MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS,

COMMERCIAL REVIEW AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

FORTY-FIFTH YEAR. } MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1890. {MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS, $1.00 Post-Paid: 5c a Copy.

SUMMARY.

IT IS DENIED that the Comte de Paris has postponed his visit to America.

THE QUEEN has pardoned Dhuleep Singh, who has apologized for his hostility.

THE POTATO BLIGHT in Ireland is extending to several districts in Leitrim and Mayo.

AN IMPERIAL UKASE just issued in St. Petersburg increases the import duty on sugar.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND has reduced its rate o discount from five percent to four percent.

THE *Standard's* Berlin correspondent says Gen. Von Wittich is to succeed Gen.-du-Vernois as minister of war.

A PLAGUE resembling diphtheria prevail among the fishing towns on the French coast of Newfoundland.

THE POPE has prepared a rescript for the international social science congress to be held in Belgium in September.

THE Anglo-Portuguese treaty has been signed in London. English interests will be well protected under its provisions.

A MAN aged 106 years has been imprisoned in the city of Mexico for begging. There is no asylum for such cases there.

AT BUENOS AYRES the troops are still under arms. The Governor of Cordoba has resigned and the Provincial Bank is closed.

THE BERLIN *Post* states that Emperor William has written a letter of thirty-six pages explaining the cause of the dismissal of Bismarck.

THE CHRISTIANS have cut the telegraph wires at Erzeroum, Turkey. A despatch says that the Government is supplying the Kurds with rifles.

A BELGRADE DESPATCH says that the Mount Athos monastery has been partially destroyed by fire. Several buildings were gutted. Twelve monks lost their lives.

A DESPATCH says:—The *Pall Mall Gazette* says that at a conference of British shipowners representing a capital of £80,000,000 it was decided to unite in a fight against the labor unions.

THE BERLIN *Post* says Russia ought to prove her desire for peace by consenting to an arrangement by which the three great powers shall simultaneously withdraw their troops massed on the frontier.

P. SARGEANT, of Terre Haute, Ind., President of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, says: "So far as the actions of Mr. Powderly are concerned during this whole matter, I most heartily endorse them."

JAPANESE papers state that cholera is making headway throughout the country despite the efforts of the Government to arrest its progress. The total number of cases has been about three thousand, sixty percent of which have died.

MR. GLADSTONE, speaking at Hawarden recently, dilated upon land culture in England. He said there ought to be more fruit farming. He believed the value of the land, in spite of increased foreign imports, was destined to improve.

DR. PETERS has arrived at Wildbad, in Wurtemburg, where he will remain a few days for the purpose of recuperating. He will arrive in Berlin on Monday, when it is expected that he will make a detailed statement of the results of his expedition.

THE CROP in McIntosh County, North Dakota, is a total failure. A number of farmers have already asked for assistance from the commissioners, and supplies are being furnished. The same condition of affairs exists in some parts of South Dakota.

AN ASSOCIATION for the colonization of Palestine has been successfully established by the Jewish workingmen's club in Whitechapel. The association is sending shiploads of poor Jews from London to Palestine and will provide them with funds to purchase land and start homes.

THE PERFORMANCE of "Judah" at the Shaftesbury Theatre last week was a unique occasion owing to the character of the audience, which was composed entirely of clergymen. A special invitation had been sent out to the cloth and the acceptances were so general that the theatre was uncomfortably crowded.

CANADIAN.

NATURAL GAS has been discovered at Meaford, Ont., and a well is to be sunk. The gas when ignited burns with a blue flame and gives an intense heat.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT has an application from parties in Italy for the fortune left in a British Columbia bank by one Giorami de Giano, who recently died at Victoria.

SEVERAL cases of leprosy have been discovered at English Town, Cape Breton, and the people call upon the Dominion Government to investigate the facts and take charge of the lepers.

A TORONTO, ONT., DESPATCH says:—For the first time the city assessment rolls are being printed. This will be a good check on the assessors as each will see how his assessment and his neighbor's agree.

SUPT. TAIT, of the C.P.R. is out on bail under the charge of manslaughter in connection with the Brock avenue fatality. In all probability the coroner's jury verdict will be quashed on the ground of irregularity in procedure.

IT IS STATED that the Earl of Aberdeen and the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain have been invited to be present at the opening of the Toronto Industrial Exhibition. The Governor-General will be present, but not at the opening.

THE COATICOOK FAIR on Tuesday was a great success. Messrs. Mercier, Langelier and Robidoux made speeches of the usual complimentary character at such gatherings. The distinguished visitors were given a banquet at night.

AN ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT of the North-West Thomson and Houston Electric Light Company, of Portage la Prairie, has been seized at Winnipeg for undervaluation. The invoices, it is alleged, only showed the cost price. The shippers say that it was through error that the plant was shipped on the invoices which accompanied it. The plant is held pending an investigation. The plant is worth thousands of dollars.

PRINCE GEORGE AND H.M.S. "THRUSH."

Lieutenant H R.H. Prince George of Wales has for his first independent command as an officer in the British navy the gunboat "Thrush", which now forms part of the North Atlantic squadron. This little vessel is a barquentine of eight hundred tons burden and twelve hundred horse power, carrying six guns. She is of a "composite" build, that is, her skin is of wood, her ribs and framework generally of steel, and she is quite new. Up to April last she formed part of the first division of the Medway steam reserve, and she is the first command of Lieutenant Prince George of Wales, who read his commission and hoisted his pennant over her in Chatham dockyard this spring. The "Thrush" is one of the class of small and handy vessels—able to keep the sea for long periods—which have taken the place of the ten gun brigs and schooners of the old navy. When Prince George last visited Canada he was a midshipman on board the "Canada." Since then he has commanded a torpedo boat and received his first rise in the profession.

It is said that the young sailor prince is not to be given a royal road to promotion, but is to earn his rank by long service and good conduct. There is little danger, however, that he will be passed over. Prince George is the most popular of the Prince of Wales' children, and has made for himself the reputation of being a frank, natural, good-natured and able young man.

KILLING FROSTS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23.—A special to the *Herald* from St. Paul, Minn., says: Killing frosts are reported in Kittson, Marshall, Norman and Polk Counties, Minnesota; in all border counties of North Dakota and in Manitoba westward to Minnedosa, where the temperature reached 28 degrees. In Northern Minnesota, around St. Vincent, the mercury indicated 30 degrees and all immatured crops are said to be killed. Whether wheat in Northern Minnesota, which has not yet been cut, is injured, is a question which it will take two or three days to decide. The frost was so severe that it is feared grain that was still soft will suffer to some extent.

THE RAILWAY STRIKE.

THE CENTRAL COMPANY WILL NOT ARBITRATE—A GENERAL STRIKE ORDERED BY THE KNIGHTS OF LABOUR.

PROBABLE OUTCOME OF THE WEBB POWDERLY CONFERENCE.

NEW YORK, August 18.—Vice-President Webb to-night made public the correspondence between Mr. Powderly and himself. Mr. Powderly on Saturday wrote Mr. Webb stating that he expected by Monday to have completed his enquiry into the cause of the strike, and he would be glad if an interview could be arranged for Monday morning between 10 and 12 o'clock. He desired to discuss the question of arbitration of the difference between the Company and its Knights of Labor employees who were discharged prior to August 8. Mr. Webb replied agreeing to the interview, but suggesting that, as reports of interviews already had between himself and Messrs. Holland, Hayes and Donovan on the same subject had been greatly misrepresented, it would be for the interest of all concerned if the matter which Mr. Powderly wished to present were put in writing. On Sunday

MR. POWDERLY WROTE MR. WEBB

that he was called away from the city, and was, therefore, obliged to commit to paper what he would rather discuss personally. He was informed that old and faithful employees had been summarily dismissed because they were members of and active in the K. of L.; and that up to the time of their discharge they were faithful employees with good records. Mr Powderly then goes on to say:

The frequency of the dismissals left little room for doubt in the minds of the men that they were all in danger of discharge at a moment's notice, and hence the strike. The whole question hinges upon the discharge of K. of L. men because they are such. If it can be shown that these men were working injury to their employers, right-minded men will say they were treated as they deserve. If they were discharged for cause the company has everything to gain and nothing to lose from an investigation. If they deserved dismissal from the service none of us will ask for their reinstatement. If, however, they were displaced because of their connection with the K. of L., it should be known, for if it is to be the policy of the company that members of the K. of L. are not to be employed then a statement to that effect will clear up all doubts and there can be no future misunderstanding. There will be nothing then to arbitrate. So long as you hold that opinion the interest of the public and of the company and the rights of men to organize for self-protection are all involved in this contest. The policy of the Knights of Labor is to work peacefully on the line of educational and legislative reform. It is not their policy to enter hastily upon strikes. The present strike may be pointed to in refutation of the assertion. But until an investigation is had that must remain a disputed question. The interests of the public require that freight and passenger traffic should work smoothly. The interests of the Company require exactly the same thing, and in addition that such traffic prove remunerative. The interests of working people are the same as the others, but their right to organize and select the organization they wish to belong to is fully as dear to them as their pecuniary interests can possibly be. Here is an organization the aim of which is to work for educational and legislative advantages, called upon to defend its members who up to the time of their dismissal had worked only in educational and legislative directions. Surely we have a right to question why they were discharged. Each man, no matter how humble, is as much a part of the public as any other man. True the New York Central and Hudson Railway Company is tributary to the comfort and well-being of the community, but the community gives to the corporation in question its strength and wealth, and of that community at least two-thirds are working-people, and belong to that same element of society that dare organize for their own welfare. Some one has said since this strike began, "money is not everything in this world." He was a railway director, I think. He spoke truly, for liberty is far dearer to the laborer, and that is what he struggles for. That is what is denied him when he is discharged for being a K. of L. Liberty was only valued so highly that men offered up life and treasure and scored honor to gain it. Surely, then, workmen should not be blamed for striking for it. Whether they struck wisely in this case is yet to be determined. You may feel that you are right; the men may feel that they are right; both are partisans, and if an impartial verdict is to be reached impartial men must arrive at it by hearing both sides and then judging. The men are willing to submit the case to such arbitration, and will not be unreasonable. Will you consent to do the same? If you will agree to submit this matter to arbitration we can meet to arrange the details and agree as to how the parties are to be selected. The newspapers report you are refusing to admit that arbitration can enter into the settlement of the trouble. But your letter leads me to believe that you were misquoted and I still hope for a speedy termination of the strike through arbitration. I will return to the city as soon as I can meet my engagements, and if you will kindly address me at the St. Cloud Hotel it will be carefully attended to and placed before me on my return.

I remain, yours very truly,

T. V. POWDERLY, G.M.W. K. of L.

MR. WEBB'S REPLY TO MR. POWDERLY.

The following is Mr. Webb's reply, dated August 18, to Mr. Powderly's communication:

DEAR SIR,—I have received this morning the communication of date August 17th, addressed to me by you, as the General Master-Workman of the Knights of Labor. Replying thereto, I have to say that not one of the persons discharged from this Company prior to August 15th and referred to in your communication was discharged because he was a member of your order. The immediate superiors of each of said persons reported to the division superintendent, or the superintendent of motive power, in such case good and sufficient cause for the discharge of such persons, and I am informed that the division superintendent or superintendent of motive power investigated each case prior to the discharge, and the facts of such discharge having been reported to the management of the Company they were further investigated, and the action of the division superintendent or the superintendent of motive power was fully approved. The management of this Company do not deem it consistent with its continuance and prosperity in business and with the discharge of the duties it owes to the people to submit the propriety of its action in the discharge of any of its employees to arbitration. I have read your communication with care and I think the foregoing answers the points presented by you and defines the position of this Company. Yours, etc.,

H. WALTER WEBB.

FORTY FIVE RAILWAY MEN

were brought from Chicago to New York on Saturday to work in the Central yards there. When they arrived in New York they were huddled into a car and brought to Albany to go to work in the West Albany yards, but not before all but twenty-four of them had slipped away from the men who had them in charge. One of the men, who is now at East Albany, said they were hired by a saloon keeper, who told them the strike was ended and they were wanted to take places of men who would not go back. On learning the true condition of affairs they refused to go to work.

A GREAT STRIKE POSSIBLE.

Mr. Powderley late to-night gave out a statement of the interview this afternoon with Vice-President Webb and Superintendent Toucey. The statement says: "This morning Mr. Powderley and Mr. Devlin waited upon Mr. Toucey at his office for the purpose of endeavoring to bring about a settlement of the trouble. Mr. Toucey absolutely refused to entertain any proposition looking toward arbitration or an investigation of the causes of the discharge of the men. During the afternoon the same gentlemen waited upon Mr. Webb in order, as stated by the executive board of the Knights of Labor, to give the Company every opportunity to bring the strike to an end. In the interview they had with the third vice-president Messrs. Powderly and Devlin repeated the offer which the Knights of Labor have made from the beginning, that they would declare the strike off if the company would agree to submit the case of the discharged men to the investigation of disinterested outside parties, on the understanding that if it should be shown that there was no cause for the discharge of any men other than their connection with the Knights of Labor such men should be reinstated in their positions, the representatives of the Knights of Labor agreeing to bind themselves to abide by the decision or finding of the investigators. Mr. Webb positively refused to agree to this request. In the interest of peace Mr. Powderly even went so far as to ask Mr. Webb, in view of the conflicting statements of the men and the company's officials, if he would consent to meet the discharged men and allow him (Mr. Powderly) to question them in Mr. Webb's presence upon the charges of the company against them. Mr. Webb refused to entertain even this proposition.

THE COMPANY'S POLICY.

"Mr. Toucey, who came into the room during the interview, reiterated the oft-made statement that they would insist upon the right to discharge any of their employees without assigning a reason for doing so, and that they would not admit of any labor organization, or committee of such organization, to intervene in the matter. Being asked if they took the position that a railway was the property of the company, and that neither the employees of the company nor the public had any right to question the action of the management, they hesitated, and at last took refuge in a silence which the representatives of the Knights of Labor in vain tried to break. The latter said that if it was the policy of the company to maintain that they would admit that neither the public nor employees of the road had any right in the premises; it was useless to waste time or words on the matter and shortly afterwards they withdrew."

WHY THE GREAT RAILWAY STRIKE WAS ORDERED—THE EFFORTS FOR A SETTLEMENT.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—Mr. Powderly to-night issued an "appeal to the public."

The appeal reviews the causes of the strike and relates the unavailing efforts made to secure a peaceable settlement of the difficulty, referring to Holland's interview with Webb, and Powderly's and Devlin's interview with Toucey and Webb, accounts of which have already been published. The appeal then continues:—

The public may have formed erroneous impressions of the position of the Knights in this controversy. We don't pretend to dictate to the Company that it shall not discharge employees but, in all fairness to the discharged, a man should be told why he is dismissed. During the session of the Legislature the Knights of Labor were active in the passage of the Weekly Pay bill. The committee of the Knights representing the employees of the New York Central & Hudson River Railway were faced in the legislative committee room by the attorneys of the railway and browbeaten, questioned and terrorized. Some members of that committee, who were at the time employed by the New York Central, were discharged without any given cause. There exists not the shadow of doubt in the minds of that committee that these men were singled out for endeavoring to secure the passage of the above mentioned law.

THE CAUSES OF THE STRIKE.

After thoroughly investigating the causes which led to the strike and after making every effort in their power to induce the company to arbitrate or submit to an investigation by impartial men, the question at issue, namely, whether the men were discharged because they were Knights of Labor and for the purpose of destroying the organization, as they believe and maintain, or for just cause and proper reason, as the officials of the company allege, the general executive board have, by a unanimous vote, determined to stand by the men, who, whether their strike was opportune or not, had no alternative consistent with their manhood. I have no doubt that it is the determination of the management to destroy the organization of labor along the line of the New York Central unless that organization subserviently bends its knee to the will of the Vanderbilts. During the controversy Messrs. Toucey and Webb stated and repeated the statement that the men were not discharged because they were Knights of Labor, and they expect the public to believe them simply because they say so. Both of these gentlemen deny certain things in relation to their conversation with me, which both Mr. Devlin and myself are prepared to make affidavit to. I am, therefore, to be excused if I am not prepared to accept as true beyond question any denial by them of statements made by men whose words should be of equal value with theirs.

NO HONORABLE BASIS OFFERED.

Everything that could in honor be done to terminate the strike on an honorable basis for the men was done and the alternative of unconditional and absolute surrender on the part of the men or a protest against the tyranny of the officials of the New York Central Railway was presented to us. Under the circumstances it would be unmanly; it would be cowardly and unworthy of men.

We did not seek the quarrel. The general executive board knew nothing of it until it was thrust upon them and now that we have to face it we ask the entire order of the Knights of Labor to come to our assistance with the means to win the strike. We are not craving for sympathy. We are in need of moral support. We have to fight a power which owes its lofty bearing to the wealth it has piled up from the labors of its employees. Untold millions are at its command, and we want money to carry on the struggle. We ask all members of organized labor to come to our aid. We not only ask labor organizations, but we ask of the great public, beyond our organizations of labor, to come to our relief. It is not because a few cents more a day or some paltry concession to the men was required that this strike was precipitated. The real animus lies in the fact that our Order has been struggling with the questions which concern the control of trusts, corporations and syndicates by the government of the people.

NOT A MOB.

The allied forces of the Knights of Labor and the Farmers' Alliance are marching on to Washington to secure legislation favorable to the whole people and to secure the repeal of certain unjust laws. It is with the hope of turning our attention away from these matters that the warfare launched on the part of the allied forces. We are not the disorderly mob that their papers paint us. The orderly and law-abiding conduct of the men on strike has won the admiration of the public, and yet the best feelings of the community have been outraged by the introduction of an armed force under command of Robert Pinkerton, a man who holds no commission from the State or nation to recruit or arm men for military duty.

Mr. Powderly at some length pays his respects to the Pinkerton men and the methods of their selection and value of their services. He states that blank commissions are signed by the sheriff of Albany and left in the charge of Central officials.

A CAUSTIC CRITICISM.

H. Walter Webb applauds the action of the Pinkertons in shooting and says they did right. Mr. Webb never did a stroke of work to secure the wealth he abuses. It came to him by inheritance and he now abuses it. The elder Vanderbilt was a workman and knew something about the feeling of the man who toils. It was during his day that the record of the New York Central for generous treatment of workmen was made and not under the present management.

AMENABLE TO PUBLIC OPINION.

The Knights of Labor hold themselves in readiness now, and will continue to hold themselves ready, to yield to the will of the public in this matter. The company, on the other hand, holds itself above and superior to public opinion. I would here ask the men still in the employ of the New York Central Railway whether it be not to their interest to stand by and support those who are striking to vindicate the common right and to organize. The general executive board will conduct this contest with all of their ability within the law and without violence. To do this we require funds and that at once. Public-spirited citizens who believe in fair play are asked to contribute to the liberty fund in aid of the striking employees of the New York Central and Hudson River Railway. Send all contributions to John W. Hayes, No. 814 North Broad street, Philadelphia, Pa.

(Signed), T. V. POWDERLY, G. M. W., K. of L.

VIOLATED NO LAW.

Mr. Powderley made the following statement to-day in reference to a report that the grand jury was considering the advisability of indicting the leaders of the strike:—"The grand jury has nothing to do with the case. We have violated no law, either state or national, since we came to the city. The men have been orderly and peaceful. They have acted like gentlemen since the strike began. Whether this strike has been ordered wisely or not has nothing to do in the matter. Now, so far as it affects the grand jury, the men have a right to quit work. The grand jury has no right to decide that they must return to work. The railway officials have men following us. This morning, about two o'clock, a card was sent up to my room. On it was written: "The New York *Herald* offers its support and I am authorized to represent it." The man came to my room and began to ask questions as to what we intended to do without saying anything of the attitude of the *Herald*. I thought the man acted suspiciously, and upon watching him after he left us, we discovered that he went to the New York Central depot instead of the *Herald* office. He was not a newspaper man and appeared very much flurried and excited while he was in the room. If the New York Central people hope to shape the action of the grand jury by such means as this they cannot expect success."

MR. WEBB'S METHODS.

Mr. Webb, this afternoon, relative to the charge made by Mr. Powderly that he and the executive board had been shadowed by detectives, said that unless he had taken every lawful means to keep himself informed as to what the board was doing he would be unfit to remain half an hour in his present position.

Mr. Hayes, in discussing the matter of the grand jury, remarked that if the grand jury found indictments against the leaders of the strike he did not care, because an investigation was sure to follow, and that is precisely what the leaders want.

ANOTHER EFFORT FOR PEACE.

ROCHESTER, N.Y., August 21.—As a result of yesterday's conference at Buffalo with Lee and other leaders of railway operatives, Arbitration Commissioner Donovan goes to New York to-day to make one more effort with the Central road authorities for an amicable settlement of the existing controversy.

JOINED THE STRIKERS.

BUFFALO, Aug. 21.—There is no change in the strike at this point. The men imported from the West have joined the strikers, and will be sent home. They claim they came here to work on a new branch of the Central, and were told the strike was over.

A SNUB FOR THE STATE BOARD.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—State Commissioner Donovan this afternoon sent the following letter to Vice-President Webb:—

It having come to the knowledge of the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration that another strike is seriously threatened on the lines of your company, I am instructed by the board to again communicate with you and invite a joint conference in the offices of your company between you and representatives of your employees with a view of devising some means, either by arbitration or such other method as may be mutually agreed upon, whereby the threatened strike may be averted and abrupt interruption of travel and transportation of freight be prevented.

A similar letter was sent to Mr. Powderly, who sent a reply to Mr. Donovan, in which he says:—

Our board is willing to comply with your request and hold itself in readiness to respond at a moment's notice. We hold ourselves in readiness to do any honorable thing to terminate the strike or avert another one and sincerely hope that either "arbitration or such other method" as may be agreed upon will have the desired effect. Recognizing in you an officer of the state and assuring you that we have from the beginning been willing and anxious to submit the matter to you for adjustment, I am very sincerely yours, &c.

THE SERVICE REGULAR.

In his reply to Mr. Donovan, Mr. Webb expresses the belief that the efforts to extend the strike will fail, and says:—

The operating force of the company is full, the passenger service is regularly performed and there is no obstruction to its freight services except lawless interference and the apprehension thereof.

He states that he is not aware of any difference or grievance existing between the Company and its employees. He assumes the conference suggested is one between the officers of the company and the officials of the K. of L. These officials, he says, represent "not our employees but persons who have left our service and have not asked to be re employed. The letter concludes as follows:—

Of course we deprecate any interruption to travel or delay in the transportation of freight upon the lines of this Company. I shall take every means in my power to prevent such an occurrence, and if the constituted authorities prevent lawless interference with our employees I do not anticipate any interruption of passage or freight traffic. For the above reason it seems to me inappropriate and unnecessary to have the conference suggested by you.

MR. WEBB'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Webb to-night gave out a statement declaring that the Company has not discharged any men because they belonged to a labor organization. The discharge of the fifty or sixty men mentioned in Mr. Powderly's appeal was due to drunkenness, incapacity, breach of duty, and insubordination on the part of the men, and to lack of sufficient work to employ them. The officials of the Company do not intend to transfer their duties, including employment and discharge of employees, to anyone except their duly appointed successors. The remark is made that it would probably be criminal neglect of duty not to discharge a switch tower man for drunkenness when the safety of many passengers depends on the man's sobriety. No business could be carried on, says Mr. Webb, when men are allowed to be absent without leave and no employer could tolerate insolence and insubordination based upon the belief that the offender will be supported therein by a secret organization, by the agency of which the employer's business can be damaged or stopped. Mr. Webb considers it a monstrous absurdity for Powderly and his associates to ask that anybody except the railway authorities should be satisfied that causes existed for discharging the men.

A STUPID CONDUCTOR.

At the West Albany and Karner's yards today great progress was made in cleaning up these yards. Over two hundred men are now at work there, and one hundred more from Chicago and other points west are expected tonight. About five o'clock this afternoon as James Grey, a plumber, was making his way over the railway crossing at East Albany end of the upper bridge, George Wahl, a C. B. and Q. conductor, who was on a freight train at that end of the bridge, fired three shots at him from a revolver without any provocation. None of the shots took effect except to excite the anger of a crowd of one hundred and fifty strikers who were standing on the other side of the track viewing the operations of the green hands. When they heard the shots they made a rush for the conductor who jumped from the train and ran over the footpath on the bridge to the Albany side where he was taken in charge by the Albany police and held for assault in the first degree. About 250 men were at work in the West Albany shops to-day. A few Knights of Labor who went out at first have returned to work. These men attend to the daily repairs required by the road. The usual number of men daily employed in these shops is 1,500.

MR. ARTHUR INTERVIEWED.

CLEVELAND, August 22.—When Chief Arthur, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, was asked to day what reply he wished to make to Mr. Powderly's open letter, he said he would be pleased to give Mr. Powderly the information he sought. The letter, however, must be addressed to him officially.

MR. WEBB CONGRATULATED.

AMSTERDAM, N.Y., August 22.—A large number of manufacturers of this city have signed a letter, which has been sent to the vice-president of the Central Railway, congratulating him on the manly stand he has taken against the strikers. The manufacturers say they trust that he will not recede from his position, and they predict that he will come off victorious if he remains firm.

MR. POWDERLY MAKES A CHARACTERISTIC REPLY TO MR. WEBB.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—Mr. Powderly last night wrote an open letter to Mr. Webb, in which he says:—

"I see you have at last ventured to break the long silence that sealed your lips in relation to the causes which led to the discharge of 50 or 60 employees of the New York Central Railway. Your alleged explanation is even less creditable to you than the silence it has broken, and does not in any way excuse the stand you have taken. Your statement is eminently worthy of a man who can see no cause for investigation in cases of drunkenness, incapacity, breach of duty and insubordination. The Knights of Labor have never questioned your right to take such action outlined in your statement. Our order is as much interested in the maintenance of discipline as you can possibly be. You are it ordinately careful in the choice of words for you say the company has discharged men irrespective of their membership, etc. You do not state that the company discharged anyone of the 50 or 60 whose cases are in dispute. You may have referred to them or you may have had reference to the discharge of employees, who were forced out of the service of the company ten years ago, and who did not belong to the Knights of Labor.

UNJUST ASPERSION.

Granting that these very men were discharged for the reasons you assign, and that Sam Jones was discharged for drunkenness, Bill Jenkins for incapacity, Patrick Murphy for insubordination, and Henry Smith for lack of sufficient work to keep him employed, why do you smirch the character of Smith by charging him with all the other offences. Why not be just enough to name the men who were discharged for these causes, and not cast unjust suspicion on all of them? No just tribunal will sustain you in such a position. All of these men have their right to know whether they were discharged for cause. You cannot assert with any degree of accuracy that any one of these men was dismissed for the cause you set forth. You must depend on the statements made to you by subordinates, your superintendent and foremen. Let me do you the favor to show you what manner of men you have to rely on for your supply of truth.

ALLEGED BLACKMAIL.

John Briggs is a foreman in the employ of your company. He has the hiring and discharging of workmen. Upon his word you decide the fate of the poor fellows who appeal to you against the decision of the said John Briggs. Appended to this communication you will find affidavits from a number of the employees of the New York Central who may cause unbiased people to think that drunkenness is excusable if the drunkard will only share his whiskey with the man who inspires your statements. You will furthermore learn that in order to retain employ in "the best corporation in America to the men," the poor laborers have to pay the boss several dollars each month to win favor from the man on whose statements you lean when asserting that you have the right to discharge a man for any one of a dozen causes without telling him which one applies to him. I have yet to learn any reason why your simple word, based on hearsay, should stand unquestioned, or that it should have any more weight than that of an honest workingman. For from five to twenty years the discharged men were in the employ of the company you represent, but it was only when they joined the Knights of Labor that you discovered that they were drunkards, incompetent or inattentive to business. You continue to assert there is nothing to arbitrate. Can you be so blinded by your associations and surroundings as not to realize that the travelling public ought to know which of these men is the drunkard, which the incompetent, and so on, so that they may not trust their lives in the hands of these characters either in your service, should you see fit to again employ them, or in the employ of any other concern.

AN UNTENABLE ATTITUDE.

Mr. Powderly declares there exists on the New York Central road a form of the sweating system which finds a parallel only in that practised on the sewing girls of London. He says:

You cannot be blind to this thing. If you are it is because you will not arbitrate, because you will not investigate, because you stick your head in the sand pit which your prompters have piled up before you, while leaving the rest of your anatomy exposed to the gaze of the public and the consequent condemnation which must come when calm reason resumes her sway and men can deliberately review the situation apart from self interest. In the face of the plain, statesmanlike words of your superior in office, Chauncey M. Depew, you deny the right of arbitration. Let me remind you, sir, that he does not or did not sustain you in the position you have assumed.

MR. DEPEW'S SENTIMENTS.

Mr. Powderly here quotes from a statement made by Mr. Depew when the question of a national arbitration law was before the country:

You alone claim to have any rights in the matter, and nothing but the fact that you are the possessor of immense wealth warrants you in taking the stand you have taken. The first owners of the road were not averse to talking direct to the workmen. They relied on them, they had confidence in the men, and that feeling was reciprocated by the employees. Then the corporation had the men and were in need of money: now they have money and don't care for the men. Having induced the workmen to make their losses along the line of the road the management of the concern are morally responsible for their presence at these points, and should recognize that they have some rights in the premises, the least of which is to be heard in their own defence. No one ever heard of one man constituting himself judge, jury and witnesses, and you cannot assume that attitude before the public in the expectation of winning its approval. Of your own knowledge you cannot say that any of the men were discharged for the causes assigned.

RIGHTS OF THE MEN.

You have discharged men whose rights in the localities where they reside are co-equal with your own as a citizen, and if the management of the New York Central Railway were to dismiss you to-morrow without assigning any reason you would not submit. Men whose words I have never had reason to doubt make the statement to me that they were called up before their foreman or superintendents, asked if they were Knights of Labor and when they frankly admitted that they were they were discharged. Your foremen tell you these men were discharged for drunkenness, incapacity, etc., and you accept such statement as truth. You do more than that, you have besmirched the characters of all of them in a sweeping charge, and will not allow them to be heard at all. It is not arbitration alone that you have refused. First, you have refused to arbitrate; second, to investigate; third, to face these men in my presence and satisfy yourself whether your foremen told you the truth; fourth, you have defied the laws of the state in ignoring the Board of Mediation and Arbitration; fifth, you have refused to listen to the voice of the public, which asks for simple justice and cares nothing for the personalities of either parties to the controversy; sixth and last, you have shown that humanity has no claims on you whatever.

AN INVESTIGATION CONCEDED.

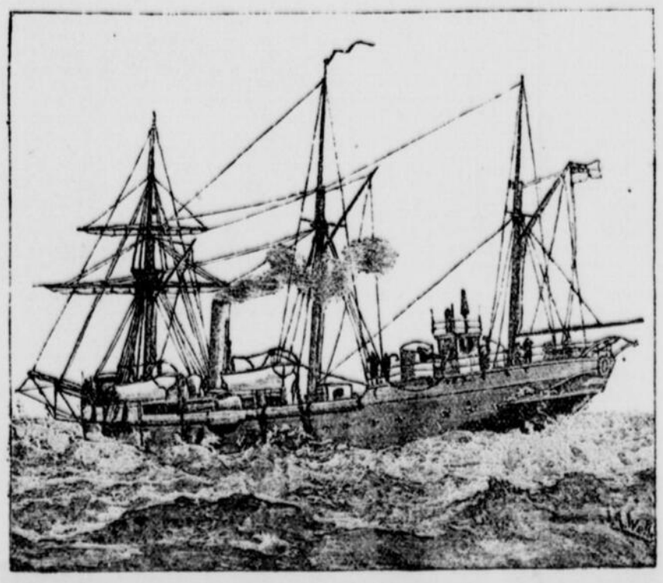
Vice-president Webb has expressed the opinion that the Terre Haute convention would do little or nothing in support of the action of the Knights of Labor and that the strike, if there was one, would quickly be proved a failure. Referring to Powderly's latest manifesto, Mr. Webb said all the statements bearing on the management were untrue. Monday he would investigate the charges made by the men whose affidavits are attached to Powderly's manifesto and will make public the result.

THE FEDERATION IN DOUBT.

The Supreme Council of the Federation of Railway Employees is in session at Terre Haute considering action in support of the Knights of Labor discharged by the New York Central. A committee of three has been appointed to recommend the Council what course to take as the Council was divided as to its course while at the same time unanimously approving of Mr. Powderly's attitude. It was reported last night that the Council expected to reach a decision this morning.

The Delaware and Hudson yard men at Albany and Troy are striking owing to the road receiving Central freight. A tie up in the Fitchburg and West Shore yards at Rotterdam is probable to prevent the roads forwarding Central freight. The railway officials say that the law compels them to accept the freight.

PRINCE GEORGE OF WALES IN THE UNIFORM OF A GERMAN GUARD.



THE GUNBOAT 'THRUSH,' COMMANDED BY PRINCE GEORGE.

FATHER BURTZELL SUSPENDED.

A ROMAN CATHOLIC PRIEST PUNISHED FOR EXPRESSING SYMPATHY WITH DR. M'GLYNN.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—The Rev. Dr. Richard Lalor Burtzell, late pastor of the Church of the Epiphany, who was removed from his charge on account of his expressed sympathy with the excommunicated priest, Father McGlynn, has been temporarily suspended from the exercise of his functions as a Roman Catholic priest in the diocese of New York. A decision of propaganda in his case, which has not heretofore been made public, was in effect that the doctor should be removed from his pastorate at the Church of the Epiphany and make an apology or retraction for his action to the Archbishop. He was allowed a certain time in which to do this with the warning that if he failed to give evidence of his penitence within the allotted time sentence of temporary suspension would be passed. It is not true that Dr. Burtzell was offered the parish of Rondout. He was simply removed from the Church of the Epiphany, and Dr. Pendergrast, of Rondout, was appointed in his place. Dr. Burtzell will never again take charge of any church within the diocese of Archbishop Corrigan. Should he comply with the requirements demanded of him by Rome he will be rehabilitated and sent to another diocese, in accordance with the general custom of the church in regard to priests who have been suspended. The official news relative to Dr. Burtzell's sentence has only just reached New York, and is for the first time given to the public. Now that the doctor has refused to comply with the mandate of the Propaganda, there are many points in common between his position as regards the church and that of Dr. McGlynn. Both their cases are now entirely out of the hands of Archbishop Corrigan, and the only tribunal with which either of them can deal in the future is the Propaganda. In the future the Archbishop will have no more to do with either case than he would have with the affairs of any priests outside of his diocese.

ANOTHER SMALL WAR.

HAYTI ATTACKS THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

CITY OF SANTO DOMINGO, via Havana, Aug. 23.—Information has reached here that on the night of Aug. 20 about 800 Haytian troops, stationed near the frontier of the Dominican republic, invaded the territory of this country. The Dominican Government at once despatched an armed force to drive out the intruders. The Dominican troops were successful and repulsed the enemy, killing 23 men and wounding a number of others. The Dominicans had but four soldiers injured. Great indignation is felt here at Hayti's action in this invasion of Dominican soil, and the Dominican Cabinet has been called together by President Herreaux to consider the advisability of war against Hayti. President Herreaux said yesterday that the real cause of the trouble was that in 1875 and 1876 a treaty for commercial purposes was entered into between the Haytian and Dominican Governments which at the same time defined the boundaries of the two countries. A special stipulation of this treaty was that Hayti was to make use of a portion of Dominican territory which she needed, and which Santo Domingo was to allow to be so used on condition that Hayti should pay annually to the Dominican Government $150,000 as long as she retained possession of the loaned territory. Hayti was, moreover, to permit all imports from Santo Domingo to enter into Hayti free of duty. Hayti has not paid $150,000 for a number of years and now owes over $2,000,000. Hayti, however, alleges that there is so much rum imported from Santo Domingo that the Haytian revenues are greatly suffering. Hayti wishes to make an end to her bargain and at the same time retain possession of the leased land.

SWAM FROM FRANCE.

AN AMERICAN SWIMMER'S REMARKABLE FEAT.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—The great attempt of the American swimmer, Dalton, in swimming across the English Channel, resulted in his success last night, when he arrived at Folkestone, after travelling a distance of 60 miles, and being in the water 23 hours and 28 minutes continuously. The beach was thronged with people awaiting his landing, and there was a small fleet of crafts sailing about on the lookout for him. Dalton fainted a few feet from the water's edge after coming ashore. There was new interest given this swim, as Dalton reversed the old order of doing things, and started from Cape Grisnez on the French shore, instead of starting from some point on the English side. He was accompanied by the lifeboat "Ocean King," with Capt. Dunn and several seamen. His course was greatly increased by the force of the current, which carried him far out of his way and more than doubled his distance. The feat is regarded as more wonderful than that of the ill-fated Captain Webb, who was the first to really swim across the Channel.

DROWNED NEAR COBOURG.

TRAGIC DEATH OF A FATHER AND HIS TWO SONS.

COBOURG, Aug. 22.—A father and two sons were drowned here yesterday. Dennis Lyons, aged 52, with his two sons,—Johnny, aged twelve, and Charles, aged seven years,—started out on a stream in a scow near the west part of the town, to gather up floating timber. The boys were rowing and the father with a rake was gathering in the floating pieces. The recent rains had increased the stream and the current became very swift as it entered the lake. Finding himself in the current and being borne toward the lake, Mr. Lyons sprung for the oars, but too late, and the boat was borne out to the rough waters of the lake. The scow at once upset and all were thrown into the water. Boys on the shore saw the boys at once disappear. Mr. Lyons was seen making an attempt to hold the upturned boat. But it was only for a moment before he, too, sank. A number of boats went out searching for the bodies, but without finding any of them. Mr. Lyons leaves a wife, four sons and three daughters.

THE ANCIENT CAPITAL.

QUEBEC, Aug. 22.

CONFERRING A PAPAL DIGNITY.

The ceremony of investing Lieut.-Governor Angers with the Grand Cross of the Papal Order of St. Gregory the Great took place this afternoon at the Province buildings here in presence of all the Provincial Ministers in town, the heads of departments, and Mgr. Marois representing Cardinal Taschereau. The Papal brief conferring the dignity was read in Latin and French by Mgr. Marois, who afterwards congratulated the new Knight both in the Cardinal's and in his own name. The Lieut.-Governor in reply said he did not accept the Holy See's mark of consideration on account of his own merits, but as an honor in the first place to his nationality, and secondly to the province over which he presided. Premier Mercier also addressed a few words of congratulation to the Lieut.-Governor, adding the following in conclusion: "You were my superior and you remain my superior, but now you are my brother."

