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OTTAWA HOTEL, corner of Ontario and Princess Streets. First-class accommodation; yard and stabling. JAMES NORRIS, Proprietor.

WINDSOR HOTEL, PRINCESS STREET, KINGSTON.—T. DOOLAN, Proprietor. Courtesy and comfort assured. Stabling for farmers and commercial men.

STANLEY HOUSE, OPPOSITE K. & P. AND G.T.R. Union Station and convenient to G.T.R. station and steamboat landings, recently enlarged by a handsome addition, doubling former capacity. Bedrooms in new department well lighted, airy, and from windows a complete view of harbor and prominent works. Charges $1 and $1.50 per day. JOHNSTON BROWN, Proprietor.

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F. A. BIRBY, 129 BROCK STREET, THE leading hack and livery stable in the city. Telephone No. 201.

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STYLISH WEDDING CARDS, Invitations and Cake Boxes at WHIG Office.

ENVELOPES, all sizes, furnished and printed at WHIG Office at lowest prices to be obtained anywhere.

RUBBER STAMPS of all kinds neatly made. Roll Takers, Linen Markers, Daters, Seals, Stencils, Bank, Ticket and Office Stamps, etc. Repairs of all kinds promptly done. JOHN OFFORD, WHIG Office.

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CANADA'S FAVORITE PIANOS,

Purchased by the best families in the city of Kingston. Over 100 Heintzman & Co. Pianos sold in Kingston. Pianos sold on instalment. Old Pianos taken in exchange.

G. W. ROBINSON & SON,
Head Agents for Kingston District.
Warerooms, Opera House Block.

RECIPE

For Making a Delicious Health Drink at Small Cost.

Adams' Root Beer Extract.....one bottle
Fleischmann's Yeast.....half a cake
Sugar.....two pounds
Lukewarm water.....two gallons

Dissolve the sugar and yeast in the water add the extract and bottle, place in a warm place for twenty-four hours until it ferments then place on ice when it will open sparkling and delicious.

The root beer can be obtained in all drug and grocery stores in 10 and 25 cent bottles, to make two and five gallons.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.

In the Matter of the Estate of Byron H. Carnovsky, of the City of Kingston, in the County of Frontenac, Wood Manufacturer.

NOTICE is hereby given that the above-named Byron H. Carnovsky did on the 16th day of May, 1894, make an assignment to me, William Ferguson, of the City of Kingston, Sheriff of the County of Frontenac, in pursuance of the provisions Chapter 124 of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1887.

A meeting of the creditors of the estate is hereby convened and will be held at the office of Walkem & Walkem, Solicitors, at the City of Kingston, on MONDAY, THE 28TH DAY OF MAY, 1894, at 2.30 p.m., for the appointment of inspectors and the giving of directions with respect to the disposal of the estate.

WM. FERGUSON,
Assignee.

WALKEM & WALKEM,
Solicitors for Assignee.
Dated at Kingston, this 17th Day of May, 1894.

FOR NEW MILLINERY

GO TO THE

American Millinery House,

280 PRINCESS STREET,

The present stock of NEW AND STYLISH GOODS must be sold out early this season; and will be sold cheap. Call and get a bargain.

Reliable Dress and Mantle Making.

E. Ferguson.

Fresh, Reliable Seeds,

ONLY SOLD AT

A. P. CHOWN'S,

THE PHARMACY,

188 Princess St. Telephone 343.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

61st YEAR.

THE DAILY BRITISH WHIG (established every morning at 232 King street, Kingston, Ont., at SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR, payable in advance; otherwise $7.50 will be charged.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion, five lines and over, 10c per line.
Each subsequent insertion, " 5c "
Once a week, five lines and over, 50c "
Twice a week, " 80c "
Three times a week, " 60c "

Measurements by a solid scale, twelve lines to the inch.

Births, Marriages or Deaths, one insertion, 25c; two insertions, 35c.

Wants, Lost and Found, Personals, Articles for sale, etc., 1c per word in daily issue; minimum charge 25c.

Reading Notices, 15c per line; reduced rate when a display advertisement accompanies, or on contracts for over 1,000 lines. Minimum charge for a notice, 50 cents.

Contract advertisers allowed two changes per week; more frequent changes must be paid for. The publisher will not be responsible for misunderstanding of verbal orders. Written directions should be placed on all copy for insertion, whether for changes or for new advertising.

