.

ROSS.—At Cote St. Antoine, on the 9th inst., the wife of D. W. Ross, of a daughter.

TIGHE.—At 144 Peel street, on the 11th inst., Mrs. E. Tighe, of a daughter.

### MARRIED.

ADAMS—TODD.—At the residence of the bride's father, on the 6th Feb., by the Rev. Mr. Muir, Huntingdon, John Adams, farmer, to Margaret, third daughter of John Todd, farmer, Godmanchester, County of Huntingdon, Que.

COLQUHOUN—PEARSON.—At Ponsonby, P.Q., on the 5th inst., by the Rev. James Stewart, Walter Hamilton Colquhoun, of Brookdale, to Rachel, third daughter of George B. Pearson, formerly of Montreal.

GALBRAITH—OLIPHANT.—At the residence of the bride's father, on Wednesday, 13th Feb., by the Rev. Arthur H. Baldwin, M.A., William Galbraith, Federal Bank of Canada, second son of William Galbraith, Esq., to Ella Cummins, third daughter of Dr. D. S. Oliphant, all of Toronto.

GRANT—CHURCH.—At Trinity Church, Quebec, on the 12th inst., by the Rev. J. Ker, Alexander Grant, of Montreal, to Mary Laura, second daughter of James Church, formerly of Montreal.

HUTTON—FULTON.—At the residence of the bride's father, on Wednesday, 6th February, by Rev. J. Mackie, of Lachute, Mr. John W. Hutton, of Leeds, England, to Annie Gertrude Fulton, second daughter of William Fulton, of Lachute.

MAY—HIBBARD.—At Emmanuel Church, on Thursday, 7th inst., by the Rev. Henry Wilkes, D.D., Mr. Geo. May, of Ottawa, to Miss S. E. Hibbard, eldest daughter of Mr. W. R. Hibbard.

McNAMARA—McCARROLL.—At St. Ann's Church, on the 7th inst., by the Rev. J. Hogan, P.P., Mr. Michael McNamara, to Miss Ann McCarroll, both of this city.

PLUME—HARMER.—In this city, on 11th inst., at St. Stephen's Church, by the Rev. Archdeacon Evans, Henry Plume, of London, England, to Catherine Harmer, of Gloucestershire, England.

QUINN—COCHRANE.—At St. George's Church, on the 14th inst., by the Rev. Canon Carmichael, John Quinn, to Mary, fourth daughter of the late Solomon Cochrane, New Glasgow, P.Q.

WHITE—FERRES.—At Christ Church Cathedral, Hamilton, on the 13th inst., by the Rev. W. J. Muckleston, M.A. Oxon., brother-in-law of the bride, assisted by the Rev. C. H. Mockridge, D.D., the Rev. Robert White, of Quebec, to Margaret Christina, eldest daughter of the late James Moir Ferres, Esq.

### DIED.

ADAMS.—At Coteau Landing, on the 5th instant, aged 50 years, Jane Crysler, daughter of the late J. P. Crysler, Esq., of Morrisburg, and widow of the late James Adams, Civil Engineer.

BAKER.—In this city, on the 13th inst., of pneumonia, Homer Baker, aged 45.

BEALL.—Killed accidentally, at Whitby, Ont., on 12th inst., J. P. Beall, of the firm of Beall, Ross & Co., Montreal.

BOTHWELL.—At Valleyfield, on 7th inst., William Wallace Selkirk, youngest and beloved son of George Bothwell.

CAMPBELL.—At Dominionville, on the 7th of February, Eliza Jessie, aged 8 years and 8 months, eldest daughter of Colin B. Campbell, Postmaster.

CLARE.—On February 12th, of congestion of the brain, Ethel May, only and beloved daughter of Lizzie and William Clare, aged three years, six months and two days.

CLARK.—In this city, Feb. 12th, of diphtheria, Sarah Luhannah, aged 7 years 3 months and 15 days, youngest daughter of George and Fannie Clark.

CROSS.—In this city, on the 15th inst., Charles Frederick, aged 37 days, infant son of William Cross.

EAST.—In this city, at 196 William street, on Feb. 12th, Francis George, aged 6 years and 5 months, third son of Mr. F. East, of this city.