A RAILWAY HORROR.

SHOCKING DEATH OF MANY PASSENGERS ON THE OLD COLONY ROAD.

ORIGIN OF THE ACCIDENT.

BOSTON, Aug. 19.—A serious accident happened to the Cape Cod and Woods' Hole train on the Old Colony Railway at Quincy at one o'clock this afternoon. The train jumped the track a hundred feet on the other side of President's Bridge. The first passenger coach f

THE WANDERING JEW.

EUGENE SUE'S GREAT TALE OF THE JESUITS AND LABOR REFORM.

(Condensed for the "Witness".)

PART SECOND—THE CHASTISEMENT.

CHAPTER XX.

THE DEFIANCE.

Two or three times, without being remarked by the guests, one of the waiters had come to whisper to his fellows, and point with expressive gesture to the ceiling. But his comrades had taken small account of his observations or fears, not wishing doubtless to disturb the guests, whose mad gaiety seemed ever on the increase.

"Who can doubt now of the superiority of our manner of treating this impertinent Cholera? Has he dared even to touch our sacred battalion?" said a magnificent mountebank-Turk, one of the standard-bearers of the masquerade.

"Here is all the mystery," answered another. "It is very simple. Only laugh in the face of the plague, and it will run away from you."

"Oh, Cholera! I drink to thee," said Ninny Moulin by way of grotesque invocation; "you are not despair—on the contrary you are the emblem of Hope—yes, of Hope. How many husbands, how many wives, longed for a number (alas! too uncertain chance) in the lottery of widowhood!—You appear, and their hearts are gladdened. Thanks to you, benevolent pest! their chances of liberty are increased a hundred-fold."

"And how grateful heirs ought to be!—A cold—a heat—a trifle—and there, in an hour, some old uncle becomes a reverend benefactor!"

"And those who are always looking out for other people's places—what an ally they must find in the Cholera?"

In the midst of the uproar, the waiter, who had before entered the room several times, to whisper uneasily to his comrades, whilst he pointed to the ceiling, again appeared with a pale and agitated countenance; approaching the man who performed the office of butler, he said to him in a low voice, tremulous with emotion: "They are come!"

"Who?"

"You know—up there," and he pointed to the ceiling.

"Oh!" said the butler, becoming thoughtful: "where are they?"

"They have just gone up-stairs, they are there now," answered the waiter, shaking his head with an air of alarm; "yes they are there!"

"What does master say?"

"He is very much vexed—because—" and the waiter glanced round at the guests. "He does not know what to do; he has sent me to you."

"What have I to do with it?" said the other, wiping his forehead. "It was to be expected, and cannot be helped."

"I will not remain here, till they begin."

"You may as well go—for your long face already attracts attention. Tell master, we must wait for the upshot."

The above incident was scarcely perceived in the midst of the growing tumult of the joyous feast.

But, among the guests, one alone laughed not, drank not. This was Jacques. With fixed and lurid eye, he gazed upon vacancy. A stranger to what was passing around him, the unhappy man thought of the Bacchanal Queen, who had been so gay and brilliant in the midst of similar saturnalia. The remembrance of that one being, whom he still loved with an extravagant love, was the only thought that from time to time roused him from his besotted sleep.

It is strange—but Jacques had only consented to join this masquerade because the mad scene reminded him of the merry day he had spent with Cephyse—that famous breakfast, after a night of dancing, in which the Bacchanal Queen, from some extraordinary presentiment, had proposed a lugubrious toast with regard to this very pestilence, which was now reported to be approaching France. "To the Cholera!" she had said. "Let him spare those who wish to live, and kill at the same moment those who dread to part!"

And now, at this time, remembering those mournful words, Jacques was absorbed in painful thought. Morok perceived his absence of mind, and said aloud to him: "You have given over drinking, Jacques. Have you had enough wine? Then you will want brandy. I will send for some."

"I want neither wine nor brandy," answered Jacques, abruptly, and he fell back into a sombre reverie.

"Well, you may be right," resumed Morok, in a sardonic tone, and raising his voice still higher. "You will do well to take care of yourself. I was wrong to name brandy in these times. There would be as much temerity in facing a bottle of brandy, as the barrel of a loaded pistol."

On hearing his courage as a toper called in question, Sleepinbuff looked angrily at Morok. "You think it is from cowardice that I will not drink brandy?" cried the unfortunate man, whose half-extinguished intellect was roused to defend what he called his dignity. "Is it from cowardice that I refuse, d'ye think, Morok? answer me!"

"Come, my good fellow, we have all shown our pluck to-day," said one of the guests to Jacques; "you, above all, who, being rather indisposed, yet had the courage to take the part of Goodman Cholera."

"Gentlemen," resumed Morok, seeing the general attention fixed upon himself and Sleepinbuff, "I was only joking; for if my comrade,"—pointing to Jacques—"had the imprudence to accept my offer, it would be an act, not of courage, but of fool hardiness. Luckily, he has sense enough to renounce a piece of boasting so dangerous at this time, and I—"

"Waiter!" cried Jacques, interrupting Morok with angry impatience; "two bottles of brandy, and two glasses!"

"What are you going to do?" said Morok, with pretended uneasiness. "Why do you order two bottles of brandy?"

"For a duel," said Jacques, in a cool resolute tone.

"A duel!" cried the spectators, in surprise.

"Yes," resumed Jacques; "a duel with brandy. You pretend there is as much danger in facing a bottle of brandy, as a loaded pistol; let us each take a full bottle, and see who will be the first to cry quarter."

This strange proposition was received by some with shouts of joy, and by others, with genuine uneasiness.

"Bravo! the champions of the bottle!" cried the first.

"No, no! there would be too much danger in such a contest," said the others.

"Just now," added one of the guests, "this challenge is as serious as an invitation to fight to the death."

"You hear," said Morok, with a diabolical smile: "you hear, Jacques. Will you now retreat before the danger?"

At these words, which reminded him of the peril to which he was about to expose himself, Jacques started, as if a sudden idea had occurred to him. He raised his head proudly, his cheeks were slightly flushed, his eye shone with a kind of gloomy satisfaction, and he exclaimed, in a firm voice: "Hang it, waiter! are you deaf? I asked you for two bottles of brandy."

"Yes, sir," said the waiter, going to fetch them, although himself frightened at what might be the result of this bacchanalian struggle. But the mad and perilous resolution of Jacques was applauded by the majority.

Minny Moulin moved about on his chair, stamped his feet, and shouted with all his might: "Bacchus and drink! bottles and glasses! the throats are dry! brandy to the rescue! Largess! largess!"

"Brandy to the rescue!" repeated they all, in chorus. "Largess!"

"Gentlemen," added Ninny Moulin, with enthusiasm, "shall we remain indifferent to the noble example set us by Goodman Cholera? He said in his pride, 'brandy!' Let us gloriously answer, 'punch!'"

"Yes, yes! punch!"

"Punch to the rescue!"

"Waiter!" shouted the writer, with a voice of a Stentor. "Waiter! have you a pan, a cauldron, a hogshead, or any other immensity, in which we can brew a monster-punch!"

"A Babylonian punch!"

"A lake of punch!"

"An ocean of punch!"

Such was the ambitious crescendo, that followed the proposition of Ninny Moulin.

"Sir," answered the waiter, with an air of triumph, "we just happen to have a large copper caldron, quite new. It has never been used, and would hold at least thirty bottles."

"Bring the caldron!" said Ninny Moulin, majestically.

"The caldron for ever!" shouted the chorus.

"Put in twenty bottles of brandy, six loaves of sugar, a dozen lemons, a pound of cinnamon, and then—fire! fire!" shouted the writer, with the most vociferous exclamations.

"Yes, yes! fire!" repeated the chorus.

The proposition of Ninny Moulin gave a new impetus to the general gaiety.

Suddenly, in one of the moments of silence which sometimes occur in the midst of the greatest tumult, a succession of slow and measured taps sounded above the ceiling of the banqueting room. All remained silent, and listened.

CHAPTER XXI.

BRANDY TO THE RESCUE.

After the lapse of some seconds, the singular rapping which had so much surprised the guests, was again heard, but this time louder and longer.

"Waiter!" cried one of the party, "what is that knocking?"

The waiter, exchanging with his comrades a look of uneasiness and alarm, stammered out in reply: "Sir—it is—it is"

"Well! I suppose it is some crabbed, cross-grained lodger, some animal the enemy of joy, who is pounding on the floor of his room, to warn us to sing less loud," said Ninny Moulin.

"The lodger is innocent," said Morok, with a strange smile, "and would be quite incapable of interfering with your enjoyment."

"Then why does he keep up that knocking?" said Ninny Moulin, emptying his glass.

"Like a deaf man who has lost his ear-horn?" added the young artist.

"It is not the lodger who is knocking," said Morok, in a sharp quick tone; "for they are nailing him down in his coffin."

A sudden and mournful silence followed these words.

"His coffin—no, I am wrong," resumed Morok. "her coffin, I should say, or more properly their coffin; for, in these pressing times, they put mother and child together."

"A woman!" cried Pleasure, addressing the waiter; "is it a woman that is dead?"

"Yes, ma'am; a poor young woman about twenty years of age," answered the waiter, in a sorrowful tone. "Her little girl, that she was nursing, died soon after—all in less than two hours. My master is very sorry that you ladies and gents should be disturbed in this way; but he could not foresee this misfortune, as yesterday morning the young woman was quite well, and singing with all her might—no one could have been gayer than she was."

Upon these words, it was as if a funeral pall had been suddenly thrown over a scene lately so full of joy; all the rubicund and jovial faces took an expression of sadness; no one had the hardihood to make a jest of mother and child, nailed together in the same coffin.

The silence became so profound, that one could hear each breath oppressed by terror; the last blows of the hammer seemed to strike painfully on every heart; it appeared as if each sad feeling, until now repressed, was about to replace that animation and gaiety, which had been more factitious than sincere.

The moment was decisive. It was necessary to strike an immediate blow, and to raise the spirits of the guests, for many pretty rosy faces began to grow pale, many scarlet ears became suddenly white; Ninny Moulin's were of the number.

On the contrary, Sleepinbuff exhibited an increase of audacity: he drew up his figure, bent down from the effect of exhaustion, and, with a cheek slightly flushed, he exclaimed: "Well, waiter? are those bottles of brandy coming? and the punch?

"He's right? Down with sorrow, and let's have the punch!" cried several of the guests, who felt the necessity of reviving the courage.

"Gentlemen, here is the punch," said a waiter, opening the door. At sight of the flaming beverage, which was to reanimate their enfeebled spirits, the room rang with the loudest applause.

The sun had just set. The room was large being capable of dining a hundred guests; and the windows were few, narrow, and half veiled by red cotton curtains. Though it was not yet night, some portions of this vast saloon were almost entirely dark. Two waiters brought the monster-punch, in an immense brass kettle, brilliant as gold, suspended from an iron bar, and crowned with flames of changing color. The burning beverage was then placed upon the table, to the great joy of the guests, who began to forget their past alarms.

"Now," said Jacques to Morok, in a taunting tone, "while the punch is burning, we will have our duel. The company shall judge. Then, pointing to the two bottles of brandy, which the waiter had brought, Jacques added: "Choose your weapon!"

"Do you choose," answered Morok.

"Well! here's your bottle—and here's your glass. Ninny Moulin shall be umpire."

"I do not refuse to be judge of the field," answered the writer; "only I must warn you, comrade, that you are playing a desperate game, and that just now, as one of these gentlemen has said, the neck of a bottle of brandy in one's mouth, is more dangerous than the barrel of a loaded pistol."

"Give the word, old fellow!" said Jacques interrupting Ninny Moulin, "or I will give it myself."

"Since you will have it so—so be it!"

"The first who gives in is conquered," said Jacques.

"Agreed!" answered Morok.

"Come, gentleman, attention! we must follow every movement," resumed Ninny Moulin. "Let us first see if the bottles are of the same size—equality of weapons being the foremost conditions."

During these prepararions, profound silence reigned in the room. The courage of the majority of those present, animated for a moment by the arrival of the punch, was soon again depressed by gloomy thoughts, as they vaguely foresaw the danger of the contest between Morok and Jacques. This impression joined to the sad thoughts occasioned by the incident of the coffin, darkened by degrees many a countenance. Some of the guests, indeed, continued to make a show of rejoicing, but their gaiety appeared forced.

Under certain circumstances, the smallest things will have the most powerful effect. We have said, that after sunset, a portion of this large room was plunged in obscurity; therefore, the guests who sat in the remote corners of the apartment, had no other light than the reflection of the flaming punch. Now it is well known that the flame of burning spirit throws a livid, bluish tint over the countenance: it was therefore a strange, almost frightful spectacle, to see a number of the guests, who happened to be at a distance from the windows, in this ghastly and fantastic light.

The painter, more struck than all the rest by this effect of color, exclaimed: "Look! at this end of the table, we might fancy ourselves feasting with cholera patients, we are such fine blues and greens."

This jest was not much relished. Fortunately, the loud voice of Ninny Moulin demanded attention, and for a moment turned the thoughts of the company.

"The lists are open," cried the writer, really more frightened than he chose to appear. "Are you ready brave champions?" he added.

"We are ready," said Morok and Jacques.

"Present? fire!" cried Ninny Moulin, clapping his hands. And the two drinkers each emptied a tumbler full of brandy at a draught.

Morok did not even knit his brow: his marble face remained impassible: with a steady hand, he replaced his glass upon the table.

But Jacques, as he put down his glass, could not conceal a slight convulsive trembling, caused by internal suffering.

"Bravely done!" cried Ninny Moulin. "The quarter of a bottle of brandy at a draught—it is glorious! No one else here would be capable of such prowess. And now, worthy champions, if you believe me, you will stop where you are."

"Give me the word?" answered Jacques, intrepidly. And, with feverish and shaking hand, he seized the bottle; then suddenly, instead of filling his glass, he said to Morok: "Bah! we want no glasses. It is braver to drink from the bottle. I dare you to it!"

Morok's only answer was to shrug his shoulders, and raise the neck of the bottle to his lips. Jacques hastened to imitate him. The thin, yellowish, transparent glass gave a perfect view of the progressive diminution of the liquor.

The stony countenance of Morok, and the pale, thin face of Jacques, on which already stood large drops of cold sweat, were now, as well as the features of the other guests, illumined by the bluish light of the punch; every eye was fixed upon Morok and Jacques with that barbarous curiosity which cruel spectacles seem involuntarily to inspire.

Jacques continued to drink, holding the bottle in his left hand; suddenly, he closed and tightened the fingers of his right hand with a convulsive movement; his hair clung to his icy forehead, and his countenance revealed an agony of pain. Yet he continued to drink; only, without removing his lips from the neck of the bottle, he lowered it for an instant, as if to recover breath.

Just then, Jacques met the sardonic look of Morok, who continued to drink with his accustomed impassibility. Thinking that he saw the expression of insulting triumph in Morok's glance, Jacques raised his elbow abruptly, and drank with avidity a few drops more.

But his strength was exhausted. A quenchless fire devoured his vitals. His sufferings were too intense, and he could no longer bear up against them. His head fell backwards, his jaws closed convulsively, he crushed the neck of the bottle between his teeth, his neck grew rigid, his limbs writhed with spasmodic action, and he became almost senseless.

"Jacques, my good fellow! it is nothing," cried Morok, whose ferocious glance now sparkled with diabolical joy. Then, replacing his bottle on the table, he rose to go to the aid of Ninny Moulin, who was vainly endeavoring to hold Sleepinbuff.

This sudden attack had none of the symptoms of cholera. Yet terror seized upon all present, one of the women was taken with hysterics, and another uttered piercing cries, and fainted away.

Ninny Moulin, leaving Jacques in the hands of Morok, ran towards the door to seek for help—when the door was opened, and the writer drew back in alarm, at the sight of the unexpected personage who appeared in the threshold.

CHAPTER XXII.

MEMORIES.

The person, before whom Ninny Moulin stopped in such extreme astonishment, was the Bacchanal Queen.

Pale and wan, with hair in disorder, hollow cheeks, sunken eyes, and clothed almost in rags, this brilliant and joyous heroine of so many mad orgies was now only the shadow of her former self. Misery and grief were impressed on that countenance once so charming.

Hardly had she entered the room, when Cephyse paused; her mournful and unquiet gaze strove to penetrate the half-obscurity of the apartment, in search of him she longed to see. Suddenly the girl started, and uttered a loud scream.

She had just perceived, at the other side of a long table, by the bluish light of the punch, Jacques struggling with Morok and one of the guests, who were hardly able to restrain his convulsive movements.

At this sight, Cephyse, in her first alarm, carried away by her affection, did what she had so often done in the intoxication of joy and pleasure. Light and agile, instead of losing precious time in making a long circuit, she sprang at once upon the table, passed nimbly through the array of plates and bottles, and with one spring was by the side of the sufferer.

"Jacques!" she exclaimed, without yet remarking the lion-tamer, and throwing herself on the neck of her lover. "Jacques! it is I—Cephyse!"

That well-known voice, that heart-piercing cry, which came from the bottom of the soul, seemed not unheard by Sleepinbuff. He turned his head mechanically towards the Bacchanal Queen, without opening his eyes, and heaved a deep sigh; his stiffened limbs relaxed, a slight trembling succeeded to the convulsions, and in a few seconds, his heavy eyelids were raised with an effort, so as to uncover his dull and wandering gaze.

Mute with astonishment, the spectators of this scene felt an uneasy curiosity.

Cephyse, kneeling beside her lover, bathed his hands in her tears, covered them with kisses, and exclaimed, in a voice broken by sobs; "It is I—Cephyse—I have found you again—it was not my fault that I abandoned you!—Forgive me, forgive—"

"Wretched woman!" cried Morok, irritated at this meeting, which might perhaps be fatal to his projects; "do you wish to kill him? In this present state, this agitation is death. Begone!" So saying, he seized Cephyse suddenly by the arm, just as Jacques, waking, as it were, from a painful dream, began to distinguish what was passing around him.

"You! it is you!" cried the Bacchanal Queen in amazement, as she recognized Morok—"who separated me from Jacques!"

She paused: for the dim eye of the victim, as it rested upon her, grew suddenly bright.

"Cephyse!" murmured Jacques; "is it you?"

"Yes, it is I," answered she, in a voice of deep emotion; "who have come—I will tell you—"

She was unable to continue, and, as she clasped her hands together, her pale, agitated tearful countenance, expressed her astonishment and despair at the mortal change which had taken place in the features of Jacques.

He understood the cause of her surprise, and as he contemplated, in his turn, the suffering and emancipated countenance of Cephyse, he said to her: "Poor girl! you also have had to bear much grief, much misery—I should hardly have known you."

"Yes," replied Cephyse, "much grief—much misery—and worse than misery," she added, trembling, whilst a deep blush overspread her pale features.

"Worse than misery!" said Jacques, astonished.

"But it is you who have suffered," hastily resumed Cephyse, without answering her lover.

"Just now, I was going to make an end of it—your voice has recalled me for an instant—but I feel something here," and he laid his hand upon his breast, "which never gives quarter. It is all the same now—I have seen you—I shall die happy.

"You shall not die, Jacques—I am here—"

"Listen to me, my girl. If I had a bushel of live coal in my stomach, it could hardly burn me more. For more than a month, I have been consuming my body by a slow fire. This gentleman," he added, glancing at Morok, "this dear friend, always under-took to feed the flame. I do not regret life; I have lost the habit of work, and taken to drink and riot; I should have finished by becoming a thorough blackguard; I preferred that my friend here should amuse himself with lighting a furnace in my inside. Since what I drank just now, I am certain that it flames like yonder punch."

"You are both foolish and ungrateful," said Morok, shrugging his shoulders; "you held out your glass, and I filled it—and, faith, we shall drink long and often together yet."

For some moments, Cephyse had not withdrawn her eyes from Morok. "I tell you, that you have long blown the fire, in which I have burnt my skin," resumed Jacques addressing Morok in a feeble voice, "so that they may not think I die of cholera. It would look as if I had been frightened by the part I played. I do not therefore reproach you, my affectionate friend," added he, with a sardonic smile; "you dug my grave gaily—and sometimes, when seeing the great dark hole, into which I was about to fall, I drew back a step—but you, my excellent friend, still pushed me forward, saying: 'Go on, my boy, go on!' and I went on—and here I am—"

So saying, Sleepinbuff burst into a bitter laugh, which sent an icy shudder through the spectators of this scene.

"My good follow," said Morok, coolly, "listen to me, and follow my advice—"

"Thank you! I know your advice—and, instead of listening to you, I prefer speaking to my poor Cephyse. Before I go down to the moles, I should like to tell her what weighs on my heart."

"Jacques," replied Cephyse, "do not talk so I tell you, you shall not die."

"Why then, my brave Cephyse, I shall owe my life to you," returned Jacques, in a tone of serious feeling which surprised the spectators. "Yes," resumed he, "when I came to myself; and saw you so poorly clad I felt something good about my heart—do you know why?—it was because I said to myself: "Poor girl! she has kept her word bravely; she has chosen to toil, and want and suffer—rather than take another love—who would have given her what I gave her as long as I could'—and that thought, Cephyse, refreshed my soul. I needed it, for I was burning,—and I burn still," added he, clenching his fists with pain "but that made me happy—it did me good—thanks, my good brave Cephyse—yes, you are good and brave—and you are right; for I never loved any but you in the rude world; and if in my degradation, I had one thought that raised me a little above the filth, and made me regret that I was not better—the thought was of you! Thanks then, my poor dear love," said Jacques, whose hot and shining eyes were becoming moist; "thanks once again," and he reached his cold hand to Cephyse; "if I die, I shall die happy—if I live, I shall live happy also. Give me your hand, Cephyse!—you have acted like a good and honest creature."

Instead of taking the hand, which Jacques offered her, Cephyse, still kneeling, bowed her head, and dared not raise her eyes to her lover.

"You don't answer," said he, leaning over towards the young girl; "you don't take my hand—why is this?"

The unfortunate creature only answered by stifled sobs. Borne down with shame, she held herself in so humble, so supplicating an attitude, that her forehead almost touched the feet of her lover.

Amazed at the silence and conduct of the Bacchanal Queen Jacques looked at her with increasing agitation; suddenly, he stammered out with trembling lips: "Cephyse, I know you. If you do not take my hand, it is because—" Then, his voice failing, he added in a dull tone, after a moment's silence: "When six weeks ago, I was taken to prison, did you not say to me: 'Jacques, I swear that I will work—and if need be, live in horrible misery—but I will live true!' That was your promise. Now, I know you never speak false; tell me you have kept your word, and I shall believe you."

Cephyse only answered by a heart-rending sob, as she pressed the knees of Jacques against her heaving bosom.

By a strange contradiction, more common than is generally thought—this man, degraded by intoxication and debauchery, who since he came out of prison, had plunged in every excess, and tamely yielded to all the fatal incitements of Morok, yet received a fearful blow, when he learned, by the mute avowal of Cephyse, the infidelity of this creature, whom he had loved in spite of degradation.

The first impulse of Jacques was terrible. Notwithstanding his weakness and exhaustion, he succeeded in rising from his seat, and, with a countenance contracted by rage and despair, he seized a knife, before they had time to prevent him and turned it upon Cephyse.

But at the moment he was about to strike, shrinking from an act of murder, he hurled the knife far away from him, and falling back into the chair, covered his face with his hands.

At the cry of Ninny Moulin, who had, though late, thrown himself upon Jacques to take away the knife, Cephyse raised her head, Jacques's woeful dejection wrung her heart; she rose, and fell upon his neck, notwithstanding his resistance, exclaiming in a voice broken by sobs: "Jacques, if you knew! if you only knew—listen—do not condemn me—without hearing me—I will tell you all I swear to you—without falsehood—this man," and she pointed to Morok, "will not dare deny what I say; he came, and told me to have the courage to—"

"I do not reproach you. Let me die in peace. I ask nothing but that now," said Jacques in a still weaker voice, as he repulsed Cephyse. Then he added, with a grievous and bitter smile: "Luckily, I have my dose. I knew—what I was doing—when I accepted the duel with brandy."

"No, you shall not die, and you shall hear me," cried Cephyse, with a bewildered air; "you shall hear me, and everybody else shall hear me. They shall see, that it is not my fault. Is it not so, gentlemen? Do I not deserve pity? You will entreat Jacques to forgive me; for if—driven by misery—finding no work—I was forced to this—not for the sake of any luxury—you see the rags I wear—but to get bread and a shelter for my poor, weak sister—dying, and even more miserable than myself—would you not have pity upon me? Do you think one finds pleasure in one's infamy?" cried the unfortunate, with a burst of frightful laughter; then she added in a low voice, and with a shudder: "Oh, if you knew, Jacques! it is so infamous, so horrible that I preferred death to fall so low a second time. I should have killed myself, had I not heard you were here.'" Then, seeing that Jacques did not answer her, but shook his head mournfully as he sank down, though still supported by Ninny Moulin, Cephyse exclaimed, as she lifted her clasped hands towards him; "Jacques! one word—for pity's sake—forgive me!"

"Gentlemen, pray remove this woman," cried Morok: "the sight of her causes my friend too painful emotion."

"Come, my dear child, be reasonable," said several of the guests, who, deeply moved by this scene, were endeavoring to withdraw Cephyse from it; "leave him, and come with us: he is not in any danger."

"Gentlemen! oh, gentlemen!" cried the unfortunate creature, bursting into tears, and raising her hands in supplication; "listen to me—I will do all that you wish me—I will go—but, in heaven's name, send for help, and do not let him die thus. Look, what pain he suffers! what horrible convulsions!"

"She is right," said one of the guests, hastening towards the door; we must send for a doctor."

"There is no doctor to be found," said another; "they are all too busy."

"We will do better than that," cried a third; "the hospital is just opposite, and we can carry the poor fellow thither. They will give him instant help. A leaf of the table will make a litter; and the tablecloth a covering."

"Yes, yes; that is it," said several voices; "let us carry him over at once."

Jacques, burnt up with brandy, and overcome by his interview with Cephyse, had again fallen into violent convulsions. It was the dying paroxysms of the unfortunate man. They were obliged to tie him with the end of the cloth, so as to secure him to the leaf which was to serve for a litter, which two of the guests hastened to carry away.

They yielded to the supplications of Cephyse, who asked, as a last favor, to accompany Jacques to the hospital.

When the mournful procession quitted the great room of the eating-house, there was a general flight among the guests. Men and women made haste to wrap themselves in their cloaks, in order to conceal their costumes. The coaches, which had been ordered in tolerable number for the return of the masquerade, had luckily arrived. The defiance had been fully carried out, the audacious *bravado* accomplished, and they could now retire with the honors of war. Whilst a part of the guests were still in the room, an uproar, at first distant, but which soon drew nearer, broke out with incredible fury in the square of Notre Dame.

Jacques had been carried to the outer-door of the tavern. Morok and Ninny Moulin, striving to open a passage through the crowd in the direction of the hospital, preceded the litter.

A violent reflux of the multitude soon forced them to stop, whilst a new storm of savage outcries burst from the other extremity of the square, near the angle of the church.

"What is it then?" asked Ninny Moulin, of one of those ignoble figures that was leaping up before him. "What are those cries?"

"They are making mince-meat of a poisoner, like him they have thrown into the river," replied this man. "If you want to see the fun follow me close," added he, "and peg away with your elbows, for fear you should be too late."

Hardly had the wretch pronounced these words, than a dreadful shriek sounded above the rear of the crowd, through which the bearers of the litter, preceded by Morok, were with difficulty making their way. It was Cephyse who uttered the cry. Jacques, (one of the seven heirs of the Rennepont family,) had just expired in her arms!

By a strong fatality, at the very moment that the despairing exclamation of Cephyse, announced that death, another cry rose from that part of the square where they were attacking the poisoner.

That distant, supplicating cry, tremulous with horrible alarm, like the last appeal of a man staggering beneath the blows of his murderers, chilled the soul of Morok in the midst of his execrable triumph.

"Confusion!" cried the skilful assassin, who had selected drunkenness and debauchery for his murderous, but legal weapons; "it is the voice of the Abbe d'Aigrigny, whom they have in their clutches!"

CHAPTER XXIII.

THE POISONER.

It is necessary to go back a little, before relating the adventure of Father d'Aigrigny, whose cry of distress made so deep an impression upon Morok, just at the moment of Jacques Rennepont's death.

We have said, that the most absurd and alarming reports were circulating in Paris; not only did people talk of poison given to the sick, or thrown into the public fountains, but it was also said, that wretches have been surprised in the act of putting arsenic into the pots which are usually kept ready on the counters of wine-shops.

Goliath was on his way to rejoin Morok, after delivering a message to Father d'Aigrigny, who was waiting in a house on the Place de l'Archevêché. He entered a wine shop in the Rue de la Calandre, to get some refreshment, and, having drunk two glasses of wine, he proceeded to pay for them.

While the woman of the house was looking for change, Goliath, mechanically, and very innocently, rested his hand on the mouth of the pots, that happened to be within his reach.

The tall stature of this man, and his repulsive and savage countenance, had already alarmed the good woman, whose fears and prejudices had previously been roused by the public rumors on the subject of poisoning; but, when she saw Goliath place his hand over the mouth of one of her pots, she cried out in dismay: "Oh! my gracious! what are you throwing into that pot?"

At these words, spoken in a loud voice, and with the accent of terror, two or three of the drinkers at one of the tables rose precipitately, and ran to the counter, while one of them rashly exclaimed: "It is a poisoner!"

Goliath, not aware of the reports circulated in the neighborhood, did not at first understand of what he was accused. The men raised their voices, as they called on him to answer the charge; but he, trusting to his strength, shrugged his shoulders in disdain, and roughly demanded the change, which the pale and frightened hostess no longer thought of giving him.

"Rascal!" cried one of the men, with so much violence, that several of the passers-by stopped to listen; "you shall have your change when you tell us what you threw in the pot!"

"Ha! did he throw anything into the wine-pot?" said one of the passers-by.

"It is, perhaps, a poisoner," said another.

"He ought to be taken up," added a third.

"Yes, yes," cried those in the house—honest people, perhaps, but under the influence of the general panic; "he must be taken up, for he has been throwing poison into the wine-pots."

The words "He is a poisoner," soon spread through the group, which, at first composed of three or four persons, increased every instant around the door of the wine-shop. A dull, menacing clamor began to rise from the crowd; the first accuser, seeing his fears thus shared and almost justified, thought he was acting like a good and courageous citizen, in taking Goliath by the collar, and saying to him: "Come and explain yourself at the guard-house, villain!"

The giant, already provoked at insults, of which he did not perceive the real meaning, was exasperated at the sudden attack; yielding to his natural brutality, he knocked his adversary down upon the counter, and began to hammer him with his fists.

During this collision, several bottles, and two or three panes of glass were broken with much noise, whilst the woman of the house, more and more frightened, cried out with all her might: "Help! a poisoner! Help! murder!"

At the sound of the breaking windows, and these cries of distress, the passers-by, of whom the greater number believed in the stories about the poisoners, rushed into the shop, to aid in securing Goliath. But the latter, to his herculean strength, after struggling for some moments with seven or eight persons, knocked down two of his most furious assailants, disengaged himself from the others, drew near the counter, and, taking a vigorous spring, rushed head foremost, like a bull about to butt, upon the crowd that blocked up the door; then, forcing a passage, by the help of his enormous shoulders and athletic arms, he made his way into the street, and ran with all speed in the direction of the square of Notre Dame, his garments torn, his head bare, and his countenance pale and full of rage.

Immediately, a number of persons from amongst the crowd started in pursuit of Goliath, and a hundred voices exclaimed: "Stop—stop the poisoner!"

Hearing these cries, and seeing a man draw near, with a wild and troubled look, a butcher, who happened to be passing with his large, empty tray on his head, threw it against Goliath's shins, who, taken by surprise, stumbled and fell. The butcher, thinking he had performed as heroic an action as if he had encountered a mad dog, flung himself on Goliath, and rolled over with him on the pavement, exclaiming: "Help! it is a poisoner! Help! help!"

This scene took place not far from the Cathedral, but at some distance from the crowd, which was pressing round the hospital gate, as well as from the eating house, in which the Masquerade of the Cholera then was. The day was now drawing to a close. On the piercing call of the butcher, several groups, at the head of which were Ciboule and the quarryman, flew towards the scene of the struggle, while those who had pursued the pretended poisoner from the Rue de la Calandre, reached the square on their side.

At sight of this threatening crowd advancing towards him, Goliath, whilst he continued to defend himself against the butcher, who held him with the tenacity of a bull-dog, felt that he was lost, unless he could rid himself of this adversary before the arrival of the rest; with a furious blow of the fist, therefore, he broke the jaw of the butcher, who just then was above him, and disengaging himself from his hold, he rose, and staggered a few steps forward.

Suddenly, he stopped. He saw that he was surrounded. Behind him rose the walls of the cathedral; to the right and left, and in front of him, advanced a hostile multitude.

The groans uttered by the butcher, who had just been lifted from the ground covered with blood, augmented the fury of the populace.

This was a terrible moment for Goliath, still standing alone in the centre of the ring that grew smaller every second, he saw on all sides angry enemies rushing towards him, and uttering cries of death.

As the wild boar turns around once or twice, before resolving to stand at bay, and face the devouring pack, Goliath, struck with terror, made one or two abrupt and wavering movements. Then, as he abandoned the possibility of flight, instinct told him, that he had no mercy to expect from a crowd given up to blind and savage fury—a fury the more pitiless, as it was believed to be legitimate. Goliath determined, therefore, at least to sell his life dearly; he sought for a knife in his pocket, but, not finding it, he threw out his left leg in an athletic posture, and, holding up his muscular arms, hard and stiff as bars of iron, waited with intrepidity for the shock.

The first who approached Goliath, was Ciboule. The hag, heated and out of breath, instead of rushing upon him, paused, stooped down, and taking off one of the large wooden shoes that she wore, hurled it at the giant's head with so much force, and with so true an aim, that it struck him right in the eye, which hung half out of its socket.

Goliath pressed his hands to his face, and uttered a cry of excruciating pain.

"I've made him squint!" said Ciboule, with a burst of laughter.

Goliath maddened by the pain, instead of waiting for the attack, which the mob still hesitated to begin, so greatly were they awed by his appearance of herculean strength—the only adversary worthy to cope with him being the quarryman, who had been borne to a distance by the surging of the crowd—Goliath, in his rage, rushed headlong upon the nearest.

Such a struggle was too unequal to last long; but despair redoubled the collossus' strength, and the combat was for a moment terrible.

The unfortunate man did not fall at once. For some seconds, almost buried amid a swarm of assailants, one saw now his mighty arm rise and fall like a sledge-hammer beating upon skulls and faces, and now his enormous head, livid and bloody, drawn back by some of the combatants hanging to his tangled hair. Here and there, sudden openings, and violent oscillations of the crowd, bore witness to the incredible energy of Goliath's defence. But when the quarryman succeeded in reaching him, Goliath was overpowered and thrown down.

A long, savage cheer in triumph announced this fall; for under such circumstances, to "go under" is "to die."

Instantly, a thousand breathless and angry voices repeated the cry of "Death to the poisoner!"

Then began one of those scenes of massacre and torture, worthy of cannibals, horrible to relate, and the more incredible, that they happen almost always in the presence, and often with the aid, of honest and humane people, who, blinded by false notions and stupid prejudices, allow themselves to be led into all sorts of barbarity, under the idea of performing an act of inexorable justice.

There was one moment of frightful terror. With his face all bruised and covered with mud, his garments in rags, his chest bare, red, gaping with wounds—Goliath, availing himself of a moment's weariness on the part of his assassins, who believed him already finished, succeeded, by one of those convulsive starts frequent in the last agony, in raising himself to his feet for a few seconds; then, blind with wounds and loss of blood, striking about his arms in the air as if to parry blows that were no longer struck, he muttered there words, which came from his mouth, accompanied by a crimson torrent: "Mercy! I am no poisoner. Mercy!"

This sort of resurrection produced so great an effect on the crowd, that for an instant they fell back affrighted. The clamor ceased, and a small space was left around the victim. Some hearts began even to feel pity; when the quarryman, seeing Goliath blinded with blood, groping before him with his hands, exclaimed in ferocious allusion to a well-known game: "Now for blind-man's buff."

Then, with a violent kick, he again threw down the victim, whose head struck twice heavily on the pavement.

Just as the giant fell, a voice from amongst the crowd exclaimed: "It is Goliath! stop! he is innocent."

It was Father d'Aigrigny, who, yielding to a generous impulse, was making violent efforts to reach the foremost rank of the actors in this scene, and who cried out, as he came nearer, pale, indignant, menacing: "You are cowards and murderers! This man is innocent. I know him. You shall answer for his life."

These vehement words were received with loud murmurs.

"You know that poisoner," cried the quarryman, seizing the Jesuit by the collar; "then perhaps you are a poisoner too."

"Wretch!" exclaimed Father d'Aigrigny, endeavoring to shake himself loose from the grasp, "do you dare to lay hand upon me?"

"Yes, I dare do anything," answered the quarryman.

"He knows him; he's a poisoner like the other," cried the crowd, pressing round the two adversaries; whilst Goliath, who had fractured his skull in the fall, uttered a long death rattle."

At a sudden movement of Father d'Aigrigny who disengaged himself from the quarryman, a large glass phial of a peculiar form, very thick, and filled with a greenish liquor, fell from his pocket, and rolled close to the dying Goliath.

At sight of this phial, many voices exclaimed together: "It is poison! Only see! He had poison upon him."

The clamor redoubled at this accusation, and they pressed so close to Abbe d'Aigrigny, that he exclaimed: "Do not touch me! do not reproach me!"

"If he is a poisoner," said a voice, "no more mercy for him than for the other!"

"I a poisoner!" cried the abbe, struck with horror.

Ciboule had darted upon the phial; the quarryman seized it from her, uncorked it, and presenting it to Father d'Aigrigny, said to him: "Now tell us! what is that?"

"It is not poison," cried Father d'Aigrigny.

"Then drink it!" returned the quarryman.