Advertisement charges are carefully regulated and based on experience of cost of sustaining a paper. It is preferred that orders be not given, than that haggling be indulged in over prices.

All charges for advertisements and subscriptions are due and payable in advance.

Officers of incorporated Associations or Societies will be held personally responsible for orders they give.

THE WEEKLY BRITISH WHIG, 8 pages, 56 columns, is published every Thursday morning at $1 a year, if paid in advance.

Attached to the paper is one of the best Job Offices in Canada; rapid, stylish and cheap work; nine improved printing presses.

JOHN OFFORD, EDW. J. B. PENGE,
Proprietor. Assistant Business Manager.

CUNARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

SAILING FROM NEW YORK EVERY SATURDAY. Authorized agent, F. A. Folger, Ferry Dock, foot of Brock street, Kingston.

THE DAILY WHIG.

"Quitter per Orbem Diem."

REASONS WHY.

The electors of Ontario should support Sir Oliver Mowat, first, last and all the time. Because he has given to the province the best system of common schools in the world, and an honest, economical government, free from jobs, boodle and scandal. Because he has spent millions in promoting agriculture, in founding public institutions, in promoting public charities and in aiding railways, and has never called upon the ratepayers for a single dollar, but has returned many millions of dollars to the municipalities to save the people from direct taxation. Because he has ruled upon the true principle of equal rights to all. They should support him because he saved to Ontario one hundred thousand square miles of valuable agricultural, mineral and timber lands, and lastly because it would be a public disgrace and a crime to reward honesty, ability, faithfulness and eminent success with ingratitude and defeat. These are sufficient reasons for every honest man in the province to give Sir Oliver Mowat a warm, a hearty and an enthusiastic support.

WHAT DO THE FARMERS THINK?

The census of 1891 classes sixty-seven per cent. of the people of Ontario as rural, while the report of the bureau of industries shows that the total amount of capital invested in agriculture in this province reaches the enormous sum of one thousand million dollars in round numbers. Considering the magnitude of the interests involved it must be admitted that agriculture demands all the consideration any government having the interests of the people at heart can give. A recognition of this it was that actuated the Mowat administration when, in 1888, agriculture was elevated to the position of an independent department of the government, and a practical farmer placed at his head to be directly responsible for its efficiency and to devote his attention to the advancement of the industry. Until then one of the other members of the government, either a lawyer or a banker, had been placed in charge of the work, but no farmer had ever held a position in the cabinet. The opposition, strange as it may appear, did not concur in this step and introduced the following resolution:

"Moved by Mr. Meredith, seconded by Mr. Creighton, that, while this house concurs in the proposition to give greater attention by the executive government to the agricultural interests of the province than has hitherto been done, it is of opinion that that end can be attained without incurring the expense of adding another member to the executive council and the inevitable additional expense which shall be consequent on such addition."

Since that time the opposition has attacked the administration of the department with a persistency worthy of a better cause, and has never ceased its agitation to dismantle it and place it on its old footing. How, in the face of such a motion, Mr. Meredith and his party will be able to square themselves with the Patrons of Industry it will be interesting to observe.

The stand taken in this regard was well expressed by Mr. McPherson, a Toronto lawyer, and president of the young men's conservative association of that city, when, in a formal address delivered to that association, last November, he said:

"Then we have a minister of agriculture who has practically nothing to do, and accordingly does little, a department which could easily have been managed by one of the other ministers, and should never have been created."

It was likewise stated by Mr. Clancy in his speech on the Ontario budget, during the recent session, that the department might acceptably be placed under the supervision of the minister of education. The excuse is that such a move would be in the interests of economy, but why this department of all others should be selected it is difficult to understand, especially when it is remembered that it gives a direct return to the farmers for the money spent in connection with it. Such a policy is certainly a very short-sighted one and those professing to believe in it cannot appreciate the importance of the work undertaken or sympathise with it.

But results are the best vindication of Mr. Dryden and his department, and he is perfectly willing, as he has stated, to abide by the decision of the farmers themselves as to whether the course of the government in regard to agriculture is justifiable or not. There is not a reading and thinking farmer in this province who has not been directly or indirectly benefited by the department's work during the present minister's short term of office. No member of the government is more assiduous in his attention to duty than he, and certainly no department is better managed than his or gives to the province better value for the money expended.

