

STILL WITHOUT A POLICY.

There has been a great deal of talk in the House of Commons, but very little of it seems to have been directed towards making the position of the Opposition on the most important questions before the country at all more definite than it was when Parliament met. Mr. Laurier on the tariff question still continues to be vague and uncertain. Sir Richard Cartwright, it is true, is more pronounced, but Sir Richard is not the leader of the Liberals, and is not likely to be. Mr. Davies, in his speech on the budget, spent a good deal of time and wasted much ingenuity in trying to convince Parliament and the country that when Mr. Laurier declared so emphatically and so repeatedly that free trade as they have it in England is what he believes in and what he is aiming at, he did not mean exactly what he said. Mr. Davies took somewhat the same ground that Mr. Blake did at Malvern. He tried to lead the manufacturers to believe that they need not be afraid of the free traders, that their backs are much worse than their bite—that, in fact, they are very harmless creatures and do not bite at all. If the Liberals were in power the men engaged in the several protected industries would hardly be aware of the difference; the Liberals would give existing interests every consideration. People have come to know what this sort of talk means. Mr. Blake gained nothing for himself or his party by attempting to hark back, neither will Mr. Davies. It is very evident that the Grigs are as much at sea on the trade question as ever they were. The truth seems to be that Mr. Laurier and Mr. Davies have found out that a very large proportion of their own party are not prepared to accept free trade as they have it in England, or any approach to it, and they are endeavoring to trim so as to drive these protectionist Liberals into the ranks of the Conservatives. But the Grigs have chopped and changed so much on this trade question that no thinking man, either Liberal or Conservative, has any faith in their ability to deal with it. It strikes us very forcibly that the Liberals will have to devise a new trade policy before they face the electors at the polls. As long as they preach one thing and talk about practicing another it will be folly for them to ask the people to place the commercial interests of the country in their hands.

On the Manitoba School Question the Liberals have been playing a waiting game. They studiously refrain from expressing any thing like a definite opinion on the subject, yet they are prepared to take advantage of any turn of events that may promise to be unfavorable to the Government. They are neutral simply because they are afraid of committing themselves to any line of action. The position which the Liberals occupy on this very important question is a contemptible one. Instead of trying to promote a settlement that will be for the benefit of all they are holding off in the hope that the Government may take a false step or make a mistake of which they can take advantage. But they may find that their policy besides being unpatriotic and cowardly is stupid and blundering. The question is, according to their own admission, non-political, and they could have sided the Government in effecting the settlement without losing anything from a party point of view. But instead of doing what is best for the country, the Grigs party occupies the position of an unfriendly observer and a hostile critic. The interests of their country are evidently, in their eyes, of very little importance compared with what they believe to be the interests of their party.

A CHECK TO MCKINLEY.

The star of McKinley is no longer in the ascendant. A greater than McKinley has arisen in the State of Ohio, and McKinley will hereafter be obliged to take a back seat. The name of the new man is Foraker. The Republicans held a convention in Ohio lately. McKinley, as leader of the Republican party, undertook to engineer the convention. He had his candidate for Governor, expecting, no doubt, that he would be chosen without dissent. But Foraker had also his candidate, and when the ballot was cast it was found that Foraker's candidate was nominated and not McKinley's. This, it seems, means the deposition of McKinley from the leadership of the Republicans in Ohio, and, perhaps, his rejection as a nominee for the Presidency. The New York Times draws the following comparison between the rival Republicans:

The man who best Governor McKinley was ex-Governor Foraker. He is much the same sort of a Republican as McKinley, only more so. He is keener, more active, more unscrupulous and more vindictive. The alleged views of the two men do not differ. They profess to do so. Probably neither of them has any clear opinion as to the merits of any question before the country or care to have, but each studies profoundly what he thinks the majority wish him to say, and then says it with great emphasis. McKinley is more calm about it, having a strong infusion of Plunkitt in his mental composition. Foraker says it with more impudence, having a certain sense of humor which prevents him from taking himself too seriously. The men are radically opposed only on one point—their respective ambitions. The laws of physics do not allow two leaders to be in the same place at the same time; they both want the leadership of Ohio and the nation—hence their quarrel. But it is plain that Foraker could not have beaten McKinley, and the general feeling of the Republican party in Ohio was as strongly on McKinley's side as it has been until lately. Foraker is a shrewd and an energetic organizer, but he cannot organize successfully against a strong sentiment.