"Yes, yes! let him drink it!" cried the mob.

"Never!" answered Father d'Aigrigny, in extreme alarm. And he drew back as he spoke, pushing away the phial with his hand.

"Do you see? it is poison. He dares not drink it," they exclaimed. Hemmed in on every side, Father d'Aigrigny stumbled against the body of Goliath.

"My friends," cried the Jesuit, who, without being a poisoner, found himself exposed to a terrible alternative, for his phial contained aromatic salts of extraordinary strength, designed for a preservative against the cholera, and as dangerous to swallow as any poison, "my good friends, you are in error. I conjure you, in the name of heaven—"

"If that is not poison, drink it!" interrupted the quarryman, as he again offered the bottle to the Jesuit.

"If he does not drink it, death to the poisoner of the poor!"

"Yes!—death to him! death to him!"

"Unhappy men!" cried Father d'Aigrigny whilst his hair stood on end with terror; "do you mean to murder me?"

"What about all those, that you and your mate have killed, you wretch?"

"But it is not true—and—"

"Drink then!" repeated the inflexible quarryman; "I ask you for the last time."

"To drink that would be death

DR. WELLS IN GERMANY.

A BRIEF VIEW OF THE GERMAN CAPITAL.

SIGNS OF MATERIAL PROGRESS IN THE FATHERLAND.

BERLIN, August 4, 1890.

DEAR "WITNESS,"—Another week has passed. As I look back it seems like a kaleidoscope, fragmentary and shifting. Let me see if I can stamp some of its scenes on paper for your eyes. First I was in Hamburg, a town so old that its origin is hidden in the mist of the dark ages, but almost wholly burned some sixty years ago, and therefore a modern seeming city now. For a business man it would have great attractions. An immense exchange, with thousands of toilers trafficking to every country and in every tongue, a vast harbor filled with vessels sailing to all seas and ports, wide streets, well paved and cleaned, handsome private and public buildings, spacious lakes and parks, giving fresh air and lovely views on every hand. What more could be desired in a town? But, "Man shall not live by bread alone." The tourist asks for something other and different from these. I found Hamburg, with all its stir and glitter, and despite its 500,000 people and its 10,000 ships, tiresome, and was glad to hie me away to Lubeck, where

I COULD DIP AGAIN INTO THE MOULDY PAST.

The change was charming. Lubeck is one of those delightful places that were rich and strong 400 years ago but have been sleeping ever since. In prosperous days its burghers put their money and their brains as well into strong, fine structures that now form worthy monuments and inspire us with great respect for the men who planned and built so well. Lubeck, like most other North German towns, stands in a flat and stoneless land. Its people did not send abroad for rock but they made good brick and laid them with such honest, thorough masonry that one almost wonders as he looks upon them, why men should ever build of stone. The town hall, erected in the 15th century is a miracle of architecture, at once picturesque and solid. Its angles and domes and gables and pillars and staircases and pinnacles are positively bewildering. While its play of light and shade and its soft and mellow colors make it at the same time restful and satisfying to the eye. The sight of that old square upon a pleasant summer morning, thronged with bargaining peasants and townspeople, while the venerable old hall threw its friendly shadows over them on one side and the church, no less ancient and also built of brick, lifted its lofty spires and dropped the music of its many bells into their busy trade upon the other, was one I watched with eager eyes and laid away for frequent future memory and use. Speaking of markets reminds me, I noticed that in Hamburg the inhabitants live chiefly upon eels! I cannot be mistaken for the large majority of women in the market places of the city were industriously skinning and selling eels. This is a serious and noteworthy fact. I have heard nothing against Hamburg merchants. Their reputation may, for aught I know now, be irreproachable. But this cannot continue. The material philosophy teaches that man is but the result and creature of the food he eats. Germans

ARE TOUGH AND SLOW TO MOVE.

They may resist the process longer than volatile Americans could do, but, sooner or later, diet must tell, and those Hamburghers will certainly become eel like—a slippery and dangerous race. I believe there has been some talk of starting a line of steamers between Hamburg and Montreal. I would recommend caution in the matter, and would advise our merchants to inquire carefully as to the food of the people with whom they are to trade. I would gladly have lingered in Lubeck, but time is inexorable and after too brief a stay, I was compelled to come onward to Berlin. This city is both old and new. Having been long established, but having recently enjoyed a great prosperity and growth, it is the capital of a great nation, the united and victorious "Fatherland!" It boasts a population of something approaching 2,000,000 now, and like Chicago cannot tell just how many it has, for the last census is several days old. Like that giant phœnix of the new world too, it is fast extending and promises to cover and annex all the territory which adjoins it soon. The land is not good for farming and may as well be used for city purposes as not. Its chief crop at present seems to be peat, and that, while it demands no great cultivation, is rather exhausting to the soil. It appears to be raised in trenches like celery.

BERLIN IS NOT ONLY LARGE AND HANDSOME,

but it is a great centre of science and of art. Its galleries are numerous and fine. Its museums and collections are very complete. After examining these over so hastily one is not surprised that students come thither from all countries to profit by the privileges it affords. Almost all the professions are largely represented here except my own. Not many clergymen study in Berlin. The atmosphere of the place is not favorable to theology. Above all things, however, this city is the home and pride of the Hohenzollern race. It has been favored by them from an early day, and has grown with their increasing sway and strength. That family has flourished greatly since the far off day when an obscure Southern noble became the Count of Brandenburg. By-the-by, that Count was made an Elector of the Empire by Sigismund at the Council of Constance in the beginning of the 15th century. After a time the Elector gained or took the title of a king, and at last, within our day, the King of Prussia has been proclaimed the Emperor of Germany. For six hundred years, the family has been steadily advancing, with no serious decline or intermission. It is hard to see how it can rise much higher. Perhaps Africa is to be the coming continent, and in those regions regarding which the new treaty with England has been made, there will arise new kingdoms whose sovereigns will be scions from the ancient Hohenzollern stock, and instead of one there may be many kings. Berlin is full of Hohenzollerns, living and dead. Their palaces are numberless, their statues legion, their

PRINCES MORE PLENTIFUL THAN GENERALS IN THE SOUTHERN STATES!

The tourist sups full of them. I have visited their homes, looked at their pictures, sat on their chairs, slept in their beds and rocked in their cradles until I feel as if I were a Hohenzollern too. We are told that the two elements of character are heredity and environment. I have had enough of the last one for some days to make of me a prince. If the present Emperor should make a mess of things, as some believe he will, and no other of the family could take the place, I might become a candidate for the vacant place of Emperor, with perhaps as good qualifications as some who have held the office before my time! Indeed, I was in sole possession of a palace for a little while the other day. I happened to fall behind the party as we were about to be shown through. When I was ready to start the rest had disappeared. An attendant told me to go on and I would soon overtake them. I obeyed, but turned the wrong way, and soon became lost in a maze of marble courts and halls, with not a living soul in sight. I was in the rooms once occupied by Frederick the Great, and I began to think that I might live in them as well as he. If it had been in Central or South America I might have tried a revolution. I would have barred the doors, issued a proclamation and declared myself the saviour and dictator of the land! But Germans are not accustomed to so rapid movements, and they might not like the change. At any rate, before I got to desperate measures the housekeeper came upon the scene. My dreams of royal dignity departed, and I became again a humble spectator of the grandeur that was beyond my reach. To-day the city is full of physicians. The medical congress has begun its sessions and several thousands of the men who kill and cure are here assembled. I have often heard that supply tends to produce demand. I fear that so many doctors may create a pestilence; I do not feel it safe to stay, and therefore leave to-morrow morning for the South.

GEO. H. WELLS.

THE MONGOOSE AND THE RATS.

Ten or fifteen years ago one or two residents of Jamaica imported this animal from the East Indies with the view of pitting him against the rats, which did enormous mischief in the cane pieces. In attaining this object they were perfectly successful. The mongoose found himself in a land peculiarly adapted to his health and habits. He increased and multiplied exceedingly and achieved a complete victory over the rats, which were driven neck and crop out of the canes. Whereas the expense caused by rats used to amount to £150 and £200, on even more, a year, in each estate, it is now practically nil, and when, as now, every form of saving must be taken advantage of to secure a fair profit in sugar production, this was a most important gain. But the mongoose has not confined his operations to his legitimate enemies. He has killed all the lizards and snakes, (which in Jamaica were always of harmless species), he hunts for and devours the eggs of quail and all ground-laying birds, and is ready to pounce upon and murder any of the feathered race which frequent the ground, or at any time come within the reach of his ruthless jaws. His depredations among poultry are a source of daily lamentation from high and low, and the only animals which are said to defy him are the guinea-fowl, wild and tame, whose eggs are too hard for his teeth to penetrate. He has practically destroyed the balance of nature on the island. The lizards, snakes, and birds lived on the ticks, and with the destruction by the mongoose of bird, lizard and snake, the natural checks on the increase of the tick have nearly disappeared.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

The Emperor of Russia's wedding present to the Archduchess Valeria consists of a large cabinet of magnificent furs, including a superb collection of sable, ermine, sealskin and blue fox. The Shah has sent her a large brooch of great value, representing a rose, of which the petals are rubies and the leaves are emeralds, mounted on old gold.

LITERARY REVIEW.

STANLEY'S BOOK.

In Darkest Africa, or the Quest, Rescue and Retreat of Emin, Governor of Equatoria, by Henry M. Stanley, Presbyterian News Co., Toronto. Price $7.50. Those who have read Mr. Stanley's despatches and letters written to the Emin Relief Committee while on this expedition, and his letters and speeches published since his return, know the outlines and even the chief events of one of the most hazardous and heroic expeditions ever undertaken. Nevertheless, such readers will find the two volumes of this book altogether too short, of such absorbing interest are their contents. Mr. Stanley is said to be an extremely cold, reticent man. His readers would never dream it; they share all his hopes, all his anxieties, all his doubts, all his despondencies, all his disappointments, all his physical discomforts, all his indignation, all his impatience, and even his religious questionings, awakenings, repentances and resolutions. We shall not refer at length to the self-revelations of Mr. Stanley, but they are exceedingly interesting, for even to his valet the man is a hero. "We have been thrown so much together under such extraordinary circumstances" said Mr. Jephson to a reporter "that we, Lieut. Stairs, Captain Nelson, Doctor Parkes and myself feel that we know and understand one another thoroughly, but of Stanley we are all agreed that after all these months we know very little. He has been reticent and has seldom praised anyone and has worked all of us very hard, but it is not to these facts I refer when I say we do not understand him. He seems a different kind of being." Mr. Stanley inspires his men with confidence in him not with affection for him. He never hesitated to demand obedience even where the probability was that obedience meant the sacrifice of the life of the individual upon whom the demand was made, nevertheless he obtained it and even devotion to the expedition as he in his book amply acknowledges over and over again. Those who have followed most closely and with deepest interest the letters and despatches have had many interesting questions and

MAJOR BARTTELOT.

problems suggested and they will scan this work eagerly in the hope of receiving replies. They will find answers but indirect ones in most cases. The first question, Why was the expedition compelled to change its route at the last moment, is openly answered. The Germans raised objections and placed obstacles in the way of the expedition marching from Mombassa through their territory; they evidently feared that Mr. Stanley would secure British interests in the *hinterland* by making treaties with the native chiefs and, besides, they were not without designs of reaching Emin first and taking over his province for Germany. Germany's meanness was the indirect if not in some measure the direct cause of the disasters attending the expedition. Stanley preferred the Congo route in the first place. He had immense amounts of ammunition and supplies to transport for Emin, besides the goods necessary for the needs of the expedition itself. On the Congo he would have the use of the Congo state's steamers as far as Stanley Pool, and beyond that he would use whaleboats, which would land the expedition with all its stores within one hundred and ninety miles of Lake Albert, which could then be reached by a route the greater part of which he had already traversed. His Zanzibar porters, starting from the other side of Africa, would not be under the same temptation to desert. When the Germans raised difficulties it was too late to have the whaleboats made, and though the Congo route had to be taken, the overland journey after leaving the Congo steamers was unavoidable. The new route lay through that dismal forest swamp which so nearly engulfed the whole expedition. To go overland from the Upper Congo a great number of carriers was necessary. At Zanzibar Stanley found Tippoo Tib, a sort of uncrowned king among the Arabslavers of the Upper Congo, who could, if he chose, either smash the expedition or make its work comparatively easy. Stanley, after the method proposed by Gordon with Zoebehr Pasha, hoped to secure Tippoo Tib's good-will and assistance by appointing him Governor of Stanley Pool at a large salary and by bargaining to convey Tippoo and his followers from Zanzibar by steamer to the Congo, in return for which Tippoo was to supply Stanley with six hundred porters for his expedition. Stanley divided his expedition into two columns, starting almost immediately after his arrival at Yambuyu at the head of the first and leaving Major Barttelot to follow with the second column as soon as all the goods for the expedition had arrived. Stanley suspected that Tippoo Tib might not carry out his contract in regard to the supply of the carriers and he did not. He made promise after promise to Stanley's lieutenant who journeyed to Stanley Pool four or five times to urge him to send them at once, but he never fulfilled his promises. Stanley had left some sick men in camp on his departure, and many more began to succumb to the effects of malaria, bad food and idleness. Then men from Stanley's column began to arrive in camp with dreadful stories of the awful forest, of the disastrous fights with the natives, and finally came woe-begone, half-dead Zanzibaris with declarations that Stanley had been killed, slain with seventeen assegais, that all the officers had been slain, and that the column had been annihilated. They showed parts of gilt-braided uniforms, which Stanley had taken on for Emin Bey and his officers, in confirmation of their story that the goods taken by the first column had fallen into the hands of the natives from whom they had obtained these remnants. These men were, of course, deserters, who told lies mixed with the truth to cover their treachery, but the men of the second column believed the stories, and the officers themselves thought there might be some truth in them. Major Barttelot had agreed with Stanley before the latter's departure that if, when the goods had all arrived, Tippoo's carriers had not appeared, it would be better for the second column to move slowly forward on the track of the first, and convey the goods of the expedition by making triple journeys for them, if necessary. There were more than twice as many loads for the second column as had been taken by the first, there were only half the number of carriers, a large number of the men were sick, and all were discouraged with the stories of disaster of the first column in the terrible swamps. Nevertheless

STANLEY, EMIN AND OFFICERS AT USAMBIRO, Mr. Mackay's Station at the south end of Lake Victoria.

Barttelot managed to move his column, after a year's delay, some little distance up the river, and then, while threatening a woman who was making a disturbance in camp, he was shot down by her husband. Jamieson, who had been second in command, was down the Congo, where he died of fever, Ward and Troupe returned to Europe, and Bonny was left with the remains of the rear column, which had pretty well gone to pieces. When Stanley arrived back he was, of course, intensely dismayed to find how things had gone, but in view of all the facts there is no reason for saying, as he does, that it was a mystery why the second column did not move, and that it was unaccountable why the officers sent his, Stanley's, things back down the Congo. The officers, supposing Stanley was dead, judged it useless to take forward his kit, and the column did not move because it was almost physically incapable of doing so. Stanley, with all his ability, with the good news that he had been to the lake and knew the way, and that many of those who had gone on the first column were now having a grand time in a land of meat and milk, and though accompanied by many of his best carriers and some of Emin Pasha's men, as well as some Arabs, had hard work to move on with one-third of the number of loads of goods which Barttelot was expected to convey with his beggarly array of sick and discouraged men. Mr. Jamieson offered Tippoo Tib ten thousand pounds, which he was ready to pay out of his own pocket, if he would lead the second column to the rescue of the first. We admire Mr. Stanley's resolution and courage and give him due credit for his great abilities but he is not fair in his treatment of the conduct of the second column. Mr. Stanley's judgment was at fault in choosing Barttelot for the command of the rear column. He knew this officer was irascible and unforbearing, and Barttelot confessed to Stanley to having shot a Somali down with his own hand while in a rage and without any show of trial. Stanley blames Barttelot in part for the disaster, but Tippoo Tib in chief, against whom he has instituted an action at law in the Consular Court of Zanzibar for £10,000, for failure of contract. Mr. Stanley

TIPPOO TIB.

discovered a British subject in Zanzibar holding £10,500 in gold for Tippoo, and he had that amount impounded until his action is tried. A third question has been universally asked, and that is, What is the real cause of the trouble between Stanley and Emin. This can be answered: Stanley went out to rescue a resolute, heroic Governor who had defended an immense Province against such stern foes as the Mahdists, and had administered affairs so well as to be the hero of his people. He found a simple, good-natured scientist, with some administrative talent, but with no military genius, whom his people loved but with a spice of pity, and whom his soldiers commanded rather than obeyed, and whom they flattered or threatened as circumstances seemed to require. Emin had contracted some Oriental vices, and his native fault of irresolution and indecision Stanley intensely disliked. Emin Pasha did not know whether he wanted to be saved by Stanley or not from what would have ended in captivity at Khartoum. He delayed Stanley and kept him on tenterhooks. Emin's officers and soldiers took to plotting, unknown to and unchecked by Emin, against Stanley and it became necessary for the explorer to take command of Emin's men as well as his own. Finally, Stanley was called upon to judge a case in which he decided that an Egyptian officer's wife, a beautiful and cultured woman, living in Emin's quarters as the nurse of his daughter, should, in spite of her refusal to do so, return to her husband's quarters and stay there except during the day. Stanley remarks later that Emin never forgave him this judgment.

Another question suggested by German and American critics has probably vexed the minds of English admirers of Stanley: Were the critics right who averred that it was rather Emin who succored Stanley than the reverse, and that had Stanley never arrived there would have been no revolt against Emin and the Province of Equatoria would still have been happy and safe against the Mahdi? This question is answered clearly, and not by Stanley, but by Mr. Jephson and the history of events. In the first place one of Emin Pasha's battalions had revolted against him some years before Stanley's expedition started, and when Stanley arrived at Lake Albert it was clear from Emin Pasha's treatment of his officers that he had lost all authority. He issued commands and begged his officers to promise in Stanley's presence before starting that they would obey him. The Khedive's message commanding their withdrawal from Equatoria certainly precipitated the actual revolt against Emin, but it could not have been long delayed in any case. Emin Pasha had already been driven by the Mahdi from the north of his province, and the final capture of his troops was clearly only a question of time, for already many were Mahdists at heart. In fact, at the time Emin Pasha and Mr. Jephson were made captives by Emin's troops, the troops assured the Mahdi's general that they were holding the captives for him. Hence the letter of the Mahdi to the British at Suakim relating the revolt of the troops, the capture of Emin and of a white traveller with him. It is probable that the province is now in the hands of the Mahdi and that if any of Emin's soldiers are independent it is because they have stayed at the south end of Lake Albert, where some of the conspirators against Emin and Stanley had formed a camp. Emin was really rescued, and that just in time. As for the people of his province, Emin did very little for them, apparently; the Pasha had lost authority over the soldiery, and the latter supported themselves and their families by simply raiding the people of the province, who were really little benefited by Emin Pasha good as he was. Was Emin ungrateful or something worse in his conduct toward Stanley and his rescuers after reaching Bagamoyo is another question. Alas! there can be but little doubt of that. He never formally acknowledged the service done him; he dismissed Surgeon Parke, who nearly sacrificed his own life in caring for Emin after his accident, and he or the Germans for him, threatened to take the life of Stanley's messenger—his steward boy—sent to enquire after Emin. Emin even failed in duty toward the Khedive and his own Egyptian officers whom he left stranded in Egypt for lack of his regular claim upon the Khedive for back pay for them; they complained bitterly of his treatment of them. The reason, doubtless, of Emin's ingratitude and of his hasty return to Central Africa was the description of his character given by Mr. Stanley in his despatches, and which showed Emin to be irresolute and lacking in authority, and altogether not the hero he expected. Emin's self-esteem seems to have been inordinate, and doubtless Stanley wounded it sorely. The German officers no doubt informed Emin of the impression created by Stanley's letter, and hence Emin's hostility, which even took the form of revealing to the Germans the details of the plans of employment offered by the British and the Congo State to Emin through Stanley. In spite of all, Mr. Stanley is careful to show how great a man Emin really is, how worth rescuing he was, what a good though not commanding administrator he was, what a learned and devoted scientist, what a brilliant conversationalist and pleasant companion.

THE INTERSTATE LAW.

SIR JOSEPH HICKSON SHOWS THAT CANADIAN RAILWAYS DERIVE NO ADVANTAGE THEREFROM.

Sir Joseph Hickson has addressed the following letter to the Toronto *Globe*:—

SIR,—In a leading article in the *Globe* of the 12th upon the relations of Canada to the United States, the following passages occur:—

In the enforcement of this law (the Interstate Commerce law), however, our neighbors have struck a snag, from the fact that the two great Canadian railways which operate on American soil are at liberty, being alien corporations with their main lines situated in a foreign country, to ignore its provisions.

The latter (the American railways) complain to Congress that it is unfair to subject them to a statute designed for the better protection of the public interest, when their Canadian rivals are not required to obey it.

It is true that the American companies, with whom the Canadian companies compete for traffic, have complained as stated; but it is a fact which has been repeatedly pointed out that their complaint is not well founded, and it is no secret that their desire is to prevent the Canadian companies carrying United States traffic at all, and not that they should be subject in their traffic arrangements to the provisions of the Interstate Commerce act of the United States Congress.

The Canadian companies, from the date when the Interstate Commerce Act came into effect, have recognized that it was incumbent upon them in dealing with traffic to or from the States and Canada, or traffic passing through Canada from one State to another of the United States, to observe the terms and conditions of the Interstate Commerce Act.

A moment's reflection will show that with respect to traffic going from Canada to the States, it must be delivered by some company which, in respect of that traffic, is subjected to the terms of the Interstate Commerce Act; and the commissioners appointed under the act can therefore deal with such company in the United States, if the Canadian company should assume to ignore the terms of the act. In like manner, traffic coming from the States must originate on some railway which is subject to the conditions of the Interstate Commerce Act and can be dealt with.

Then, with regard to traffic passing through Canada from one state to another, the act provides that, if there is a departure from its terms, the property handled can be treated, when it reached the United States frontier from Canada, as an importation, and subjected to duties.

It is obviously true that the terms of the Interstate Commerce Act do not apply to the local business of Canada, but there is no difference in the position of Canada in this matter and the State of New York, for instance. The terms of the Interstate Commerce Act do not apply to the business of the New York Central Railway, done within the State of New York, any more than they apply to the business of the Canadian companies done within the boundaries of Canada.

After a somewhat extensive experience, I am prepared to assert that the Canadian companies do not derive from the operation of the Interstate Commerce Act any advantage whatever over their United States competitors.

J. HICKSON, General Manager.

Montreal, August 14.

LYNCH LAW ON THE BENCH.

Sir Henry James said something sarcastic the other day about "first and second editions of speeches," about "original" and "revised versions." We wonder what he thinks of the exploits of Mr. Justice Harrison in this respect. Here is (1) what that learned judge was heard to say from the bench at Galway, and (2) the revised version, compiled as soon as Mr. Dillon had brought his lawless language to book:—

ORIGINAL VERSION.

The state of things here is such that why the people—I do not speak now of any section of the people or the officers of the law, but the whole people—who are the real sufferers by having to live under such conditions, do not rise up and use lynch law is a mystery to me. I am astonished they do not do so. If they did I think it would be a happy day for the administration of the law.

REVISED VERSION.

I believe that my language, though not felicitously chosen, was understood in the meaning intended to be conveyed by me—that it was surprising that the people in the district referred to had not the moral courage openly to assert themselves against the system of intimidation and outrage by which it was sought to terrorise them. This is the meaning in which my words were spoken.

Now, if the words used by Mr. Justice Harrison had been used by a Nationalist speaker, he would promptly have been tried and sent to hard labor. As it is, the Government have refused to take any notice of the matter. At this rate "Lynch law and Administrative order" will soon be the formula for the law-and-order Government.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE OKA INDIANS.

MR. J. J. MACLAREN, Q.C., THROWS SOME LIGHT ON THIS VEXED QUESTION.

THE REV. DR. SHAW MAY NOT BE NECESSARILY CONSIDERED A LEGAL AUTHORITY—THE POSITION OF THE INDIANS TO DAY STRONGER THAN EVER—THE FEAR OF BLOODSHED BY THE INDIANS A BASELESS ONE.

Mr. J. J. Maclaren, Q.C., was in the city two or three days last week, as busy as a bee in attending the Dominion Alliance, speaking at the Royal Templars camp, and on other business. A *Witness* reporter spent much of his time for two days in endeavoring to find Mr. Maclaren long enough disengaged to answer several questions based on the recent letter of the Rev. Dr. Shaw on the Oka Indian question, which recently appeared in the *Witness*, and was copied the next day by the *Gazette*. His search was finally successful, and Mr. Maclaren, at the close of the session of the Dominion Alliance, found time to converse on the subject.

"Have you read the Rev. Dr. Shaw's letter in reference to the Protestant Indians at Oka published in the *Witness* on August 6th, and subsequently in the Montreal *Gazette*, and if so what do you think of it?" asked the reporter.

"Yes, I have," replied Mr. Maclaren, "and I think it a very great pity that he should have written such a letter, as it is evident he has only an imperfect knowledge of the facts and the law bearing on this vexed question."

"Do you think that Dr. Shaw's legal opinion as to the validity of the title of the Protestant Indians to the land they occupy is of sufficient legal importance to influence the Indians as to their action in giving up or retaining their present homes?"

"I have a great respect for my friend Dr. Shaw, and his opinions. If it were a question of theology I would probably accept his opinion without much question, but since it is a question of law, on which I think I ought to know at least as much as he, I must say that I differ from him *in toto*. When he says that the Indians' rights in their lands are not likely to be upheld by either political party he is probably right, as the Indians control few votes, and those who seek to deprive them of their property control a great many. But when he says that the courts would not sustain the Indians he is, in my opinion entirely wrong. Notwithstanding the anxiety of the Indians to have the question tested in the courts, the Seminary have persistently refused, and I think very few people will agree with Dr. Shaw that they would have refused if they thought they had a strong case."

"As counsel for the Indians have you not courted such action, and has not the policy of the Seminary been against the case being decided in the courts?"

"Yes. As the Indians are in possession the action would need to be taken by the Seminary. For years I urged their counsel to have the matter tested in the courts, and at one time it seemed as though it would be done. We had agreed upon a form of suit which they said they would recommend to the Seminary, but the Seminary refused their consent to it."

"Did not the Seminary or the Government some years ago obtain opinions from high legal authorities that the lands at Oka belonged to the Seminary and not to the Indians?"

"The Government did, but these opinions were based on the facts that were stated, and the answers given were to the questions asked. The Indians have rights there about which no questions were asked and no opinions sought. These questions were as to their ownership of the entire seigniory and not of the lands they occupy. Besides, the position of the Indians is, for reasons that I need not mention, much stronger from a legal point of view than it was at the time these opinions were obtained."

"What are the facts in respect to the test case which Dr. Shaw says Sir John Macdonald promised the Government would bear the cost of?"

"It was the suit brought by the Seminary claiming from the Oka Chiefs the lot in the village on which the church was built. This was pending at the time Chief Joseph died and it was found impracticable to take up the case after his death."

"Have you received any intimation that steps may be taken to remove the Indians from the lands they occupy?"

"No, I have not. As you know, the last offer of the Seminary, referred to by Dr. Shaw, was to have been accepted by the Indians before the first of April last or, it was said, it would be withdrawn. The Indians have, however, since that date received letters from Ottawa urging them to accept it, so I suppose it was not then withdrawn. I do not think it likely that the Seminary or the Government will risk taking any legal steps to try to remove them. When I read in Dr. Shaw's letter the mysterious reference to bloodshed I thought that perhaps he had information that force was to be attempted against the Indians. They have always been so peaceable that there is no danger of their being the aggressors in any violent action. If, in defiance of the law and of their rights, violence is attempted against them, I would not answer for the consequences, but in such a case the responsibility must rest upon those who break the law and are the aggressors."

"During your long and intimate connection with the Oka Indians, do you know of one instance in which the Indians were accused of personal violence?"

"I do not remember one," said Mr. Maclaren, thoughtfully, after some hesitation. "In the case of the burning of the Roman Catholic Church Father Lacan swore that Chief Joseph's father lifted his axe—that is the nearest to personal violence that I can remember."

"Have you heard of the employees of the gentlemen of the Seminary using violence?"

"I should think so—many of them," said Mr. Maclaren, with a grim smile.

"Do you think that Norman Murray's letter, published in the *Witness*, would incite them to outrages?"

"Not much," said Mr. Maclaren, with a characteristic shrug of his shoulders. "The Indians are not so easily influenced as all that. Their record for peacefulness for the many years they have been in Oka, in spite of the bad treatment they have endured, should prove that."

"You have been the legal adviser of the Oka Indians for some twenty years. During that time what assistance or advice have you received from the Rev. Dr. Shaw, Dr. Beers, Richard White or the other gentlemen whom the Government and Dr. Shaw assume are the best friends of the Indians?"

"I never knew Dr. Shaw or Mr. White to take any part in the matter, until I heard of these recent offers of the Seminary coming through them. In the early stages of the troubles when the seminary was harassing the Indians by their bullies, Fauteux and others, and dragging them before the magistrates at the St. Scholastique, Dr. Beers was one of their warmest and most energetic friends, and in many ways assisted the Indians. In the litigation that dragged on for years over the burning of the church, etc., he did not take so active a part."

"Have you compared the offers made to the Indians through the Rev. Dr. Shaw and others and that subsequently made through Dr. Beers?"

"Yes. I notice that Dr. Shaw says that one item of the offer made through himself and Messrs. Dawson and Smith to the Indians was a sum of $10,000 to be spent in buildings and in settling the Indians in their new homes, and that Dr. Beers subsequently obtained even better terms. I have a copy of Dr. Beers' proposal sent to the Indians by the Ottawa Government, but it does not contain this very important item of $10,000 which Dr. Shaw says was offered by the Seminary through him and his friends—a very important omission I think you will say."

"What do you think of these recent offers that have been made to the Indians to induce them to remove to Muskoka?"

"In my opinion they show a strange lack of knowledge of human nature. As is natural, the Indians are influenced largely by those of their number who are the most intelligent and in the best circumstances. The offers made, while generous to the Indians who own little or nothing at Oka, are notoriously unfair to those who have good-sized farms. For this land, to which I believe the Indians have now a good title and which they can hold in spite of the Seminary, only $10 an acre is offered. The day after the Indians give it up the Seminary can probably sell it for $40 or $50 an acre. These men see how unfair this is, and no wonder they won't accept it. The others look to these men as their leaders, and follow suit. The other parts of the offer, such as $300 for the common, which will amount to about 75c or $1 a head, is no compensation for such a great sacrifice of the land. If they would only do something approaching the fair thing for those who have something to lose, I believe there would be much more chance of the offer being entertained by the Indians."

"Is it to your knowledge that these offers are not offers of the Government, but merely offers of the Seminary through the Government?"

"The offers come from the Government or through the Government. The last one contains a clause that all moneys to be paid by the Seminary are to be paid by them to and through the Government. I have no knowledge whether the Seminary is to furnish all the money, but I should think they can well afford to do so, as their profit on the land, over the $10 an acre they propose to pay would more than enable them to pay the other sums.

"Under what circumstances did the Indians who are now in Gibson leave Oka?"

"Shortly before the death of Chief Joseph, Chief Louis became jealous of Chief Joseph, and he, with others whom he influenced, broke off from the rest of the tribe and formed a little church of their own. This opportunity was seized by the Seminary, and Louis and his people were induced to leave Oka. The conditions of the removal were kept secret by the disaffected Indians, and by the Government, and Joseph could get no definite information of the terms offered. He went to Ottawa to get this information, but it was refused to him, and at the time of his death he did not know the conditions under which they went to Gibson."

"Can the Indians at Oka now worship God according to their own convictions without hinderance?" Dr. Shaw's letter would infer that they cannot do so."

"Legally they can; as to whether they are in fact interfered with of late or not, I cannot say. I have not heard of any interference with their right to worship as they please of late years."

"Have the Roman Catholic Indians of Oka any claims on the Government that the Protestant Indians have not?"

"No; and I have been very much surprised to learn from a recent letter of the Minister of the Interior to the Protestant Indians that hereafter he proposes to treat them differently. Apparently, if they turn Roman Catholic they will still receive aid."

"In what sense is the Oka Indian question a political one?"

"In this sense, that the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs is a member of the Government of the day, and the outrageous treatment of these Oka Indians is one involving the whole country, as it is a scandal that should have been terminated long ago, and no doubt would have been if the other side were not so powerful."

CRUELTIES AND PUERILITIES OF LA TRAPPE.

(*To the Editor of the Witness.*)

SIR,—The *Minerve* of July 29th states that in the course of an interview with a reporter of the *News*, of St. Johns, Que., Judge Foster has given very "interesting" information about a visit he paid lately to Oka.

"The object of my visit," said he, "related to a question of railway. Through the kindness of the gentlemen of the Seminary of St. Sulpice I was enabled to visit the monastery of the Trappists, situated about three miles from the village. I saw in it about a hundred monks, apparently full of health, although they follow a most rigid rule of living. Rising at two o'clock in the morning these monks, after having devoted several hours to prayer, set to work in the fields with so much intelligence that they are about to transform completely the region where they are settled. Their farm of one hundred acres is the gift of St. Sulpice Seminary, and seems a garden.

. . . . . .

The privilege was given me to visit the monastery from top to bottom, and even the cells of the monks, whose beds, without pillows, are as hard as the floor. I have also seen their refectory, wherein I have even dined on a dish of cabbage, a piece of bread and a glass of cider."

Now, from the tone of this interview, supposing we can rely upon the *Minerve* for its genuineness, it can be easily inferred that Judge Foster, thus surrounded by this grand and beautiful farm, escorted by the smiling Sulpicians and in the presence of the saint eyed monks, of their denuded cells, their pillowless couches, this meagre cabbage and sour cider, has gathered the impression, as a great many other Protestants do, that he was in the presence of a great Christian home. But I dare say that had this gentleman and all the other Protestant admirers of the Trappists the "privilege" to see the real inside of such a monastery, even all the broadest smiles of the Sulpicians could not prevent him from being shocked and horrified.

Such an insight they can get by reading an article entitled, "La vie de la Trappe," published in *L'Aurore* of the 24th July. It is from the pen of a young monk who has quite lately escaped from the Trappist monastery of Oka, and who intends to begin study this fall in a Protestant seminary for the ministry of the Gospel. I will now give the translation of a few extracts of this most remarkable article:

"At the age of 21, I entered the Trappist monastery. This magic word 'Monastery,' had fascinated my soul as it does many upright and pious young men, by presenting its austere life as the ideal of a Christian life, as the battle field where the true Soldier of Christ is called to signalize himself.

Of the Trappe I knew only this on entering it: "To live far from the corrupted world, in the midst of beings resembling angels more than men, to work for the salvation of one's soul, and for the conversion of sinners," a noble end to which must tend every Christian, but which was for the religious order I was entering, only the sheep clothing with which this wolf covered itself. As soon as they were convinced I had the "vocation," they made me take the habit. It took place as follows: The Chapter, that is, the monks with the superior or abbot at their head, are called together in the chapter place, and there the candidate, called postulant, appears. The eldest of the monks addresses to the postulant a rather long exhortation concerning the importance of monastic life and the necessity of observing the rule by obeying implicitly and blindly all the orders of the superior, etc.

The postulant must then take the following engagement: "My reverend Fathers and my dear brethren, I promise to do in all the will of my superiors, and to persevere in the order till death."

The candidate once clothed with the holy habit is no more a man, but a pure machine; no more will, the rule forbids it; no more private judgment, the rule forbids it; no more speech, the rule positively forbids speaking; no more possession of anything, even one's own body.

The monk, who has only his monastic garb, must not say, my shoe, my hat, my gown, etc., but in obedience to the will of his superior he must say, our shoe, our hat, our gown, etc., that is the shoe, the hat, etc., of all to make him feel that he owns nothing.

The Trappists sleep all dressed, on hard straw mattresses, without sheets. But if they have no sheet they have as a substitute a thick layer of what is known in this most tormented world by the names of fleas, bugs, and lice, and which are called penance in monastic language. Once a year, armed with a double pair of spectacles, if needs be, the good fathers set to war against the troublesome inmates of their mattresses. The year I was there we laid violent hands and nails on 433 of the first-class of the above-named insects, 189 of the second class; as to the third, the number has remained unknown to this day; if to that you add what each monk keeps as a precious seed in his holy clothes, you can have an approximate idea of the cleanliness of these institutions. If anyone should feel disposed to accuse me of exaggeration, I advise him to go and spend a summer there, there is nothing so convincing as one's experience.

The food of the Trappist is most frugal. His meal is composed of soup prepared with salt and water, and vegetables prepared the same way. Butter, lard, oil, eggs, fish, meat, sugar, tea, coffee, are expressly interdicted by the monastic rule.

During half the year (from the 15th September to Easter) the Trappists take only one meal a day, at half past two o'clock.

PENANCES AT THE TRAPPE.

Every Friday, at four o'clock the monks on their knees in the dormitories, and armed with a cat-o'-nine-tails, lash their shoulders during the whole time required to recite the psalm, "Miserere mei, etc." This is called to take the discipline.

Every day, from 6 to 6.30 o'clock p.m. the culpe takes place, which consists in the public confession of every monk before the whole chapter, gathered to that effect of all his faults and failings, and in receiving from the superior the penance they entail.

Should one of your dear brothers perceive that you have forgotten to accuse yourself of any fault, immediately, full of zeal and charity, he accuses you of it publicly, and to thank him you have to prostrate yourself before him even to the dust.

The faults of which they accuse themselves before the chapter are generally those committed against the rule, as, for example, walking or eating too fast, speaking or laughing without the permission of the Superior, to blow one's nose too noisily, to cut one's finger, &c., &c. Here are a few of the penances most in use in the order of the Trappists:

1st. To receive the discipline on the naked shoulders before one's brethren gathered in the chapter.

2nd. To eat soup with one's pillow under the arms and on one's knees.

3rd. To prostrate one's self at the door of the refectory. This last penance consists in lying down across the door of the refectory and to let all the monks of the house pass over one's body.

4th. To kiss the feet of each monk of the monastery.

5th. To kneel down on triangular prism, with the arms crosswise. This is one of the most painful penances, etc.