What do the farmers think about the opposition's proposition to degrade, in the government of the country, the greatest interest of Ontario?

Wade's mandrake pills, sure cure for biliousness and constipation, Wade's drug store, Kingston.

EDITORIAL PEN POINTS.

The great miners' strike is an evidence of what a tyrannical monopoly will attempt. This forced fuel famine means failure for the conspirators by and bye.

* * * *

Women's suffrage is developing in England. Lord Salisbury has declared, in his recent speech, that he sees no reason why the women should be excluded from the parliamentary franchise.

* * * *

Sir Charles Dilke's recent article to the "North American Review," in regard to British political events, is most interesting in view of recent experiences. Some of his predictions are coming true.

* * * *

The great complaint against Charles Moss, Q.C., at a conservative meeting in Toronto at which his appointment was mentioned, was that he was not making great sacrifices in leaving his practice, because he was to become the attorney-general in the succession to Sir Oliver Mowat. Then it is admitted that the liberals will sweep the province on June 29th.

* * * *

The Hamilton "Herald" suggests that Mr. Blake should resign his seat in the British house of commons and come home. "There never was," it says, "a time in Canada's history when it needed more than it needs to-day the best help of its sons to keep it to the front." When Mr. Blake was willing to serve Canada the electors preferred another to lead them, and they have paid for their folly by the boodling and the scandals arising from it to which the government has been given. Mr. Blake will doubtless be available when the people want honest government and must have a chance to return it.

MARY MACCOLL SCHULTE.

One of Kingston's Daughters Who Has the Poetic Gift.

In a recent number of the "Magazine of Poetry" a prominent position is occupied by the authoress of "Bide a Wee," Mary MacColl Schulte, daughter of the venerable Evan MacColl, whose poetic genius she has in no small way inherited. The picture here shown is a good likeness of Mrs. Schulte. It will be seen by those familiar with her father's features that the family resemblance is strong. Her husband is Prof. Otto H. Schulte, of Hasbrouck institute, Jersey City. Among other well deserved encomiums he said: "Your book is a true book, better than my first one by a great deal; I bid you go on; you will succeed." And there were not wanting other admirers among those who were themselves aglow with the divine afflatus. Mrs. Schulte was born in Kingston, and although now living in the United States, is an enthusiastic Canadian, visits her native province and Toronto often, and has a wide circle of friends to welcome her here. She is, in the words of a recent writer, a "wee winsome woman, fair, blue-eyed, possessing that nameless charm inseparable from goodness and culture combined. She is a woman of persuasive eloquence and warm christian spirit." She began to publish before twelve years old, and has published much since. She is a poet of whom Canada may well be proud, and she will take high rank in the galaxy of our early writers. Her style shows elegance, lucidity and strength. All her poems give evidence of deep feeling and a discriminating, clear mind. Her verse possess no small magnetic power. The following specimen will illustrate well one class of her compositions:—

Good by! I cannot speak it, love, to thee,
That saddest of all words; my quick tears flow
At thought of parting. Life would sunless be
Without thee, nay, I cannot bid thee go.

I could not climb life's rugged mountain side
Without the strong right arm to lean upon,
I could not stem the waves of sorrow's tide
Without thy voice and smile to cheer me on.

O, what is gold, or rank, or power to me?
They will not satisfy an aching heart,
And wanting love, how cold the world be,
How desolate—with all its show and art.

I love thee, darling, more than I can tell,
All else I could yield up; but thee, ah! no,
Not even when dying I say fare well,
Sweetheart, sweet-heart, I cannot bid thee go.

DEATH OF AN ARCHDEACON.

He Was the Oldest Active Clergyman in the Church in Canada.

NIAGARA, May 19.—At eleven o'clock this morning, the Ven. Archdeacon William McMurray, D.D., D.C.L., rector of St. Mark's church, Niagara, passed quietly away, in the eighty-fourth year of his age, after an illness of several months.

The deceased was a native of Ireland, and was born in the parish of Seagol, near Porterdown, Sept. 19th, 1810, and was brought to Canada by his parents in the following year. The family settled in York, now Toronto. When eight years of age, he entered the school of Dr. Strachan, with whom he afterwards read as student of divinity, and under whose care he remained until he was ordained in 1833. In 1849 he succeeded the Rev. John Millar as rector of Ancaster, which position he occupied until the end of 1856, when he was appointed rector of St. Mark's church, Niagara, which position he held until his death.