The conclusion, then, is that the sentiment of the State has turned against McKinley and that Foraker will be able to follow up his late triumph by fresh victories.

If, as the New York Times seems to think, McKinley is discredited in Ohio the Republican party has received a severe blow, for McKinley was and, perhaps, is still one of its leading lights. He has been long before the people and is well known in every State of the Union. But a man to be strong in the States must stand well with his party in his own State.

HOW ARCHITECTS ARE AFFLICTED.

We received by Tuesday evening's mail a copy of the Engineering Magazine for June, with the article "Malignant Effects of the Free Silver Delusion. How it Hates Constructive Enterprise," by Edward Atkinson, marked. The article, as everything that Mr. Atkinson writes, is thoughtful and full of information. He is one of the men who is always ready to give a reason for the faith that is in him. Mr. Atkinson draws a broad distinction between the rational bimetalist and the free silver fanatic.

There are, he says, admittedly a great many sincere and upright men who believe that a bimetallic system of coinage and of legal tender can be entered into by the great commercial nations of the world, under which agreement the two metals, coined in weights governed by a fixed ratio can be kept as a parity. This class of bimetallics is not the bimetallic of the bimetallic, but the bimetallic of the bimetallic. It is not with these men that the present issue is raised. The representatives of mining camps in our national Senate, who command immense sums of money, who lend their own money on mortgages on a gold basis, the banks whose safes contain a larger portion of their reserves in gold than do any other of their kind in this country, and by whom every other interest of the country is made subordinate to this petty silver industry, are the men who must be marked down for public discredit and be deprived of this malignant power in the Senate of the United States.

There is no doubt a wide difference between honest and conscientious bimetallics, such as Mr. Ballou and Mr. Goodhue, and the men who are trying to force silver on the people of the United States because they happen to be the owners of silver mines, and at the same time occupy positions of power and influence in the country. It is more than likely that the silver Senators would find in the bimetallics from conviction the most formidable opponents that they have in the country.

Mr. Atkinson believes that the very first persons to feel the effects of panic caused by want of faith in the soundness of the currency of a country are engineers, architects, draftsmen and their assistants. The reason of this can be easily seen. When hard times come, people have as much as they can do to provide for their present wants; but architects and engineers are principally employed on works which are to become profitable, if they are profitable at all, in the future. When the depression has once set in a stop is put to the construction of works that are not immediately required. Railways cease to be built, there are no new factories undertaken, and even the building of houses is carried on languidly. "The most malignant effect of a purely financial crisis," like that of 1893," Mr. Atkinson says, "is to almost stop constructive enterprise. The reason is clear. All branches of industry depend in great measure upon credit for their conduct, but all branches of constructive enterprise depend absolutely upon credit being granted to the future, not only in lending money but in trusting that a demand for the service of such constructive work will arise."

Mr. Atkinson then goes on to estimate the number of men connected with the building trades who will be put out of employment by a currency panic. He calculates that one in three of the population of the United States—sixty-eight or seventy millions—is occupied in gainful work of some kind. This makes the workers about twenty-three millions. As many as 10 per cent. of these should be employed in construction work of one kind and another, making a total of 2,300,000. Allowing that the depression put a stop to half the work it would consequently deprive more than a million of persons of employment, and cause a corresponding loss to those whose business it would be to supply the wants of this host of unemployed men. "Hence diminished consumption, production in excess of demand, depression of prices and discontent among the 90 per cent., whose work is continuous, but may be performed at a loss for the time being, one class of course also competing with the other on the work which must be continuous."