FRASER.—The numerous friends and acquaintances of Mr. Rodk. Fraser, of Hawkesbury, in and around this section of the Province, will deeply regret to hear of his sudden death, which took place at his residence a few days ago. He was an old and respected resident of Hawkesbury, a man of more than ordinary ability, and of a cheerful, generous disposition. His demise will be much felt and regretted in his immediate vicinity. Aged 79 years.

GILDAY.—In this city, on the 9th inst., after a few days' illness, Jessie Ellen, aged eleven years, only daughter and eldest child of Thomas Gilday.

HANNAFORD.—On the 14th inst., of scarlet fever, Grace Wedderburn, youngest daughter of Mr. E. P. Hannaford, of this city, aged eight years, ten months and four days.

HUGHES.—In this city, on the 11th inst., Catherine, aged 24 years, 5 months and 22 days, daughter of Thos. Hughes.
Huntingdon papers please copy.

HOPE.—At Beechridge, County Chateauguay, on 8th inst., George Hope, aged 80 years.
Toronto and Hamilton papers please copy.

LENEY.—At Longue Pointe, on February 15th, William Leney, sr., aged 83 years.

LOWE.—At the Entrance Lodge, Cataraqui, Quebec, on the 13th inst., Margaret Meek, wife of Peter Lowe, in the 63rd year of her age.

McADAM.—On the 5th inst., at Riviere Rouge, near St. Andrews, Quebec, James McAdam, native of Ayrshire, Scotland, in the 73rd year of his age.

MILLAR.—At Mount Pleasant Farm, Grantham, P.Q., on the 8th inst., Margaret Everard, wife of Charles Millar.

O'NEILL.—In this city, at 189 Cadieux street, on the 13th inst., of congestion of the lungs, Charles George, infant son of D. T. O'Neill.

PRINGLE.—In this city, on the 14th inst., in her 76th year, Mary Walker, widow of the late Alexander Pringle, Hinchinbrook, Huntingdon County, P.Q.

REDDY.—Suddenly, at Dublin, Ireland, on the 23rd January, in his 62nd year, John Reddy, M.D., L.R.C.S.I.

RICHARD.—At Plymouth, N.H., on the 10th instant, after a long and painful illness, Mr. Charles Richard, aged 45 years, eldest son of the Rev. E. Richard, the well known missionary. The deceased gentleman was highly respected, his Christian spirit and genial manners had won for him the esteem and affection of all who knew him. Married but a short time, he leaves a young widow and one child, an aged father and mother, brothers and sisters and a large circle of friends to mourn his loss. His end was peace. A few days before his death his pastor asked him: "Have you any fears with regard to the future?" "None," said he, "Jesus is my Saviour, and by His merits I was made a child of God." His last words addressed to one of his brothers were, "Tell father that all is well; I die in peace."

SCANLON.—At North Gower, Feb. 8th, of diphtheria, Annie, the youngest daughter of the Rev. J. Scanlon.

SIMPSON.—At Ridgetown, Ont., on the 12th inst., Emily Martha, aged 4 years and 6 months, youngest daughter of R. W. Simpson.

SNOWDON.—At Cote St. Luke, on February 6th, of typhoid fever, Annie May, beloved and only daughter of W. C. Snowdon, aged eight years and one month.

**In purchasing articles advertised in the "Witness" please mention in what paper you saw the advertisement. Advertisers always wish to know which advertisements are most effective.**

## Advertisements.

### WASHINGTON.

PUBLIC MEN AT THE CAPITAL—THE EXPERIENCE OF A PROMINENT DIVINE AND HIS TIMELY SUGGESTIONS.

*(Special Correspondence.)*

The views one gets of varieties of character by looking down upon the nation's representatives from the visitors' gallery in the House of Representatives are both amusing and interesting. There sits a man beloved by his constituents and respected by his colleagues. He is honestly trying to do his duty and he evidently finds it a difficult task. At the next desk is a thorough politician. He is alert to all that is transpiring and seeks only to further his own ends regardless of the ones who gave him his authority. The bald-headed individual in the fourth row has occupied that chair for years. He has never been known to make a speech, but he is always present when voting is to be done. The string of lobyists around the outer edge—vultures in disguise—are waiting, and meanwhile, occasionally working. It is a mixed mass and Washington is a most cosmopolitan city. It is the focal point of the nation's goodness and badness—largely the latter.