In 1857 he was appointed rural dean of Lincoln and Welland, by the late bishop of Toronto, and on the setting apart of the diocese of Niagara archdeacon of the new diocese by the bishop of Niagara.

The deceased has been in holy orders longer than any clergyman of the Church of England in Canada, now living, namely for sixty-one years. He had been twice married. His second wife, who was a daughter of the late Capt. James Baxter, of her majesty's Royal Canadian rifles, and two children survive him.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

A Deserved Memorial.

MATTAWA, Ont., May 19.—Will you kindly insert this subscription list for the erection of a memorial to the late Rev. J. W. Plant. The actual cost of the cross for the grave will be $50, for laying a foundation, erecting and photographing and sending copies to his friends and relations will be about $10. If a sufficient amount is subscribed over and above, it will be devoted to a suitable enclosure. Subscribers up to date: Clarendon mission, $25; a friend, Mattawa, $10; Mrs. Haentschel, Mattawa, $5; G. Smith, Mattawa, $2; A. Campbell, Mattawa, $5; Rev. R. W. Samwell, Wales, $2; L. Kidder, Deux Rivieres, $1. —E. B. DAYKIN.

Saved By The Old Phœnix.

ATHENS, May 19.—A serious fire occurred this morning destroying the post office, Samuel Body's harness shop, the barns and stables of the Gamble house, occupied by F. Pierce, Gershom Yates' dwelling and James Stevens' dwelling and barns. The total loss will probably reach $8,000; insurance small. The fire engine, recently procured by the village in Kingston, did good work, and was the means of saving Stevens Bros.' furniture factory and several other buildings. At one time during the fire nearly all the village, south of Main street, was in danger and would have probably been laid in ashes but for the fire engine and the heavy rains at the time of the fire and the night before.

They Boarded a Steamer.

Paul Revere and wife, making a tour of the world, left for Port Dalhousie last night on the steamer Ketchum. They will cross over to Toronto and engage with some firm there. Mr. Revere had no trouble at all in getting a boat. As they travel along all classes of people seem to hear of their exploits and are willing to give a helping hand.

Walter Lazier, court stenographer, Belleville, has left for Winnipeg. He has received a lucrative position.

LETTER FROM TORONTO.

THE THINGS THAT HAVE CAUSED COMMENT.

Our Able Correspondent Reviews the Events and Soliloquizes Upon Various Matters as She Moved Down the Street —The Art World Well Described.

(Special Correspondence.)

TORONTO, May 18.—The leaving of infants on door-steps has become quite a frequent occurrence in this city. One night lately two children were left at different houses, and Thursday night last a child, but a few hours old, was found lying in a clothes basket at the door of the sick children's hospital. If this sort of thing continues a man on being aroused in the middle of the night by the ringing of the door bell will feel certain some person is trying to thrust on him an unwelcome addition to his family, and will nervously answer the summons. We are inclined to judge a mother harshly who deserts her new-born babe in this apparently heartless way. Perhaps, we are too prone to think it is the act of some degraded creature freeing herself of her burden of sorrow and shame. We know not the history of the woman. There may be extenuating circumstances, if we but knew, which would enkindle feelings of pity and compassion, or render our judgment less severe. The associations of early life may have been of a hopelessly degrading nature, or alluring temptations may have surrounded some weak woman's path, or an innocent trusting girl may have been betrayed by false promises, or some honest mother rendered desperate by continued struggle with poverty thus forsakes her child. The last mentioned rather than see her little ones pinched and wan for hunger stifles the craving of her mother's heart for the caresses and love of her darling, and leaves it at a stranger's door, knowing it will be provided for. With others the desire must be to hide the fruits of their sin and shame, or shirk responsibility and care. All these women know (if they read the newspapers) that if the mother cannot be traced the child is assured of a comfortable home. An abandoned child becomes, in a certain sense, a ward of the city. It is taken to the infants' home and tenderly cared for. If not adopted into some respectable family, is is cared for in one of the numerous children's homes until the age of usefulness is reached, when some respectable employment is procured for it. In the majority of cases these children will become respectable men and women. Whereas, if they had remained under the control of the influences which brought them into being, the majority, in all probability, would become pests to society. It is infinitely wiser and better, without taking into consideration the matter of economy, to support and train a child in such a manner that he will become an honest, self-supporting citizen, than it is to allow a child to grow under such conditions as will almost invariably produce a depraved, vicious man.