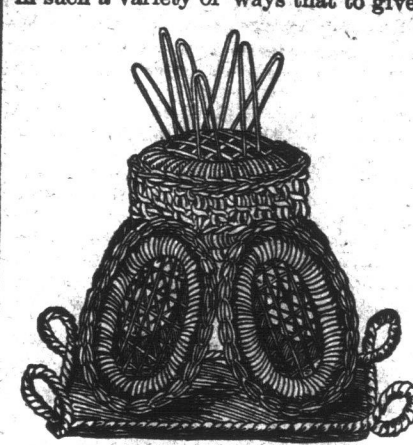
Mr. Atkinson shows clearly enough what the consequences of panic are to workingmen, let the cause be what it may. He holds that any measure which will "impair the credit of the nation's unit of value"—that is the dollar—must have this effect. The unrestricted coinage of silver in the United States, he contends, will impair the credit of the nation's unit of value and consequently ought, according to him, to be opposed by those who wish the country to prosper.

There is in the article a table showing the world's production of gold and silver annually since 1870. In 1870 the production was \$108,850,000 and in 1894 it was \$170,000,000, which is an appreciation. In 1893 it was \$157,228,000, which is set down as the actual quantity produced. In 1870 the output of silver was \$51,875,000, and in 1894 it is approximately \$119,000,000. After 1871 the production of gold diminished for four years, but in 1876 it commenced to increase and has kept on increasing with very little variation since. The production of silver, however, has gone on increasing steadily without a break until last year. In 1893 the production was \$209,165,000, and last year, as we have seen, it was \$193,000,000, an esti-

ORNAMENTAL MOLD CROCHET.

It is Popular For Decorative Purposes. Directions For Making a Cushion.

Mold crochet is extensively used for decorative purposes. It is seen in ornamental mats for the table or mantle, in mantel draperies, lampshades, table spreads, tidies, and in fact, may be used in such a variety of ways that to give a



CUSHION IN MOLD CROCHET.

full list of them would require more space than can be given to the purpose. Molds that are made of celluloid may be used for any article that is to occasionally undergo the laundry process, and in combination with cream colored scrim and cream linen thread or crocheted cotton or silk form very durable borders or mats. Occasionally molds are used in applique embroidery, in which event they are covered by the fine but whole stitch before they are arranged in the design, and are then caught down by invisible or fancy stitches as preferred.

Numbered with other pleasing examples of mold crochet, described and illustrated by The Delineator, is a hairpin cushion in mold crochet. Four oval molds and one round one will be needed in making this cushion. Cover a bit of cardboard with silk satin or velvet and edge it with silk cord, forming the latter in a loop at each corner, and to the foundation fasten the supporting molds. If preferred, the foundation may be covered with a crocheted case.

A combination of colors may be used in making this cushion, or the silk may be of a tint which harmonizes with the other decorations of the dressing stand. If preferred, wool, cotton or linen may be used in place of silk for the crocheted work.

A Small Novelty.

Numbered with small belongings which women make for their cozy rooms is a quaint article to be used for holding linen thread and shoe buttons. The foundation is an ordinary clip-clip. Use the back of the bowl for the face. Ornament it with hair, eyes, nose and mouth of ink, or the whole may be painted black to resemble the face of a colored woman. Fasten the thread in the box or cushion (anything that will do). Dress the lady in a light print gown. Around her shoulders pin a shawl with a needle large enough for shawl linen thread or silk. On her head put a poke bonnet. At her side fasten a small bag made from turkey red, holding a spool of twist and some boot buttons. Complete her costume by the addition of a white apron on which you have written these words with black ink:

My name is Miss Piper, But I'm not a piper. Now, if from your shoes Your buttons you take, Then just come to me, And directly you'll see With what great delight I'll sew them on tight.

—Modern Priscilla.

One Way to Stiff Eggs.