In the Rule of St. Benedict (a book which can be easily gotten, and in which can be found all the regulations referred to in this article) it is explicitly stated that "The parents who wish to present their children from their infancy to the monastery, must swear, holding the hand of the child folded in the cloth of the altar, never to leave to him personally any property, never to correspond with him by letters or otherwise, never to come back to see him under any pretext, so as not to give him the wish to leave the monastery."

One has truly said that Trappists come together without knowing each other, they live together without loving one another, and they die without regretting each other.

The English Government fulfils a duty dictated by the most elementary laws of humanity in preventing in India, as far as it can, the cruelties imposed by Brahma on his votaries, yet it allows in this country the Italian Benedict to lash, starve, brutalize, slowly kill his votaries, far more to be pitied than those of Brahma.

The Montreal public was incensed with ind

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

ALL IN ADVANCE.

Daily Witness		$3.00
Weekly Witness		1.00
Northern Messenger (single copy)		30
" "	10 copies to one address	2.25
" "	20 " "	4.40
" "	50 " "	10.50
" "	100 " "	20.00

All the above papers sent free of postage to any part of the Dominion, United States and Great Britain.

ADVERTISING RATES.

WEEKLY WITNESS.—Casual advertisements, 20c per line per insertion, including cuts and large type. One-third off when set in our usual small advertising type. Contract Rates: 1 year, $7.50 per line; 6 months, $4.00 per line; 3 months, $2.25 per line. "Farms to Rent," "Farms for Sale," can be inserted for 1c a word per insertion. Money to accompany order.

DAILY WITNESS.—10c per line first insertion, and 5c per line each subsequent insertion. CUTS OR LARGE TYPE, double rates. Contracts on favorable terms. "Employment Wanted," "Situations Vacant," etc., 1½c per insertion, up to 20 words. Money must accompany order.

Births and Deaths, 25c per insertion; Marriages, 50c. (These must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender). Inserted without charge for subscribers. All obituaries with poetry, 50c a line, agate measure. Money to accompany notices.

Contracts payable quarterly in advance.

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

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—When remitting be particular to give the correct post office address, and the Province or State, and either register your letter, which will cost 8c in addition to the regular postage, or procure a post office order (in all cases we prefer the latter, as it protects the sender and ourselves). Post office orders can be obtained at the following rates: $1 to $5, 3c; $5 to $10, 5c. The American Express Company also issue money orders under $50 for 5c, and up to $100 for 10c. Subscribers in the United States can remit by P. O. order on Rouses Point, N.Y., or by draft on American Exchange in New York. When wishing to have your address changed from one post office to another, it is necessary to give the old address as well as the new. If this be not done such change cannot generally be made. Address all letters concerning subscriptions or advertising: JOHN DOUGALL & SON, "Witness," Montreal.

When stamps are sent to make up a remittance, the only denominations we will accept are 1 and 2 cents.

The Witness.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1890.

THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

A new element has made its appearance in American politics this summer, and the machine politicians of the two old parties in, at least, half a dozen states have found the elaborate system which they had created, and upon which they depended for support suddenly endangered. This new influence is that created by the organization of the Farmers' Alliance. The State elections in Iowa and through the West proved that the farmers of the West could no longer be depended on to vote for the Republican party, and since then very decided steps have been taken towards organizing a farmer's political party. In the South and South-West this organization has gone on under the auspices of the National Farmers' Alliance, a body formed in convention in St. Louis last year by the union of three non-political farmers' organizations. It has more than two million members, and its power may be judged by the fact that it captured the Democratic convention for the State of Tennessee, and nominated its own members for every State office from the Governorship down. In every Southern State the Alliance is making its power felt, and scores of politicians will be replaced in Congress and in the State Legislatures by farmers. The constitution of the Farmers' Alliance declares its objects to be to make for the good of the farmer by eradicating selfish ambition, prejudice, and ignorance, and by cultivating harmony and charity, but the first clause of this remarkable platform declares its purpose "to labor for the education of the "agricultural classes in the science of "economical government in a strictly "non-partisan spirit." This is the most definite plank in the "platform of the beatitudes" as the constitution of the alliance is called by the "practical" politicians. The Southern farmers are tariff reformers; they have never been anything else but free traders and in this the Farmers' Alliance and the Democratic party are in accord. The hostility outside of the machine men to the Farmers' Alliance in the South, arises out of the chief demand of this Association, which is for the passage of what is called the sub-Treasury Bill, a project for the Government to take farm products on storage and advance legal tender notes on the same to the producers. This craze of the farmers is the natural outcome of the insane silver legislation of the United States In the western states the farmers organization is called the North-Western Alliance, and it seems to be destined to make things even more interesting for the Republicans than the National Alliance is doing for the Democrats. This alliance is substantially in accord with the Southern Alliance in regard to the tariff, and it is hostile to the present state bank system. It also has some extraordinary projects, such as the abolition of the Supreme Court, abolition of laws for the collection of debts, and the revaluation of mortgages. It proposes to capture the Republican conventions, or bolt the Republican ticket, in order to get Alliance men elected. The Southern farmers' candidates will all be Democrats as well as farmers, but in Minnesota, the Dakotas, Kansas and the West generally, the farmers' candidates can only be Republicans in name, and they may not be even that, for at every convention the farmers are denouncing the present administration, and particularly the McKinley bill. The South and West are not the only regions where the farmers are uniting for political action. In New York and Connecticut the National Farmer's League, which is a political organization and nothing else, has only a life history of a year, but it has twenty thousand dollars in its treasury, and it has already made its influence felt in Connecticut. Besides these organizations, which are avowedly political, there is the old Grange and the Farmers' Mutual Union, which is very strong in Indiana and Illinois, and both these organizations are following in the footsteps of the Southern Alliance. In all it is now estimated that there are three million votes in the farmers organizations of the United States. The farmers' alliances cannot be successful in regard to most of their crazy projects, but if they break up the party machines, scotch the protective tariff and help on national control of railways they will have served a great purpose.

THE OKA INDIANS.

Mr. J. J. Maclaren, in the interview published to-day, takes the ground that Dr. Shaw's views on the Oka question, as expressed in his recent letter to the *Witness*, are based on a very imperfect knowledge of the subject both as to facts and as to law. Mr. Maclaren should speak with intimate knowledge. When some twenty years ago a portion of the Indians of Oka spontaneously became Protestants they immediately became the victims of bitter persecution, with a view to driving them from the seigniory, and when they appealed to Protestants for sympathy Mr. Maclaren, then a comparatively young lawyer, espoused their cause in the most disinterested manner. Mr. J. A. Mathewson having furnished them with a teacher, the Methodist Church, to which he belonged, assumed charge of the mission. In spite of ever increasing persecution, the ranks of the Protestant Indians continued to grow fuller and the Roman Catholics grew fewer until the latter became the minority. Then came the stirring days of the tearing down of the Protestant church, to obtain authority for which, as was afterwards proven, the agents of the Seminary resorted to forgery; the infliction on the Indians of a posse of police sent by a Government which was only too ready to oblige a body so powerful as the Gentlemen of the Seminary of St. Sulpice: the burning of the Roman Catholic church, and the repeated arson trials, in which the Indians had to defend themselves against the charge of burning this church, and which ended in their complete vindication. Then the active persecutions ceased; the Seminary practically confessed themselves beaten at every point, and the Indians were more numerous and more determined than ever. But success had greater dangers to them than active persecutions. The second chief grew jealous of the wise leader, Chief Joseph Onasakenrat, and seceded from him, forming a second religious congregation. This division was gladly seized hold of by the enemies of the Indians, who fanned the flames of discord, and the result was that the seceders were transported to Muskoka, through the offices of the Dominion Government of the day and the Seminary. This, however, was not an unmixed evil, as by their departure the number of Indians to be cared for was lessened; but, unfortunately, the seceders neglected to take with them their proper quota of the aged and infirm. These were provided for by those who remained, and who were contented with their lot. Chief Joseph, when engaged in evangelistic work in Caughnawaga, caught a cold through exposure and died. Then came a change in the administration of the French and Indian missions of the Methodist church. The Rev. William Scott became the superintendent of these missions, at the same time holding relations with the Dominion Government. Under Mr. Scott's régime the policy of shipping all the Protestant Indians to Muskoka, whether wise or not, seems to have became a settled one. During all this period Mr. Maclaren stood by them regardless of financial sacrifice or disadvantage to his rapidly growing practice. Nearly every member of the Protestant portion of the village was known to him by sight and by name, and almost every incident in the history of the tribe is in his memory. The legal aspect of the case, through the conducting of many cases, both criminal and civil, on their behalf, became thoroughly familiar to him. To-day he has the proud record to his credit of not having lost one of these cases, although opposed by many advocates of the greatest ability that the vast resources of the Seminary could procure. His unvarying success certainly entitles his opinion, which has never changed, to much weight. Mr. Maclaren has no doubt that the Indians who occupy lands have a legal right to them, though, of course, they are not in a position to establish this right in court until some action is taken to dispossess them. Yet, it is these lands which so many of their friends want the Protestants among them to vacate for whatever remuneration may be offered them. There is no effort either on the part of the Seminary or of the Indians' Protestant friends to get the Roman Catholic Indians to leave Oka. Yet there seems no good reason for supposing the Protestant Indians not to be as moral and as industrious and as good citizens as the Roman Catholic Indians. Having had twenty years of Protestant teaching and of Protestant ministrations, they are sufficiently well educated and intelligent to justify them in deciding where they ought to live. They are not agitated about this question, having no thought or desire or intention of moving: they are, it is said, not even seriously considering the matter. They express wonder at the apparent alliance of certain Protestants with the Seminary, which has been their persecutor and oppressor from time immemorial, and with the Government, which, in their affairs, has been but the mouthpiece of this Seminary. They argue, with much reason, that the tribal relation is not beneficial, and that if they must remove from Oka it should not be as a tribe but as families, and that they should be given farms among more civilized people than themselves: but this does not appear to have entered into the calculations of those who are trying to deport them. These Indians must be sent to Muskoka, where their brethren are getting along badly, and where they will be lost sight of and forgotten: they must go to another province: they must make a step backwards in the march of civilization by entering again into the tribal relation with the Government; they must, in addition, give up their homes for one-quarter of their value, simply that their enemies, the gentlemen of the Seminary, may get rid of the Mordecai who sits in the king's gate, and the Government get rid of a question which they dare not face for fear of offending the Romish vote.

CANADA IRREDENTA.

Since the cession of Heligoland to Germany was accomplished with so little outcry on the part of the British public, English statesmen have been going over the long list of British possessions and studying the red spots which mark them upon the map of the world, in the hope of finding some little property of no special value to the Empire which might seem desirable in the eyes of France, and in exchange for which the French would be willing to surrender all claims on the coast of Newfoundland and also cede to Great Britain the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon. It is not easy to hit upon any such place. It is certainly the experience of England that "proputty, proputty sticks" as well as that "proputty, proputty graws." There are islands in the Indian Ocean and in the Carribean sea as well as in the Mediterranean which France would jump at, but they are too valuable to England as naval stations and ports of refuge; there are settlements in the Straits of Malacca and possessions among the islands of the East Indian archipelago, which the French would be glad to own, but the traditions of British policy in the East are against withdrawing from one foot of ground occupied by the English for fear of suggesting to the minds of the hundreds of millions of black subjects of the Queen the idea that the British Empire was only a temporary affair, the beginning of the end of which they had now seen. It is said that France is very desirous of using her Newfoundland claims as a lever with which to pry England out of Egypt. The British Government has ended that delusion by refusing to listen to anything on the subject from the French Government. Lord Salisbury hinted that if France pushed her interference with the English protectorate over Egypt too far there would be a corresponding interference on the part of England with regard to the French occupation of Tunis, which is in contravention of a treaty with Great Britain. France's position in North Africa is one of which she has some right to be proud, and she thinks of extending her sovereignty over Tripoli and even Morocco, over which she has just been exercising the first beginnings of a protectorate. It would be a good thing for both countries if she did, and probably British statesmen recognize the fact, and would be willing to allow France a free hand along the south coast of the Mediterranean, with the exception of Egypt if Italy and Spain had no claims upon either country. As it is, it is probable that Great Britain's moral influence will decide the destiny of the two remaining Barbary States. France will, therefore, hesitate long before interfering too far with the British in Egypt. It may be, therefore, that the French Government will consent to negotiate for the surrender of her possessions and fishing rights in Newfoundland. It is worth while, at least, making the offer of some desirable possession in exchange. Every nation seems desirous of extending its possessions in Africa at the present time. France among the rest has an enormous sweep of half appropriated territory, which, but for Tripoli and Morocco and some small British claims on the Atlantic coast, would be unbroken from Egypt to the Atlantic and from the Mediterranean to the Soudan. Why should not Great Britain cede Gambia to France in return for her withdrawal from Newfoundland? Gambia is to the French possession of Senegambia almost what Walfisch Bay is to German South Africa. It is on the left bank of the Gambia river, which it dominates, and, besides it, the British own two or three islands in the river, one hundred miles inland from the coast. Gambia is a self-supporting colony whose value is constantly increasing, and its foreign trade now amounts to over eleven hundred thousand dollars. France's position in Newfoundland is not a proud one; it is an almost barren monument of her departed glory and power in America. France cannot, in any case, long maintain it. The people of Newfoundland cannot long be prevented from exercising all rights and powers over the whole coast of their island. It seems quite probable that the action taken against a British admiral for interfering with a Newfoundland lobster cannery on the north-west coast of the Island will result in the declaration that his act was illegal and in his, or the British Government, being compelled to compensate the Newfoundlander. The British Government has probably no right to interfere with the internal government and administration of the island, except through the authorities regularly constituted by the inhabitants of Newfoundland. The British admiral's mistake was in proceeding as if Newfoundland was governed after the fashion of a crown colony directly by the Imperial Government. In intervening to deliver Newfoundland from French intrusion Great Britain might very well exercise pressure to secure the completion of the Canadian confederation. Newfoundland might not be much of an acquisition to Canada from a material point of view, but her separation is an element of weakness to the British power on this continent and a menace to Canada's independence.

THEORY AND FACT AGAIN.

The Troy *Press*, while favoring a tariff for revenue in the United States, is not convinced by the argument of the *Witness* that if a tunnel between Sarnia and Port Huron is a good thing to facilitate trade, protective duties must, ergo, be hurtful. On the contrary the Troy journal says: "It is generally understood that under a stiff protective policy, several branches of manufacturing have become established and prosperous industries in Canada. This fact applies to the shirt and collar trade, Troy makers having informed us that their Canadian sales were cut off by the tariff, which enabled our northern neighbors to make their own goods. We don't think the *Witness* has touched the keynote in considering the inter-relations of the two countries." This is a case of theory running against fact.—*Gazette.*

No, it is not a case of theory running against fact, but a case of confounding trade and manufacture. To facilitate trade and to encourage manufacture are two different things under a protective regime. If there were an impassable range of mountains between Canada and the United States and no water communication whatever between the two countries, the mountain range would serve exactly the same purpose as a prohibitory law against trade: it would prevent commerce between the two countries and compel each to depend upon its own productions altogether, no matter how costly those productions might be on one side of the mountains or how cheap they might be on the other side. Were it discovered that as a result of an avalanche it was possible for a man to get across the mountains upon foot with a pack on his back, the barrier would then cease to be a prohibitory one and would thenceforth be of the nature of a very highly protective one. Roadways, steep railways and finally level tunnels with competition would be successive steps in reducing the barrier. While it remained impassible, the mountain barrier was prohibitive of trade, but it might be said to encourage manufactures and production, for as long as it remained so the manufacture or production of all that was used in each country must necessarily be done in it. The discovery of a means of communication between the two countries and the multiplication of easy and rapid transportation would facilitate trade and encourage manufactures at the same time. Instead, however, of each country manufacturing and providing whatever it needed regardless of the cost in the other, each would manufacture that which it could manufacture with greater advantage than the other, and thus the cost to each country of the manufactures of both would be lessened, the consumption would, in consequence of cheapness be greater, and the demand greater. Both countries would be richer, would live better and would be good neighbors, as constant communication and close relations of a mutually profitable character would be bonds of friendship. If Canadians will not buy Canadian shirts and collars in preference to American shirts and collars unless they are forced to do so by a penalty in the shape of a protective tariff fine, then it must be because the American goods are thought to be better at the price than Canadian goods, and the Canadian farmer or laborer is when forced to buy such goods compelled to pay a subsidy to the manufacturer of the Canadian shirts and collars in the shape of an extra price. If he had not to pay the extra price he would be able to buy more of the same goods, or more of some other kinds of goods, and thus both trade and manufacture would be facilitated and increased. Restriction of trade means in reality restriction of manufacturing, the protection granted some kinds of manufacturing which is increased, acting as a restriction to other kinds of manufacturing, as well as to trade in general. If the people are allowed to buy and sell wherever and with whomsoever they choose, the most profitable as well as the greatest amount of trading and also of manufacturing, will be done. Perfect freedom to benefit oneself, while at the same time benefiting our neighbor, is the best principle of trade. Theory and fact agree; truth and righteousness, kiss one another.

OUR WESTERN SATRAP.

The recent Council of the Dominion Alliance received a very urgent appeal from the temperance people of the North-West for aid in organizing themselves against the illegal outrages committed against the people of that territory by the Lieutenant-Governor. In the words of the letter, "We have prohibition by authority of Parliament counteracted by permits or virtual license by the "authority of the Lieutenant-Governor." Under the Hudson Bay Company and under the Mackenzie Government which first organized that territory, prohibition was effective and the traditions of those days have brought a blessing to the country ever since. Instead of a wild west, noted for lynchings, towns painted red, and trains held up, our territories are as peaceable and law-abiding and much more sober than the rural counties of England. They gained such a name as a refuge for the tempted that large numbers of men sought there an asylum, which has, through the perfidy of our Government, proved an utter failure. From the accession of Mr. Dewdney there has been a steady effort to discredit the prohibitory law. At that time there was a well known scheme on the part of a lot of Old Country adventurers for starting a brewery in the territories, and the promoters of this benign enterprise were, of course, ceaseless in their endeavors to secure the abolition of the prohibitory law as far as regards beer. The Governor, whether sympathizing with this movement or not, certainly abetted it by his practice. Needing permits for himself he was goodnatured and liberal with them to others, and while the police were making the law opprobrious by abstracting flasks from old ladies' reticules on the railway trains, any person about Regina that liked could get liquor by simply asking the Governor for leave. When Mr. Royal was appointed as successor to Mr. Dewdney it was evidently with the purpose of breaking down the prohibitory system and establishing the liquor shop, that having been found by experience to be a necessary propaganda for an unscrupulous Government. The first thing that Mr. Royal did was to proclaim through the newspapers his four percent beer policy. Without the slightest pretence of legal right this pasha took upon him to annul the act of Parliament prohibiting all intoxicating liquors and issued permits for the sale of small beer, under cover of which almost any intoxicating drink can be sold, especially as along with the free sale of beer anyone who chooses can get leave to import a certain quantity of spirits. The letter of the North-West Prohibitory Alliance says: "The way it is done is for the hotel-"keeper to get a permit to sell four percent "beer, and in addition to obtain a permit "for himself for two gallons of strong liquor, "and to get as many of his boarders as are "willing to be his tools and any others who "frequent his place to procure permits to im-"port strong liquor. Armed with these he "imports all the liquor he needs, and should "the mounted police make a search of the "house these permits are produced to cover "the wet goods on hand." Under a sufficient number of these permits, renewed once in a while for decency's sake, it is obvious that any dealer can carry on as large and active a business as he chooses. A speaker at a recent meeting said he saw a lot of fifty barrels on a steamer on which he was in the territory a few weeks ago: he saw also dropped all along from the railway train travelling bags which were understood to contain the private importations of the people along the road. These things were done without any hinderance from the police. The Police Commissioner has evidently joined in the conspiracy against the prohibitory law of the Territories with as much zeal as though his instructions had been to do so. He has established canteens at the police barracks all over the country in direct contravention of law, thus training his men in contempt of the laws which it is their special business to enforce; and in his report he goes out of his way to decry prohibition and to recommend a regular licenced traffic in its place. This he does though the very same report deplores drunkenness on the part of the police as their principal fault, and reports an unexampled increase of crime in the territory, six times as much as before the four percent beer was introduced. It seems plain that the purpose of all these proceedings is to discredit prohibition among the people and to secure from them a vote adverse to it as soon as they get a chance to speak their mind. It is generally believed that when prohibition was fairly enforced the popular vote would have been overwhelmingly in its favor, but there is being created a large and very active interest against it. The influence of almost every Government official—and governmentalism is very strong in that community—is actively against it. If, then, there is not a diligent organization of the people in their own defence in the first place to demand that their constitutional laws will not be broken or repealed without their concurrence, and in the second place to maintain their traditional prohibitory policy intact, there is danger that the Government may be able to carry its wicked reactionary policy, to the great injury of the whites and to the peril of all who have anything to do with the Indians.

THE CENTRAL STRIKE.

The issue between Mr. Powderly, the Master Workman of the Knights of Labor, and Mr. Webb, the Vice-President and Manager of the New York Central Railway Company, has changed or become distinct. Before the local assembly of the Knights of Labor determined to strike a delegate from them waited upon Mr. Webb and asked him if the men who had been discharged from the employ of the company had been discharged because they were Knights of Labor. Mr. Webb refused to reply or even to receive the delegates, and it was, consequently, taken for granted that the company had determined to rid itself of all union employees and to defy the labor organization. The strike of the local union followed, and Mr. Powderly, of the general organization, intervened. Mr. Webb entered into communication with him, and has declared, on the information of the foreman, that no employee of the road was discharged for being a Knight of Labor; that the men were dismissed because of drunkenness, incapacity or good and sufficient cause other than that of belonging to the Knights of Labor. Mr. Powderly, in reply, says that the discharged employees are willing to make affidavit to the effect that they were questioned as to their being Knights of Labor and thereupon dismissed without any other cause given. He declares that the Knights of Labor are quite agreed that the managers of the railway should have the unquestioned right to dismiss men for offences such as are now alleged by Mr. Webb. But he says, in view of the testimony of the men and of the fact that the foremen have been in the habit of sweating the employees, he would ask that an arbitration as to the cause of dismissal, which is the subject of dispute, shall be held. There is an arbitrator appointed by the State to intervene in such cases, but Mr. Webb refuses to arbitrate. He, however, promises further investigation. If there has been any prevarication on the part of the railway management, it has proved a great mistake, as it has allowed the controversy to go off on a side track and will certainly enable Mr. Webb's critics to score a victory against him before the real point at issue has even been reached. If men were really at a disadvantage on the line because they were Knights of Labor it would have been wise to have faced at once the real issue, namely, whether the railway company has or has not a right to employ only unorganized labor. Mr. Powderly's claim that the employees have a right to continuance of employment apart from the good will of the employer, which claim he manifestly feels to be weak, as he seeks to couple and link it with the rights of the public in regard to the road, is on altogether a different footing from a claim that men charged with drunkenness and other offences which will prevent or hinder them from gaining now employment, shall be allowed an impartial tribunal before which to prove that they were not dismissed for any such causes, but because they were members of a union. Men dismissed without righteous cause may have, under Mr. Powderly's ethics, a right to appeal to a court of equity or arbitration. Mr. Powderly says Mr. Webb himself, if dismissed by the Company without good reason assigned, would have refused to accept such dismissal. We are under the impression he would have had to accept it unless there was in the dismissal some breach of contract, just as the Company would have had to accept his resignation if he had sent it in. Mr. Powderly sees nothing wrong in a man leaving the Company's service at a day's notice. The man need not give any reason for doing so unless he chooses. Nine thousand men may do so if they like. The company, if their policy is to get the Knights weeded out of their service as Mr. Powderly asserts, would have nothing to complain of except on the score of suddenness. But after men have voluntarily left the service of a company they clearly have nothing more to do with its management and for strikers to attempt to tie up the line or to assume guardianship over it in any shape may be resented by the management without exciting so much pubilc indignation, as Mr. Powderly counts on. In fact, if the business interest of a large section of country is brought to a sudden collapse at Mr. Powderley's order the indignation may possibly take an opposite direction. Of course, men must be held free to leave any employment when they like, but when they do so in bodies of nine thousand at a time there are elements in the thing which might well bring it under the action of the law against combines. Their doing so will certainly put Mr. Webb in a position to say. This is the sort of thing that made me want to get rid of men who undertake to manage the road not in the interest of its owners or the public convenience but in the interests of those who may leave it to-morrow and are ready at short notice to injure it. Certainly, when people do more than leave and actually, after leaving, attempt to tie up the line by intimidating other men, this interference is not in the interest of liberty. What is wrong sometimes triumphs for a time, but never in the long run.

HOW TO KNOW A BOY IS A BOY.

A good deal of highly righteous indignation was manifested a year or two ago against the enforcers of law and order, who were denounced all over the country as hypocrites, and several other horrid things, when they complained that the introduction of the word "knowingly" into the law forbidding the sale of liquor to minors practically annulled the law. It is in the great majority of cases practically impossible to prove that the seller knew the buyer to be a minor, no matter how juvenile he may be. A well-known case before the magistrates proved that as a rule the seller will swear that he thought the purchaser was grown up, and that the court will accept that evidence against all other. The law of Illinois certainly allows no such subterfuges. In that State it is *caveat vendor*—let the seller look out. It is sufficient to prove that the purchaser is actually a minor to convict the seller of the misdemeanor defined by the law. In the new laws of the State of New York against cigarette smoking by boys the same principle prevails and New York jurisprudence is not usually crude. One law, enacted a year ago, by the State Legislature, prohibits the sale of tobacco to children under sixteen years of age. It is couched in the following terms: "Any person who sells, pays for, or furnishes any cigar, cigarette, or tobacco in any of its forms to any child actually or apparently under the age of sixteen years, is guilty of a misdemeanor." Another statute passed at the recent session forbids the use of tobacco by minors under sixteen. It reads as follows:—"No child actually or apparently under sixteen years of age shall smoke or in any way use any cigar, cigarette, or tobacco in any form whatever in any public street, place or resort. A violation of this sub-division shall be a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding ten dollars, and not less than two dollars for each offence." We draw the attention of our legal purists to these acts, which is to take effect on the first day of September, 1890.

SOUVENIRS.

The *Monde* thinks there is nothing new in Sir Frederick Middleton's apology except the statement that he had made application for certain honors to his companions-in-arms which had been refused. The *Monde*, doubtless, thinks this greatly to the credit of the Government, seeing that their reason for refusing was that no Frenchman but Colonel Hughes had been recommended. We must presume then that the *Monde* knew already all about Sir Adolph Caron's application for souvenirs for himself and Sir Hector, not forgetting Sir John Macdonald. Here were Frenchmen enough in proportion. Sir Adolphe has, it seems, since explained that he did not mean plunder but that the General should give each of the three favored ministers something purchased by him or given to him. This explanation is so probable that it will at once be adopted by the civilized world. The *Gazette* ever guileless, has adopted it at once and wonders why such irrelevant trifles were dragged into the question. The General was supposed by the Minister of Militia not to be engaged in war, but like some Eastern pasha on a present-receiving tour, and would naturally pay tithe of his gifts to those who sent him on so delightful an errand. It seems evident that if Sir Frederick had only not, as he says, forgotten this request, but managed these presents rightly he would have had—like Mr. Rykert—the fate of Pharaoh's chief butler instead of that of his chief baker, which he got. The difference is that Mr. Rykert was more knave than fool, and so he got more disgrace than punishment, while General Middleton was (we must do him the justice to say) more fool than knave, so he has got more punishment than disgrace.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN WAR.

Guatemala has been compelled to make peace with little San Salvador in order to prevent her capital from being captured and plundered, and thus the latest Central American war has been brought to an end. The contest has been a singularly short, sharp and decisive one, and the result has been exactly the opposite to that which was to be expected from the relative size of the contestants, for Guatemala is, on paper, twice as powerful as San Salvador. The people of Guatemala are, however, divided, not only by local jealousies, but by natural barriers. They are weak, even for a South American people, and the Guatemalan army has been so persistently made use of as a political engine that its usefulness for anything but revolutionary purposes is, as has been proved, nill. The people of San Salvador are, on the other hand, the bravest in Central America, the very women fight like tigers upon occasions, and they have been inspired in their struggle with Guatemala by the feeling that upon their success depended their continued existence as a people. The superior quality and spirit of the troops of San Salvador much more than compensated for their inferior numbers and defeat after defeat, following each other in most rapid fashion, speedily destroyed the Guatemalan army and all but disintegrated the unfortunate country. The result of the war is simply to put an end to all hope of any progress taking place in Central America for years, for there can be no true progress made in that part of the world until the half dozen absurd little republics into which it is divided are united. As a first result of the peace there will probably be a revolution in Guatemala, which will cost its tyrant Barillas his dictatorship if not his life, and the inauguration of a policy of expansion in San Salvador which will bring that country to ruin.

THE UNITED STATES CRUISER "CORWIN" has been suddenly ordered to Behring Sea, but whether for the purpose of seizing the Canadian sealing schooners there the Washington authorities will not say. It is improbable that any interference with Canadian sealers will take place this season, though it is not impossible, late as it is, for the sealers are now on their way back with their second catch. That the British Minister to Washington is under orders to return to England if Canadian vessels are interfered with is undoubtedly untrue, as the American Government can be held responsible for injury done to private interests without resort to a measure which is generally an antecedent to open hostility. That the American Government is altogether wrong in claiming jurisdiction on Behring Sea or anything more than sovereignty over waters three miles from its shores, is quite certain, and England is not likely to recede from the firm ground she occupies in that respect. It is also certain that the United States having no jurisdiction on Behring Sea has no right to interfere with the operations of Canadian sealers there, so long as they keep outside of the three mile limit of the American coasts. On the other hand no one denies that seal life and seal fur industry should be protected by a close season. But as a preliminary to an international agreement in regard to it the United States should withdraw all claims to jurisdiction over the open sea, should apologize for its piracy and compensate the Canadians whom it injured. An agreement would necessarily protect the interests of Canadian sealers as well as those of the United States Government in the rookeries. It is not improbable that the United States Government has put forward its claims in regard to jurisdiction over Behring Sea for no other purpose than to make of them a sort of vantage ground in obtaining concessions for the United States in regard to the killing of seals. A close season can hardly be agreed to without benefiting the United States greatly as compared with Canadian sealers. Great Britain has shown her willingness to negotiate for a close seal season, even without the formal surrender by the United States of its claims to jurisdiction in Behring Sea, which we think ought to precede such negotiations in order that no concessions on account of them may be made.

THAT THE WEST AND SOUTH OF IRELAND is in for a famine which will prove fatal to hundreds, if not to thousands of people, is as certain as anything which has not actually happened can be. A line drawn from Waterford, in the south-east, to Sligo, in the north-west, which is said to divide the famine-threatened district from the rest of Ireland, marks off the provinces of Munster and Connaught, as those which are doomed. The famine will be felt in the other Provinces as even in the County Down in the east, the potato blight is doing great damage. The west and south of Ireland, however, are he Roman Catholic parts of Ireland, and contain the population which lives from hand to mouth, and consequently dies of hunger when one crop fails altogether. The United States and Canada has been sending hundreds of thousands of dollars to Ireland to aid in the struggle for Home Rule and the possession of the land by the people. It is to be hoped that both countries will now do their duty, and that promptly, in taking steps to relieve the necessities of the hungry people who will soon be called upon to endure all the agonies of a sensitive and imaginative race perishing from fever and starvation. The political aspect of the famine, though worthy only of secondary consideration, is of importance. It was an Irish famine which hastened the victory of free trade in the United Kingdom, and it is not at all impossible that the present famine will help the land occupiers greatly in their struggle for the possession of the land they till, which is really not fertile enough to support both a peasant and a proprietary class. It will also help the Home Rule cause as all trouble and discontent does that—whether for good or for evil will depend upon the Irish people themselves.

WHERE MIGHT WE EXPECT to find true patriots if not in the Grand Army of the Republic? yet these old soldiers who conquered the Southern Confederacy seem incapable of conquering their inordinate desire for looting the public treasury. Congress has just passed the most liberal pension bill ever known, which will take more money from the United States treasury annually than it costs to support the whole German army, giving all old soldiers, soldiers' wives and soldiers' minor children, who may chance to be in poor circumstances, a liberal pension, yet these G. A. R. men, like the horseleech's daughters, keep up the cry of "give," "give" and are now demanding the passage of a "service pension bill" giving pensions to all individuals who can prove that they have for a longer or shorter period passed muster as soldiers in some branch of the Northern army, although many of them never did an honest day's soldiering in their lives to pay for the enormous bounties received by them as an inducement to enlist in Uncle Sam's service. That the hordes of foreign mercenaries, skulkers and bounty-jumpers should wish to get all the loot they can, is quite natural, but it is disheartening to the lovers of popular governments in general and the American nation in particular to see those who were considered to be fair samples of genuine Yankee patriots in good circumstances, now clamoring for a chance to rob their overtaxed brethren, north and south, through the public treasury. We are still of the opinion that there are many true patriots among the members of the Grand Army of the Republic, but if they are desirous of retaining their patriotism unsullied they had better seek for less covetous company, for "evil communications corrupt good manners."

THE MOUNT PENN GRAVITY RAILWAY COMPANY has had one of the worst disasters that has ever taken place on a mountain railway, and judging by the meagre details that have been telegraphed its construction and management were such as to make such an event tolerably certain. The line, which reached to the summit of a mountain eight hundred feet in height, appears to have been a combination of an ordinary traction line and a cable road. A curved line, five miles in length, was laid on the mountain side, of sufficiently easy grades to permit of its being climbed by a locomotive engine, and from the summit the cars were lowered by cables straight down the mountain side. There does not appear to have been the slightest attempt to prevent the running away of the cars in case of accident to the coupling during the ascent, excepting always the use of a "new brake" which, of course, did not work properly. The road appears, indeed, to have been equipped and managed very much on the same principle as the ordinary prairie road, which consists of two streaks of rust and the right of way. On ordinary railways which are moderately well managed, switches are placed at the foot of all steep grades, so that if a train runs away it can be switched off upon an ascending grade where it can be easily checked; but there was nothing of this kind on the Mount Penn Gravity Railway. It is ordinarily considered good railway practice to have the lines of all railway stations where cars are left without a motor upon a dead level, so that by no possibility can they run away, but on the Mount Penn Gravity Railway, which climbed a mountain eight hundred feet high, there was no level even where the traction engine was replaced by the cable. There should be a searching investigation into the condition of this line and its management, and those responsible should be indicted.

THE WORLD'S TWO GREAT REPUBLICS, France and the United States, are supposed to be bound together by a peculiar affinity, and their traditional friendship is upon occasions re-affirmed in a very gushing manner. Both countries are protectionist, however, and this makes their "traditional affinity" put on a very peculiar form on occasions. An instance of the sentiment created by tradition and the practices made necessary by protection coming into conflict occurred quite recently. On the 18th a ship came into the port of New York, bearing in her hold, as a gift from France to the United States, a statue of Lafayette. On the same day Senator Edmunds, one of the most prominent of the leaders of the Republican party in the United States Senate, gave notice that he would move an amendment to the tariff laws giving to the President the power to prohibit the importation of the product of any country whose tariff unjustly discriminates against the products of the United States. The reason why this drastic measure has been proposed is that France, in order to protect her small farmers, has practically prohibited the importation of American hog products. At the moment, therefore, the two countries are, metaphorically speaking, rushing into each other's arms and are exchanging the most fervent tokens of affection, they are engaged in knifing one another with commercial daggers.

AN IMPERTINENT writer, with the usual hypocrisy of the multitude who never do anything whatever for reform, advises the temperance people to turn from vague theorizing about prohibition and devote themselves to carrying out the common sense advice of Colonel Dudley by seeing that the existing laws are properly enforced. It would be a pleasing thing to find those who do not believe in prohibition doing anything whatever for the enforcement of existing laws. The great majority of them would find, after they had worked a year or two and had been balked at every turn by the persons who are now shouting to them to work through the license laws, that prohibition is not only the only sensible law, but by far the easiest law to enforce effectively. License laws are much more broken than prohibition laws are, besides being far less effective in checking vice. In two years after the abolition of prohibitory laws in the North-West by Sir John Macdonald's satrap and the practical substitution of an irregular license system, drunkenness and its concomitant crimes have increased sixfold, in spite of the vigorous administration of an out-spokenly anti-prohibitionist police. And we venture to predict that if a regular license system is ever established there its results will be equally malign. Have not some of the western territories of the United States tried it thoroughly?

PROFESSOR JAMES BRYCE, M.P., who is now the lion of the season at Washington, is the greatest of living political analysts and one of the ablest all round men who speak with an English tongue. He has written two great works "The Holy Roman Empire" and the "American Commonwealth." In both he has analyzed the constitution, the laws and the political and social affairs of great states with such a clearness of vision and of utterance, and such truthfulness and wisdom at once so far seeing and practical that his work is regarded as scientific in its accuracy. Professor Bryce is also a professor of civil law at Oxford, a parliamentarian, who has already been a member of a Government, and is regarded as sure of a seat in the next Liberal Cabinet. He is, moreover, during his vacations as successful a mountain climber and traveller as he is a writer, a lawyer and a politician.

GENERAL MIDDLETON exposes another piece of subserviency on the part of Sir John Macdonald's Government to French prejudices, and one that involves gross injustice. After the North-West campaign the General recommended promotion for a list of officers who he thought should be rewarded. He says that his recommendation was not carried out because "I had not been able to include "in the list for honors the names of the "two officers commanding the French-"Canadian regiments." General Middleton has been compelled to bear the blame of leaving merit unrecognized, or, at least, unrewarded, in order that Sir John Macdonald's political slavishness might not be exposed. Sir John Macdonald has not hesitated to act in the same mean fashion toward Governors-General, whom he has allowed to lie under blame which he should have borne. Yet there are those who think Sir John Macdonald courageous and generous!

THE EYES OF PROHIBITIONISTS are at present turned towards Nebraska, where a constitutional amendment contest is under way. To bring Nebraska under prohibition would, as its advocates say in a letter in another column, addressed to prohibitionists throughout the United States, complete the extension of prohibition territory from Texas to Canada, and from the Mississippi to the Rocky Mountains. Nebraska is, therefore, the keystone which would, if this effort should succeed, complete a noble arch. In all these prohibitory amendment contests, it has been the rule of Prohibition and old party men alike, to make a non-party fight, the object being to secure the support of those prohibitionists, not a few, who are members of the other parties.