The last week in May each year is the time above all times to see Toronto people in all their glory. It is the week of the Ontario jockey club race meet, which is as much of a society as a sporting event. At no other time are there seen on Toronto streets so many fine horses, elegant carriages, and gaily dressed people, as during the five days of the meet. Many fetching gowns are being prepared by fashionable modistes for fashionable ladies, ultra-fashionable women do not appear at the races in the same costume twice, therefore, have to have a new one each day they attend. It has been whispered to me that there will be an unusually large attendance of the fair sex at the meet next week.

There is something fascinating to people of both sexes, and all ages, in a military parade. They will walk miles, and stand patiently for hours to see the march by. Church parades always attract a crowd in Toronto, but the garrison parade, Sunday, surpassed all previous parades. It is estimated that it was witnessed by fully fifty thousand people. The streets along the route were literally packed with the crowds. It was the largest parade in the history of the city militia, there being over two thousand men in line. The proceeds of the collection taken at the services in the pavilion will be given to the fund for erecting a monument to the brave volunteers who fell in the north-west campaign in 1885.

The members of the north-west field force association, accompanied by Mayor Kennedy and Rev. Dr. Potts, marched to the cemetery, Saturday afternoon, and decorated the graves of their fallen comrades.

Toronto is fast becoming an art centre. We have had a series of art exhibits within a few weeks. First the women's art association exhibit, followed by Mr. Brouenchi's and the Ontario society of artists exhibit, and to-day witnessed the formal opening of a permanent art gallery by the society of arts of Canada. This art gallery adds a new attraction to Toronto's many attractions and is so convenient (Nos. 108 & 110 King street west) that visitors to our city should not miss the opportunity of seeing this large collection of fine paintings. There is an art school in connection, having on its staff of teachers such well-known artists as Mr. Bell-Smith and J. W. L. Forster. Both the art school and gallery are open and free to the public and will, no doubt, give an impetus to artistic education and refinement in the city and country, hitherto unknown. Although, until today, the doors have been closed to the public, it has been my privilege through the kindness of the genial manager, Mr. Galbraith, to enter and watch the unpacking of canvasses, the arranging of pictures and to wander around and enjoy myself unrestricted. Mr. Bell-Smith invited me into the art school to see the pupils at work. Although it has been opened but a few weeks, there are between forty and fifty pupils availing themselves of its advantages. By the way Mr. Bell-Smith's realistic little gem, "Rainy Day, Westminster," was the first picture sold this year at the exhibition of the Ontario society of artists.

The large painting, "The Blacksmith" displayed in the window of the art gallery, attracts a crowd day after day. The muscular blacksmith stands, with bared arms, in the strong light of the forge fire, waiting for an iron to heat. The scene is so true to life that before I realised what I was doing I, too, was watching and waiting the heating of the iron, and wondering at the perfect unconsciousness of the man of the crowd awaiting his movements. Turning I saw on the faces of other onlookers a look of quiet expectancy, as if they also were sharing the blacksmith's vigil, and waiting to see the hammering of the iron into shape on the anvil.

Over four thousand invitations were issued for the reception on the 15th, but there were nearly five thousand visitors. The large galleries were thronged from the opening in the afternoon to the closing in the evening. His honor the lieutenant-governor in a few appropriate words, declared the gallery open to the public. The rooms were decorated with palms, ferns and flowers, and at one end of the upper gallery was stationed an orchestra, the sweet strains of which added greatly to the pleasure of the occasion. If the future of the art gallery is to be gauged by the brilliancy and success of the opening its future is indeed bright.

Strolling down King street, Friday morning, I was surprised to see nearly every person wearing or carrying a rose. It is nothing unusual to see people wearing a flower, or carrying a bunch of flowers, but why the single rose in every case? What could it mean? I was mystified. Presently my attention was attracted by a crowd. On approaching I found the centre of interest was a florist's store, the proprietor of which was celebrating and advertising opening day by giving away roses. The window was an object of beauty. The floor was a mass of soft green dotted with exquisitely tinted flowers, and in the background were immense bunches of glorious roses. Around the pillars were entwined smilax interwoven with orchids. The crowd was so great that a burly policeman was clearing a way of exit for departing visitors. Being slight and agile I slipped quietly through a narrow space between the policeman and the window.