The boiled eggs are cut in halves and the yolks scooped out. The yellow is then rubbed upon a paste and mixed with mustard, vinegar and a very little olive oil. The whites are refilled with this mixture, which is heated quite high and are set on a platter garnished with lettuce leaves or parsley. Potted ham and tongue that comes put up in small tins also make a very nice forcemeat for stuffing eggs. After the eggs are filled with the mixture, put them in a pan of water, bring to a boil and fry a light brown, but this is not necessary. These are nice for picnics.

Cane Seat Chairs.

When the cane seats begin to sag, do not delay a day, but turn the chairs upside down and soak the seats thoroughly with strong soda, then set them to dry. The cane will stiffen up to its normal condition.

Things Women Want to Know.

Trimming for wraps are almost invariably jet, beads, ribbons or lace. Green continues to be a popular color. Among the new hats are sailor hats with narrow brims and low crowns trimmed with flowers.

The odd combinations of coloring which appeared in the winter hats, the fashionable in the new styles, but the favorite color is the blue.

Mohair is one of the materials of the season and is employed for skirts, which are worn with plaid waistcoats.

Alpaca is coming into favor again. Crepons lead in dress goods this season. They are in wool, silk and wool and their effects are and are growing more varied.

Some Irish home-spun, 54 inches wide, retails at \$1.25 and show knotted yarn effects. They will outwear almost anything, including time.

The marriage engagement, says Mrs. Burton Harrison, should be announced first by the family of the bride elect. This is done either verbally and informally to friends or by note. The man may at the same time write to those of his friends whom he desires.

estimated decrease of \$18,000,000. The article we have been considering so discurtively, whether the reader agrees with the writer or not, is interesting and instructive, particularly to those who desire to inquire into the merits of the silver controversy which is now being carried on so vigorously in the United States.

THE LATE MRS. BOWEN.

The announcement of the death of Mrs. Emily Bowen of Barkerville, the estimable wife of Mr. John Bowen, gold commissioner of Cariboo, will be read with deep feelings of regret by her large circle of friends and acquaintances throughout the province. By Cariboo people generally, and more especially the residents of Barkerville, among whom she spent upwards of twenty-eight years of her useful life, will her loss be most deeply felt.

Since coming to Cariboo in 1867 Mrs. Bowen has been prominently identified with every good and charitable object. As a leading member of the old Barkerville dramatic club and other equally noble pursuits for charitable and other equally noble purposes, she has been a constant contributor to the advancement and well-being of the community in which she so long resided, and in which she was so long and so warmly loved.

She was a prominent member of the Church of England and an untiring church worker. For many years she was the patroness of St. Saviour's, Barkerville, and was also a member of the Sunday School. Her cheerful, kindly nature, cultivated tastes and lively disposition endeared her to everyone with whom she came in contact.

Since her marriage in 1869 her home at Barkerville has always been regarded as the centre of social attraction, and visitors to the town have had the good fortune of an introduction to the charming circle of which Mrs. Bowen was the centre, carried away the liveliest and pleasantest recollections of an evening spent in the company of her estimable family.

Many a discouraged and down-hearted miner has testified to the inspiring and elevating influence a few words from Mrs. Bowen has had upon him in his hour of need. In fact, young and old of all classes who knew her felt that in her death they have sustained a loss which cannot be easily made up.

Although afflicted with a lingering and painful disease, which terminated in her untimely death—she was only 45—Mrs. Bowen bore her suffering with patience and truly Christian fortitude. She leaves a husband, two sons and two daughters, all of whom are deeply grieved by her loss.

The grief-stricken family has the heartiest sympathy in this hour of affliction. The remains were interred in the cemetery at Barkerville by the side of an infant son who died in 1890. Mrs. Bowen was educated at the Clifton school and finally at the Young Ladies' Seminary, Detroit. Miss Edwards accompanied her on a tour to the Pacific coast, and in the spring of 1867 arrived at Barkerville, where they took up their residence. In 1869 she married Mr. John Bowen, at that time postmaster, but who since 1884 has been gold commissioner of Cariboo.

