

the influence of that resurrection is being felt more and more at the time roll on. Ridley and others of the martyrs are enshrined Sovereigns of the British Empire today. . . . In the last few months in the

**WAR WITH THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC**  
Some noble men have lost their lives. The principles they advocated will soon have a harvest time. There will be a glorious resurrection. I look forward to the time when the land shall be free from the curse of the saloon. The blood of righteous men is never shed in vain. Your own Post Laureate has sung of the federation of the world. I believe in that federation. It is no dream, no stretch of the poet's fancy. I look forward to that parliament, the powers, that congress of the nations some time in the near future. It may be on the banks of the Tiber, it may be on the banks of our own Potomac or St. Lawrence, or on the banks of the Rhine—somewhere there will be that parliament of the nations, this federation of the people, abolishing war and proclaiming universal peace among the millions of the earth, who will place the crown upon the brow of Christ. There the drum shall be forever silent, the battle-flag forever furled, then blood shall no longer flow to avenge the fallen wrongs of rulers, but the people shall enjoy to the full the benign sway of the Prince of Peace. May that happy day soon dawn.

My dear unconverted friend, let me impress upon you as fundamental points

**TWO OR THREE GREAT TRUTHS.**  
There are many things which the world can give you; it can give you amusement, it can give you excitement, it can give you pleasure, but it can never give you peace of mind—no, not for an hour. Peace—all Salem—is Christ's exclusively; by legacy from His cross, by deed of gift from His throne, He has made it over to us—Peace I leave with you my peace I give unto you, not as the world giveth give unto you? Need I say how incomparably peace is better than pleasure. If you want peace you must look for it in Christ, not in the evidences of your own soul, not in certain religious acts or feelings, not in ordinances, not in man, not in doctrines, but in Christ—a personal, loved, present, living in Christ in His nature, in His attributes, in His glory—all peace lives there—in Salem. The more peace you take the better subject you will be of that kingdom which is called Salem. Every fast is a rebellion against its King; nothing knows Christ like the peace of his people—peace is Salem's loyalty. The wars of nations make a discord in the works of God; therefore, never measure war or talk of war as the light world does; for it is, and it must be, a grief in Salem; but let us ever look earnestly to the Prince of Peace, that He may give us peace in our land, peace of mind and peace with God. There will be no war, and evil concurrent, presently, when the nations shall be the kingdoms of our God; but this earth will be one holy Salem, its circuit commensurate with creation, its walls salvation, and its gates praise. For that day the church looks out, but happy thought, Christ Jesus cut for it, more than His people; and the thought that is dear to the loyal Christian heart is still more dear to the heart of our Lord and King.

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**THE CHANGING TIDE.**  
The tide of public opinion in Britain is certainly settling strongly in favor of home rule for Ireland. The Montreal Star, a few days ago, remarked that the question of home rule would probably be set at rest for a time. We think, however, that the interest in the question throughout the world is daily becoming greater. In a recent issue we announced the loss to the conservatives of Lincoln, a Tory stronghold. Now comes the news that Sir George Otter Trevelyan, who resigned his position in Gladstone's government, owing to his opposition to Gladstone's home rule measure, has consented to stand in the liberal home rule interest for the vacant seat for the Bridgetown division of Glasgow. Later we hear that the Tory majority in North Paddington in England where an election took place on the 8th inst., was reduced by five hundred votes. Paddington is one of the hot-beds of English Toryism and the great liberal gain in that constituency since the last election is regarded as significant. Recent advice show that the conservatives are becoming alarmed for the safety of the Salisbury government. Their leader, the Duke of Devonshire, appeals to the voters of the so-called unionist party, to stand by their utmost to the Tories, in the British and Home Counties, to avoid a repetition of the conservative defeat at Spalding and Coventry.

Every authoritative cablegram concerning the home rule question goes to show that public opinion regarding the measure is undergoing a change and that Gladstone will yet live to see his favorite measure carried triumphantly, and the people of Ireland a free and a happy people.