But notwithstanding this vast collection of evil there is much that is truly good and noble among the people at the great capital. There are men here who are wholly devoted to the highest good of mankind, and they are men who shine all the brighter by reason of the insincerity by which they are surrounded. Preeminent among these few is the Rev. J. E. Rankin, D.D., pastor of the First Congregational Church. Dr. Rankin is known to every Congregationalist and most of the members of other church denominations throughout this country, while in Washington he is looked up to by the inhabitants of the entire city as well as by those in authority. In conversation with the writer, not long since, he said:

"Hardly a day passes that I am not consulted by various people regarding their physical and spiritual condition. Many of them are outside of my congregation, but I have made it a rule to render all the assistance in my power to my fellow-men whenever I may find them in need of it."

"Do not these people largely interfere with your studies and other duties, doctor?"

"To some extent; but I never turn a deaf ear to any enquiries. It is surprising how many persons are really suffering in this world and how many others are in great physical danger and do not know it. I meet men and women constantly who are troubled with headaches, a bad taste in the mouth, a loss of appetite, occasional pains through the body, feverishness, inability to sleep well and a general lack of interest in life. They are aware that their strength is failing, but do not realize the cause. Now my long experience has taught me that all these troubles arise from the derangement of one or two important organs of the body, and that only by relieving and restoring these organs can health be secured."

"And are you able to advise so as to reach them successfully in the many cases that have come to you?"

"Almost always. I learned several years ago of a most unusual remedy that proved beneficial in my own family and among my friends, and I have recommended it in innumerable cases since then. This remedy is Warner's Safe Cure, and I believe as thoroughly in its efficacy as I do that the Genesee river empties in Lake Ontario."

"You say it is harmless and yet powerful, Doctor?"

"Entirely harmless and yet so powerful that I have known it to cure some terrible cases of Bright's disease of the kidneys even when in the last stages. This is a fearful malady and is afflicting more public men to-day than any other one trouble. It starts from small beginnings such as I before mentioned to you and grows until it overshadows the entire life. It is a scourge that all may dread."

"Do you not find, Doctor, that a weakened physical condition often puts a person in a state where he is more apt to accept the truths of the gospel?"

"No. Quite the reverse. Religion which is only aroused when sickness comes, I have found to be of a very questionable nature, and I seek to restore the health usually, before trying to attract the mind toward the truths of the gospel."

If America possessed more men like Doctor Rankin the unhappiness in life would be greatly lessened. And it is gratifying to find one who not only desires to direct men towards Heaven, but who seeks to smooth their pathway on earth by relieving their physical troubles. That the means he employs is a wonderfully efficient one, his own experience as well as that of thousands of others in all parts of the land testifies.

A. B. Des Rochers, Arthabaskaville, P. Q., writes: "Thirteen years ago I was seized with a severe attack of rheumatism in the head, from which I nearly constantly suffered, until after having used Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil for nine days, bathing the head, &c., when I was completely cured, and have only used half a bottle."

EVERY GIRL IN CANADA

should read the sequel to "How Roy Went West," that book which produced so deep an impression on all who perused it, when reproduced a few months ago in our columns. This new story, by Mrs. S. M. I. Henry, is entitled:—

"MABEL'S WORK"

and is a tale of great interest and wonderful pathos. It is commended in the

"WEEKLY WITNESS"

OF TO-DAY (Feb. 20).

This paper, which has now a circulation of 35,500—nearly 4,000 copies more than it had this time last year—and is still increasing, is certainly *the* Family Paper of the Dominion. Its price is only ONE DOLLAR a year, postage paid, with reductions to Clubs of three or more.

THE WHOLESALE GROCERY BUSINESS

heretofore carried on in this city by J. A. Mathewson will be continued under the firm of

J. A. MATHEWSON & CO.,

William Black Mathewson, and Samuel James Mathewson having this day been admitted to partnership in the same.

202 McGill street,
Montreal, 14th Feb., 1884.

FARM FOR SALE, 100 acres, 30 cleared; Township of Harrington, P.Q., 10 miles from Calumet Station. Address FARM, "Witness" Office.

1lb. BUTTER from 1 qt. MILK!!! EXCELSIOR MILK INCREASER! Address GEO. McGREGOR, P.O. Box 30, St. Jean Baptiste de Montreal, P.Q.

40 ENTIRELY NEW CHROMO CARDS, 1884, name on, 10c. Prettiest ever sold. EUREKA CARD CO., Bolton, Que.

TO FARMERS.—A Young Man wishes to hire out with a practical farmer the coming spring to learn farming: will be found willing and active. Address, giving particulars, C. SOUTH, "Witness Office," Montreal.