THE CITY MARKETS.

Sealers re-provisioning for their Behring sea cruises will help to improve the wholesale market this week. The retail trade is about as usual, but the market is somewhat depressed by the fact that the most current quotations being in flour, the most common brands of which have advanced in the neighborhood of 50 cents per barrel. The flour market is now in a state of quality to that of California, which was of a miserable quality and in poor supply and demand alike. Gooseberries are also on the market, but cherries and oranges are the staple fruits in the market. There is a much better supply of fish this week but this is accounted for by the return of the Indians to their regular vocations.

Appended are the current retail quotations:

Flour—Ogilvie's (Hungarian) per barrel	\$ 6.50
Lake of the Woods (Hungarian) per barrel	6.50
Three Stars per barrel	6.50
Victoria per barrel	6.50
Don per barrel	6.50
Star per barrel	6.50
Super per barrel	6.50
Wholesale per barrel	6.50
Wheat per ton	30.00
Oats per ton	20.00
Barley per ton	20.00
Midlands per ton	20.00
Brass per ton	20.00
Ground Feed per ton	20.00
Corn whole per ton	20.00
Commeal per 10 lbs	50.00
Onion per 10 pounds	50.00
Potatoes per lb.	1.00
Consignees per lb.	1.00
Apples per lb.	1.00
Rhubarb per lb.	1.00
Carrots per lb.	1.00
Straw per lb.	1.00
Green Peppers, cured, per lb.	1.00
Onions, per lb.	1.00
Parasparaga per lb.	1.00
Radishes, per doz.	1.00
Lettuce, per doz.	1.00
Peas, per lb.	1.00
Eggs, Island, per doz.	1.00
Imported, per doz.	1.00
Butter, fresh, per lb.	1.00
Cheese, per lb.	1.00
Canadian, per lb.	1.00
Bacon, American, per lb.	1.00
Rolls, per lb.	1.00
Long clear, per lb.	1.00
Shoulders, per lb.	1.00
Gold, per lb.	1.00
Golden Outcomes, per lb.	1.00
Meats—Beef, per lb.	1.00
Pork, per lb.	1.00
Veal, per lb.	1.00
Spring Lamb, per quarter	1.00
Hay, per ton	1.00
Chickens, per lb.	1.00
Turkeys, per lb.	1.00
Geese, per lb.	1.00
Pigeons, per brace	1.00
Fruit—Apples, per lb.	1.00
Oranges (Navio), per lb.	1.00
Lemons, California, per lb.	1.00
Strawberries, per box	1.00
Cherries, per box	1.00
Bananas, per box	1.00
Coconuts, per lb.	1.00
Salmon (Smoked), per lb.	1.00
Halibut, per lb.	1.00
Cod, per lb.	1.00
Flounders, per lb.	1.00
Smelts, per lb.	1.00
Whiting, per lb.	1.00
Sturgeon, per lb.	1.00

B.B.B.

Purifies, renovates and regulates the entire system, thus curing Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Biliousness, Rheumatism, Dropsy and all the ailments of the bowels and stomach. It also removes all impurities from the system from a common source in the worst smelling nose.

WOMEN'S WORK.

Sermon by Rt. Rev. Bishop Cridge Before the Sons and Daughters of England.

A Practical and Interesting Discourse in Connection With the Queen's Birthday.

The following sermon was preached by Rt. Rev. Bishop Cridge before the Sons and Daughters of England in connection with their Queen's Birthday celebration:

The Lord gives the word: the women that publish the Bibles are a most holy—Psalm LXVIII, v. 2 (revised version).

The presence of the Sons and Daughters of England, whom we welcome amongst us to-day, coupled with the birthday celebrations, just ended, of our gracious and beloved queen, whose work as a true and noble woman will never be forgotten, seems to harmonize well with the request which I and other ministers have received from the Local Council of Women, that we should preach this last Sunday in May on women's work; a request which, for my own part, I more readily acceded to, not because the subject is a novel one to me, but because the subject is a noble one to me.