# PROFIT SHARING.

For some years past profit sharing has been worked in several parts of Europe, notably in France and Germany with much success; in some of the larger cities the plan has been quite generally adopted. In England, where the scheme has its origin, there are many cases of profit sharing, and in the United States, more particularly where the capital side of the production is represented by a corporation. The plan has already many advocates who claim for it great advantages. Its general adoption, its advocates affirm, would almost entirely put an end to strikes; would secure a better understanding between the employer and the employee, and would increase the earnings and savings of all concerned, while at the same time it would lead to a decrease in the cost of production. The latest plan proposed is that of President Ashley, of the Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan Railroad Company. It is substantially as follows:

That all officials and employees of the company who shall have been in its service for five years or more shall, in addition to the regular wages paid to each, receive an amount which shall equal the proportion hereinafter named of such dividends on the capital stock as may be declared by the board of directors of the company in any one year.

The basis on which a proportion of the dividends earned by the company are to be paid to each officer and employee shall be as follows: The board of directors, when declaring a dividend, shall add to the total amount of the capital stock outstanding the gross sum paid by the company in salaries and wages for the preceding year to all of its employees and officials, except its president, who shall have been continuously in its service for five years or more, and shall be entitled to receive a certificate of the full paid up stock of the company, which shall be equal in amount, at its par value, to the gross sum paid him for the year immediately preceding his death, provided, that he shall not at all surrender the management of his business to those whom he employed, nor did he allow them any controlling say in the distribution of the profits. He paid fair, liberal wages; insisted upon honest energetic work; would stand no shirking or dawdling, and after he had once dismissed a man scarcely ever took him back. The distribution of surplus profits was according to the wages, length of service and general excellence of character and conduct combined. Every man became a check upon his neighbor in the way of waste and a stimulus in the way of activity. It paid all concerned, and then them well, in mutual harmony and confidence, as well as in solid, substantial, pecuniary profit.

Probably the most developed example of profit sharing is that of Mons. Godin, at Guise, in France. Godin is a student and writer upon sociology as well as a successful manufacturer. He employs about 1,000 men in making stoves. He began on a very small scale about 45 years ago, and for the last fifteen years has carried out the plan of sharing profits with all his workmen. He has organized his entire force into four classes; the first consisting of himself and the heads of departments, who constitute the board of directors. The other three are graded by length and value of service. Usual salaries and wages with interest on the capital invested at 5 per cent. are a first charge. After that 25 per cent. of the profits go to the first class, of which the General Director Godin gets twelve. So much is set aside for educational, provident and other community objects, and the rest, about fifty per cent., is divided upon the total of wages and interest fund. In fifteen years the dividends on wages have amounted \$650,000, most of which has been invested in the concern. Whatever the state of trade Godin keeps always in full blast. He has all appliances of the best description. His organization is complete. His workmen are all of the best. A bad idle or dissipated mechanic is not tolerated. If dullness of trade forces them to close Godin can go on, because he can make such prices as will infallibly secure orders. The workmen know exactly how things stand, and they will rather keep at work at low pay than stop. Strikes in such an establishment are unknown, and there does not seem any reason why the same arrangement should not go on indefinitely and with the best results, if there be only good sense with reasonably considerate management.

# A RETALIATORY BLOW.

The direct result of the action of the dominion government in increasing the iron duties, and thus discriminating against Britain, has been that the Salisbury government, contrary to what was expected, has renewed the contract for the carrying of mails to Asia via the Suez canal instead of having them conveyed by the Canada Pacific steamship and railway. As our readers know, public opinion in Britain strongly favored the C. P. R. route, but when the increase in the iron duties was announced, Salisbury, carrying out in this case the popular will, which underwent a rapid change, decided against Canada in the matter.

Thus we have already a blow dealt by Britain against Canada, and we need not be surprised if, in order to retaliate upon us for our increase of duty on iron, Britain should place a tax upon goods imported from us. In order that Sir Charles and his bootler friends may reap a harvest from the Londoners' misdeeds, the people of Canada have to suffer.

# PROTECT HERSELF.

Little Belgium, to ensure protection of her own interests, is likely to be forced to enormous outlays. Her territory, at one point, lies between the frontiers of France and Germany, and should war break out between her neighbors, either or both, it may be expected, would ignore her neutrality, and strike into her state to fight their battles and settle their differences. The feuds of the two great nations are not of Belgium's making, nor is she interested in their settlement. She naturally objects, therefore, to their fighting on her territory. She does not care to have her crops and her houses burned, her public works destroyed, and her business paralyzed just because her neighbors want a quarrel. The prospects of war being again waged, unless a turn should be taken in affairs, has led her government to take into its consideration the construction of the immense defensive fortifications along the Sambre and Meuse rivers. Against these fortifications either the French or the Germans would find it at least a very slow and expensive, if not an impossible job to get into Belgium to wage war. The plan of their works has already been submitted by Gen. Baillou, one of the most skillful military engineers of the day. The difficulty, however, that now faces the Belgians in undertaking the work is not so much in the cost of construction, as in the expense of maintaining it afterwards. To do this large army is necessary, and for that purpose Belgium cannot afford in the regular way to maintain such an army. It may just be possible that she will adopt the military compulsory service upon all the young men of the country, and thereby find the way out of the difficulty. She is put to all expense and trouble simply because her neighbors are quarrelsome.