Shortly afterwards, as I was walking down the street with my souvenir, a half-blown, delicate pink rose, meditating on the advantages of slenderness, I overheard a voice utter one word, "barber-pole." Of course there was nothing personal intended, but—, well my rose had gathered a thorn. Meeting a friend I mentioned the incident to him. With a roguish twinkle in his eyes he replied, "Certainly, nothing personal could have been intended. Now, if you had been wearing a striped dress—." Leaving the sentence unfinished he raised his hat and passed on. The thorn had entered the flesh.

But I have wandered far, far away from the vision of loveliness that greeted me after passing in the rear of the policeman. Surely it was an enchanted place into which I had wandered. A perfume laden bower of exquisite flowers. Just inside the door stood a large urn filled with ascension lilies. All around on counter, shelves and tables were vases, tubs and baskets filled with roses, carnations and sweet, fresh lilies of the valley. In a corner was a bank of hydrangeas and tulips, and a sweet fragrant nook had a mirror across the end, showing a vista of indescribable loveliness. From the ceiling were suspended ropes of smilax, ivory white wood work, delicate creamy grey papered walls, and large mirrors forming an harmonious background for the many tinted flowers. The sweet memory of that morning spent with the beauties of art and the delicate sweetness of nature's productions will ever remain with me.—G. H. de B.

GLENBURNIE GLEANINGS.

The Patrons' Concert Was Quite a Success—The Candidates Had Much to Say.

GLENBURNIE, May 19.—Providence at least seems to smile on the Patrons, for the evening of their entertainment was so inviting the people could not resist turning out in large numbers. There was a good representation from Pittsburg, Sunbury, Inverary, Harrowsmith, Elginburg and Cataraqui. The chair was ably filled by Councillor Blacklock. It was said by many that the programme was the best they had listened to for some time. The duets by Mesdames Vair and Blacklock and Messrs. McLeod and Crumley were well received, especially one by the latter, "The Patrons' Day Has Come." The instrumental music given by Mr. Craig on the violin, and James Daley on the mouth organ, and also a bass solo by James Gage, were exhilarating and had the effect of moving the soles of the audience, for you could hear their gentle tap on the floor keeping time. Miss Savory, Messrs. Craig, Hall and Wilson gave recitations and readings, which were both instructive and laughable. There were speeches given by Col. Hunter, R. H. Fair, D. D. Rogers and J. L. Haycock based principally upon the order. The editorial in the "Weekly News" of May 10th was severely criticised by the colonel and Mr. Rogers denouncing it in the strongest terms. It is generally believed that if the "News" were an out-and-out Patron paper they could not do more than they are doing to further the interest of the cause by publishing such stuff not founded on facts. It does not look as if the order was a grit machine when they have candidates in the field opposing Sir Oliver Mowat and two of his ministers. This is unnecessary information to the editor for he was well informed as to these facts when he penned the article in question; a slur on the farmers to think they know nothing but what the "News" tells them. I wish to inform that gentleman that there are neither reformers nor conservatives in the Patrons ranks, but it is composed of independent, honest, thinking men who see the necessity of unity among the farmers and also the need of being represented by men of their own calling, and not by Mr. Shopkeeper, Doctor or Lawyer, who knows nothing about our wants. And any insinuation, it matters not from what source it comes, will only help to strengthen rather than weaken the order. The Patrons are well pleased with their candidate. Mr. Rogers made many friends by his honest frank remarks, while Mr. Haycock proved himself to be a powerful platform speaker, bringing such convicting evidence on every point, it is generally believed he will have an easy victory over his opponent, who is not a farmer.

Peculiarities of Insanity.