I have taken my text from this confessedly gospel Psalm that I might lay a sure foundation; a foundation on which alone a superstructure of any work for good can be erected. In preaching to a Christian congregation I can only preach on Christian lines.

I do not, therefore, propose to take up the political line of women's rights, or the efforts which are made to secure them. Nor do I speak of the "new woman" except to express a hope that as a "new creature in Christ Jesus" she may be counted worthy to be enrolled among the women workers in the vineyard of the Lord.

I confine myself to two points—first, the motive and principle which alone can make woman's work effective for real and lasting good; secondly, the danger of lowering this standard in any way; it being understood that the work in question is that of securing our fellow mortals from sinful ways and their ruinous consequences.

And first, with respect to the motive and vital principle, it is not enough to say that the work must be done with a good heart and a sincere mind, for all admit that, and there are few who would not claim the merit; but, taking our motive from the word of the Lord, we say that woman's work, to be good, effective, and true, must be done on Christian lines—the lines of obedience and faith. "The Lord gave the word," and "this is the word which by the gospel is preached unto you."

I will not speak of woman's preaching in the ordinary sense of the word. I only know that if I were unconsciously to myself, in danger of my life, I would hardly avail at the efforts which any might make—man, woman, or child, to save me to escape.

There are many ways of teaching the knowledge and fear of the Lord besides the platform or the pulpit. The Christian woman, whether she go alone some poor lost soul, or with a husband, or seek to reclaim the wandering and the vicious of either sex, will have it in her heart that such a one should be not only restored to society, but brought under the influence of Christ's religion; nor would she allow herself to think, or have it suggested by others that she thought, that to become a Christian was enough, without becoming a Christian also.

But now to speak of the danger of lowering the Christian standard.

There is certainly a growing tendency in our day to maintain that mankind may be saved without the intervention of the gospel at all. Time was when this was simply the dogma of a sect. It is much more widely spread now. The number of those who would dissociate woman's work (to confine ourselves to that) from the essential principles, are increasing every day.

Time was when those who denied the gospel were also indifferent about good works. It is not so now. All approved good works, even if they do not produce them. Some do good and benevolent deeds while continuing as eager in their devotion as ever, believing that charity in this sense will cover a multitude of sins; some give up the world, leaving their work with a good heart, but denying the grace which alone can justify and save; while some, ignoring or despising Christianity altogether, approve of good works in the purely humanitarian sense. By these latter it is argued that all agree on good works and as all can do them, whether Jew, Turk, infidel or heretic, where is the need of the gospel? This is the impelling principle of the "Pactism of Religions," and, I believe, the grand modern desire for the overthrow of Christianity.

This is why I say that Christian women ought to walk warily lest they be drawn in any way to lower the standard of faith, or allow themselves to even seem to admit that the good and benevolent deeds which continue as eager in their devotion as ever, believing that charity in this sense will cover a multitude of sins; some give up the world, leaving their work with a good heart, but denying the grace which alone can justify and save; while some, ignoring or despising Christianity altogether, approve of good works in the purely humanitarian sense. By these latter it is argued that all agree on good works and as all can do them, whether Jew, Turk, infidel or heretic, where is the need of the gospel? This is the impelling principle of the "Pactism of Religions," and, I believe, the grand modern desire for the overthrow of Christianity.

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promote morality and virtue. I am sure that no Christian woman, whether in or out of the movement, stigma on the already existing society, established by our Lord himself, whose work is to bring men to righteousness and peace.

"The foundation of God standeth sure," let us be sure of that. The house of God on earth is the church of the living God; the pillar and ground of the truth, built upon a rock against which the gates of hell cannot prevail. Through the church comes health and cure for the spiritual diseases of mankind. From the church come forth the scattered army to publish the tidings of mercy and peace. Whatever be the evils that are in the world, unbelief is the greatest, for it is the rock of all. You cannot go forth with a sure and certain hope to save and bless mankind and leave faith behind. The religion of the world attacks immorality, and the enemy against God remains unsubdued; the gospel attacks unbelief, and the enemy departs. Faith is God's cure for all evils, and it is radical when received and obeyed.