IN TIME OF PEACE a Bavarian regiment has been sent upon a forced march under such conditions that three men were killed, seventeen are dying, and one hundred and seventy were stricken down by the heat. In war it is sometimes necessary to drive men on until they die, but in time of peace the line that divides such an action from murder is a mere legal one. The army of Bavaria is not, as is that of nearly all the smaller German States, under the direct control of the Prussian War Office, and, therefore, the reproach of slaughtering men by red tape cannot, because of this massacre, be

GEN. MIDDLETON

ADDRESSES THE PEOPLE.

STARTLING STATEMENTS REGARDING THE MINISTERIAL DESIRE FOR SOUVENIRS AND WHY THE GENERAL'S COMPANIONS-IN-ARMS WERE NOT DECORATED OR REWARDED.

General Middleton has just issued a parting address to the people of Canada. The following is the text in full:—

To the People of Canada:

To be silent under unmerited censure is often the part of a soldier, and had I merely been charged with indiscretion, or with having overstepped my powers as a commander in the field, I might have chosen to retire without saying anything in my defence, and to leave it to the justice and generosity of the Canadian people to balance my general services against a single error of judgment. But the bitterest of my assailants, and the organs of their party in the press, have not stopped here. I owe it to my companions-in-arms, and to all Canadians, at parting, to show that the Canadian militia has not been commanded by dishonor.

THE INDICTMENT.

An indictment comprising four charges (*vide* page 1, report of the Select Committee) was brought against me by Mr. G. W. Lister, M.P., before a committee of the House of Commons. Besides the instructions to Mr. Hayter Reed to confiscate Bremner's furs and to appropriate a few of them at Battleford, I was charged (*a*) with the appropriation of furs at Batoche, (*b*) with the appropriation of horses, (*c*) with having licensed the appropriation by Lieut.-Colonel Bedson of a pool table and horses taken from the settlers at Batoche.

THE BREMNER FURS.

The case of Bremner's furs, Mr. Lister said, "was not an isolated transaction, but one of a series." The inference to be drawn from the series, taken collectively, plainly was that I had been guilty of systematic plundering or licensing plunder. Not a particle of evidence has been given in support of any of the last three counts, which are absolutely false. I never touched or saw any furs at Batoche, and the only horse I took was one to carry me during the campaign, and which was afterwards handed over to the Government auctioneer at Winnipeg. As regards the billiard table, from copies of telegrams which I have lately come across I am enabled to state that the Minister of Militia had sent a telegram to me (which I have not kept) about the troops looting, and in answer thereto I telegraphed as follows:—

GABRIEL DUMONT'S BILLIARD TABLE.

"CAMP FORT PITT, June 24, 1885.

"The troops were not at Saint Laurent or Duck Lake. I find that a billiard table was taken out of Gabriel Dumont's house before it was burned, and one was taken at Batoche. They are both at Prince Albert, and certainly no woman's clothes were taken. The little property at Batoche was the property of undeniable rebels, who had just been shooting down our men, and according to the usage of war, might fairly be taken by the soldiers. The half-breed women and Indian women with their children were admirably treated — not a thing was taken from them, and when they moved up on the plain, the soldiers helped them to pack their goods and tents and to bring them up. I issued an order forbidding plundering on the march, and have every reason to believe it was obeyed. My experience of the conduct of troops in the field permits me to say that, on this matter, my troops have behaved exceptionally well, as might be expected from their superior class and education as compared with other armies."

ANOTHER TELEGRAM.

I must then have received another telegram from the Minister relative to the disposition of these tables, as I find that on June 29, 1885, I sent him the following telegram from Fort Pitt:

"As regards the tables, considering the way the white settlers and friendly breeds' houses and property have been treated by the rebels, I do not think it would be judicious, but I will carry out your wishes if you still desire it."

Subsequently I received a telegram from the Minister, dated Ottawa, 30th June, in which the following passage occurred:—

"About the tables do as you think best."

PUT TO A GOOD USE.

I found, on enquiry, that one of these tables had been used to assist in rendering bullet-proof the bulwarks of the steamer "Northcote," which took part in the advance on Batoche, and, as far as I can remember, I took no further steps in the matter, which passed out of my mind.

Mr. Lister's last three charges were struck out by the committee on the ground that there had been no authority given to investigate them, but, as they had been formally preferred, received and printed by the committee, I was surely entitled to a verdict on them, and on the general charge of plundering and licensing plundering, which they were brought forward to support.

BISHOP GRANDIN QUOTED.

As to the charge of licensing plundering, I have already stated that I issued strict orders against plundering on the march, and I may be permitted to cite the following extract from a letter from Monseigneur Grandin, Bishop of St. Albert, to me, dated July 30, 1885:—

"I was heart-broken at the sight of so much misery. But I ought to say that, if on the one hand I saw that which always shows itself after war, I was rejoiced by hearing what one rarely hears under such circumstances. I have heard, and frequently, the conquered praise the generosity of their conqueror. To hear the priest praise your moderation in victory, praise the officers in general, speak of your kindness in relieving the starving conquered, did not surprise, but I have heard the people in general.

"I tender you special thanks, General, because at the entreaty of good Father Moulin, you spared the church of St. Antoine and the missionaries' house, although these buildings were an obstacle to you in battle. You have, General, by yielding to the entreaty of that good little missionary, rendered a true service to the colony," etc.

This will show the general spirit in which I acted, and how far I was from any disposition to license plunder.

BREMNER'S ATTITUDE.

I did not know what amount of furs Bremner had, nor did I ever see them. I fully believed then that Bremner was a rebel. He had been in the camp of Poundmaker, who was in arms against us, and he only came in after I had made Poundmaker a prisoner. He was recognized as having been present at Cut Knife, and he was also found in possession of the rifle of a slain mounted policeman. I fully believed then that his property, as that of a rebel in arms, was forfeit, and that I was warranted in afterwards giving effect to the forfeiture. That the property of rebels was forfeit was certainly the rule which practically prevailed in India in 1857, when I served against the mutineers and rebels. Subsequently, as stated officially by Captain G. H. Young, secretary to the commissioners, Bremner's claim for compensation for the loss of his furs was rejected by the Commission of Rebellion Losses, who held that he (Bremner) "was a party to, and responsible for, his own losses, or, in other words, that he was a rebel," and this decision was arrived at by a Royal Commission, which took evidence at the time and on the spot.

SOUVENIRS WANTED.

It seems that my impression as to the extent of my powers was wrong, and of course I regret now that I exercised it as I did, but the impression must have been strengthened, not only by the telegram already referred to, authorizing me to do as I liked about the captured billiard-tables, and by the fact that my idea, given in the other telegram, as to the rights of the soldiers to any property found in Batoche was not controverted from Ottawa, but also by a telegram from the Minister of Militia, dated June 12th 1885, in which he says:—

"I should like you to bring back some souvenirs of your campaign for Sir John, Sir Hector, and myself—leave to you to select whatever you consider of interest."

THIS REQUEST

may have been meant to refer, and, from what the Minister of Militia told me the other day, probably did refer, to souvenirs to be purchased, or received as gifts by me, but I certainly took it at the time to relate to anything captured from the rebels. In my answer I stated that I would do my best, but, as a matter of fact, I forgot it, and did not comply with the request. The confiscation of Bremner's furs was made with the concurrence, if not by the advice, of Mr. Hayter Reed, who was lent to me by Lieut.-Governor Dewdney, as a Government official, to assist me in my dealings with the Indians and half-breeds, and who carried out the arrangements for the distribution of some few of the furs to himself and other officers.

It was under these circumstances that I sanctioned the disposal of a few furs as mementoes for myself and for the officers of my staff. As to my own share, I never received it, asked for it, or thought about it afterwards.

THE CONFISCATED FURS.

The Select Committee considered the confiscation of the furs unwarrantable and illegal, and added that I admitted that I had recently become satisfied that it was not legally justifiable. I did admit that, on considering the matter lately, I supposed really and legally I had not the power to confiscate the furs, but, after all, whether I had the power to confiscate them legally or not, I was obliged to put them in charge of the Mounted Police, and if I had not afterwards formally pronounced them confiscated, they would have still remained (as they did) in the hands of the Mounted Police, that is in the hands of the Government—minus the few I had allowed to be taken as mementoes.

WRAPPED IN MYSTERY.

As regards the furs themselves, I may point out that their amount and fate seem wrapped in mystery. Bremner's own statement to the Claims Commission is to the effect that he was made to go to Poundmaker's camp, April 14, 1885, and that the Indians took possession of his furs, which were then worth $4,374 (which valuation is derided in the North-West Territories). When he left Poundmaker's camp to go to Battleford he was allowed to take his furs, but he did not know how many bales or packs he had then. It was, he said, over ten and nearer twenty bales. Doubtless, it is only reasonable to believe that the Indians took some of the furs, and after the furs arrived at Battleford a quantity were taken by the people about before they were handed over to the Mounted Police for security, so that it is impossible to know how many were really given into their charge.

FALSE ALLEGATIONS.

Before the Select Committee it was proved that only about one eighth of the furs in charge were packed up as mementoes for the officers, that I myself never received any of them, and that the remaining seven-eighths disappeared, and yet it has been alleged, in part of the press of this country, that I had personally appropriated $5,000 worth of furs belonging to Bremner!

It has also been alleged that some furs, which Mr. Devlin, of Ottawa, took from me as part payment for dressing other furs, etc., were part of Bremner's lot. Of course they were not, and could not have been. They were not even of the same kind as those of Bremner, said to have been packed up at Battleford. They were parts of some skins that had been given to me in the North-West, and some that I bought myself.

HEARSAY EVIDENCE.

An attempt was made to connect me personally with these furs by the statement that I went to look at them at Battleford on my way home, that I complained that the best had not been put up for me, and gave a further order that a large saddle-box be filled with them for me. This is all false, and its falsehood is attested by Lieut. Cols. Dawson, Smith (D School), and Grassett, two of whom were with me during the whole day on which this is said to have occurred. Mr. Ronald Macdonald, who made the statement, had to admit, under cross-examination, that his statement was not based on his own knowledge. This Macdonald was the only witness brought forward in support of the charge before the committee. He was not a trustworthy witness, for he declared (*vide* page 9 of the report) that he had no interest in the matter, whereas it came out (*vide* page 44 of the report) that he had been appointed agent for the prosecution of claims for losses incurred by Bremner in the rebellion, and that he was to receive five percent on the amount recovered; moreover, according to his own account, he was implicated in the disposal of the furs. It will be found that there are other prevarications and inconsistencies in his evidence calculated to cast doubt on its credibility.

THE ORDER LOST.

The order for the confiscation of the furs had been lost, and its contents had to be supplied from memory. I did not see it at all, and I positively deny that any injunction of secrecy was inserted by my directions. Neither did I know to whom the order was addressed, but I naturally must have thought it was addressed to the Officer of the Mounted Police at Battleford, who had been ordered by me to take charge of the furs, and who was really the person answerable for their safe custody, and not the Quartermaster-Sergeant, who was only a subordinate. As I have already said, I never had the furs, I never saw them, and I never enquired after or thought of them after leaving Fort Pitt. I dismissed the whole matter from my mind, and have since had great difficulty in recalling it. How could a man, occupied as I was then, amidst the confusion and excitement of war, recollect accurately every small matter that was brought before his notice?

A WICKED INVENTION.

Furthermore, it has been asserted that I have employed agents to destroy the evidence against me. This is a wicked invention. I have no agents, and there is no evidence to destroy. I have already protested against the report of the Parliamentary Committee when tendering my resignation. The House of Commons is not a court of justice, but a political assembly in which party necessarily prevails, and if my character were at stake I should prefer a different tribunal. It is a patent fact that the bitterest attacks on me have proceeded from that party, and from most of the organs of that party which protested against Riel's execution and courted the Rielite vote.

A FALSE IMPRESSION.

By those who demanded my dismissal it has been urged that the appointment ought not to be held by an Imperial officer, and that there are Canadians ready to fill my place. I hope there are, but surely this change might be affected without a political attempt being made to injure me, an attempt which I am sure no true Canadian would sanction or encourage, even to gain the appointment for himself. A false impression appears to have been created in some minds by my retention of office for two months after the report of the Committee, as though I had clung to the position until forced to retire. I felt that an immediate resignation would look like a consciousness of wrong-doing on my part, and that I had better, as it were, challenge the opinion of the Government on my conduct by continuing to do my duty. My position was a difficult one, but certainly, after what had happened, retention of office had no place in my mind.

AN UNMERITED CHARGE.

There is another point on which I wish to right myself before leaving the country. It is with pain I have lately learned that I have lain under the imputation of having failed to do justice to my companions-in-arms in not having recommended any of them for promotion and honors, such as I myself received. Now this is very far from being the case, and I am sure that the Minister of Militia will himself help to clear me from such an unmerited charge. In reality I almost exceeded military official etiquette in my anxiety to obtain rewards for those who had so ably and gallantly helped me to obtain my own, as I shall proceed to show. In my despatches concerning the action at Fish Creek and the taking of Batoche I brought to the notice of the Government the names of those officers who, by their rank, appointment, command and conduct, in my opinion, best deserved it.

WORTHY OF MENTION.

In my final report of the whole campaign I again brought these officers to notice in the following terms:—

"Nothing could have been better than the conduct of all the troops, both officers and men, engaged in this short campaign, but as it is impossible to name everyone in a despatch, I must, in accordance, with military usage, confine myself to bringing to your notice the names of those who from their rank, appointment or special service are in my opinion deserving of such mention, and it will not be out of place if, in this despatch, I again record those already brought to your notice, and to whom my thanks are due for the zeal they displayed and for the service they so cheerfully rendered, together with others not before mentioned."

POLITICS INTERFERED.

The despatches were all printed and given to the public in the *Canada Gazette* and public press. In the Imperial service a *Gazette* awarding honors and promotions to those named in despatches would have followed, as a matter of course, without further action by the General himself. But I did not let the matter rest there. I had an interview with the Minister of Militia and the Prime Minister at Riviere du Loup shortly after my return from the North-West, in which I pleaded for rewards for my officers. They decided against my request for two reasons, one being that they knew that only two or three C.M.G.'s would be granted, which would cause jealousy among those who did not receive them; the other, that I had not been able to include in the list for honors the names of the two officers commanding the French-Canadian regiments. This, I was given to understand, would occasion trouble, which it was not thought advisable to incur.

THE RECOMMENDATIONS

for brevet promotions were, I understood, to be considered. On the 16th December, 1885, I personally submitted a letter to the Minister of Militia in which I drew attention to the fact, which I had since discovered, that a good many C.M.G.'s had been given for services in the Red River expedition of 1870, in which no fighting or loss of life had taken place. In this letter I gave a list of officers with a recommendation for such honors as might be deemed suitable, together with the names of officers for brevet promotions. On the 11th March, 1886, I addressed another letter to the Minister of Militia referring to my communication of the 16th December, 1885, and urging that some action should be taken thereon.

FREQUENT CONVERSATIONS.

I never received written official answers to my letters, but I had frequent conversations with the minister on the subject. After one of these conversations I again, as late as April, 1887, personally submitted a letter to the minister, in which I once more brought forward the subject of these rewards, drawing attention to the fact of its being the jubilee year of our Most Gracious Sovereign, when the Government might deem it an auspicious moment to ask for the decorations I begged to recommend, and to confer the brevet promotions also. The latter would in some cases necessitate certain alterations in the regulations, which I suggested should be made. In this letter I ventured to specify the decorations and promotions as follows:—

THE HONOR ROLL.

To receive the C.M.G.—Major-General Strange, commander Alberta column; Major-General Laurie, commander at Base; Col. Walker Powell, Adjutant General M.Q.; Lieut.-Col. Otter, commander Battleford column; Lieut.-Col. Van Straubenzee, Dr. Sullivan, Dr. Roddick.

To be brevet-colonels.—Lieut.-Cols. Otter, Van Straubenzee, Montizambert, Houghton, Grassett, Osborne Smith, C.M.G.; G. E. A. Hughes (65th Regt), J. Macpherson (director of stores).

To be lieut.-colonels—Major Short, B Battery, C.A.; Major Dawson, 10th R.G.; Major Smith, C Company, R.S.I.; Major Boswell, 90th Battalion; Major Hughes, Midland Battalion; Major Jarvis, Winnipeg F Battery; Major Boulton, commander scouts.

To be majors—Captain Peters, C Battery, C.A.; Captain Drury, C Battery, C.A.; Captain Swinford, 90th Battalion; Captain Young, Winnipeg F Battery; Captain Wise, A.D.C.; Captain Brown, Q. O. Rifles; Captain Mutton, Q. O. Rifles; Captain Rutherford, C.A.

To be captains—Lieutenants A. E. Doucet, A.D.C.; H. C. Freer, B Co., R.S.I.; J. W. Sears, C Co., R.S.I.; Pelletier, C.A.; Coryell, scout; Gray, G.G.F.G.; Ogilvie, C. A.

To be brigade-surgeons—Dr. Sullivan, Dr. Roddick.

To be surgeon-majors with rank of lieutenant-colonel—Drs. Orton, Graveley, Bell, Strange, Pennefather, Ryerson and Codd.

To be surgeons—Dr. Whiteford, Dr. Grant, G.G.F.G.

NO NEGLECT.

In my letter of the 16th December, 1885, above alluded to, among those recommended for suitable honors appeared the name of Lord Melgund, who was chief of my staff, and Lieut.-Col. Mackeand, 90th Regiment (since deceased), and I added that had Lieut.-Colonel Williams lived his name would also have appeared in the list.

At the request of the Minister, and to my great regret, the recommendation for the decorations was struck out, but I understood that the recommendations for promotions would be favorably considered.

I also, on the 18th of June, 1886, wrote a letter to the Comptroller of the North-West Mounted Police, bringing before him the names of those officers of that force who had come under my personal observation, and whom I considered deserving of special notice, or as having done good service. Their names are as follows:

Lieut.-Col. W. Herchmer and Major Steele, deserving of special notice; Inspector A. B. Perry and Inspector Whyte Fraser did very good service and showed great zeal.

From the foregoing, I do not think I can be justly accused of having forgotten or neglected the interests of my old comrades.

FRED. MIDDLETON,
Lieut.-General.

Ottawa, August 12th, 1890.

THE BONDING PRIVILEGE.

THREATENING ATTITUDE OF THE UNITED STATES "TREASURY" DEPARTMENT.

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—A Washington special to the *Herald* says:—"There is something in that refusal of the Treasury Department to permit that cartridge shipment across the United States to Mexico in bond. Canadians thought that it showed a disposition to limit the bonding privilege hereafter, possibly as a reprisal for the Dominion's doings in Behring Sea and other matters and they are right. The Treasury officials here are diplomatically ignorant of any such intention, but their ignorance is not important. In Secretary Windom's absence they could not be expected to know anything. The situation, as I gather it, is that the Secretary of the Treasury is under great pressure to reverse the policy of the department in years past, and not only to refuse to extend transhipment in bond privilege, but to deny it where it has been heretofore granted. Secretary Windom's recent report to Congress, while evading some of the enquiries made, did point out that the Canadian Pacific might easily be brought to book. This road in fact is the main point of attack. Transcontinental lines are complaining bitterly that its overland and Asiatic business is built up at their expense because of special facilities given it by the United States; that the British carrying companies are thus enabled to drive from the ocean American commerce which should have its terminal at San Francisco. They are raising the 'flag cry,' and insisting that the Union Jack must not be given trade advantages at the expense of the Stars and Stripes. The law adviser of the Treasury Department is an advocate of radical measures, and I suspect that it was his legal opinion which kept the cartridge Company from getting a permit for shipping its goods across the United States to Mexico. The talk about retaliatory legislation for Behring Sea poaching is made a text for the Treasury's unfriendly attitude and it looks as though the Canadian Pacific was closer to a discriminating policy on the part of this country than it has been for years.

The Treasury officials emphatically deny that ex-bonding privileges have been in any way discontinued up to this time, but at the same time the Department is not extending them beyond the present scope, which is substantially what the Montreal Cartridge Company seems to have desired, and, according to their president, to have requested. At the present they could enter their goods at the Canadian frontier and ship them to New York under warehouse bond, then withdraw them from the warehouse for transportation and exportation to Mexico, but the Canadian company wished to avoid this trouble, and suggested that they be allowed the privilege accorded to goods arriving at the seaboard for transhipment to Mexico, the Treasury Department did not feel it could grant. This is all the foundation there is for the claim that the bonding privilege of Canadians are being curtailed.

A BEHRING SEA "STORY."

THE "CORWIN'S" ALLEGED MISSION CAUSES AN AMERICAN MUNCHAUSEN TO INDULGE IN A "WAR SCARE."

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—A special from Tacoma, Wash., to the *Herald* says:—The revenue cutter "Corwin" on Saturday received orders to proceed to Behring Sea at once, and is now en route to Seattle for coal, after which she will proceed north, first going to Sitka. Captain Hooper says he has orders to act under the first instructions received. These instructions authorized a very vigorous policy, and were rescinded and a more conservative course authorized when the "Richard Rush" sailed. The first orders directed the captains of the cutters to seize all vessels where there was any circumstantial evidence to show that they had been poaching. The prizes were to be stripped of all bunting. Their skins and papers were also to be taken and only enough provisions left on board to last the vessel and prize crew until the nearest port was reached. The subsequent orders were that the cutters should serve all vessels found in the sea with a copy of President Harrison's proclamation, and if the vessel was seen again, to capture it. The department, Captain Hooper's orders lead one to believe, has determined that the more vigorous policy should be followed and, although it is late in the season, all sealing vessels found poaching are to be summarily dealt with.

THE "STORY" PARTIALLY CONFIRMED.

The *Herald's* Washington correspondent says: I called this evening on Assistant Secretary Nettleton, of the Treasury Department, and showed him the Tacoma despatch. He read it over reflectively, and after some hesitation he remarked: "There is just one line of this despatch that I will endorse. It is the statement that the 'Corwin' has been ordered to Alaskan waters." Nothing further confirmatory or contradictory of the despatch could be obtained. If the "Corwin's" orders are those issued last May then indeed negotiations are at an end, and the statement made by Sir Julian Pauncefote may be strictly carried out. He told Mr. Blaine the first news received of interference with the British vessels in Behring Sea would be notice to him that his services as Her Majesty's minister in Washington would be of no further use to his Government.

AN EXPLORER'S REPORT.

AN ANCIENT INDIAN TRIBE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 19.—Col. Holabird, of Los Angeles, has returned here from an exploring expedition in the canyons of Colorado. He penetrated districts never before explored and found in an almost inaccessible canyon, a hundred miles north of Williams and near the grand canyon of the Colorado, the Yava Supai tribe of Indians, who had never seen any white man except John D. Lee, the Mormon, who was shot for the Mountain meadow massacre. Col. Holabird in relating his experiences said:—These Indians are of the Apache family, but of ancient origin. The men are magnificent specimens. The valley in which the tribe has lived for many years in seclusion has only two ways of approach. It contains 2,000 acres and is enclosed by almost perpendicular walls 4 000 feet high. We travelled over fifteen miles along a canyon over a lifeless country. Suddenly we came to two

BOILING SPRINGS UNDER COTTONWOOD TREES.

From these springs a river starts which winds its way through a luxuriant valley. The water in the river is clear as crystal and so strongly impregnated with lime that it petrifies everything it touches. There are three immense cataracts in the canyon. These look as if centuries ago a huge cottonwood tree had fallen across the stream and lodged. Mosses, ferns and creepers formed a barrier. All these turned to limestone. The grass caused the deposit to increase until the barricade extends across the canyon, making a fall of 250 feet. Along the front of these high cataracts limestone ridges have formed twenty to fifty feet, one above the other; over all these the water falls like a sheet of glass. Underneath, between the ridges, thousands of plants with flowers in full bloom are seen, while

MILLIONS OF HUMMING BIRDS DART IN AND OUT.

The chief of the strange tribe is an old man of 60, "Captain Tom." The name was given him by John D. Lee. I found these Indians in a starving condition, subsisting on berries and grass seed. I appealed to the Government for them, but the Indian Department said it could not help wandering people. Gen. Miles, who says he has heard of these Indians, but could never get a guide to their canyon, will investigate their condition.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN WAR.

TERMS OF PEACE AGREED UPON.

NEW YORK, August 19.—A despatch to the *Herald* from San Salvador says Gen. Ezeta, Provisional President of Salvador, has received a telegram from Dr. Galindo, confidential agent of Salvador in Guatemala, saying that the terms of a treaty of peace have been arranged. Dr. Galindo says the treaty is most favorable to Salvador. All the points demanded by Ezeta have been conceded by the Guatemalan Government. Dr. Galindo will leave Guatemala for this city to-day to arrange the terms of the protocol. Owing to the receipt of this news, Ezeta has revoked his orders to his army to advance towards the city of Guatemala and consequently there has been an entire cessation of hostilities. Nicaragua and Costa Rica had decided to become the allies of Salvador and had pledged themselves to do all in their power to help Ezeta. Honduras had, as was known several days ago, promised to become an ally to Guatemala. Advices received here say that one of Guatemala's garrisons on the frontier became insubordinate on Saturday and a desperate fight ensued. The soldiers were indignant because they had not been regularly paid. Many were killed and wounded.

THE PEOPLE HAPPY.

CITY OF GUATEMALA, Aug. 21.—The capital is jubilant and the people are happy, for the peace agreement has been signed at last. Barrillas has accepted the suggestions of the diplomatic body and accepted their plans.

CARDINAL MANNING'S TRIBUTE.

LONDON, August 20.—A requiem mass for the late Cardinal Newman was celebrated to-day in the Brompton oratory. Cardinal Manning delivered an address. He said, although it was too soon to measure fully the work of Cardinal Newman, it was certain that no living man had so changed the religious thought of England. It was the inspiring genius of the Tractarian movement that was shaping the Church of England into its present life. But for him rationalism would now reign supreme in the national religion.

THE DOMINION CAPITAL.

(*From Our Own Correspondent.*)

OTTAWA, August 21.

GEN. MIDDLETON.

Gen. Sir Fred. Middleton left this morning for England *via* the "Sardinian" now at Montreal. There were quite a number down to see him off. Gen. Middleton's daughter, Miss Marie Middleton, will spend the winter at Rideau Hall, the guest of Lord and Lady Stanley.

FALLEN FLAT.

It is reported that the big English syndicate, headed by the Duke of Westminster and other peers, with a capital of a million, formed to buy up the phosphate properties of Canada, has fallen flat on the English market, only £50,000 being subscribed. The question is asked are English investors tiring of American and Canadian trusts.

NOTES.

The Governor-General has consented to open the Canada Central Fair here September 22.

The Montreal detectives who are trying to identify the corpse found in the river as that of the missing Montreal gentleman, will return in a few days and continue their enquiries.

The widow of the late Etienne Parent, once Under Secretary of State, who died yesterday at the residence of her son in-law here, Dr. De Bonald, was 86 years of age and a member of an old French Quebec family.

The Hon. Wm. Macdougall is expected to be able to return home from Cobourg in a few days.

The Normal School has re-opened with a hundred students.

In the City Council Chamber last night a special meeting of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and of the public was held for the purpose of presenting Mr. John P. Dunne, of the Department of the Interior, with a subscribed gold medal in recognition of his bravery in stopping a horse and saving a little girl, who was in imminent danger. The Rev. Father Dawson, LL.D., the president, read a handsomely engrossed address, to which Mr. Dunne replied in an appropriate speech. When only sixteen Mr. Dunne, fourteen years ago, saved the life of a child in Toronto harbor. There is talk here of forming a Canadian Humane Society for the purpose of recognizing bravery among Canadians, modelled on the same lines as the Royal Humane Society.

The Hon. Mrs. Joyce, engaged in the scheme to bring over desirable female help and farm laborers, left for Toronto yesterday.

The Hon. R. H. McMillan, Treasurer in the Manitoba Government, left for Montreal yesterday.

An address from the Protestants of Richmond to Father O'Connell, on the occasion of his retirement from the priesthood, is on exhibition.

Big excursion trains leave here, to-morrow, our civic holiday, for Montreal and Quebec.

GEN. MIDDLETON'S UNPLEASANT EXPERIENCE.

OTTAWA, Aug. 22.—An explanation of the extraordinary appearance yesterday of a Mr. Tackaberry at the railway station, accompanied by a detective, armed with authority to arrest Gen. Middleton on a *capias* is made in behalf of Sir Frederick by authority. Mr. Tackaberry, who is an auctioneer, suggested to the General that he might buy his household effects *en bloc* on speculation, and, upon the General saying he would prefer that, offered to go down and see the stuff. He did so and made an offer. The General then went to another auctioneer named Marks who made him a better offer than Tackaberry, which was closed. Gen. Middleton considered Mr. Tackaberry's inspection and valuation of his furniture as Mr. Tackaberry's own business. He did not employ him, it is said, but at the station sooner than submit to the humiliation of an arrest he perferred to pay the amount demanded by Mr. Tackaberry, $35.

THE DEATH LIST FOR JULY.

OTTAWA, Aug. 22.—The statement of mortality for the month of July last was issued by the Department of Agriculture to-day. The highest mortality in any city according to its population was in Quebec, which was 4 70 per thousand. In Galt the death rate was .51, the lowest of any of the cities recorded in the list. London comes next at .62; Woodstock, Ont., .65; Chatham, Ont., .68; Victoria, B.C., .84; and St. Thomas, .85. Next to the city of Quebec, where the highest death rate exists, is the city of Hull with 4.50. Among the other highest may be mentioned Sherbrooke, Que., 3 93; Three Rivers, 3.89; St. Hyacinthe, 3 87; and Montreal, 3 77. In Montreal the high mortality is due to the large number of deaths of children under five years of age, there being no less than 579 out of a total death rate for the month of 793. Turning to Quebec, out of a total death rate of 315, no less than 228 were under five years of age. In Hull there were 63 deaths and 53 of these were children under five years of age. In Three Rivers the deaths were 37, and of these 29 were under five years, while Sherbrooke's total was 39 and 28 of these were under five years. On the other hand, no deaths of children are given for Woodstock, Ont., only one for Galt, two for St. Thomas, two for Chatham, four for London and five for Victoria, B.C. In Montreal the deaths from diarrhœal affections were 297 out of a total for the month of 793.

MONTREAL HARBOR.

OTTAWA, Aug. 22.—To day I saw the officials of the Department of Public Works as to the delay complained of at Montreal in the forwarding of the plans for the improvement of the Montreal harbor, and was informed that the plans spoken of are the plans of the Flood Commission of 1888 composed of Messrs. Keefer, Perley, Kennedy and St. George. The complete report of this Commission has never been printed, though a portion of it was by order of the Printing Committee of the House of Commons. There is no intention of sending the plans prepared by this Commission to the Montreal Harbor Commission, and nothing is being done to take that report and those plans out of their pigeon hole. They are considered as for the information of the Department. The plans show the past and present state of things at Montreal, but no plans for improvements were drawn up by the Flood Commission. They are very extensive, and it is not possible with the ordinary staff of the Department to copy them. No originals are ever sent away from the Department. The officials say that the Harbor Commission want a portion of the report and the plans officially published in order that they could prove by them that the works projected and in progress when Messrs. Page and Coste advised their stoppage would not interfere with the floods, would not augment them or hinder the construction of works designed to prevent them. The Department propose sending engineers down again during this coming winter to examine and report on the whole subject.

CONTINENTAL FREE TRADE.

When New England Protectionists are found in the front rank of advocates of reciprocity, it is enough to open the eyes of those who profess to see nothing formidable in the movement. The Governor of Massachusetts is an ardent Protectionist and a leader of the Republicans, yet expresses the following views on the tariff legislation now pending before Congress:—"Mr. Blaine with his reciprocity ideas has exhibited wise and far seeing statesmanship. I am a Protectionist but I believe in common sense, and if Mr. Blaine's policy is not adopted the Republican party will get smashed. I believe in encouraging commerce with the whole continent." It is evident that Governor Ames views Mr. Blaine's policy as one to encourage trade "with the whole continent." This is Mr. Laurier's policy for Canada, and it is significant to find it endorsed by such leaders as Secretary Blaine and Governor Ames, of Boston. Their views on the trade question are not only of interest to Ottawa, but of vital importance in any negotiations which may be undertaken between Canada and the United States before the next presidential election. I was assured over a year ago by a prominent Maritime publicist that Mr. Blaine told him personally he was in favor of unrestricted reciprocity with Canada.

OTTAWA, Aug. 22.

THE MIDDLETON ADDRESS.

The parting address of Gen. Sir Fred. Middleton was a leading topic here to-day in official and unofficial circles. "It will hurt Caron and the Government," said a prominent colonel, "in two ways. The English-speaking officers now know that Sir Adolphe Caron, backed by Sir John Macdonald, vetoed the bestowal of honors on them, and the French-Canadian officers know very well that the Minister of Militia could by a simple request have had Gen. Middleton add the names of the two French-Canadian commanders. Sir Adolphe took care, however, that he was the only Frenchman rewarded. It will create a bad feeling all round," concluded the colonel. Another officer said Middleton had made out a wretchedly poor case for himself, and that a prominent feature of the General's career in Canada was lack of discretion. "It appears to me," said a high official, "that Sir Fred. is trying to throw the onus of the main charges on Sir Adolphe Caron." Still another pointed out that by keeping back all these disclosures not merely from the committee of the House of Commons but for five years from Parliament and public, Gen. Middleton did not act the frank open part which is traditional of the British officer. For one thing Gen. Middleton suppresses part of the truth with reference to Major, now Lieut.-Colonel and Senator Boulton who, he says, he recommended for promotion only. He wrote Major Boulton in the fall of 1885 that he had recommended the Major for a C.M.G.

SABLE ISLAND AND ITS VICTIMS.

A new chart of known wrecks on Sable Island compiled to date from official reports has been issued. The last wreck occurred on July 27th, 1890, to the Norwegian barque "Girda." Over one hundred and fifty steamers and vessels have gone to pieces on the fatal shores of this bleak island; in fact the triangular area formed by Cape Sable Cape Breton and Sable Island is the charnel house of the North Atlantic. Within this area occurred the greatest loss of life recorded in Canadian history, when, in 1873, 545 persons were lost off the steamer "Atlantic" in Terenco Bay. It is some satisfaction to know that Sable Island, once 40 miles by 2½, is now only 22 by one mile wide. There is now at Halifax, in charge of one of the officials of the Marine Department, a loft of recently imported carrier pigeons intended to be placed on Sable Island to be used in conveying intelligence of wrecks, so that succor can be sent in a few hours after the despatch of the winged messengers.

SIR JOHN THOMPSON.

Deputy Minister of Justice Sedgewick expects Sir John Thompson to arrive in Ottawa on Monday. His five children are with their aunt at St. Patrick, where Sir John may leave Lady Thompson, and possibly stop over a day, but if so this is the only stoppage he will make before reaching Ottawa.

THE CHOLERA.

The Secretary and Acting Deputy Minister of Agriculture fears that the cholera will visit Canada next summer. He says, however, that the quarantine at British Columbia against infection from Asia is as strict as at Grosse Isle, and that at the latter place it is all that human ingenuity could devise. Mr. Small ought to read the report of his own department. In it Dr. Montizambert, quarantine physician, says:—"As I have been reporting in season and out of season for the last 20 years no certain assurance of safety can be given until the quarantine station at Grosse Isle is provided with a deep water wharf upon which the modern appliances for prompt and scientific disinfection could be placed, and to which infected vessels could be brought." A little of the public money squandered by Sir Hector Langevin would build this wharf and perhaps save Canada from the plague.

NOTES.

The entries for the D.R.A. matches are beginning to come in to Lt.-Col. Bacon, Capt. Jones, of the Essex Fusiliers has withdrawn his team challenge to the 13th of Hamilton, and Pte. Green, of the Fusiliers, challenges any nurseryman to shoot for $50 on the ranges at Ottawa at the close of the annual matches.

John Alexander Thompson, of Victoria, B.C., will shortly be appointed steamboat inspector for British Columbia.

SEEKING REDRESS.

DONALD MORRISON WANTS DAMAGES—OUTRAGES BY BRITISH WAR SHIPS.

HALIFAX, N.S., Aug. 18.—Donald Morrison, M.P.P., of St. John's, Newfoundland, is in Halifax, en route to Boston and New York. He was the lawyer who served a writ upon Capt. Sir Baldwin Walker, commander of H.M.S. "Emerald," claiming $5,000 for closing Mr. Baird's lobster factory. He says he has no doubt whatever about the result of that action, and believes the British Government will pay the damages. Then will follow a big crop of actions for every interference with Newfoundland fishermen by British naval officers for some years past.

Mr. Morrison says the people are more determined than ever to force a settlement. They realize that they have the French by the "scruff of the neck" and the English Government where the "hair is short." The accidental repeal of an old imperial statute leaves England without any authority whatever for enforcing the old treaties or the *modus vivendi* in Newfoundland. If no settlement is made this season the people of Newfoundland have determined not to allow the French to fish there next year. They will drive them off. If British warships interfere they will do so without the form of law. They will only submit to force, and will then sue the British officers for damages in the local courts.

Regarding the terms of settlement, Mr. Morrison says the only acceptable basis is that the French must clear out of Newfoundland, bag and baggage. It was reported in St. John's the day he left that the French Government would be given a *quid pro quo* in the cession of the Island Dominque, West Indies. The French have long coveted that island. Regarding the Bait Act, Mr. Morrison says the practical effect is that it is enforced against American and Canadian vessels, but that the French get all the bait they want. American and Canadian vessels are compelled to pay high license fees or come all the way to the Nova Scotia coast to get bait, while Newfoundlanders smuggle to St. Pierre all the bait the French require. True, some forty Newfoundland captains were caught and placed in gaol, but were all pardoned and liberated last week. No effort has been made to capture and confiscate any Newfoundland vessels, which would quickly put an end to bait smuggling.

An instance was mentioned where the cruiser "Fiona" found a vessel loaded with caplin going from Placentia to St. Pierre. The captain was taken off and sent to gaol, but the vessel allowed to proceed and sell its cargo to the French at a big profit and then return and continue in the bait-smuggling business all winter. The fisheries along the shore and on the great banks are reported poor, but fair at Labrador.