The differentiation of the various forms of insanity grows apace, and the old cry of excessive terminology and elaborate classification is of no account. The latest form of madness is reported from the Asylum of Sainte-Anne, in Paris. The patient so affected is regarded as entirely sane in all respects but two. One, an uncontrollable impulse to bark like a dog, and to otherwise imitate "all the modulations of the canine voice." The other, a passion for the number "three." The barking mania, we take it, is not quite exceptional, for it is not unusual for epileptics and idiots to mimic dog barks, and the passion for number three is by no means uncommon among the sane. Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes observed how frequently men think in triads. The fact is that few men have not some peculiarity of mental habit known only to themselves, and the tendency to nominate everything of the kind a monomania or madness is absurd. It will have this effect by and by, that madness will not be regarded as so grave an affliction as in days gone by.—Medical Press.

Has Lived for a Century.

There was born in what is now Norway, Me., but was then a part of Massachusetts, on May 7, 1794, a child who came to be known and loved through five generations. Rachel Rice celebrated on May 7, 1894, her one hundreth birthday, and many of her friends and kinsmen assembled at her home in the town of her birth to pay her honors. These one hundred years are still fresh in her memory, and it is ever pleasant to her to recall the scenes and inspirations of her youth. Her grandfather was Seth Rice, of Northborough, Mass., and he served faithfully in the French and Indian wars. Instead of money he was paid in land, a lot being deeded to him and his heirs in the township of Waterford, then but an unbroken forest, known only to Indians.

She lives alone, but is cared for by the family of a nephew who lives near her. She can read, write and sew without glasses, and her hearing is perfect. She has walked two miles to church within a year, and within three years considered it no hardship to walk four miles. She is kind and affectionate to all children, finding great pleasure in their society. She clasps earnestly the hands of all she meets, and when she finds an old friend she never fails to say "God bless you!"

Hooper Grows Fleshy.

THREE RIVERS, Que., May 19.—J. R. Hooper is counting the days that still have to be passed before his trial takes place. Very little is heard of his trial in the city, and apart from the interest taken in it by those directly interested, not a word is heard of it. It will take place on June 1st. Hooper is looking much better, and is gaining in flesh. He occupies himself with his hobby—postage stamps—and takes exercise regularly in the yard. He expresses the opinion that no jury will convict him of a crime of which he is not guilty and for which there is no direct proofs.

Notes From Napanee.

NAPANEE, May 21.—Fred Freeman, of Montreal, is in town visiting friends. Mrs. Fahey, South Napanee, is ill. The Royal Templars' excursion on the steamer Haro, Friday evening last, was well attended, about 400 people taking advantage of hearing Crossley and Hunter. The Eden-Fontana combination occupy the opera house on Friday evening next. Yesterday morning about 9:30 the fire bell was sounded, the scene of action being in Herring's terrace. It did not amount to anything, no damage being done.

Hon. A. C. Mattoon, Oswego, who is well-known here, is dangerously ill at his home in that city.

PRIN. G. M. GRANT'S VIEWS.

HOW APPOINTMENTS SHOULD BE MADE IN ONTARIO.

The Statement He Makes to the Fees Commission—He First Dwells on the General Subject and Then as to the Appointment of Officers.

With regard to the general subject on which the commissioners are appointed to inquire and report, the undersigned begs to submit the following statement as embodying his views:

1. That it is undesirable, in the public interest, that the government should be cumbered with patronage.

2. That, as a rule, decentralization, rather than centralization, is in the public interest.

3. That it is desirable to surround the administration of justice with dignity, and, therefore, that officials who may be considered servants of judges, should be appointed by and amenable to them.

4. That, even when fees are charged for services rendered, all fees should be paid into a general fund.

5. That salaries should be paid to all public officials, the salary to be in proportion to the importance and amount of service rendered; and that if the work to be done increases so that assistance is required, the assistant should be appointed on nomination by the chief official and paid similarly to the chief.

6. That public offices should not be farmed out to deputies who do all the work and receive a small proportion of the salary. If an official cannot do his work personally, he should resign, unless for special reasons he is permitted to employ an assistant.

7. That when the people either directly or through a municipal council or other board or committee, appoint to offices, there should be government inspection, to secure efficiency and uniformity of procedure; just as there is inspection of schools and high schools, though the teachers are locally appointed, and inspection of factories, though the shareholders appoint the officials.

Coming now to the list of officials named, and adding to them license commissioners, it may be noted that the greater number are connected with the department of law and justice. With regard to those, the opinions of men skilled in the administration of law should prevail. As to license commissioners they should not be appointed by the provincial government or by the municipal or county council. The mayor of the city, the police magistrate and the county judge made an excellent appointing body for cities. A body similarly constituted, say the warden, the county judge and the county attorney or a person appointed by the county council would appear to be a suitable appointing body for counties.