Postmaster General McLellan finding that he had made a mistake in reducing the commission on postage stamps has made a concession in the matter. The change is to effect only the larger cities the vendors in the smaller towns being allowed the previous commission of three per cent. Well may one say, "worse and more of it." It is only in the larger cities where the inconvenience which we pointed out in a recent issue, will be felt.

The committee of eminent British scientists whose names appear in another column, appointed to investigate Pasteur's method of treating hydrophobia, have, after a thorough examination of the method, reported favorably upon it. It may thus be considered certain that the great French scientist has discovered a means of protection from hydrophobia comparable with that which vaccination has given us against small pox.

It was Sydney Smith (who was not a Scotchman), who remarked that it required a surgical operation to get a joke into a Scotchman's head. Mr. Blaine was therefore somewhat unfortunate in his speech at Edinburgh in referring to Sydney Smith as "one of the splendid galaxy of Scotland's stars."

Somebody has mislaid the St. John Sun into the belief that commercial reciprocity with the United States, and reciprocity with that country now so generally advocated—unrestricted reciprocity—are two different schemes. The Sun should make its explanations.

# NEWS CONDENSED.

**Cable.**  
Mr. Floquet has resigned as president of the chamber of deputies.  
A new cabinet for Bulgaria has been formed by M. Stouloff president of the council of ministers.  
The Queen, yesterday attended a garden party at Hatfield house, the residence of Lord Salisbury in Hertfordshire.  
Lieut. Young, of the Surrey Regiment, has been sentenced to eight months' imprisonment for abducting a 17 year old girl.  
The British government has allowed the Sultan five days longer in which to consider his ratification of the Egyptian convention.

In the election for the seat for Dublin University, on Tuesday, Mr. Madden was elected over Hon. R. C. Parsons, by a majority of 666.  
General Sir Redvers Buller, under secretary for Ireland, is in London conferring with the government in reference to the state of Ireland.  
The twelfth of July was celebrated throughout Ulster with unusual enthusiasm. Belfast was crowded with orange men, and many skirmishes took place.  
Mr. Evelyn Ashley, conservative, will oppose Trevelyan, the liberal candidate, in the contest for the seat in the house of commons for Bridgetown division of Glasgow.

The North German Gazette of Berlin, has advised the German residents of Paris to close their places of business and not show themselves in public to take the anniversary of the fall of Babel.

Four hundred and thirteen houses, the police offices, six school houses, and a bank have been burned at Witteps, Russia. Loss nearly two million roubles. Thousands are homeless, and numbers have perished.

The Standard (Conservative) appeals to the Unionist leaders to assist the Conservatives in the British and Home Counties to their utmost, in order to avoid a repetition of the Conservative defeat at Spalding and Coventry.

The Parnellite members of Parliament held a meeting Tuesday night, decided to support Bannerman's motion that the land bill be rejected. It was also decided to formulate a series of amendments for the committee stage.

The crown prices and prices of other many have arrived at the height of their yachting. While the yacht was proceeding from Portsmouth with the imperial highness on board it collided with the British ship Orestes, and both were much damaged.

The committee of British Scientists appointed to investigate Pasteur's treatment of hydrophobia have reported favorably concerning it, his experiments having been confirmed by the committee. The committee consisted of Sir James Paget, Sir Joseph Lister, Dr. Brunton, Dr. Burdon Sanderson, Dr. Quain, Dr. Fleming, Sir Henry Roscoe, and Victor Horsley.

Nine colored persons, who took refuge during a thunder storm on Tuesday upon an oak tree at Mount Pleasant, Tenn., were killed by lightning.

The parliamentary fund association met on Tuesday, and decided to present an address to Lord Aberdeen on his arrival in New York. Ten thousand dollars have been forwarded to Parnell.