ONTARIO CROP REPORTS.

CEREAL YIELDS GOOD, HAY MAGNIFICENT, FRUIT NOT PROMISING.

TORONTO, August 21.—The Department of Agriculture has issued a bulletin dealing with crops, live stock, etc. It is ascertained therefrom that the area of fall wheat is 102,000 acres less than last year, and barley 174,000 less. Spring wheat is greater by 203,000 acres, peas by 73,000, and hay and clover by 76,000. The estimated yield of wheat exceeds that of last year by 5,700,000 bushels, that of peas by 2,500,000, beans by 470,000, and of hay and clover by 577,000 tons. Compared with the annual averages of eight years past, there is a decrease of 2 400,000 bushels in wheat, 4,000,000 in barley and 500,000 in oats, but an increase of 3,000,000 bushels in peas, 4,

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON.

PARABLE OF THE POUNDS.

SEPT. 14.—Luke 19: 11-27.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"Unto every one which hath shall be given".—Luke 19: 11-26.

EXPLANATORY.

I. Reasons for speaking this parable.—Ver. 11. "And as they heard these things." The conversation in the house of Zaccheus, of which probably only a summary was given in vers. 1-10(our last lesson), and which could be overheard by the crowds in the court. "He added," to what he had said in the house, a parable for those who had been looking on. "Because he was nigh to Jerusalem": 15 to 20 miles, but easily reached in one day. Jerusalem was the capital where they expected their Messiah to appear, and where his reign would begin and centre, in David's city and on David's throne. "And because they thought that the kingdom of God". The new kingdom he had come to found, the glorious reign of the Messiah, who would deliver them from all their enemies, and bring prosperity and peace. All the visions of the prophets were now to be fulfilled, all their own dreams realized. See Ps. 72: 8-11; Isa. 9: 7; 60: 1-22; Dan. 2: 44, 45; 7, 13, 14; Joel 2: 28-32. "Should immediately appear." Jesus had repeatedly of late given the impression that the kingdom was coming, and that his going to Jerusalem had something to do with it. See Luke 17: 20, 30; 18: 29, 30; Matt 19: 28. James and John showed that they had the same impression (Matt. 20, 20, 21). The great event necessary to the coming of the kingdom was to take place in Jerusalem within a few days, and the dawning rays were to appear soon after; but the complete coming which was in their minds was not to be immediately. This parable was to put them on their guard against disappointment, and to reveal to them the true state of things.

II. The Nobleman.—Ver. 12. "A certain nobleman," He represents Christ himself.

III. The kingdom sought.—Ver. 12. "Went into a far country." Some features in this picture seem borrowed from the political situation of the Holy Land. Josephus relates that on the death of Herod the Great, Archelaus, his son, whom he had appointed his heir, repaired to Rome to request that Augustus would invest him in his father's dominions, but that the Jews, wearied of this family of adventurers, begged the emperor rather to convert their country into a Roman province. This case might the more readily occur to the mind of Jesus, as at that very Jericho where he was speaking there stood the magnificent palace which this Archelaus had built.—*Godet.*

"To receive for himself a kingdom." To receive a kingdom includes the installation of Jesus in his heavenly power as well as the preparation of the Messianic kingdom here below by the sending of the Holy Spirit, and his work in the church. —*Godet.* "To return". To enter into possession of it, and become king of kings and lord of lords (Rev. 17: 14; 19: 16).—*Abbott.* It refers to his second coming at the close of our present era, when he will come again to reign in righteousness.

IV. The servants entrusted with his property.—"And he called his ten servants". Rather, ten servants of his own; for such a noble would count his servants by hundreds.—*Cambridge Bible.* "And delivered them ten pounds"; one to each. The pound was the Attic mina, the Roman money then used in Palestine, and was worth 100 drachmæ or denarii (so often translated pence), or about $17. "A single pound, English, Turkish, or French, is enough to buy out the whole stock of many a small trader in the bazaars; and yet out of that sl op a family is supported and the heavy taxes paid.—*Prof. Isaac Hall.* In this case each one received an equal amount, not different portions as in the parable of the talents.

The pounds, therefore, represent those spiritual gifts which are common to all Christians, such as salvation in Christ, the gift of the Holy Spirit, the Bible, the means of grace, the truth, opportunities and possibilities of growth and usefulness, Christian experience, time, money, endowments. "Occupy till I come". The present meaning of this English word "occupy" to the ordinary reader would be, "keep possession, hold and fill"; but by its old English use it signifies "to traffic." Trade and traffic until I return.—*Whedon.* It is the business of God's people to make the best possible use of all that God has entrusted to them.

V. His enemies.—Ver. 14. "But his citizens". The men over whom he sought to be king. It includes all the enemies of Jesus, "his own" to whom he came, but who received him not (John 1: 11). "Hated him". This was true historically of Archelaus. But the enemies of Jesus hate him without a cause: hate him because he is good, and his goodness interferes with their sin. "And sent a message after him". Rather, an embassy to follow him (14: 32). Here again the incident would be entirely obscure, if we did not know from Josephus that the Jews did send an embassy of 50 to Augustus—who were met on their arrival at Rome by 8,000 Jews—to recount the cruelties of Archelaus, and plead for deliverance from him and the Herods generally.—*Cam. Bible.* Every persecution of his servants, as the stoning of Stephen, the beheading of Paul, and all the wrongs done to his people because they were his, were messages of defiance sent after Jesus, implicit declarations that they would not have him for their king.—*Trench.* "We will not have this man to reign over us". Theophylact well observes, how twice this very declaration found formal utterance from their lips,—once when they cried to Pilate, "We have no king but Cæsar"; and again, when they said, "Write not, The King of the Jews."—*Trench.*

VI. The servants called to account.—Ver. 15. "When he was returned". His second coming, for he had "received the kingdom". But practically to individuals he comes many times, in days of trial, in crises of life, and especially at death. "That he might know how much every man had gained by trading". More strictly, "what business they had carried on." —*Biddle.* Every one must give a strict account of all that God has entrusted to him. There is to be a day of revelation when the whole life will be read out.

VII. The faithful and their reward.—Vers. 16-19. 16. "Then came the first", etc. The reports of three only are given, that being enough to exhibit the whole method and spirit of the trial.—*Bliss.* "Thy pound hath gained ten pounds". He does not take credit to himself, but attributes the result to the Lord's gift. In an honest business way he had greatly increased his capital. In all true bargains the other side gains as well. A good bargain is one that is good for both parties. Our business is to make our single pound go the farthest possible and work the best result. Such as these are the great men in Christ's service, not the men of ten talents, but the man whose pound has gained ten pounds or five.—*Jacobus.*

There is scarcely any limit to the increase which faithfulness will add to the spiritual gifts bestowed in common upon all Christians. For instance, the Bible, faithfully studied and obeyed, unfolds treasures an hundredfold more valuable than the careless reader can find.

17. "And he said unto him, Well", or "Well done," as in the Rev. Ver. and in Matthew. His master's full and hearty approval.

Third reward,—a large sphere. "Because thou hast been faithful in a very little." The pound was comparatively a small sum, only enough to test the faithfulness and ability of the servants. So all we receive here, great and blessed as it is, is a very little compared with that which we can receive hereafter in glory. "Have thou authority over ten cities." Observe the contrasts: "Thou hast been faithful as a servant; now be a ruler—thou hast been intrusted with a few things; now have dominion over many things." For the ten pounds he would scarcely have been able to buy a house, and he is placed over ten cities.—*Lange.* This entire style of language refers to the ancient custom, still existing in the East, of rewarding favorites with the government and revenue of provinces and cities. Cyrus the Great bestowed upon Pytharchotus the Cyzican, his favorite, seven cities. Artaxerxes gave to Themistocles, as some say, two, or as others say, five. Parysatis, queen of Persia, had two or three cities, whose revenues paid the expenses of her wardrobe. With what munificence then should the King of heaven and earth reward the objects of his favor.—*Whedon.* The authority over the ten cities means not so much larger revenues for the ruler, as larger spheres of usefulness, increased opportunity to do good, multiplied power and influence.

18. "Be thou also over five cities". This intimates that there are degrees of glory in heaven; every vessel will be alike full, but not alike large, and the degrees of glory there will be according to the degree of usefulness here.—*M. Henry.*

VIII. The unfaithful and their losses.—Vers. 20-27. 20. "Lord, behold, here is thy pound". Implying that he himself was scrupulously just. He did not steal his Lord's money, but returned safely every farthing. "Which I have kept laid up in a napkin", or "handkerchief, as was not uncommon in the East." He did not act like a timid man, but like a lazy one. This depicts the conduct of all those who shut up their gifts from the active service of Christ, without actually prostituting them to unworthy uses.

21. "Because thou art an austere man: severe in modes of judging or acting, rigid, stern.—*Webster.* The sense is obvious: "I knew thou wast one whom it was impossible to serve, one whom nothing would please; exacting what was impracticable, and dissatisfied with what was attainable." Thus do men secretly think of God as a hard Master, and virtually throw on him the blame of their fruitlessness. "Thou takest up", etc. You expected me to work for you, while you had all the gains. This was not a true charge in the parable, for there each one had what he had gained and more. And it is not a true charge against God, for God gives back infinitely more than he receives, and all he requires of us is not for himself, but for our own good.

22. "Out of thine own mouth will I judge thee". I will take you on your own ground, and from your own statements will convict you. "Thou knewest". He does not take pains to deny so unjust an accusation, but merely repeats the servant's statement as the ground of his condemnation.

23. "Wherefore gavest thou not my money into the bank". Literally, the table or counter. The bank here answers to the money-changers in Matt. 25. It is the broker's table or counter, at which he sat in the market or public place, and upon which he set out the sums of money required for transacting his daily business. From the fact that this was transacted upon a bench (bank) comes our word "banker"; if he could not meet his liabilities, his bench was broken to pieces, and he was prohibited from continuing his business; hence the term "broken bank." These money-changers took money on deposit, and loaned it out on interest, paying interest themselves to the depositors. Their interest varied from ten to thirty-six percent.—*Abbott.* "Usury". Interest, not implying necessarily anything illegal or exorbitant. There was no rate of interest fixed by law.

24. "Take from him the pound". The unfaithful servant loses what he had failed to use. The opportunities are of no use to him. He sees little in the Bible; he receives little of the Holy Spirit's influences in his heart; he becomes averse to doing good; he must leave the offices and positions which he only encumbered, preventing others from doing good work.

"And give it to him that hath ten pounds": to increase his capital and his power to gain more. The faithful one not only receives the natural increase from his faithfulness, but other things are added. He has the opportunities others refused to accept; he does the work they left undone; he makes use of their works and methods which they failed to use.

26. "Unto every one which hath shall be given". Every attainment of honor, wealth, knowledge, or spiritual grace, helps to render further attainment more easy and more secured; while it is spiritually as well as materially true that "the destruction of the poor is their poverty" (Prov. 10: 15).—*Abbott.* "And from him that hath not, even that he hath", or seemeth to have (Luke 8: 18), "shall be taken away from him". Opportunities that come to us are unnoticed or unattainable, unless we have been faithfully growing into a power to use them. What is an opportunity to sing, or to be a sea-captain, or to open a large business, to one who has acquired no fitness for these things. All the falling apples in the world would not have suggested to Newton the law of gravitation, nor would all the steaming tea-kettles in England have awakened in Watt the idea of the steam-engine, if they had not been prepared by previous faithful study and work.

The fate of those who reject Christ. 27. "But those mine enemies", who not only neglected duty, but refused to be subject to his sway. "Slay them before me". There is nothing possible for those who in spite of all warnings and all influences for good, determine to remain in sin, and oppose the reign of righteousness in Christ, but to be destroyed. There was a fulfilment of this at the destruction of Jerusalem, 40 years later, when not a Christian perished, but more than a million of Jews were slain. But that destruction was but one example of the rule which must follow a life of sin.—*Condensed from Peloubet's Select Notes.*

WE KNOW A YOUNG LADY, who, on asking the superintendent for a class, was told that there was no vacancy." She said, "Then I will gather a class." The next Sabbath she reported with a class of six little girls who had never been to a Sabbath-school before. They were, in course of time, all brought to Christ. Surely, "Where there is a will there is a way."

THE WHITE CROSS IN EDUCATION.

POWERFUL ADDRESS BY MISS WILLARD.

Below is an outline of an eloquent address delivered by Miss Frances E. Willard last month before the National Educational Association in St. Paul, Minn. It will be found of great value to teachers and all interested in the education of the young.

The White Cross stands for purity of personal life and purity in the people's homes. The chief corner stone of the State is the hearth stone. The faithfulness of two each to the other alone makes possible the beatitudes of fatherhood and motherhood, of brotherly and sisterly affection, the passion of the patriot, the calm and steadfast love of the philanthropist. Marriage is not an episode in man's life and an event in woman's. It is the sum of earthly weal or woe to both. Men prove how much it means to them by suicides of lovers, by sweethearts shot and murdered wives. They also prove their love of home in that they enter marriage freely and royally while oftentimes women are hedged into it by considerations of dependence or conventionality.

Though most teachers are unmarried, they are just as loyal to life's most significant and sacred tie as are those who form that tie. Perhaps an estrangement unexplained, a financial burden bravely borne for kindred's sake, or faith kept with the dead may help explain the situation.

There are four great movements which in the largest way will lift the white cross of purity to its rightful place in the lives of our young people. They are (1) co-education—the training with each other of those formed for each other, that their intellectual sympathy may be increased and their mutual estimate based on a more thorough knowledge than society affords; (2) the financial independence of women, that they may not be tempted to marry in order to secure support; (3) a reform in dress, that women may have better health, greater vigor and thus enter upon home life under more hopeful conditions; and (4) equal suffrage, that woman's influence and character may react upon government so as to secure more just laws for home protection and heavier penalties against those who assail the physically weaker.

All these reforms should be inculcated in the public schools and wrought into the thinking of the young people. I do not mean that this should be done in a formal way, but as the outcome of that "public opinion" in a public school that is largely developed from the teacher's influence, record, and most of all, his or her character.

Recent statistics in Massachusetts prove that "in the employments in which the very lowest wages are paid women constitute over 70 percent of the workers, while in the employments that pay $20 per week women constitute hardly over three percent. Women standing side by side with men are also paid less wages for the same work, the proportion being that a woman twenty years of age and upwards is made to work for the same wages as a boy of ten." Public school children should know these facts and their indignation should be aroused against such a state of things.

The W. C. T. U. has circulated petitions and secured legislation in every State nearly, for industrial homes for girls and improved legislation for their protection. Chivalric principles planted in the hearts of boys; training that made them knights of the new and noble chivalry of justice, would help to enthrone the white cross in their lives.

The four reforms of which I have spoken can only be built up orally and incidentally in public schools. But the ethical teaching of physiology and hygiene as a personal matter with each child should begin in the primary and be continued through all grades.

Do not fear to explain the child to himself in language noble as the facts you teach. Innocence is founded upon ignorance, virtue upon knowledge. One is a rope of sand in the presence of temptation, the other a Damascus blade of safety.

The word of God has been largely displaced from our public schools to the sorrow of Christians, but the God of the word was never more vitally present than in the voice of science with its "Thus saith Nature," "Thus saith Reason," "Thus saith the Law."

Build the child's education up from a physical foundation. Bodily habits that are healthful and pure mean more to the country's future than intellectual acumen or acquirements. The man wonderful lives in a house beautiful, but science teaches even as the Bible does, that "Whoso defileth this temple him shall God destroy, for the temple of God is holy, which temple ye are." The child should learn that this destruction is not wrought in vengeance, but as the inevitable sequel of violating natural laws so beneficent that obedience to them would insure a happy life.

The W.C.T.U. has secured laws in all but eleven states requiring that scientific teaching relative to the effects of stimulants and narcotics upon the human body shall be given in all grades of the public school. Teachers' associations everywhere stood by us in this work. They have been glad to teach the religion of the body to "the little soldiers newly mustered in."

The public schools are not "godless" in which these truths are taught. The whole curriculum palpitates with divinity. If we do not teach theism in the schools we shall soon have atheism in the State. The nation that dethrones God plucks out its own eyes and halves its own heart.

"I believe more than I know," is the declaration of science as well as of religion. Faith is God's dynamite to discover and explore the truth and to explode prerogative and prejudice. Catholics have excelled Protestants in teaching to the young the basis and enforcing precepts of a pure life. Ireland has the most virtuous peasantry in the world, confessedly as the outcome of early education. Before their first communion boys and girls are specifically taught the duty and the reasonableness of personal purity.

From the point of view of science they should thus be taught in our schools. This cannot be done in the direct manner that we teach them to let alcoholic drinks and tobacco alone, but by abolishing the recess and using that time for physical training according to the systems of Delsarte and other masters; circulating the White Cross pledge and literature (to be had of W.C.T.U. Publishing House, 161 La Salle street, Chicago, whence millions of pages have gone out), and personally teaching the pupils one by one, or in small groups of boys by themselves and girls by themselves, the facts of physiology and hygiene in reference to a life of personal purity. Fewer pupils should be assigned to each teacher, and physical culture should be the basis of all education. Recitals of impurity should be carefully avoided. Keep the eye lifted to the heights, not lowered to the slums.

The age at which to begin teaching may vary, but let purity have the first word. The child will ask questions early; let not the coarse reply get in its work before the chaste one comes. Science is like fire; it burns away dross; tell him what science says. God's laws are all equally clean and holy; tell him of the laws of God. The child is like clay in the hands of the potter. Shall he be moulded into a jug or a vase? Give him as early as you can the arrest of thought. It is now taught by the best scientists that young men of chaste life make the most brilliant students, and for hygienic reasons. Let the sanctity of potential parentage be invoked to offset the delirious dream of self-indulgence. Let your watchword be one standard for man and woman—a white life for two.

Teach girls the gospel of dress that imposes no ligature; the vulgarity of that "death-line" made in the waist that reminds one of an hourglass or a "yellow jacket"; and the danger of tilted heels that throw all the vital organs out of their natural place. Let the teacher of physical culture, whom I like to call a "moral horticulturist," train the children not to permit the insignia of impurity upon the walls, and not to accept debasing literature upon the play-ground. Put women on school boards that they may help the teacher to guard the little ones against these dangers. Ask our educational journals to establish a department devoted to the "White Cross and Healthful Habits," and let the purest pens furnish the materials for its columns. Get the boys to read "My Little Sister," a leaflet by Ellice Hopkins, and to understand why the highest compliment that one Arab youth can pay to another is to call him "a brother of girls."

The white cross is the hallowed emblem of the whole social purity movement. The poetry of religion and the insignia of a chivalric age here veil a meaning sometimes too rudely told. It supplies just what has been lacking in the education of our youth. The fulness of time has come—the world is ready for it. This is its solemn pledge: "I promise to treat all women with respect, and endeavor to protect them from wrong and degradation: to endeavor to put down all indecent language and coarse jests: to maintain the law of purity as equally binding upon men and women; to endeavor to spread these principles among my companions and try to help my younger brothers; to use all possible means to fulfil the command, 'Keep thyself pure.'"

The age of sixteen is the one at which this pledge is usually given, though I deem fourteen none too early.

Meanwhile let its hallowed significance be wrought into the warp and woof of forming character lest we miss our golden opportunity, and in later years be left to say in unavailing sorrow, "while I came and went the child was gone."

ZAMBESI.—M. F. Coillard, in the *Journal des Missions Evangéliques*, reports interesting progress in his work at Sésfula, on the Zambesi. Among his pupils is Litia, the son of King Léwanika. Thinking that the lad would not be willing to submit to discipline, M. Coillard refused for some time to take him in. Such, however, was the boy's thirst for knowledge that he said, "If you take me I will not be a prince, but a servant." Since being received, Litia has shown himself well endowed mentally, and willing to do the most menial things in order to please M. Coillard. As for King Léwanika, it is believed that God has inclined his heart towards the Gospel. The King would, if he could, compel his people to alter their degraded way of life. He has, in fact, proposed very rigorous measures for dealing with adulterers, drunkards, and persons guilty of witchcraft. M. Coillard asks for earnest prayer to God that the King may heartily and openly embrace the Gospel.

DISTRICT PLAYROOMS.

BY NEWTON M. HALL.

It is a pitiful fact that the children of the poorest classes do not know how to play. If you go into streets and tenement alleys where such children swarm, you will find them quarrelling and fighting, but never indulging in the wholesome, joyous play of more fortunate boys and girls. So narrow and sunless are their lives that the instinct of play has been lost, and the familiar games of childhood are unknown.

A knowledge of this lack of amusement has led the Episcopal City Mission of Boston to establish two playrooms for the benefit of poor children—an idea as novel as it is sympathetic and sagacious. These rooms, situated in favorable localities, have been open eight hours on each week day since the first of July. Forty or fifty children form a class, and are allowed to stay two hours. In this way nearly two hundred children enjoy the privileges of the rooms each day. Two teachers and a janitor are in constant attendance. The teachers are ladies, who are employed especially for this work. They possess great love of children, ability to interest them, and almost infinite tact, patience, gentleness, and firmness. The object of the rooms, as described by the superintendent of missions, is, first, to teach these neglected children to play, and then to show them how to be gentle, self sacrificing, and truthful in their play. Boys and girls are taught to play together, and the boys are instructed in ways of courtesy and politeness.

A description of one of the play rooms will give an idea of the methods employed: In a narrow street lined with cheap stores, decaying warehouse and tumble-down tenements, a red flag bearing the legend, "Children's Play-Room," attracts the visitor's eye. A large room, formerly a store house, opening on the ground floor, has been transformed for the children's use. The walls are of brick, the rafters are whitewashed and decorated with flags. A pretty piano stands at one end, and brightly colored pictures are in abundance. Forty children, their age ranging from eight or ten to fifteen, are in attendance. Near the door the little girls are sewing, or playing at "beanbags" or "ring toss." The boys are just now practising the "running high jump," some of them showing remarkable skill and agility. Some little fellows are spinning tops. Ragged clothes are the rule, but the face and hands of every child are clean, and there is an evident attempt at neatness on the part of many. The two gentle-faced and gentle-voiced teachers are constantly caring for the wants of the children, and when the excitement runs too high, or the game becomes boisterous, a word or a gesture is generally sufficient to restore order. During the two hours all sorts of games are played: "Fox and geese," "so high water," "drop the handkerchief," "Jerusalem" and a score of others. One of the teachers takes her place at the piano, and the ragged boys and girls show great delight in executing the graceful steps of the "Virginia reel." Then there is a military drill for the boys, and the girls march to music, singing as they go. A Trinity student comes in on certain days and gives the boys instruction on the parallel bars and in light gymnastics. New forms of amusement are being constantly devised for the children's pleasure. The lack of rudeness and the consideration shown to one another is very noticeable, while the genuine zest and the air of happy abandon to play, are delightful to witness. Through the kindness shown them the hearts of the children are quickly won, and little lessons in neatness and manners easily given. When they go back to their homes and the street, these lessons are not forgotten any more than the simple amusements which will make their lives less wretched.

The rooms have been maintained this summer by generous friends of the mission, the expenses of each being about $200 a month. It is hoped that means will be found to continue the work during the winter, opening the rooms during hours when the schools are not in session, thus securing a permanent hold upon the children who attend. Flowers are often contributed for the rooms and nothing pleases the children more. A simple flower will transform the face of the most reckless gamin in the room.

Another society provides what are known as "sand gardens," for children too small to attend the playgrounds. Several cart-loads of sand are drawn into each of the city school-yards, and the little ones, under a watchful eye, are allowed to dig and burrow in the warm sand to their heart's content. The Episcopal Mission also maintains several "vacation kindergartens" for the same class of children who frequent the playrooms.

The success of the district play-room has already been remarkable. In the words of the superintendent, it is "a Sunday-school six days in the week." In the wider development of the plan, which will doubtless follow, it will reach thousands of children who must pass the summer months in reeking courts and alleys, learning the lessons of vice and beggary, of which the street is so apt a teacher. A more effective plan than the district play-room could hardly be devised to counteract evil influences and instil something of sweetness and love in the darkened lives of these little ones.—*The Christian Union.*

A PATON MISSION FUND.

The London *Christian* says:—A characteristic of the devotion of that hero missionary, Rev. John G. Paton, who, a short time since, at an age when most men would have accepted the offer of a well-earned retirement, returned to his beloved New Hebrides, has just been brought to notice. It appears that a small Y.M.C.A. at South Woodford, London, Eng., sent him last autumn a donation of £2 as a thank-offering for his work, thinking no more of the matter. A month since, however, they received a deeply interesting letter from the veteran missionary, telling out his gratitude, and giving new incidents of his work. One of these is that of a native convert who persisted in being sent as a teacher to an adjacent island, and who, having braved many persecutions, was ultimately shot down by one of the savages, crying, with his dying breath, "Jesus died for me."

Mr. Paton tells of his withdrawal from his beloved Island of Aniwa, now Christianized, to Australia, "to raise the funds needed to send missionaries to the 50,000 cannibals remaining on the islands." The need for these additional missionaries is sadly emphasised by the news contained in a recent telegram from San Francisco concerning the fate of the passengers and crew of a schooner driven upon the reefs of one of the islands (only partly reached), all of whom (fifty one) save one, "were killed, roasted, and eaten by the cannibals." The thought of this venerable hero giving up his beloved pastorate to enter upon the toil of a new crusade, so touched the hearts of the Y.M.C.A. to whom his letter was addressed, that they at once organized a vigorous canvass for funds, and called a public meeting to hear an account of his work. The result was that in eight days they had secured and forwarded the sum of £53 to assist him in furnishing the needed funds for fulfilling what is the last burden of his life, viz., the planting of missionaries on every island of the New Hebrides.

It has been suggested that this sum shall initiate a "John G. Paton Mission Fund." We are sure that nothing would be esteemed by Mr. Paton a greater reward than that the means should be forthcoming to ensure the fulfilment of his life's purpose. He is truly a missionary of the Church of God; his devotion has thrilled Christendom, and given an impetus to missionary enterprise; and we earnestly trust that the sympathy and interest which the publication of his autobiography has aroused may find a practical issue through the channel of this "Fund." To crown his last days by the fulfilment of his prayer is surely a consummation which may well urge Christians—and especially British Christians—to loving emulation.

We shall be exceedingly glad to receive and forward any sums that may be entrusted to our care towards the fund; if preferred they may be sent direct to the missionary's brother, the Rev. James Paton, 2 Park Quadrant, Glasgow.

UNITED STATES CHURCH STATISTICS.

The *Independent* published recently a summary of religious statistics of the United States. The summary includes the statistics of the Roman Catholic Church, the figures for this denomination being given at 8,277,039 (this means population), and shows an aggregate communicant membership of 13,480,132 communicants in other denominations. The Methodist denomination is first with 4,980,240, the Baptists come next with 4,292,291, next the Presbyterians with 1,229,012. The Lutherans come next with 1,086,048. The Congregationalists lead the Episcopalians, the former of these bodies having 491,985 communicants against 480,176 for the latter, which includes the Reformed Episcopal Church, with 10,100 members. The Reformed churches (formerly known as Dutch and German respectively) have a total membership of 282,856. There are 58,742 Adventists, 106,000 Friends, 120,000 members of Christian Union churches, 160,000 in the German Evangelical Church, 102,671 Mennonites, 11,350 Moravians, 6,000 Swedenborgians, 8,771 communicants in the Salvation Army ranks. Then there are 20,000 Unitarians and 42,952 Universalists.

The statistics are no doubt as trustworthy as any that can be secured, but absolute correctness can by no means be vouchsafed for them. The census returns thus far indicate a total population of nearly sixty-five millions, so that with thirteen million four hundred communicants a little more than one-fifth of our population is recorded on the rolls of our Evangelical churches. As infants are not included in the church statistics, it will readily be seen that more than one in five of our intelligent population must be enrolled on the communicant lists. Unless the salt has lost its savor and the light is dimmed by worldliness or other evil influences, such a mass of salt ought to keep the nation in a very salutary condition.—*New York Observer.*

VASTNESS OF THE FIELD IN CHINA.

Dr. Arthur Mitchell writes: "Central China is a field which I never before half appreciated. It is amazing; it almost passes belief. Whole numbers of cities there are yet within the oldest field: cities of from 75,000 to 300,000 population, in which there is not one Christian missionary or laborer of any name, or in which there is to be found only one native helper, lonely and feeble. . . . From Hang Chow to Shanghai, one of the longest routes, I travelled in much less than twenty-four hours in a little steam launch, by continuous canals, I was absolutely awe-struck and dumb, as I steamed, even on that short sail, past city after city, great and populous, one of which was a walled city of 300,000 souls, without one missionary of any Christian denomination whatever, and without so much as a native Christian helper, or teacher of any kind. That silent moonlight night, dark battlements, shutting in their pagan multitudes, was one of the most solemn of my life; and in the hours of daylight, when other cities, still larger than many of our American capitals, were continually coming into view, and the teeming populations of the canals, rivers and villages were before my eyes, kept adding to the burden of the sight. What makes the condition of things more oppressive and burdensome to one's heart is the fact that this is one of the most accessible regions on the face of the earth.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

M. BOULAF, formerly a chamberlain of the Pope, has associated himself with the Gallican church, in Paris, of which M. Loyson (Père Hyacinthe) is the leading spirit.

JACOB'S WELL and the plot of ground surrounding it have been sold by the Turkish Government to the Greek church for £1,000.

A NATIONAL MISSIONARY CONFERENCE is to be held in Indianapolis, Indiana, September 3-9, 1890. Prominent missionary workers will be present, among them Bishop Wm. Taylor, Dr. A. T. Pierson and W. E. Blackstone, with his large maps of the world.

MANY WILL BE INTERESTED in learning that Miss Geraldine Guinness, who has been for some time in Honan, is to be married shortly to Dr. F. Howard Taylor, son of Mr. Hudson Taylor. This marriage will form a fresh and interesting link between the families of two of the foremost leaders in missionary matters at the present day.

IT IS NOTED that those stations of the McAll Mission which are in the centre of Paris are crowded by a different class of people from those who first attended those meetings, and who still frequent the halls in the *faubourgs.* In the Latin quarter a good number of students attend the meetings, and in the large Salle New York on the Rue Rivoli they are attended by well dressed, intelligent men and women, the greater number being young men.

THE "QUARTERLY RECORD" of the "Aged Pilgrims' Society," of England, informs us that the Society has now 1,224 pensioners, living in all parts of the country, and expends on them upwards of £7,900 per annum. There are four homes or asylums in connection with the Society; and among the pensioners recently elected to the Camberwell Asylum is an aged man who formed one of the "gallant six hundred" at Balaclava.

CHINA MISSIONARIES INJURED.—At Shanghai when the members of the Missionary Conference, numbering 450, from all parts of China, were about to be photographed, the high bamboo platform collapsed. About forty were injured, chiefly ladies; but none of the injuries proved fatal, although several were serious. The Chinese contractor, who decamped immediately after the accident, had constructed the platform in a flimsy fashion.

MANY WILL REGRET TO LEARN that a telegram has been received by the Church Missionary Society announcing the death, from fever, of Mr. Hill, one of the members of the "Emergency Party," recently despatched. Following so closely upon the similarly sudden death of Mr. Cotter, the news has created a painful impression. Both were Ridley Hall men, and both went to Africa for the first time this year, Mr. Cotter in February and Mr. Hill in May. They gave promise of much usefulness, but they have been called to a higher service.

THE CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS, New York, the Rev. Dr. C. F. Deems, pastor, had a native Chinaman, in full Oriental costume, as its preacher Sunday night, July 27th. His native name is Tsche She Dze, and his baptismal name, given him by Dr. Deems when he received him into the Christian Church over twenty years ago, is Charles W. Marshall. In his sermon, given in good English, he gave an account of his missionary work in his native land, and said he believed China, at no very distant day, would embrace Christianity.

THE PARISIAN SUNDAY.—We are glad to find that M. Jules Simon and others, representing the League for Promoting Sunday Rest for Working People in France, recently appealed to the Minister of Public Works to assist them in endeavoring to influence the railway companies to suspend goods traffic on Sundays. The Minister has made a communication to the companies, and expressed his hope that they would so regulate their traffic as to give "one day in seven" to their servants. Slowly but surely the movement for securing a rest day in France seems to be spreading.—*The Christian.*

A SINGULAR SCENE was witnessed recently in the Royal Albert Docks, London, when, in celebration of a religious festival, the whole of the Mohammedan calashes, sailors and boys in the employ of the P. & O. Company and the British India Company, numbering several hundreds, and clad in many colored holiday attire, preceded by a banner and Mohammedan priests chanting hymns, marched in procession round the docks. The event is an annual one, and after religious proceedings the remainder of the day is given up to enjoyment, the neighboring streets being gay in white vestments, gorgeous turbans and colored sashes.

THE EXPERIMENT in missionary community life begun last year in Bengal by the Church Missionary Society, on lines somewhat similar to those adopted by Mr. Champness with his *Joyful News* men, is reported in *The Harvest Field* to be so far successful as to warrant an extension of the experiment. The missionaries follow their own bent of mind in work entered upon beyond the language studies. During the cold season two tenting parties were out, and at other times short journeys have been made. The men are drawn from the same class as that from which missionaries are ordinarily recruited, but they do not draw quite half the ordinary stipend.

THE CONGREGATIONAL UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA held their annual assembly at Somerset, where there are seven churches of various denominations, several of which were made available for the meetings. A correspondent writes: "In these days when missionary enterprise is expected to yield converts in exact proportion to expenditure of men and money, it may be well to state that in this colony alone there are between 30,000 and 40,000 converts, as the direct results of the early labor of the London Missionary Society, and yet which do not appear in their report, or are in any way included in these statistics. These churches, too, are rapidly growing. With very limited resources they are extending their borders and strengthening their stakes in every direction."

THE EDITOR of the *Canadian Voice*, of Halifax, writes as follows:—"Toronto is setting a good example to the other Canadian cities in the erection of a fine Young Women's Christian Association building. The corner stone was laid a few weeks ago. It is centrally located, and will cost about $50,000 when completed. The late William Gooderham nobly bequeathed $10,000 to this object. Why should not the young women of our land be as well provided with associations and buildings, and reading rooms, and meetings, as the young men? We hope yet to see a fine young women's Christian association in every town and city in Canada. The future of our great Dominion depends largely on the women of the country. One grand cause we have now for hope is in the purity and virtue and temperance of our women, young and old—the present and the future mothers.—*Canada Citizen.*

ORIGIN OF ZENANA WORK.—Mrs. Sale of Helensburgh, Scotland, originated Zenana work in 1856, says the *Christian Leader*, and in 1860 had obtained an entrance to three Zenanas, where the ladies were daily hearing the Scriptures read, and some had so far broken through their fears that they were learning to read. "In 1860," says Mrs. Sale, "my husband was ordered to Europe, when I heard of the arrival of Mrs. Mullens and her daughters as missionaries to the Zenana ladies. I wrote to her of this opening, when she came and was introduced to the ladies of the three Zenanas. And from that time the work spread rapidly. Now there is no need of work as a bribe to learn to read; so anxious are the ladies in the Zenanas for instruction that where we have one female missionary we ought to have a hundred, and would if the Christian church were alive to its responsibilities."

SALVATION ARMY.—The General has been seriously unwell, but is recovering.——Mrs. Booth Tucker is to remain in England at present in attendance on Mrs. Booth, and Mr. Tucker, instead of returning at once to India, is to devote himself to the collection of £10,000 for Indian work. In addition to this sum £3,000 is to be set aside for India out of the next self-denial fund.——An organized opposition force of "Skeletons" is not often met with now; but recently at Potton, Bedfordshire, such a body seemed to have it all their own way for a time, effectually preventing the services of the Salvationists. However, the sequel has soon come. A report just to hand states:—"Last week there were twelve souls at the penitent form, the first of them being the late leader of the Skeleton Army and editor of the "Skeleton's War Cry," followed the next night by their late standard-bearer, big drummer, and one of the rank and file.—*Christian World.*

CHRISTIANS FAVORED.—While there is throughout India the bitterest opposition shown to those who change their faith from Hinduism to Christianity, yet there are numberless illustrations of the fact that Christians are regarded with favor. An English Baptist missionary writes of the *mela* at Sonepore in November last, that there were 150,000 persons present and a great deal of fanaticism, yet the company of Christian preachers, whose encampment was between two opposing sects of heathenism, was altogether unmolested. The people fought and quarrelled among themselves and robbed each other, yet they did not molest the Christians. Even the leaders of the Hindus manifested much friendliness, and many of the common people came to listen to the preaching of the Gospel. A writer in the English *Missionary Herald* reports a singular illustration of the thieving propensities among the natives of this *mela.* A prominent man came with 300 rupees, to go through with certain ceremonies in behalf of others who could not come. He buried his money in the ground till the time came for him to perform the meritorious act of making a feast for the Brahmans. In the meantime another worshipper had attached himself to the man with the money, and the latter, when he went to find his rupees, behold, they were gone! And so also was his fellow-worshipper. It seems that the pagans do not trust each other, while they do trust the Christians.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

A TEN O'CLOCK CLUB—THE PRIZE COMPETITION—"A DOLLAR A DAY FOR A FAMILY OF EIGHT"—HINTS FOR PRESERVING TIME.

A TEN O'CLOCK CLUB.

"Felicia Hillel" writes in the current *Chautauquan* of the wonderful results accomplished by this club. We endorse the plan heartily and bespeak for it a rapidly increasing membership.

In September, she says, the girls usually come home from their summer outings. Last year they returned tired. They were bronzed and full of enthusiasm. They had had 'glorious,' 'gorgeous,' 'fine,' 'perfectly lovely times'—according to the superlative adjective in vogue where they had been. Nevertheless the first three or four days at home were spent mostly in sleep. They had been so busy enjoying themselves that they had not had time to sleep, they said.