## Advertisements.

"TRUTH" COMPETITION—No. 4.

HERE ARE SOME QUESTIONS THAT WILL TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE OF THE SCRIPTURES. CAN YOU ANSWER THEM ALL CORRECTLY.

LOOK AT THE 39 MAGNIFICENT REWARDS TO BE GIVEN—THE MOST ELEGANT YET OFFERED BY "TRUTH" OR ANY PUBLISHER IN THE WORLD.

*Each Competitor must send Two Dollars with Answers, whether a present subscriber to Truth or not.*

First Prize.—One Beautiful Triple Silver Plated Tea Service, Consisting of Seven Pieces, one more than usually goes with a Silver Service. The equal of this chaste and elegant Triple Silver Set cannot be bought at retail for much less than *One Hundred Dollars*. Don't miss this opportunity, you may not have another. Then see what follows.

Second Prize.—A Gentleman's Solid Gold Hunting Case Watch. A very valuable article. Try for this reward.

Third Prize.—A Lady's Solid Gold Hunting Case Watch. One that can't be duplicated for less than $90. You will be more than pleased if you are successful in getting this prize. Don't delay.

These are the three principal prizes offered—the most elegant, perhaps, that have ever been offered by any publisher in the world. Among the thirty-six remaining prizes are a Lady's Coin Silver Hunting Case Watch, valued at thirty (30) dollars, three Gentlemen's Coin Silver Hunting Case Watches, valued at from $18 to $27; six Aluminum Gold Watches; nine Nickel Silver Watches, open face and hunting case; one dozen Triple Silver Plated Dinner Knives; one dozen Triple Silver Plated Desert Spoons; one dozen Triple Silver Plated Tea Spoons; one dozen Triple Silver Plated Tea Knives; Rings, Sugar Spoons, Butter Knives, Chambers' Dictionary, Shakespeare's Works, a volume of the English Poets; a volume of a popular work; in all, 39 costly prizes, such as have never before been offered.

Mr. Wilson, the proprietor of *Truth*, assures us that these prizes will be given without favor or partiality *to the first thirtynine persons* sending correct answers to each of the following Bible problems:—

CAN YOU ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS?

No. One.—Next to Methuselah who is the *oldest man* mentioned in the Bible?

No. Two.—Does the name of any *wild man* occur in the Bible, if so, where?

No. Three.—Who was the *first king* over the Israelites after their settlement in Canaan?

The above questions are propounded by the Rev. E. B. Harper, D.D., of Barrie, one of the best known and popular ministers of the Methodist Church in Canada.

*Truth* says that unless more interest is taken in these Bible questions, no more prizes will be offered. Surely it is worth a trial anyway, as everyone gets the value for their $2 in any case. Some of our readers had better try their skill.

Remember *that each question must be answered correctly to secure a prize*. And don't forget that every competitor, whether a subscriber or not, must send two (2) dollars with the answers to the Bible problems, for which Truth will be sent to any desired address for one year. Don't miss the best chance you may ever have. Bear in mind every competitor must send the two dollars for one year's subscription to Truth with their answers.

Take Special notice.—This competition will only remain open till the 12th of March. Names and addresses of the prize winners will be given in Truth of 15th March.

Don't wait till the last day, or you may be too late to get a prize.

You will find, even if you don't succeed in getting a prize, that you have made the best $2 investment you ever did in your life, as *Truth* is one of the few papers we can most heartily endorse for family reading. Every issue contains 28 pages of choice reading for every member of the household. It contains in each issue two full-size pages of newest music; two or three very fascinating serial stories; a short story; short, pointed, pithy editorial paragraphs on current events; illustrations of the latest English and American fashions, with letter-press descriptions; a Young Folks' Department; Health Department; Ladies' Department; Temperance Department; Farmers' Department; besides a lot of miscellaneous reading. Yearly subscription, $2. Single copies, five cents. Address S. Frank Wilson, *Truth* Office, Toronto, Canada, if you wish to compete for these prizes.

Phosphatine is nature's remedy for chronic diseases. Phosphatine will benefit consumptives in any stage. Phosphatine cures sleeplessness, nervousness, &c., &c. Phosphatine does not make fat, but solid flesh. Phosphatine in female weaknesses is invaluable. For sale by all druggists.