On the arrival at New York on Tuesday of the steamer Bohemia from Hamburg, the United States marshal arrested Isaac Goldman, alias Josef Chemilker, who fled from Odessa, Russia, with 200,000 roubles belonging to the empire.

Peter White, representing the new company to develop the Irish woolen industry recently organized by Parnell and Davis, left New York by steamer yesterday morning with sample orders to the value of \$500,000. He will return in January with the goods.

Henry Van Oldern, representing Joseph Van Heydt, of Antwerp, Belgium, has obtained an attachment against Miles Van Doren, a passenger on the steamer Westerland, which was expected to arrive at New York yesterday. He ran away from Belgium with Van Heydt's wife and \$50,000 forins.

A flood has occurred at Thompson's Point, the breaking of a big dam on Blossom lake. It swept away many wagons and teams and destroyed bridges. It is feared that a number of people are drowned. It is reported that the mining towns of Mountain City and York are nearly destroyed. Mail and telegraph communication is cut off.

At reception, Tuesday night, to the National Division, S. of T., Tremont Hotel, Washington, D. C., Mr. Tilden was one of the speakers. He said he had such confidence in the officers of the order that he would willingly submit the party to a test of endurance. He said that he should be the tongue and hand which shall say or do anything to diminish the kindly feelings so long established between England and America.

Joseph Kennedy, a prominent citizen of Washington, was cited to court on the street last night, by John Daly, a laborer, who claimed that Kennedy wronged his father in a business transaction years ago. He was accompanied by a friend, who was a private party period. The excitement over his death is greater than at any time since the assassination of President Garfield.

A cyclone passed over Quebec last night, doing great damage.

The work of laying the double track between Montreal and Toronto on the Grand Trunk line has been begun.

McDonald, Logan & Co. have made a big haul of the wreck of their estate. Their direct liabilities are quarter of a million.

The Quebec government has received from the Ontario government \$100,000 as a loan of the amount owed to that province.

It is reported at Montreal that H. D. Whitney, the defaulting secretary of the harbor commissioners, sailed for Havana on Tuesday.

The government steamer Druid has sailed from Quebec to supply the river and Gulf light houses between the ancient capital and Gaspe.

The twelfth of July was celebrated in Ottawa, Toronto and Winnipeg, N. B., by the firing of a salute. At Montreal the Loyal Orange Lodge held a banquet.

The report that the midshipmen of H. M. S. Canada were found alive is untrue; their last and the rudder have been found. The British captain offers a reward for their bodies.

The following cable was received yesterday by the minister of agriculture from the high commissioner at Ottawa, London, Eng.: The Prince of Wales, accompanied by Prince Albert Victor and Prince George, visited the Canadian stand of the royal agricultural show at Newcastle, yesterday. They took special interest in the samples of Manitoba red life wheat and flax; also in the remarkable samples of wheat of British Columbia, the black phosphate from Ottawa, and the exhibition generally.

# HAWAIIAN REVOLUTION.

King Kalakaua and His Ministry Overruled. The Revolution as Far as Concerned Without Doubt.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 13.—The steamer Mariposa, which arrived from Australia this morning, having touched at the Hawaiian Islands, brings the important information that the expected revolution in the Hawaiian Kingdom had actually occurred. The populace organized and demanded the downfall of the Ministry and the abolition of the King. Residents of Honolulu and the surrounding country assumed powers of government. The volunteer military forces of the kingdom were with them. As a result, the Gibson Ministry has fallen and a Cabinet named by the people, headed by William L. Green, has been appointed. King Kalakaua is permitted to remain on the throne, although deprived of all present power, having acceded to the demand for a new constitution, and promised to abide by the will of the people. The King was thoroughly alarmed and on July 1st called a meeting of the Hawaiian Ministry, the British Commissioner and the Portuguese Commissioner, to whom he offered to transfer the crown to the people, and to accept the new constitution. He was, however, advised by the King to lose no time in naming a new constitution, which advice he followed. Walter M. Gibson, his son-in-law, and F. H. Haysden, an American Minister, the British Commissioner and the Portuguese Commissioner, to whom he offered to transfer the crown to the people, and to accept the new constitution. He was, however, advised by the King to lose no time in naming a new constitution, which advice he followed. Walter M. Gibson, his son-in-law, and F. H. Haysden, an American Minister, the British Commissioner and the Portuguese Commissioner, to whom he offered to transfer the crown to the people, and to accept the new constitution. 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