When school opened, the girls took up their duties with all the earnestness they had shown at their sports. They were bound to excel. I soon discovered that they were working too hard; that they were taking as little sleep as they could compel their healthy young bodies to get along with. Some of them were hard to get up in the morning, though two or three, I suspected, got up before daylight. They were always stupid after lunch and complained that for an hour they felt drowsy. Occasionally one of them said that it took her as long to "get down" to her lesson as it did to get it out. When the signs were so positive that I felt sure that I was not wrong, I coaxed the girls to try for a month. "A Ten o'Clock Club," a club which bound its members to go to bed at ten p.m. and stay there until six A.M. at least, unless under extraordinary circumstances. At the end of the trial period they were to be released if they could not get their lessons. When the first week closed I found that the girls had ceased entirely to be sleepy after lunch. At the end of the second they were able to get up promptly at the ringing of the rising bell. At the end of the third, they all declared that they could begin to study attentively when they opened their books, and at the end of the fourth, they voted the luxuries of having plenty of sleep and of not having to drive themselves to work so great that they could not think of giving up the club. So it continued through the year, and the girls write me they have been practising it, with occasional breaks, through the past summer. I expect them to come home not only browner and happier than when they went away, but, what has not happened before, fresh and rested.

There are abundant reasons why the club succeeded. There is no such despoiler of beauty as lack of sleep, and my girls were sharp enough to see this. Too little sleep is certain to bring wrinkles, and every girl ought to detest wrinkles so much that, like Beau Brummel, she will not allow them to be mentioned in her presence, and that she will take every precaution to keep her health perfect and her mind serene in order to

AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.

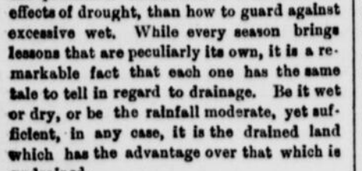
[We invite communications from farmers giving their experience on matters interesting to them as a class; and also enquiries, to which, if we cannot answer them ourselves, some of our readers may be able to furnish satisfactory replies. Questions must always be accompanied by name and address, though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

A WET SEASON.

In most localities, an unusual amount of rain fell during the past spring and early summer. It is not often that we have such an experience in this country. Generally, the weather is too dry for the best welfare of crops in their time of greatest growth, and the question is rather how to counteract the effects of drought, than how to guard against excessive wet. While every season brings lessons that are peculiarly its own, it is a remarkable fact that each one has the same tale to tell in regard to drainage. Be it wet or dry, or be the rainfall moderate, yet sufficient, in any case, it is the drained land which has the advantage over that which is undrained.

In a wet season the desirability of drainage is apparent to all beholders, and many a farmer, as he surveys his fields, either resolves to do some drainage or wishes he could see his way to undertake this needed improvement. It is not until there has been time for considerable growth that the bad effects of too much rain begin to show themselves. At first, the young plants look very green and flourishing. Not until the roots begin to strike down into the soil to some depth, do they suffer from too much moisture. The pores that should be open to admit air are full of water, and there is only a shallow surface for the roots to spread in. They will not strike down into stagnant water. Then the above-ground growth is checked. The plants look yellow, become weak and spindling, and the crop has an unthrifty appearance. The hot sun wilts the leaves, because the roots have not much depth of earth. If the surplus water were drained off, the roots would get down deep enough to sustain a luxuriant growth of stalks and leaves, but they stop at the stagnant water line, and the stratum of soil that is fit for their use is too shallow to furnish an adequate supply of food.

I have before me a book on drainage with illustrations, and there are a couple of cuts which show the comparative root-growth in an undrained, and a drained soil, in a very striking manner. I wish I could transfer them to this article, but I am no draughtsman, and much as I would wish all the readers of the *Witness* to see them just as I do at this moment I do not like to cut the pictures out of my nice book. Perhaps the accompanying rough sketches will aid in forming some idea of the matter:



Undrained Soil. Drained Soil.

It will be noticed how, as already explained, in the undrained soil the roots tend to make a horizontal growth quite near the surface, while in the drained soil they bore down into the deeper earth. It is a well-known fact that the roots go down to the water-table, whether it is, as in the left-hand figure, only a few inches, or as in the right-hand figure, to the depth of three feet. My book gives a picture of the plants as well as the roots. The one growing in the undrained soil has six thin heads of grain on it, while that growing in the drained soil has sixteen plump-looking ones. This makes a big contrast in the crop yield.

The season has been too wet for the best growth either of winter grain or summer products. Everything except grass has suffered from wet feet, and I think meadows have been more weedy aud the grass more watery than if there had been less rain. Wheat and rye, in many cases, have looked yellow and sickly. There has been a large growth of straw, but many of the heads have not filled well, and in some the kernels have been shrunken. Oats, on strong land, have also made a great growth of straw, but it has lacked stiffness, and lodged to a considerable extent. In many fields the rust has been bad, discoloring and injuring the straw. This affection is chiefly owing to lack of drainage, though it is usually attributed to muggy weather, of which there has been little or none the present summer. Corn has suffered much from excess of rain. So have potatoes. It has been more than usually difficult to keep hoed crops free from weeds. Torn out by the hoe and scuffler, they readily took root again and flourished as vigorously as ever.

Of course it is clay land that suffers most in a wet season, because it is retentive of moisture. But many light soils have a hard pan beneath them which holds water like a cistern. As a matter of fact, there are few soils which would not be benefited by underdraining. Those which have a loose, porous, or gravelly subsoil are greatly helped by drainage both in a dry and a wet season, because of the double capillary action whereby moisture is kept in constant circulation, ascending and descending by means of the pores of the soil.

Drainage is a costly improvement and there is not much spare cash to lay out in betterments of any kind in the present depressed state of agriculture. But I have been surprised and pleased in the course of my travels during the present season, to see how much of this kind of work is going on. In the western peninsula of Ontario, and in the low, marshy section of the province through which the Welland Canal flows, there are great public drainage works going on which will enable individual farmers to drain their lands more easily and cheaply. In various localities one sees piles of tile drains and ditching operations in progress, proving that some farmers are alive to the importance of this matter. With low prices, it is more than ever necessary to increase the average crop yield, and nothing is more certain to do this than drainage. It may not be practicable to do drainage work on a large scale all at once, but "little by little" is a good rule, and if perseveringly carried out, will, in time, drain the entire farm.

LINDENBANK.

BOYS, LEARN TO SHOOT.

Some forty or fifty years ago most of the grain was cut with the reaping hook, which was both tedious and tiresome work for half-grown boys on a hot summer's day, but the promise of a day's shooting after the grain was all cut helped to keep up our courage wonderfully, and when the happy hunting day arrived we soon forgot the sore backs, sore wrists and sometimes sore heads which had annoyed us more or less during the heat of harvest work. Unfortunately, we had only one old flint lock for three boys to shoot with, and as my oldest brother was considered to be the safest hand to carry the gun, he also did much the larger part of the shooting. This arrangement was not at all to my satisfaction, and I longed to possess a gun of my own, and when sixteen years of age I won a new gun by reaping half an acre of wheat in one day on a wager with my father, and though the new fowling piece was never "any great shakes" at "far shooting," yet I was none the less proud of it, as well as of the way I had won it, and I derived more pleasureable excitement from that "shooting stick" than from any other piece of property I ever owned. Partridges, pigeons, hawks, rabbits and squirrels were then quite common and much larger game were occasionally met with to give the "buck fever" to the youthful sportsman.

Game is not so plentiful nowadays, yet there are hawks and foxes to be found in most parts of the country, and the English sparrows are becoming a nuisance in many parts, so that the "young idea" may get something lively to shoot at without violating the law by shooting insectivorous or song birds. The gun has no attraction for some boys, but others are very fond of it and all these should be supplied with one, for it is very desirable that Canadians should be good shots, although it is to be hoped that they will never be called on to shoot at any human beings. It is not very hard to learn to shoot an animal or bird when they are at rest, but there is much more sport in shooting birds on the wing, and the following directions, given by an American sportsman, will be useful to such as wish to acquire the art of speedy shooting. The novice in wing-shooting encounters as his first and greatest obstacle the tendency to "poke" the sight of the gun all round the moving bird. He is constantly moving the sight irregularly, now in front of the bird, now behind it, or up and down in a sort of jerky wave movement. This is due to nervousness, conscious or unconscious, and can be largely cured before one tries shooting at the real bird. Select two objects, say two pieces of white paper pinned to a board fence, about thirty feet apart and at different heights. Now, at a distance of, say, thirty-five yards, take your stand. Bring the gun quickly but firmly to the shoulder and take an instant's aim at one of the objects, quickly shifting the aim to the other, dropping the aim also instantly from it. If the aim pauses for more than a small fraction of a second, this lesson is worse than useless. After some hours of intermitted practice in this alternate aiming, it will be found usually that the sight "finds" the object much more readily and, with added practice, almost automatically. During this practice the heights and distances of the two objects should be shifted, and it is not amiss to put one of them behind you, so as to turn and practice the quick reversed aim. Next, take half a dozen bits of paper and pin them on the fence, say six feet apart, and practice in the same way on each in succession. Then take, say, twelve bits, two feet apart. You have now a succession of quick aims, which very nearly represents the straight line of motion in the flight of a bird. Strive constantly to increase the rapidity of each aim, which, of course, in real shooting means an actual shot. Rest at the end, say, of each half-minute, for another half minute, so as to quiet the nerves. Then try again.

At the end of ten minutes of the practice take a much longer rest. Indeed, rest at any time when the muscles feel strained or the precision of the aim seems decreasing. The series of paper objects can be infinitely varied, placed at different heights and directions, and in some cases, as by putting them on the top of a rail fence, be made to counterfeit the zigzag flight of some game birds like the snipe. There can be no better device for the novice than this line of paper marks. They are ever so much better than objects thrown in the air, which, unless thrown very swiftly—a difficult thing with objects the size of a bird—move in a fashion very unlike a game-bird's flight. After you think you have become moderately proficient in this exercise, it can be tested by a few cartridges fired at the paper marks. By taking aim a foot or two in front of them, and in the direction in which the bird is conceived to be moving, your practice can be still further improved and your acquired skill tested. Let me repeat, for a third time, that in no case must there be more than an instant's pausing for aim. Otherwise it is mere still-object shooting, and worse than nothing. And let me say also, that while some boys with strong nerves and quick eye will master the practice in a few hours, others must take days, and a few, not born to be shooters, wfll never master it at all. Aim from a foot to eighteen inches ahead of a bird crossing at right angles, proportionately less if the angle of flight from you is smaller, and directly at the bird when its flight is straightaway. If the bird flies toward you, let it pass before shooting, unless in a thick brush, when you must make your "snap-shot" without waiting a moment. Young folk—and old folks, too—should always remember that "a gun is dangerous, charged or not charged," and should be handled carefully, more especially when they are supposed to be empty, for "that's the gun that oftenest kills folks."

RUSTICUS.

FARM GLEANINGS.

IT IS ESTIMATED that fifty tons of grapes will be produced in Essex County and Pelee Island this year.

IT IS CLAIMED that the flax seed crop of the United States for 1890 will be from 11,000,000 to 12,000,000 bushels.

PUT COARSE MANURE where you want a mulch, and fine where you want it to speedily mingle with and enrich the soil.

WHEN THE RASPBERRY CROP has been harvested give the canes an application of manure or fertilizer, and cultivate well. Next year's crop depends on this year's cultivation and treatment.

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL CATCHER OF SPARROWS in the country lives in Indianapolis. He captures 25,000 of the little pests a year in immense nets spread on the sides of houses, and makes a good income by selling them in the markets as reed birds.

THE BALTIMORE *Journal of Commerce* says: "Wheat goes into the cereal year nine to ten cents per bushel higher than last year, with an estimated crop of about 20,000,000 more than 1889 and 55,000,000 less than 1889, which looks favorable for producers."

A CORRESPONDENT of the *New England Farmer*, writing from near Nashua, N. H., says he counted 108 deserted farms in only 180 miles; each of these farms must have represented an outlay of $2,500 in buildings, tools and cattle, which shows a decrease of $270,000 in the value of farm property on this one short road of 180 miles.

CALIFORNIA has a fruit pest in the gray linnet, far worse and more damaging to fruit raisers than the English sparrow. If some means are not systematically and methodically adopted to exterminate this bird there will be very little profit in fruit raising in those sections where deciduous fruits are extensively produced.

ACCORDING TO THE LONDON *Free Press*, 30 to 40 bushels of wheat per acre are being threshed in Western Ontario. The increase is attributed to greater care and attention given the preparation of the soil and selecting the varieties of seed most adapted to it. The Early Red Clawson, Manchester, Volunteer, or Golden Cross, Democrat and Canada Velvet Chaff are the varieties which have done the best this season.

HARVEST HIRING AT ANNAN.—Yesterday the annual harvest hiring fair was held on the usual stand in High street. There was a large attendance, more so than for many years past. A good inquiry was made by masters for experienced harvesters in the male classes. Women harvesters were particularly scarce, and farmers had some difficulty in securing women servants. On the whole, the wages had rather an upward tendency for the harvest. Farmers were more inclined to engage their hands by the quarter among the female classes, and a considerable number were thus engaged. By mid-day the most of the hiring was over, and the following were the current rates:—For good all-round men able to stook and build stacks, £3 17s 6d to £4 10s; less experienced, £3 10s to £3 15s; strong lads, £2 10s to £2 15s; strong women able to lift and bind, £2 15 to £3; girls, £1 10s to £2—Kitchen and byre-women, £5 to £5 5s; while there was not much of a demand for young lads and girls for the quarter.—*Dumfries Courier.*

FANCY SHOWS.—The Plymouth Show of the Royal Agricultural Society of England has come and gone, and a gathering which brings together our leading agriculturists south of the Tweed has dispersed after a week of much sight-seeing and some festivity. The cattle were of usual excellence; the sheep a triumph of careful breeding; the pigs a miracle of fatness as usual. Implements showed no new discoveries of importance, and the principal farm competitions were postponed till October. The whole exhibition bore an aspect of opulent, almost bloated, prosperity, which was oddly at variance with the real state of the farming interest in Great Britain. In all this the six hundred thousand farmers who live by their success in farming, and whose prosperity makes up the prosperity of British farming, have singularly little concern. Nobody at the Agricultural Show had a word to say for the state of cereal agricultural; for an entire side of the great agricultural question, and as to the reaction in feeling among ordinary farmers with respect to the profitableness of pedigree stock, the recent concourse at the Plymouth exhibition would be absolutely misleading. There are, to speak plainly, two agricultural interests in Great Britain—the fancy and the practical. It is the former, and the former only, which is represented by the greater agricultural shows.—*Glasgow Herald.*

THE ONTARIO HARVEST.—The harvest throughout the County of Waterloo and immediately surrounding districts, is pretty well advanced, and we are now in a position to estimate the results. The yield is decidedly above the average, and the quality generally good. The hay crop has seldom of late years been equalled in this vicinity, and the fall wheat gives a considerably larger return than usual. Oats are in some instances not so good, there being more or less rust or blight; but barley is fairly satisfactory. The roots are doing well, but there is a great deficiency in the apple crop, although at blossoming time the prospects of an immense yield seemed good. Plums and pears are generally abundant, and there does not appear any danger that our tables will lack a fair supply of any of the products of the orchard, although there will be few or no apples for export. In some other districts of the province, we are sorry to see that the harvest has not been so good. The fall wheat is poor in not a few localities, chiefly on heavy clay soils, which suffered from too much rain. Corn, oats and peas are said to be short in the London district, and around Stratford the fall wheat is reported deficient. Taking Ontario all over, we are inclined to think the harvest of 1890 will be very much larger than last year and somewhat above the average. This is a most fortunate thing, and will do something, we hope, to relieve the depression which has so seriously affected all branches of business.—*Galt Reformer.*

NOXIOUS WEEDS IN BRITAIN.—There is in Britain no law against allowing thistles to grow; but a Leicester farmer sued a neighbor and gained his case, the judge having left it to the jury only to say whether the plaintiff had suffered damages from the thistles grown on the defendant's land in consequence of his negligence; the jury found for the plaintiff for £3. The defendant appealed to the Court of Queen's Bench. It was argued that there was no evidence of negligence to sustain the action. "(Lord Esher. Negligence implies a duty. What duty did the defendant neglect?) It is impossible to say, replied the counsel. Mr. Bray, on behalf of the plaintiff, tried to support the action. (Lord Esher.—The defendant did not bring the thistles there?) No, but he caused them to grow by clearing the forest land, which does not while it is forest produce thistles, but only when it is cleared and turned up. (Lord Esher.—But the man has a right to till his land, and cannot help the thistles coming up. Lord Coleridge.—You do not suggest that he sows the thistles? (A laugh.) No. (Lord Coleridge.—How as to poppies?) The argument, no doubt, applies to any noxious weeds. (Lord Esher.—How do you show any duty to keep the thistles down? They have grown for ages. Have you any authority to show such a duty?) No, it must be admitted that there is none, but where the act of the defendant has caused weeds to grow and propagate it is conceived that on general principles he is bound to keep them down. (Lord Esher.—Where you bring anything noxious to your neighbors on your land there may be such a duty, but not where it is only the natural produce of the land. Lord Coleridge.—It is what in law is called 'the act of God.') Lord Coleridge.—I never heard of such an action. The appeal must be allowed, and the judgment set aside."

HESSIAN FLY IN BRITAIN.—For some time past rumors have been rife as to the appearance of the Hessian fly in different parts of the country, and last Monday its presence in Lincolnshire was reported. It is satisfactory to know, however, that last week Miss E. A. Ormerod received the first report this season as to the presence of this pest, this coming from Professor Harker, of the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester, in which district it is very numerous. This date of first recorded observation comes very near those of previous years. In 1886—the year of its first appearance—the first English observation was sent on July 27; in 1887, on July 15; in 1888, on July 3; in 1889 on July 7; and this year on July 21. The greatest amount of attack last year was reported to Miss Omerod by Professors Harker and M'Cracken from the neighborhood of Cirencester, where it was found on July 29 in great numbers on both wheat and barley, but the injury was estimated as not exceeding four percent in any case. In sending out the details of the attack this year, Miss Ormerod points out that hitherto very little injury has been caused by infestation of Hessian fly to wheat in this country, as the straw is strong, and does not elbow down when weakened by the sucking of the maggots above the knots of the straw so readily as barley stems. She also adds:—"The method of attack is for the maggot, or maggots (for in severe infestation five or six or more may be present) to lie without stirring beneath the sheathing leaf just above a knot, commonly the second knot from the ground. There, when full-fed, they turn to chrysalides, commonly known, by their color, shape, and size nearly corresponding with 'flaxseed,' by this name. Barley straw, being weaker than wheat straw, suffers more from the infestation. The stems 'elbow' down (above the joint weakened by the sucking of the maggots,) as shown in the accompanying figure, and on splitting open the sheathing leaf the 'flaxseeds,' one or more, will probably be found within." Miss Ormerod, whose address is Torrington House, St. Albans, announces that she will be happy to examine any specimens and report on them to the senders.—*Glasgow Herald.*

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

THIRTY-ONE LUMPY-JAWED STEERS were killed last week at Chicago that netted the owners about $8 per head.

AFTER WEANING LAMBS, milk the ewes twice a week and keep them on the shortest pasture until dry

ALL SHEEP ARE SUBJECT to both internal and external parasites. Feed them occasionally a little hard-wood ashes or finely-pulverized tobacco, which will free them from worms and improve their general health.

IF THE PIGS can be pastured in the orchard from the time the first imperfect apples begin to drop from the trees they will do much toward ridding you of the codling moth. If the orchard is, as it should be in a good growth of grass and clover, the pigs will be benefited as much as the orchard.

A GOOD HORSE may easily be spoiled by scolding. If it does not make him bad-tempered it will harden him, so that he will be indifferent, careless, and disobedient to the word of command. Animals have a natural desire to please their masters; they are conscious of praise or blame, and should be treated as reasonable beings, which they are to a certain extent.

J. TRYDIT writes to the *Australasian*:—"I have read several letters in the *Australasian* poisoning by strychnine. The antidotes named may all be effectual, but is a bushman supposed always to carry these things about with him in the bush? A far more simple remedy is as follows:—As soon as you see your dog has taken poison take your belt, throat lash, stirrup leather, or the first thing to hand, secure the dog's hind legs, hang him up by the same, and keep twisting him round, and in a short time he will throw up the bait, and he will soon come round. This was shown to me by a young Queenslander, who has never known it to fail, and I have tried it myself."

MANITOBA CATTLE.—For the past week or two Messrs. Ironside, of Manitou, and Gordon, of Pilot Mound, have been skirmishing around the country between this place and Killarney purchasing cattle for shipment east, and on Thursday a train of fifteen cars containing 300 head of fine young steers will leave the Manitou station destined for the Montreal market. This will be the largest shipment of stock ever made from Southern Manitoba at one time, and is valued at $10,000. Messrs. Chalmers Bros. & Bethune, of Manitou and Pilot Mound, have also had buyers out through the country and will forward about nine cars of choice cattle at the same time. Their shipment will be composed principally of two-year-old steers, intended for the English market. Harry Mitchell, of Winnipeg, intends sending down twenty-eight cars of stock next week, making up a splendid procession of fat stock from the Prairie province to the markets of the east, Mr. Ironside still has a large herd of four-year-old steers pasturing on his ranch near Manitou, and which he intends keeping till some time in September.—*Winnipeg Tribune.*

CATTLE IN CHICAGO.—In view of the overwhelmingly large receipts of cattle it is not surprising that prices gave way. In extra grades the decline was not more than 15 at 20c per 100 lbs, but for common to good sorts current figures are 30 at 40c lower than a week ago. The exceedingly heavy receipts for the last three weeks are to be charged up to the drought. The last week's supply was increased to the extent of at least 20,000 head from that cause. There are no indications of a cessation of the flood of cattle, and, therefore, country shippers may as well be prepared to see a further recession of prices. Wednesday there was a sale of fancy steers at $5.00 and Thursday a load of handsome Polled-Angus cattle brought $5.10. Those sales cut no figure, however. The prices, like the cattle, were fancy. The prevailing rates were $3.65 to $4.50 for shipping steers, and $1.70 to $2 25 for cows and bulls, while the bulk of the Texas cattle sold below $2.60. It is doubtful if the best in the land would have brought more than $4.70 at the close of the week.—*Prairie Farmer.*

PEAS FOR CATTLE AND HOGS.—At the meeting in Scotland of the British Dairy Farmers' Association, it was ascertained that in the most noted dairy districts of that country it is almost the universal practice to give cows in milk a daily allowance of from 3lb to 4lb per head of pea-meal mixed with various trough-foods, and the advocates of this system of feeding adduced local and individual experiences as showing that the pea-meal greatly increased the yield, and greatly improved the quality of the milk. For over a century peas have been grown specially by English farmers for fattening hogs and during the past 60 years peas and beans in one form or another have been extensively fed to sheep with most satisfactory results, whether as regards growing or fatting stock, and wool. As all Home butchers very well know, pea or bean food is noted for firming the flesh of animals to which it is fed; and apparently the knowledge has extended to the colony, for quite recently a local bacon curer assured a farmer from whom he has this season bought a considerable number of "baconers," that he would gladly give ½d per lb, carcass weight, over current prices for pigs fed largely on pea-meal when fatting. English farmers, who are almost universally fastidious in regard to the quality of bacon for their household use, feed the pigs on pea and barley meal in the proportion of two parts of the former to one of the latter, mixed with a moderate quantity of steamed or boiled roots. Furthermore—and a very important consideration for dairy farmers it is—very few of the many calf foods recommended for admixture with skim milk as substitutes for whole milk in the rearing of calves surpass pea-meal; indeed it is commonly alleged and believed that in numbers of well advertised calf and cattle foods pea or bean meal, with some condimental stuffs, constitute no small complement of the ingredients.

DAIRYING DOTS.

COWS' TEATS.—The utmost care should be exercised to keep a cows' teats in a good sound condition. Many a good young cow has been turned into a kicking cow by milking her when her teats are sore. We cannot expect a cow will stand quietly while she is being hurt in the process of milking. An uneasy cow at milking time is a good deal like a crying baby—there is a good cause for the demonstration made as a rule. A very simple remedy for sore teats is to wash with Castile soap and warm water, and apply equal parts of lime water and linseed oil. Always make it a point to make the cow comfortable under all circumstances, and if you do she will repay the extra effort exceedingly well. Nothing is gained by neglecting to do this, but, on the contrary, such neglect always entails a loss.

ACCORDING TO A SCOTCH JOURNAL the method of filtering milk through sponges immediately on its being drawn from the cows has been practised for some time past by most, if not all, of the dairy farmers (some thirty or thirty-five in number) in Dumfrieshire and elsewhere who supply the Annandale Dairy Company with milk. This new method was started by the company's dairy inspector, and has proved very successful. It will be at once apparent that filtering the milk at the farm before being put into the cans is a much better plan than filtering it after it arrives at the creamery, as by removing all impurities beforehand the milk reaches the consumers in a much purer and more wholesome condition than after a longer or shorter transit by rail in an unfiltered or imperfectly filtered state.

"FREEHOLD," in the *Australasian* says:—"There has been a remarkable increase in the number of cream separators used in Victoria during the last two or three years. Not only have many butter factories come into existence, but the separator is being adopted in a large number of private dairies. Some of the factories have been astonishing the farmers by producing extra large quantities of butter from given quantities of cream, while another gain of the separator is the increased quantity of cream which it obtains from the milk. All the discussion about the different systems of setting is directed to obtaining the largest quantity of cream from the milk. The separator obtains all the cream, and thus settles the question. 'I am going to get a separator,' said a dairyman to me recently, 'for I lose too much cream by the old setting process.'"

A NEW SYSTEM OF BUTTER SHOWS IN DENMARK.—In a report just issued, Mr. Inglis, the Consul at Copenhagen, who has already published an interesting report on dairy farms in Denmark, describes a new system of State butter shows recently organized in that country by the directors of the dairy section of the Danish Agricultural Department. The fault of the old shows was that they were not of much practical benefit in encouraging the production of first-class butter, or in effectually tracing faults of manufacture to their source. The new plan has the support of a large number of dairies, dairy experts and the leading butter merchants all over the country. Its principal features are: (1) A continuous butter show at the expense of the State during several months in each year. (2) Here fresh samples of butter will be received every 14 days, the judges' decision to be given on the butter as received, and its condition, at the end of 14 days. Thus there will be two distinct testings, not only of quality, but also of weight. (3) The samples are to be sent immediately on the receipt of a letter or telegram, so that the dairyman will not be able to make a special cask for exhibition, and the samples are to be repeated as often as required. (4) Competing dairies must send in a return of the feeding and system generally followed on the farm, with especial reference to the week during which the samples are sent in. At present the number of dairies entered is 360. Nine judges have been selected, and these act in groups of three each, each group recording an independent opinion on each sample, which is checked by those of the other two groups. Each group will consist of two butter merchants and one dairy expert. The exhibitors are paid the usual market rate for their exhibits. The shows will be held at intervals of a fortnight during eight months of the year, and the Government grant during the current financial year is £1,350. As the same dairy will send in butter several times in the course of the year, great facilities will be afforded for ascertaining which are the best managed dairies, and it will then be seen where the art of butter-making may be learned. The report concludes by reproducing a series of questions in regard to dairy management put to the managers of competing dairies.

SKILL IN FARMING.

PROF. JAS. W. ROBERTSON AT A DAIRY CONVENTION AT SEAFORTH, ONT.

A great many people have the idea that a man who farms does not require any skill in the carrying on of his occupation—that skill belongs to professional men, and is necessary for them only. Now a man who farms, from the nature of his calling must essentially be a man of skill, and then a man of strength, and not first a man of strength and then a man of skill. The prevalent idea is like this, that the dairyman among farmers is a man whose sole occupation consists in producing or manipulating on selling milk. He may perhaps rise to be a manufacturer of the products of milk, but beyond that meagre outline of work, men think he requires to know nothing and do nothing. I will try and make my meaning clear, and speak, first, as to why a man needs skill in carrying on the work of a dairy farm. It is his business to find food for the others of the race, because most of the food we consume from our tables comes as a product of some dairy farmer's skill, if the single commodity, called fish, be excepted. If you go through the whole list you will find that most of them belong to the products of dairy farming. The man who finds food for all the world must be a skilful man, because his occupation demands skill. But he is more than a producer, he becomes a manufacturer of foods such as are made by animals on the farm—milk, cheese, butter, beef and things of that sort. In that way you see a man requires, first, the deepest and highest and farthest reaching skill, that he may control the forces of nature and make them operate for his service. He requires skill for that, he requires skill to understand the operation of the machinery whereby he elaborates raw product into finished goods. You see there are avenues for the exercise of skill. His judgment must first determine the kind of plant that will render him the most service directly, or indirectly through animals. A man would never think of growing strawberries for the production of milk. A man's skill shall solve for himself the question of the cheapest food so far as its potentiality and efficacy is concerned. There is room for skill here, surely. Then a man's skill shall not merely select the kind of plants that he shall grow, but his skill shall select the varieties of the plants. In the growth of oats a man may select any of the 200 varieties, and if he selects them in a haphazard fashion, they will serve him in a haphazard way. Then a man's skill shall make preparation for the furnishing of food, for the seed which he plants, and many a man by failing to supply food for the plants which grow on his fields is unable to find food for himself. Beneficient nature is always just and generous and she will richly repay a man for the application of thought and skill that he may bestow on her. The tiller of the soil will find the proper kind of plant and place it in the ground. A man's skill makes preparation for its food by cultivation. When a man cultivates his soil he is not merely probing about with instruments and tools; if he does this he is exercising no skill. A man who would be a successful farmer needs to be a man of skill and then a man of strength. If a man goes at his work with his fists he is not so successful as if he goes at it with his head, because with the latter he could clear a way for the application of the strength which he has. Therefore, let a man exercise his skill in such a way that all the powers in nature will serve him, and that he will have dominion over the sun, and over the water in the soil. A man not only needs skill but he needs to apply his skill. The man who applies his skill to the growth of a plant can do so best along two lines. First, along the line of skilfully adapting suitable plants to conditions and circumstances of his farm and locality, and then along the line of handling plants, that the strength of the old sun shall not be wasted or lost. First, let him try to get within his grasp some of nature's powers for his service, and then let him so use that power back out into the world that he will not lose anything, but thereby increase its intensity.

EDUCATION OF YOUNG FARMERS.

ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

(*To the Editor of the Witness.*)

SIR,—During eleven years I have not, as far as I am aware, done or written anything with a view to bring or keep my own name before the public, nor have I said much in praise of the Institution over which I have the honor to preside. I have no taste for booming things by means of newspaper correspondence; and, having so often observed that those who write most on agriculture and kindred topics are generally most deficient in their practice, I prefer, as a rule, to remain silent and let the work of our institution, as well as my own work, much or little, speak for itself. This is my rule; and I reluctantly depart from it in order to remove certain misapprehensions which, I understand, exist in the minds of a large number of people regarding this Institution.

MISTAKES.

A great many farmers and others in this province seem to take it for granted that the main purpose of our college and farm is to teach boys how to perform ordinary farm operations, such as ploughing, harrowing, hoeing, etc., and that our college farm is worked mainly for the purpose of making money by stock-raising, grain growing and dairying. These assumptions, I venture to say, are not correct.

PRIMARY AIM.

Our main object is education, theoretical and practical—such an education as is needed for young men who intend to live on the farms of this province. Our course of study gives special prominence to agriculture, live stock, dairying, and veterinary science. It also embraces those branches of natural science which are of use in farming, with as much of English and mathematics as every farmer absolutely requires to enable him to discharge with a fair degree of efficiency the daily duties of his occupation and of his position as a free, taxpaying citizen of this Dominion.

While our students are thus receiving education in the class-rooms of the College, we require them to work a portion of their time in the outside departments (on the farm, in the garden, in the carpenter shop, among the live stock, and in the experimental department), not so much to teach them ordinary farm operations, as to keep them from acquiring a distaste to farm work and farm life while they are being educated—such a distaste as is too frequently the fruit of education obtained by farmers' sons in high schools and arts colleges.

A REASONABLE DEMAND.

This much, however, I admit, that the farmers of this Province have a right to expect and demand—(1) That when their sons are put to work in the outside departments of this institution, they shall be closely looked after and made to do their work well as regards both quantity and quality, so that they may not acquire habits of idleness, or learn to work in a slow or slovenly manner; (2) that their sons, while here, shall see nothing but the best methods of cultivating the soil; of sowing, planting and harvesting crops; of handling and applying manure; of breeding, feeding, and managing cattle, sheep, hogs and horses—in a word, nothing but the best system of management in all the details of farm work; and (3) that they shall be taught by precept and example to give strict and constant attention to economy in everything and to follow such a system of farm management as is likely to secure good financial results.

SECONDARY AIM.

In addition to our educational work, we devote some attention to experiments, endeavoring to solve problems, the solution of which will, it is hoped, be a benefit to farmers throughout the Province—experiments with grain, live stock and fertilizers; also in butter making, tree growing, and other things which pertain to successful farming.

GRAIN EXPERIMENTS.

An account of our experiments with live stock has already been published; and, in passing, I may add that, during the present year we are testing over 360 varieties of grain; 57 of fall wheat, 63 of spring wheat, 60 of barley, 20 of peas, 95 of oats and 65 of corn; also 33 varieties of potatoes, 11 of carrots, 30 of mangels, and 50 of turnips. We have likewise a number of plots of barley, wheat, and oats to show the effect of sowing at different dates, and others to determine the results which may be expected from using different quantities of seed per acre. These and other experiments—over 600 plots in all—occupy about 50 acres of the farm, and should ultimately result in some benefit to the farmers of this province.

COURSE OF STUDY.

Regarding our course of study, I venture to say that it is eminently adapted to the wants of those who intend to be farmers. It embraces only such branches as farmers require; and I think I may add that, apart from our College, there is no other place in this Province where young men can get full courses of lectures on agriculture and dairying, and the different breeds of farm animals (with suitable specimens); and on veterinary science, chemistry, and other practical branches, with as much English and mathematics as the circumstances demand.

COST.

In conclusion I may say that, in order to remove the last obstacle from the way of young farmers who desire to get an education suitable to their calling and position in the state, the Government offers the advantages of this institution at the least possible cost. To a young man who understands farm work and makes a right use of his time, the entire cost for board, washing and tuition need not exceed $50 to $65 a year. Some get through with much less.

JAMES MILLS.

Guelph Agricultural College, Aug., 1890.

THE SALVATION ARMY AND SMOKING.

An order has just been issued by Mr. Bramwell Booth on behalf of the General of the Salvation Army in reference to the use of tobacco, and is as follows: "Soldiers should consider the evils that follow the use of tobacco in every form, and the importance of abstaining from it. They should remember that it is (a) injurious to health, (b) uncleanly, (c) a waste of money, (d) a disagreeable infliction upon those about them, and (e) an unnatural habit of self-indulgence for which there is no justification. Nevertheless it is not a rule that no person shall be a soldier who smokes, but smoking must bar a soldier from any promotion. He cannot, so long as he smokes, be or remain a sergeant, bandsman, sergeant-major, secretary, or treasurer—in short, he can hold no office in the corps." The Army make it a rule that no person who drinks shall be enrolled as a soldier.

STATIONS THAT HAVE NO INCOME.

"It doesn't seem probable that there should be a station on the elevated road the receipts of which don't average a cent a day," remarked an observant citizen to a reporter the other day. The reporter expressed his doubts, and the citizen continued: "Well, it's a fact, nevertheless; and there are two such stations to my knowledge. One is the uptown station of the Second avenue road at One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, and the other the Third avenue uptown station at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street. There is a ticket seller and chopper at each of the stations, but they do practically nothing all day. The reason for this is that the terminus of the road is so near. Both end at One Hundred and Twenty ninth street, and a person can walk the distance while he would be climbing the stairs. The stations have to be there, though, for the number of people who leave the car is as great as the exodus at other stations."—*New York Sun.*

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS.

[We invite questions on all possible subjects of general interest, to which we shall do our best to obtain correct answers and shall insert such queries and replies as we can make room for. This must not be used, however, as an advertising column or as an enquiry bureau for matters not of public interest. Every query must be accompanied with the name and postal address of the sender, and no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

GENERAL.

EXEMPTIONS FROM SEIZURE IN QUEBEC.

The following list of exemptions in the Province of Quebec is again published, corrected to 1890, by request. Readers will do well to preserve it for reference.

Article 2917 of the revised statutes of the Province of Quebec as amended makes the following exempt:—1. The bed, bedding and bedsteads in use by the debtor and his family. 2. The ordinary and necessary wearing apparel of himself and family. 3. Two stoves and their pipes, one pothook and its accessories, one pair of andirons, one pair of tongs and one fire shovel. 4. All the cooking utensils, knives, forks, spoons and crockery in use by the family, two tables, two cupboards or dressers, one lamp, one mirror, one washing stand with its toilet accessories, two trunks or valises, the carpets or matting covering the floors, one clock, one sofa, twelve chairs, provided that the total value of such effects does not exceed the sum of fifty dollars, the debtor having case of seizure the right to choose the things that he may retain to the amount of the said sum. 5. All spinning wheels and weaving looms in domestic use, one axe, one saw, one gun, six traps, such fishing nets, lines and seines as are in common use, one tub, one washing machine, one wringer, two pails, three flat irons, one blacking brush, one scrubbing brush, one broom and fifty volumes of books, all the family portraits and all drawings or paintings executed by the debtor or the members of his family for their own use. 6. One sewing machine. 7. Fuel and food sufficient for the debtor and his family for three months. 8. One span of plough horses or a yoke of oxen, one cow, two pigs, four sheep, the wool from such sheep, the cloth manufactured from such wool, and the hay and other fodder intended for feeding the said animals; further, the following agricultural implements or utensils: one plough, one harrow, one working sleigh, one tumbril, one hay cart, with its wheels, all harness necessary and intended for farming purposes. 9. Tools and implements or other chattels ordinarily used in his trade to the value of $30. 10. Bees to the extent of fifteen hives.

Article 5,918 adds the following exemptions: 1. Consecrated vessels and things used for religious worship. 2. Alimentary allowances granted by a court. 3. Sums of money or objects given or bequeathed upon the condition of their being exempt from seizure. 4. Sums of money or pensions given as aliment, even though the donor or testator has not expressly declared that they should be exempt from seizure. 5 Wages and salaries not yet due. 6. All boats, vessels and other fishing craft, tackle, nets, seines, lines or other fishing apparatus and provisions belonging to any fisherman and necessary for his subsistence and that of his family or for his fishing operations. Such effects may, however, be seized and sold for their purchase price, but not between the first day of May and the first day of November. Alimentary allowances and things given as aliment may always be seized and sold for alimentary debts

Article 1,743 contains further provisions for protection of settlers and article 5,931 declares certain exemptions of salaries and wages, the pay and pensions of persons belonging to the army or navy, the fees of ecclesiastics and ministers, the salaries of school teachers and salaries of public officers other than employees of the province being wholly exempt and laborer's wages being exempt to the extent of three quarters.