There is no doubt about it, that Dr. Van Buren's Kidney Cure is the only known remedy that science has bestowed upon mankind that will positively cure kidney diseases. Ask your druggist for it.

Cingalese.—A name well known in connection with the Hair Renewer, which restores gray hair to its natural color by a few weeks use. Sold at 50 cents per bottle by all druggists.

G. A. Dixon, Frankville, Ont., says: "I was cured of chronic bronchitis, that troubled me for seventeen years, by the use of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil." See that the signature of Northrop & Lyman is on the back of the wrapper, and you will get the genuine Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil.

The Parties having again failed to confute the statement that one pound of Johnston's "Fluid Beef" contains more real nourishment than two hundred pounds of Liebig's or any other similar extract of beef, the challenge is hereby repeated.

GOOD SENSE

is shown by those housekeepers who discard all those cheap so-called "Family Soaps" and use

STRACHAN'S "GILT EDGE" SOAP

exclusively. It is perfectly pure, of full weight, and is *always* reliable in every respect.

ALL RESPECTABLE GROCERS KEEP IT!

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25 YEARS.

Mr. WILLIAM PAVEY, Woodstock, Ont., writes:—"I have used WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for the last twenty-five years, and have found it a never failing remedy for all diseases of the lungs. I would strongly recommend it to all persons with weak lungs, or inclined to consumption."

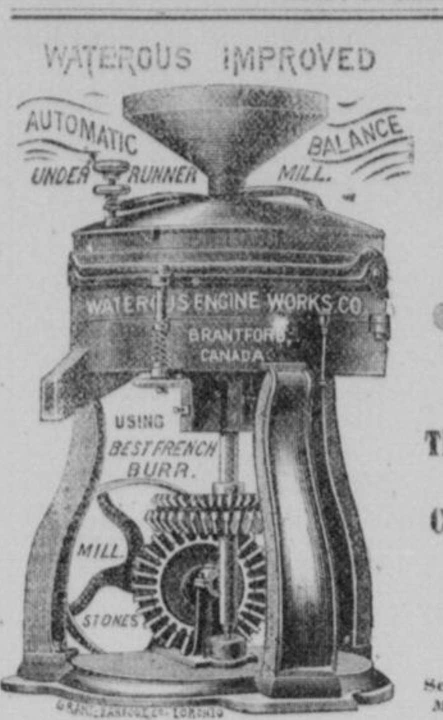
JOHN J. HALL & CO., Druggists, in the same place, write:—"This is to certify that the above testimonial of Mr. Pavey we consider a very valuable one, on account of the writer's reputation and good standing in this community. He tells us that he cannot speak too highly of the virtues of the Balsam, and was pleased to have an opportunity to testify in its favor. We have no medicine in our store that we think so highly of, and that gives so universal satisfaction."

Have Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry always at hand. It cures Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Croup, Influenza, Consumption, and all Throat and Lung Complaints. 50c and $1 a bottle.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—The spacious Stone Manor House, with modern improvements, and magnificent Grounds, situate at Coteau du Lac, Province of Quebec, recently owned and occupied by the late W. B. Simpson, Esq.; perfect title. Apply to

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STANDARD CHOPPING MILLS, using best French burr mill-stones. Simple, efficient, practical, can be run by any intelligent man, no renewing plates as in iron mills. Grinders will last a life time.

Guaranteed to grind any kind of grain, fine or coarse, equally as well, as a four foot mill stone.
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Our new Catalogue for 1884 mailed free to all who apply, containing list of 1000 varieties of seeds. Send your name for a copy. The Canadian Mail brings our Seeds to your door.
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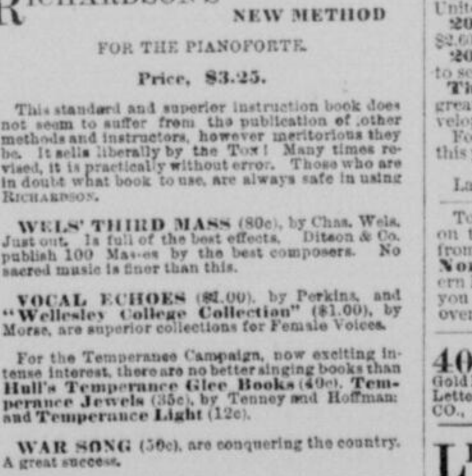
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