Local masters should not be appointed by the provincial government but by the court of chancery. They are the local representatives of the court. That ought to be reason sufficient.

The appointment to petty offices, such as division court clerkships and bailiffs should be in the hands of the judges.

The county attorney should be appointed by the attorney-general, because he is his local representative.

County officials, such as clerks of county courts and registrars of surrogate courts should be appointed by the county councils.

The proper body to appoint registrars of deeds is the municipality. It may, however, be fairly questioned whether all the counties of the province are sufficiently developed to entrust the patronage to them. In the meantime it would be well to experiment by giving to city councils the appointment of city registrars. If that succeeded it might be extended to all but the most recently organized counties.

Sheriffs should still be appointed by the provincial government.—GEORGE M. GRANT.

ST. PETER'S GOSPEL.

Outline of the Greek Text Found in an Egyptian Cemetery.

There will soon be published a French translation of the Greek manuscript which is said to contain, among other interesting fragments, the end of the Gospel known by members of the early Christian churches as that of St. Peter. The document was found a few months since by M. Gribaut in the cemetery of Akhmin, in Upper Egypt. It appears to date from the end of the first century, and contains four parts, which are not in accordance with the writings of the Evangelists. The first of these relates to the trial or arraignment of Christ, who is led before Herod. Pilate sits by the side of that monarch, and washes his hands in token of his freedom from participation in the crime about to be committed, but neither Herod nor the judges follow his example.

Joseph, of Arimathea, who is present, asks that the body of Christ shall be given to him after the crucifixion. Pilate, who is his friend, refers the matter to Herod, who says that there is no necessity for making the application, as the body will be buried by the Tribunal. Pilate's role in the matter is therefore minimized.

The second part deals with the indignities suffered by Christ before being affixed to the cross. He is placed in the seat of the judges, covered with a purple garment, crowned with thorns, and is pricked, buffeted and spat upon amid ironical cries of "Let us thus honor the Son of God!" The third part deals with the crucifixion, and relates that at the moment of the Saviour's death all Judea was so dark that people had to go about with torches.

The last words on the cross appear in the French translation as "Ma Puissance! Ma Puissance! Tu m'as abandonne!" The fourth and final part refers to the resurrection. The soldiers guarding the tomb hear a loud voice crying from heaven. Two men, radiant with light approach the sepulchre; the stone rolls back, and the sentinels, full of fear, awake the centurion and those with him. These people go towards the tomb and see coming from it two men, helping a third, who is taller than themselves, although, like him, they seem to touch the skies. Behind the three is a cross. A voice from heaven cries, "Hast thou preached to those who are sleeping?" and an answer in the affirmative seems to come from the cross.—London Telegraph.

Relics of Marie Antoinette.

Some of the very interesting relics of the Marie Antoinette exhibition in Paris (says our correspondent) are the old, worn, black satin shoe that fell from her foot as she mounted the scaffold; the original sketch made of her by David, as, sitting in the window of Mme. Julien (M. Lockroy's grandmother), he saw her going in a cart to execution; and the frock in which her son, the Duke of Normandy, who was doomed to share her imprisonment, was christened on the 21st of January; a suit he wore at the age of five, and a little arm chair, the reduction of a throne, are grouped with the baptismal garment. A belt, with a buckle, showed that the span of Marie Antoinette's waist was, in 1792, 19½ inches, although a blue satin corsage and a white bed-gown give the idea of a full bust. The most touching relic of all is a prayer book, "L'Office de la Divine Providence," on the fly-leaf of which she wrote, "My God, have pity on me. The source of tears is dried up in my eyes. I have no more to shed in praying for you, my poor children. Adieu, adieu! 16th of October, at four in the morning, at the Conciergerie Prison."—London Daily News.

To Look Into The Case.

OTTAWA, May 19.—T. C. Robinette, of Toronto, MacWherrell's lawyer, was here to-day and had an interview with Sir John Thompson, minister of justice, in regard to getting a new trial for MacWherrell. Robinette says he has new evidence to offer in the case which will destroy the principal evidence given by the crown, if a new trial is granted. The minister of justice promised to look into the whole case.

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