THE MARQUIS OF LORNE.

DOMINION, Que.—What is the Marquis of Lorne's full name? Ans.—"The Rt. Hon. Sir John Douglas Sutherland Campbell, K.T., G.C.M.G., Marquis of Lorne." The title Marquis of Lorne is inserted by courtesy. That being one of the titles of the Dukes of Argyle worn according to common custom by their heirs.

LONDON AHEAD IN PERIODICALS.

H., Que.—Q.—Are there more newspapers and periodicals published in Boston than in London? Ans.—Boston's list of periodicals (not counting "libraries" of books issued regularly) amounts to about 150, while a similar list of London's publications shows over one thousand.

DONALD MORRISON'S ARREST.

G. McD., Que.—Q.—1. What was the date of Donald Morrison's arrest? 2. What was the date of his sentence? Ans.—1. The 21st of April, 1889. 2. The date of his sentence was Oct. 9th, 1889.

TO

ROYAL TEMPLAR CAMP.

CLOSING MEETINGS OF THE ROYAL TEMPERANCE GATHERING.

PROMINENT SPEAKERS OF DIVERSE VIEWS PRESENT EVERY PHASE OF THE MOVEMENT—AN IMPORTANT CONFERENCE CALLED.

The Annual International Camp of the Royal Templars of Temperance closed here on Thursday last. The camp opened on the previous Thursday under clear skies and came to an end under a deluge of rain. The day meetings were not largely attended, but on the five nights the pavilion was crowded with enthusiastic auditors. The Royal Templars gracefully kept their Order in the back ground keeping the temperance movement in general to the front, and, as Mr. Buchanan, commander, remarked, the management had no wish to promote any pet plan or policy, but rather to bring every phase of the movement before the public. Hence speakers holding the most diverse views would speak at the same meeting. One result of this bringing together of the leaders of different cohorts of the prohibition army was a conference, on Thursday, of representative temperance workers, and a formal conference decided upon, to take place in this city about September 15th, when it is hoped that an arrangement will be arrived at for co-operation between the Dominion Alliance, the Maritime prohibition party and Canada's new party.

Simultaneously with the course of the camp was held the Dominion Council of the Royal Templars, when the reports showed that the order is now in Canada 20,000 strong. The Dominion Councillor, Mr. A. M. Featherston, of this city, was re-elected.

Among the attractions of the camp in addition to the oratorical displays were the concerts by a combined choir of Royal Templar Revivalist and local singers, and the 13th Battalion Band, of Hamilton, Ont., reviews of the magnificently uniformed Knight Templars of Temperance, the third degree of the Royal Templar Order, and the Corps of Royal Templar Cadets.

THE MEETINGS

of the camp noticed in the last issue of the *Weekly Witness*, included the Sunday services on the 17th inst. Monday the 18th, was "Law and Order Day." The Knights give especial attention to the enforcement of law and Mr. Buchanan, commander-in-chief, gave his annual address to the Knights in the afternoon, and conferred the Star of Fulfilment,—a very handsome decoration—upon the Rev. J. W. Bell, chaplain general. The ceremony was a most ornate and impressive one. The Hon. B. E. Johnson, of Waltham, Mass., followed with a fervid speech in which he proved conclusively that in his state high license was a failure.

At night, Major Bond, of the Citizens' League of Montreal, presided at the mass meeting, Col. Dudley, of Boston, secretary of the International Law and Order League, gave a resume of the work of the League in Massachusetts and expressed the opinion that prohibition could only come as a result of the rigid enforcement of existing laws.

The Hon. J. Mercer Langston, the brilliant colored congressman from Washington, gave an amusing speech describing the methods of the liquor men and how he had been instrumental in Virginia in circumventing them.

Tuesday the 19th, was Prohibition Day. The rain was heavy and the wind so high that the Physical Institute tent was blown down. The chief advocate of Canada's new party, the Rev. Principal Austin, and Mr. J. T. Bulmer, leader of the Maritime Prohibition party, addressed the afternoon gathering. They argued that the time had arrived for the fight for prohibition in the Dominion to be carried on through an independent political party. Mr. Walter T. Mills opened a debate at night on the question, "Is a prohibition party necessary?" Mr. Mills is the well-known Chicago champion of the National Prohibition Party of the United States, and of course spoke in the affirmative. The debate was concluded on the following evening.

WOMAN'S WORK

was recognized by Wednesday being called Woman's Day. The original programme was for the afternoon meeting to be devoted to this phase of the work, and for Miss Phelps of St. Catharines to be the speaker in the evening. Owing, however, to the storm of the previous night, which caused the proceedings to be curtailed, the programme was changed. In the afternoon, Mrs. Williams, President of the Montreal W.C.T.U., occupied the chair, being supported on the platform by Mrs. Foster, ex-President of the Dominion W.C.T.U., Mrs. Middleton, honorary president of the Provincial W.C.T.U., and Mrs. Bradley, of London, Eng. The Rev. T. R. McNair, Grand Councillor, R. T. of T., Ontario, eulogized woman's work, and the Hon. D. R. Dewey, of Michigan, gave a racy speech, prophesying the early triumph of prohibition. Mrs. Bradley spoke briefly upon the "White Shield" movement.

The debate of the previous day was resumed at night by the Hon. Senator Griffin, of Kansas, who believes in non-party methods. He argued that the independent party policy had retarded the progress of prohibition in the United States.

Mr. J. T. Bulmer, of Halifax, N.S., made a vigorous reply in the unavoidable absence of Mr. Mills.

The last day of the Camp was a stormy one. It figured on the programme as "Social Purity Day." Mrs. Bradley made a brave effort in the midst of a heavy downpour of rain to stimulate the zeal of her audience in "White Shield" work. Mrs. Bradley spoke earnestly of the importance of inculcating purity of thought, speech and action, both by precept and example.

The tent was so soaked by the heavy and continuous rain that the closing evening meeting had to be postponed until the following evening, when it was held in Knox church. Mr. R. J. Latimer, Grand Councillor for Quebec, R. T. of T., presided, and Miss Minnie Phelps, of St. Catharines, gave an able address.

Mr. J. T. Bulmer, of Halifax, asked those desirous of organizing a club to act on Third Party lines to remain, and about fifty remained for that purpose. A committee on organization was appointed to report at a future meeting.

The management of the Camp considered that, despite unfavorable weather during the closing days, the Royal Templar Camp was as a whole a success.

THE BLOW STRUCK AT LAST.

THE BONDING PRIVILEGE WITHDRAWN BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

The Dominion Cartridge Company, which has a paid up capital of over $100,000, has large works near Lachute, in the Province of Quebec, and has been exporting large quantities of goods in bond through the United States to other countries. Owing to the recent troubles in South and Central American republics, there has been a big demand for cartridges, and recently the Dominion Company received an order for ten millions. Application was made to the railway agents—understood to be the Union Pacific people at New York—asking for quotations for transportation through the United States. The application was referred to the Treasury Department at Washington, which received the usual request to grant a permit for the shipment of the Canadian goods in bond through the United States to Mexico. The application was refused, and an official communication from the Treasury Department has been addressed to the Dominion Cartridge Company, stating that the United States Government is not disposed to grant these bonding privileges for Canadian goods. This has been communicated to the Dominion Government. This is regarded as a direct blow at Canadian traffic, which it is desired to pass in bond through United States territory, but a strong belief prevails that business rivalry on the other side has had a great deal to do with it. There is a fear, however, that the action of the United States Government in this case may foreshadow a general attack on the bonding privileges, and the Canadian Government is now considering this aspect of the question.

BRITISH AMERICANS

TO CO-OPERATE IN AN AGGRESSIVE POLITICAL POLICY.

BOSTON, Aug. 21.—The State General Council of the British American Association, held its semi annual session yesterday. James Wemyss, jr., President of the State Council and of the National Council, in his annual address recommended more aggressive policy on the part of the Association to adopt a strictly British-American political platform to hold State and city conventions subsequent to those of the political parties, and to endeavor to bring about a unity of political action with Patriotic Sons of America, United American Mechanics, the American Order of Protection, Loyal Men of American Liberty, Loyal Women of American Liberty and the Get There Association, and to endeavor to secure the co-operation of the colored men, many of whom are British born and in sympathy with purposes of this Association. The recommendations of the speaker for a vigorous participation in State and Municipal politics were adopted, and State Convention will accordingly be called.

THE PORTUGUESE SATISFIED.

LISBON, Aug. 22.—According to the Portuguese version of the Anglo-Portuguese agreement England recognizes as Portuguese territory the interland of Angola from 11½ degrees south latitude to the northern boundary of the German sphere, Great Britain having free way between her northern and southern territories. All the country westward from Lake Nyassa will be British territory. The agreement also provides that any further boundary disputes shall be referred to arbitration. The transit dues in Portuguese territory are not to exceed three percent ad valorem. The comments of the Lisbon press are generally favorable to the treaty.

A CANADIAN BLAMED.

KINGSTON, Ont., Aug. 22.—Capts. Donnelly, Kingston, and McIlhenny, Ottawa, will investigate into the cause of the collision of the steamer "St. Lawrence" and the steam yacht "Catherine" at Alexandria Bay. This is owing to the verdict rendered by the U. S. inspectors placing the blame on Capt. Seneca, a Canadian.

THE MANITOBA CROPS.

THE GOVERNMENT'S ESTIMATE OF THE YIELD.

MAGNIFICENT HARVESTING WEATHER.

WINNIPEG, Man., Aug. 20.—The Manitoba Government issued its third crop bulletin today. It estimates that the average wheat yield will be 25 bushels per acre. Multiplying this by the acreage sown will give an actual product of twenty million bushels of wheat. It estimates that half a million bushels of grain were destroyed by hail. Harvesting is now general throughout the Province. Almost half the grain is cut and the weather is now settled and simply magnificent for harvest operations.

THE GRAIN MAGNIFICENT.

WINNIPEG, Aug. 20.—The crop bulletins, based on the reports of correspondents dated August 1, have been issued by the Local Department of Agriculture. An estimate is made that the wheat yield will average 21 3 bushels per acre, barley 34 3, oats 44, peas 23 and flax 14. Root crops are excellent. June and July were very favorable in growing weather, the rainfall being in June over four times as much as fell previous to June, and in July fully double the amount of the corresponding month in 1889. The number of farmers in Manitoba is placed at 13,877, against 13,320 in the previous year. The average acreage put in by each is 73. There is a slight decrease in the value of improved lands, but an increase in the value of unimproved.

PROF. SAUNDERS' REPORT.

LONDON, Ont., Aug. 20.—Hon. John Carling, Minister of Agriculture, has received the following telegram from Prof. Saunders, superintendent of the experimental farm, who is at present in the North-West on a tour of inspection:—

INDIAN HEAD, N.W.T., Aug. 19.

To Hon. John Carling, London.

Have seen crops through Central and Southern Manitoba, also Eastern Assiniboia. Excepting small areas injured by hail, the average is excellent. At Brandon and Indian Head the grain crops are magnificent. Wish you could see them. Large areas are being cut daily. Splendid ripening weather—bright, warm days and cool nights. The lowest temperature this month was: Brandon, 34°; Indian Head, 38°.

(Signed) WILLIAM SAUNDERS.

WINNIPEG, Man., August 22.—Frost was experienced at most points throughout Manitoba and the North-West last night and previous nights. The first night's frost was very light, but it ranged from two to five degrees last night, and must have done considerable damage to late grain. Reports indicate that half of the crop is safely reaped, and probably half of the balance is beyond damage. Upon the whole, no very great damage seems to have been done, as the frost was not heavy enough to totally destroy. It would only shrivel a few million bushels.

WINNIPEG, Aug. 23.

There was no frost last night, the wind blowing from south-east. The weather is dull and not well adapted for harvesting. Reports have been received pretty fully from all parts of the Province about Thursday night's frost, and it turns out that much less damage was done than was expected. In North-western Manitoba where the crops are best and where it was feared the greatest damage was done, careful reports say no damage occurred except to garden truck at different points. The *Tribune* is publishing harvest reports to-day from all parts of the Province; they indicate that nearly all the barley and much oats and fully half of the wheat is cut. Operations are in full blast all over the Province, and a few days good weather will suffice to reap the great bulk of it. It can safely be said that no great or general damage was done by frost.

PREMIER'S GREENWAY'S REPORT.

WINNIPEG, August 23.

Because he learned that exaggerated reports of damage to Manitoba crop by frost had been sent out by interested parties, Premier Greenway, Minister of Agriculture, to-day wired his Toronto agent: There was light frost yesterday morning, slightly injuring late crops in some localities in the Province. I estimate fully one-half of the crop all cut, and greater portion of the remainder too ripe to be injured.

NO HARM FROM THE FROST.

A private despatch from Brandon, Man., dated Aug. 23rd, says: Wheat cutting general; no harm from the frost, which can only damage late crops. It is raining now, but may turn cold. The latest estimate of the wheat crop is eighteen million bushels for export, or one thousand dollars for every farmer!

A DIVER'S TERRIBLE FATE.

HALIFAX, Aug. 19.—About 9:30 this morning a number of the regular mining corps of the Royal Engineers left the lumber yard in their boat accompanied by one of the Government steam launches and anchored off McNabb's Island, where Corporal Nichols went down in his diving suit in about 106 feet of water after an anchor to which a chain was to be attached. After he had been down some time those above observed there was something wrong as they could get no reply or signal from him. It was supposed the line became entangled in the cable, which lies just about this spot, or the life line was severed or he was overcome by pressure of air. The launch was at once sent to the lumber yard and word telephoned to the dockyard for another diving suit. This was got as soon as possible, and, in the meantime, those on the miner's boat kept pumping air to the man below. After six hours the lifeless body of Nichols was taken from the water. He was twenty-seven years old, recently married, and one of the most expert miners in the engineers. He was 100 feet under water and had attached a rope to a heavy anchor in order to have it hauled to the surface when the rope in some way got tangled in his gear. He cut it in order to get clear and the anchor fell on him and killed him.

MONTREAL NEWS.

AN ILLICIT STILL was discovered and confiscated at Lachine last week by revenue officers.

A MONTREAL STATISTICIAN has figured out that there are no less than forty-one churches bearing the name of St. Ann in this country.

IT HAS BEEN FORMALLY DECIDED to mortgage the new Y.M.C.A. building for $50,000 in order to obtain funds for completing and furnishing.

ST. CATHERINE STREET is in a sorry plight. New paving is being put on, a sewer is being repaired and the subway for telephone wires is being laid. The street is blocked in no less than seven places.

MONTREAL is to have a new weekly, a sixteen-page magazine, with the name of *The Young Canadian*. Mrs. Murray, wife of the Rev. Prof. Clark Murray, is the secretary of the company behind the new publication.

A DETECTIVE was shot the other day by a revolver in the hands of one of his friends, a policeman. It was a case of "didn't know it was loaded." The last rites of the church were administered, but the detective is getting better.

THE GAME INSPECTOR and the High Constable have search warrants to visit some of the leading restaurants of the city in search of wild duck and game shot out of season. Those in possession of such game, as well as those shooting it, are liable to fine.

OLD BIBLE MANUSCRIPTS.—The Wesleyan Theological College of this city has been presented with several rare treasures lately. These are 'copies of the *Codex Vaticanus* and *Codex Sinaiticus*, of the fourth century, and a copy of the *Codex Alexandrinus*, of the fifth century.

NO PROJECTING SIGNS are now allowed in the city. The streets look neater, if a trifle barer. Two auctioneers have been arrested for putting out flags of sale. Sentence was suspended, but the Recorder told them that the flags must hereafter protrude no more than six inches over the sidewalk, that being the limit allowed by the recent by-law.

A LADY AND HER DAUGHTER, ejected from a Grand Trunk train near Montreal, have brought suit for $2,000 damages against the company. The lady's husband had accompanied them to the train but inadvertently carried off their tickets with him. The conductor, it is alleged, refused even to accept full fares, and stopped the train between stations to eject the passengers.

A $20,000 DONATION.—The Young Men's Hebrew Benevolent Society of this city is rejoicing. Some time ago one of its members noticed that Baron Hirsch, the well known Jewish philanthropist of Vienna, had given a large sum of money to a Jewish society in New York for emigrants arriving in that city. It was decided that the Baron should be written to in behalf of the Montreal society for help to extend their efforts for their countrymen who arrive here. This was done, and as a result a cheque for $20,000 has been received from the generous Austrian.

A MYSTERIOUS FIRE took place one day last week. Some time ago a young lad ran away from his home, returning one night when his family were out of town. Soon after his arrival the firemen were summoned to the house and in their work they found a bed on fire in a room while in another the sofa had been ripped to pieces, the piano stool torn apart, and all the keys torn out of the piano. The lad declared that he knew nothing about the fire. He was arrested, but there was no evidence against him and he was discharged.

ANOTHER PHASE of the working of our Anti-Chinese law has come up lately. Mr. Lee Hun Kun is a merchant of Philadelphia. Some time ago he went to China to marry a wife and returned to America with a Chinese lady who had been born in San Francisco but had gone back to China. They landed, with the lady's brother, at Vancouver, and on arriving in Montreal Mrs. Hun Kun and her brother were detained by the American Customs officials here. Mr. Hun Kun went to New York and got the necessary papers. On reaching Montreal he was stopped by the Canadian Customs officers, and had to wait in the railway station nearly a day. At night the party were allowed to proceed to New York. After a little more trouble with the customs at Rouses Point the party reached their destination safely.

ANOTHER REVOLUTION PROBABLE.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 22.—The British steamship "Andean" from Liverpool via Haytian ports and Kingston, Jamaica, reports that the coffee crop in Hayti is good, and that yields are likely to be very large. The natives at Aux Cazes have made several attempts to burn the town, but failed, doing slight damage. The custom house grounds at Port au Prince have been walled in to prevent the robbery of goods. A very unsettled feeling prevails in Hayti and another revolution is anticipated.

PEACE ASSURED.

PARIS, Aug. 23.—M. Waddington, French ambassador to England, in an address to the Aisne Council, said France had secured solid advantages in Africa in exchange for small concessions. The Balkans, he said, were inflammable but European peace had not been for a long time so secure as now. Still, France ought to keep her army at the present fine level, the power of France being one of the most important guarantees of peace.

THE IRISH CROPS.

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The Irish hay crop is ruined and the condition of cereals and the turf is bad. One death is reported from eating diseased potatoes. The *Gazette* publishes an order for the construction of several light railways under the act of 1889.

COMMERCIAL.

WITNESS OFFICE, Monday, August 25

FINANCIAL.

Money is unchanged at 5 percent on call, and at 6 to 6½ percent on time, good commercial paper being negotiable at these rates as to name and date.

The market for Sterling Exchange was a shade weaker, but there was no great change. Sterling 60s were were 108½ to 108¾ and demand 109 1-16 to 109 3-16. Over the counter 60's were 108¼ to 108⅜, and demand drafts 109⅛, while cables were 108⅞ to 110. Documentary sixties were 108⅛, and cable bills 109⅝ to 109⅞. New York funds were 1-16 discount to par between banks, and ⅛ to ¼ premium over the counter. In New York sterling was about steady. The posted rates were 483½ for sixties and 487 for demand. Actual rates were 482 to 482¼ for sixties, 485 to 485⅛ for demand, and 486¼ to 486½ for cables. Commercials were 482¼ to 482¾, and documentaries 481¾.

The stock market was less active this week and was somewhat weaker also. Transactions were few in number, and were confined mostly to Bank of Montreal, Telegraph, Merchants, Montreal Street Railway and Canadian Pacific. Cotton stocks dull and inclined to weakness. City stocks firm.

Morning sales—5 Bank of Montreal, 230¾; 10 at 230; 2 Merchants, 143½; 50 Richelieu, 58; 125 Canadian Pacific, 82; 100 at 81¾; 75 at 81⅞; 125 at 81¾; 50 Stormont Cotton, 40.

Afternoon sales—1 Bank of Montreal, 230; 25 Richelieu, 58½; 25 Canadian Pacific, 82; 300 at 81¾; 100 at 81⅞; 50 at 81¾.

MONTREAL STOCK MARKET.

(Furnished by MacDougall Bros., Brokers.)

MONTREAL, Aug. 23.

Bank Stocks.	Buyers' price.	Sellers' price.	Half yearly dividend.	Par value of shares.	Amount paid up.
Montreal	232	229	5	$200	all
Ontario	120	115½	3	100	all
Peoples	100	94	3	50	all
Molsons	170	163	4	50	all
Toronto	228	220	4	100	all
Merchants	147	144	3½	100	all
Eastern Townships	140	135	3½	50	all
Union	55	50	3	50	all
Commerce	128	127½	3½	50	all
Jacques Cartier	100	....	3	25	.....
Hochelaga	101½	100	3	100	.....
British N. A.	....	....	3½	.....	.....
National	....	....	....	.....	.....
Ville Marie	....	....	3½	.....	.....
Intercolonial Coal	40	30	4	100	.....
Montreal Telegraph Co.	101	99	3	40	all
Richelieu & Ontario Nav.	60	58	6	100	all
City Passenger Railway	195	190	6	50	all
Montreal Gas Co.	211	209	....	40	.....
Canada Shipping Co.	....	....	1½	100	.....
Canadian Pacific Railway	82½	82¼	....	100	.....
" " L. G. Bonds	....	107	....	C	.....
Canada North-West Land	84	82	....	100	.....
Canada Cotton	....	43	....	100	.....
Dundas Cotton	....	....	....	100	.....
Montreal Cotton	80	75	....	100	.....
Canada Cotton Bonds	....	....	....	100	.....
Stormont Cotton	....	....	....	100	.....
Hochelaga Cotton	....	....	....	.....	.....
Bank of Montreal x-d.	....	....	....	.....	.....
Quebec	....	....	....	.....	.....

THE STATE OF TRADE

The wholesale trade has been quiet during the week. The great interest has centred upon the Manitoba wheat crop. On Wednesday and Thursday nights there were frosts, the first slight but the latter pretty severe, amounting to two to five degrees of frost all over the province of Manitoba and in the Qu'Appelle valley. It was at first feared that three-quarters of the magnificent crop had been ruined, but later despatches seem to indicate that one-half of the crop had been reaped at the time, and that of the other half the greater part at least was ripe beyond serious injury. Latest despatches, which will be found elsewhere in this paper state that the damage has been slight if not almost nil. It is to be hoped that the threshing will prove that the reports of the heaviest crop on record are well founded. It is said there will be eighteen millions for export, but it is not probable that the whole crop will greatly exceed that figure.

DRY GOODS.—A fair number of orders are being received from travellers, the prospects being bright for a good fall and winter trade in the country, both the Ontario and Manitoba crops being good. The city trade is not very brisk. Remittances show some improvement.

IRON AND HARDWARE.—The market for pig iron is firmer than ever. Glasgow warrants have advanced to 52s 10½d. We quote prices as follows to-day:—Coltness, $22 50; Calder, $22; Langloan, $22; Summerlee, $22; Gartsherrie, $22; Dalmellington, $21; Eglinton, $19 to $19 50; Carnbroe, $19.50; Bar Iron, per 100 lbs.; Canadian, $2.25; Ord, Crown, $2.50; Swedes, $3.75 to $4; Lowmoor, $5.25; Hoops and Bands, $3; Block tin, $24 to $25; Copper, per lb., —; Ingot, 15c; Sheets, 14c to 16c; Canada plates, good brands, $2.80 to $3. Tin plates—Coke, $3.75; Charcoal, $4 25. Lead, per 100 lbs.—Pig, $3.90; Sheets, $4.75. Shot, $6; Lead Pipe, $5.25; Zinc, sheets, $6 to $6.25; Spelter, $5; Remelted, $1; Russian sheet iron, per lb., 10c to 10½c.

NAILS are unchanged at $2.45 for hot cut in round lots, and $2.55 for steel cut.

LEATHER.—Prices continue to advance and the demand is good; the supply of all descriptions is fair. We quote prices to-day as follows:—Spanish sole, B.A., No. 1, 20c to 22c; Spanish sole, B.A., No. 2, 17½c to 18c; Spanish sole, ordinary No. 1, 18½c to 19c; Spanish sole, ordinary No. 2, 16c to 17c; China sole No. 1, 18c; China sole No. 2, 16½c; Slaughter sole, No. 1, 22c to 23c; English oak sole, 40c to 44c; Rough, light, 18c to 20c; harness, ordinary, 20c to 25c; harness, extra finish, 25c to 28c; Upper, waxed light, 26c to 28c; Upper, waxed, medium and heavy, 24c to 27c; Upper, grained long, 27c to 30c; Upper, Scotch grained, 28c to 32c; Buff, 10c to 13c; Pebbled Cow, 10c to 13c; Glazed Cow, 10c to 12c; Splits, medium, 14c to 18c; Splits, junior, 12c to 14c; Splits, calf, 32c to 34c; Calfskins, light, 40c to 45c; do. heavy, 45c to 50c; do. French, $1.05 to $1.35; Kipskins, English, 60c to 70c; Patent, cow, 15c to 16c; Kid, French, $10 to $20.

BOOTS AND SHOES are fairly active and a large trade is being prepared for.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—Business is active and values are firm. The quotations to-day are as follows: Bleaching powder, $1.70 to $1.90; bicarb soda, $2.25 to $2.35; sal soda, $1.15 to $1.25; caustic soda, $2.35 to $2 60; soda ash, $1.50 to $2.00; chlorate potash, 22c to 25c; alum, $1.50 to $1.60; copperas, 80c to 90c; sulphur flour, $2.25 to $2.50; sulphur roll, $1.90 to $2; sulphate of copper, $6.00 to $7; white sugar of lead, 5c to 12c; brown sugar of lead, 7c to 10c; bich. potash, 5c to 11c; bich. soda, 7c to 8c; logwood, per 100 lbs., $2 to $2.25; sumac, Sicilian, 60c to 75c; prussiate, yellow, 25c to 26c; Cutch, 7c to 7½c; Gambier, 7c to 8c; Madras indigo, 60c to 80c; Quinine (Eng.), 52c to 55c; do. German, 45c to 50c; opium, $4.25 to $4.50; morphia, $1.60 to $2; glycerine, 24c to 25c; carbolic acid, 55c to 60c; iodide potass, $3.75 to $4; gum arabic, 65c to $1.25; tartaric acid, 53c to 55c; cream tartar, 26c to 27c.

HIDES AND SKINS are firmer. We quote as follows:—Green butchers', for No. 1, 8c; No. 2, 7c; No. 3, 6c; calfskins, 5c per lb.; sheepskins, $1 to $1.25 each; lambskins, 35c to 40c each.

PETROLEUM is steady at 15½c for car-lots and 16c for part cars; and 23c to 25c for American.

COAL is unchanged. The following are the quotations for to-day:—Anthracite, $6.00 for stove, $6.00 for chestnut, $5.75 for egg and $5.50 for furnace per 2,000 lbs. We quote to-day:—Scotch grate, $5.50 per ton; Scotch steam, $5.50 per gross ton; Lower ports grate, $5.50 per net ton, and Lower ports steam, $3.75 to $4 per 2,240 lbs.

GRAIN AND FLOUR.

GRAIN.—There is no change to report. There is little or no business on spot, and prices are nominally steady. We quote:—

Wheat, No. 1 hard Manitoba	$1.14 to	$1.16
No. 2 do do	1.12 to	1.13
Peas, per 66 lbs. in store	.00 to	.77½
Peas, afloat, July delivery	.00 to	.70
Quebec oats	.00 to	.00
Ontario oats	.41 to	.42
Corn, duty paid	.00 to	.55
Corn, cargoes in bond	.41 to	.43
Barley, feeding	.00 to	.40
Barley, good malting	.00 to	.52

FLOUR.—No sales were reported on 'Change. Prices are steady. We quote:—

Patent Winter	$5.00 to	$5.88
Patent Spring	5.65 to	5.85
Straight Roller	5.10 to	5.20
Extra	4.65 to	4.80
Superfine	4.00 to	4.75
Fine	3.50 to	4.25
City Strong Bakers	0.00 to	5.50
Strong Bakers	0.00 to	5.00
Superfine (bags)	1.75 to	2.25
Extra (bags)	2.40 to	2.60
Fine (bags)	2.10 to	2.30
Oatmeal, standard, per bag	2.25 to	2.35
Oatmeal, granulated	2.40 to	2.50
Oatmeal, rolled	2.40 to	2.50

GENERAL PRODUCE.

EGGS.—There is a fair local demand and there appears also to be a sufficiently vigorous outside demand to keep this market from being overcrowded. We quote at 16c to 17c.

HOG PRODUCTS.—There is a fair volume of business for the season being done at steady prices. A new brand of pork, clear mess, has been put upon the market, which seems destined to take the place of Western short cut entirely. It is long cut mess with the rib pieces taken off, and passes the customs as "mess" pork, while it is clear and the best piece of the hog. We quote as follows to-day: Canada Short Cut, $17.50 to $18.00; Western Mess, $17.00 to $17.50; Western Short Cut, $17.00 to $17.50; City Hams, 12½c to 13c; Western Lard, 9c to 9½; Canadian Lard, 8½c to 8¾; bacon, 10c to 11½c.

FRUIT.—Fall apples are coming in fast, and the fancy prices are about over. Three dollars and a half is still being made for fine table fruit,—four dollars and a half was the price on Saturday,—but there are apples that can be bought for a dollar. There is a good supply of all fall fruits on the market. The following are the quotations to-day:—Apples, $1.60 to $3.50 per brl.; 75c per basket; oranges, $7.50 per box; lemons, $7.50 to $8.00 per box; bananas, $1.00 to $1.50 per bunch; watermelons, 30c to 40c apiece; pears, $6.50 per keg; $1.00 to $1.50 per basket; grapes, $1.00 to $1.15 per basket.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

CHEESE.—The market is in rather a peculiar state. The cable is sixpence higher at 42s, and the country is three-quarters of a cent higher, for 9½c has been paid in Brockville for "August" quality. On this market the demand has been for cheese that could be bought for from 8c to 8½c, and there have been more transactions at about the inside than the outside figure. The English market appears to be decidedly opposed to any advance, and dealers here complain of the rigorous limits imposed, but the price goes up in the country all the same. We quote August fancy at 8½c to 8¾c, July 8½c to 8¾c.

BUTTER.—There has been no movement in butter this week, and no alteration in the generally stagnant condition of the market. We quote:—Creamery, 15c to 16c; Townships, 12c to 14c; Western, 9c to 13c.

FARMERS' MARKET PRICES.—Aug. 22.

Not many farmers from a distance came to the markets to-day but the truck farmers and market gardeners were present in full force with any amount of truck vegetables and roots for sale. The supply of oats was not nearly so large as on last Friday, yet prices have a downward tendency owing to the greatly improved condition of the new crop, buckwheat is also lower in price, although the frost has damaged a good many fields of buckwheat in the country some distance north of Montreal. Potatoes were also less plentiful than they were a week ago, but prices continue low and several carloads have been shipped from here to the cities of Western Ontario. There were no dressed hogs offered to-day, but several of the farmers had pork pieces and red sausage for sale, spring chickens and young ducks were fairly plentiful but prices were rather higher. There are no changes to note in the prices of eggs and butter. A good deal of cream is being brought to the market by farmers and it sells at about 16c the print. Apples are getting more plentiful and lower in price, western apples sell at about $3.50 the barrel and local fruit, scarcely ripe, sells at from 50c to $1 the bushel. Tomatoes are getting plentiful, and sell at about 75c for a box holding three peaks; blueberries from the Saguenay are plentiful and sell at from $1.10 to $1.20 per box containing four three-quarter gallons; black berries are from 9c to 12c per quart; red plums are about 10c the quart; nutmeg melons are plentiful at from $2 to $6 per dozen; cucumbers are a drug on the market at from 10c to 15c the bushel; green corn ears are plentiful at about 8c the dozen; a few half ripened pumpkins are offered at about 75c the dozen. The hay market is well supplied and prices are low.

The following are to-day's prices:—

GRAIN.—Oats, $1.00 to $1.15; peas, 95c to $1 per bushel; buckwheat, 65c do.

DRESSED HOGS, POULTRY, &c.—Turkeys, 75c to $1.75 each; fowls, 50c to 75c the pair; spring chickens, 30c to 60c do.; young ducks, 50c to 75c do.

ROOTS AND VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, 55c to 65c per bag; Quebec turnips, 75c do.; new carrots, 20c the dozen bunches; cabbages, 20c to 40c per dozen; cauliflowers, 50c to $2.50 do.; celery, 20c to 30c do.

DAIRY PRODUCE.—Tub butter, 15c to 18c per lb.; prints, 20c to 30c; packed eggs, 16c to 18c per dozen; fresh, 22c to 30c.

FRUIT.—Lemons, $7 to $8 per box; apples, $3.00 to $4.00 per barrel; peaches, $1.75 to $2.50 the basket; pears, $1.50 do.

HAY AND STRAW.—Hay, $6 to $9.00 per 100 bundles of 15 lbs.; pressed hay, 45c to 60c per 100 lbs.; straw, $4.00 to $5.50 per 100 bundles of 12 lbs. each.

VIGER COW MARKET—Aug. 22.

There were about 84 milch cows and strippers offered on this market to-day. A good many milkmen came round but were not caring to buy, except at a bargain, for most of them have about all the milk they can handle at present. Only a few sales were made before eleven o'clock, and it is probable that a considerable number will have to be held over for a future market. There were no extra cows offered to-day. Two of the best cows were sold for $82.50, and two others for $70, with several other sales of pretty good cows at from $30 to $35 each.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.—Aug. 25.

There were about 250 head of butchers' cattle, 600 sheep and lambs and 50 calves offered at the East End abattoir to-day. With such fine cool weather and such small supplies the drovers were enabled to advance prices all round to about the same rates as were paid here two weeks ago, or about half a cent per lb. higher than on last Monday. There were no really choice stock offered on this market to-day, and the best animals sold at from 4½c to 4¾c per lb., with common to good dry cows at from 3½c to 4c do., and some of the leaner beasts down to 2½c per lb. Shippers bought no cattle here to-day as prices were much too high for them. Calves were in good demand at from $3 to $12 each. There are no changes in the prices of old sheep; shippers are paying about 4c per lb. for suitable animals, but good lambs are dearer. Messrs. Brown Bros. bought 123 good lambs to-day at an average cost of $3.72 each. Among a lot of these, which were bought from Mr. Sparks, of Ottawa, was an extraordinarily fine half-bred Shropshire lamb for which Mr. Sparks had refused $6 25. This fine lamb was raised by Mr. Jerome Sheip, of Russell township, near Ottawa. Fat hogs just from 4 to 4½ cents sell at about 5½c per lb., and those that are fed sell at from 5½c to 5¾c do.

HORSE MARKET—Aug. 25.

The horse trade has been rather slack of late, as American buyers are not operating to any extent. During the past week there were shipped from here to the United States, one fast horse, which cost $350 and 16 other horses, which cost $1,238, or an average of $77.37 each.

WEST END MARKET.

(Report of the Montreal Horse Exchange, Point St. Charles.)

The receipts of horses via the G.T.R. for the week ending Aug. 23rd, were 52; left over from previous week, 17; total for week, 69; shipped during the week, 44; left the city, 4; sales for week at these stables, 3; on hand for sale, 18. Arrivals of thoroughbred and other imported stock at these stables and shipped per Grand Trunk Railway—Ex SS. Circe, 19 horses, 3 ponies, consigned to Chas. Lawson, Watertown, Wis.; 2 horses consigned to W. Colquhoun, Mitchell, Ont.; ex SS. Lake Winnipeg, 2 horses consigned to R. Morris, of Linia, Ohio.

WEST END CATTLE MARKET.

The receipts of live stock at the yards of the Montreal Stock Yards Company, Point St. Charles, for the week ending August 23rd were:—

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.	Calves.
Receipts of live stock at the Montreal Stock Yards, Point St. Charles, for the week	3,232	1,119	236	65
Left over from previous week	100	350	50	....
Total for week	3,332	3,469	286	65
On hand	200	140	....	....

Continued large receipts at these yards of export cattle; no change in value for this class. The butchers trade, with an over supply, opened weak, with lower prices, but improved as the week advanced. Thursday's market closed with a brisk trade. Good demand for sheep. There was a falling off in receipts of hogs, with a slight advance in prices.

We quote the following as being fair values:

Cattle, export	4½c to 5c
Cattle, butchers' good	4½c to 4¾c
" " medium	3½c to 4c
" " culls	3½c to 3¾c
Sheep	4½c to 4¾c
Hogs	$5.50 to $5.75
Calves	$6.00 to $12.00

THE CHEESE MARKETS.

BROCKVILLE, Ont., Aug. 22.—About 5,000 boxes of cheese boarded here to-day, 1,000 colored, balance white; 1,800 sold at prices ranging from 8½c to 8 11-16c; colored held for 9c.

INGERSOLL, Ont., Aug. 25.—At the cheese market on Tuesday about 2,500 boxes of July cheese were offered but no sales were reported. The July cheese is pretty well cleared from the shelves.

BUFFALO, N.Y., Aug. 25.—Uncertainty as to the outcome of the labor troubles on the railways has seriously affected the cheese markets. Shippers were afraid to purchase largely, owing to the probability of a tie-up delaying shipments. On this market the only sales were 600 boxes of Sandusky at 8½c and 1,600 boxes of Cloverfield at 8½c. The Mansfield and Springville and Fulton factories boarded no cheese here to-day.

LITTLE FALLS, N.Y., August 25.—The cheese market has shown a better feeling to-day, and prices are advancing about ⅛ of a cent. An effort was made by buyers to hold the prices down to 8½c, but eight lots were found at the close that received the half. Transactions:—50 lots at 7⅞c, 54 lots at 8c, 24 lots at 8⅛c, 8 lots at 8¼c, 11 lots on commission; total, 10,214 boxes. The sales of farm dairy cheese are reported at 970 boxes at 7½c to 8¼c, with 100lb at 8c. Twenty-six packages of creamery butter sold at 22c to 23½c; mostly at 22c.

UTICA, N.Y., Aug. 25.—There was quite a boom in the cheese market here to-day. Advices from New York were favorable