I know that to require woman's work to be on Christian lines is to some deemed narrow and bigoted; but we must remember that the requirement is not our's but the Lord's, who said that "strait is the gate and narrow is the way that leadeth into life, and few there be that find it."

And now, Christian women, leaving to yourselves how best to use the influence which God has given to you, whether in combination with others, or freely, as God shall show you one need, in your own hearts, I leave to you the task of Christ Jesus. Everywhere great evils are calling for women's help; and everywhere, in ways open or hidden, women are nobly giving themselves to the work that God has entrusted to them. Think how many of your own sex are degraded and waiting for a helping hand to draw them out of the mire of pollution and sin. Lured from homes where they were sheltered by a mother's care, their innocence betrayed; deserted, abandoned, forsaken; but, perhaps, not yet altogether hardened; it may be yours to be to them a mother, a sister, a daughter, to help them in the vineyard of the Lord.

Many a man laboring in chains, a wreck of his former self, left his home in the freshmess of youth with a life full of hope and promise before him, may need his woman's hand and cheer to set him on his feet again. Ah, you will say, I am but a child and cannot speak. Be it so, your loving deed will be more eloquent than words; though words will come when needed, in their own time.

But there are evils whose roots lie deep in society's rank and bed, and all the time forcing recruits for the army of vice. It is here especially, before Lenten takes on its more hideous forms, that the example, more than the precept, and Christian women should exert influence; an influence to be sought, not in the wearing of gold and putting on of apparel with a view to the seduction of men for purely earthly ends, but the ornament of a meek and quiet spirit and modest demeanor as become women professing gold.

When we look at the current literature of the day and see so largely its pictures and pages are devoted to the one end of vanity and show; and when we consider the announcements of the age, and the way our streets are placarded for the seduction of men for purely earthly ends, but the ornament of a meek and quiet spirit and modest demeanor as become women professing gold.

What is society doing to check the foul stream? This is it doing with might and main. It is turning and see that the seeds of evil; and when the regenerative force is brought forth it is shocked, and casts it out and goes on the old way.

THE SPRING SALMON QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR:—I wrote to the Commissioner of Fisheries, pointing out that the regulations preventing the taking of spring salmon, chiefly in the salt water round our headlands and bays, should be modified. Without pretending to give an opinion as to the time of year when the close season should be for this particular salmon, I alluded to the fact that they were in as prime condition in January, February and March, as they were in April, when, according to the regulations, they can be taken. Here with you will find the reply of W. T. MacDonald, the Commissioner.

OTTAWA, 28th May, 1895.

DEAR SENATOR MACDONALD:—I duly received your letter of the 4th instant, and after carefully considering the points therein stated, I am of opinion that the salient points of the matter should be modified. Without pretending to give an opinion as to the time of year when the close season should be for this particular salmon, I alluded to the fact that they were in as prime condition in January, February and March, as they were in April, when, according to the regulations, they can be taken. Here with you will find the reply of W. T. MacDonald, the Commissioner.

EDWARD E. PRINCE,
Dominion Commissioner of Fisheries.

PASSENGER RATES.

TO THE EDITOR:—I took passage from Montreal for Ashcroft on May 11, paying \$80.35, intending to visit the Cariboo country as I had heard so much about it, and where also I have some friends. On the way I had some conversation with fellow passengers going to Vancouver, and they told me they only paid \$35. On my arrival at Ashcroft I found this confirmed there, and you explain how I paid more to Ashcroft than did those who went to Vancouver—205 miles further? I am an old country man and it appeared strange to me.

J. R. JONES, M.R.C.V.S.L.
Fort Alexandria, B.C., May 29.

He that has never known adversity is but half acquainted with himself or others—Colton.

Do not ask if a man has been through college. Ask if a college has been through him.—Chapin.

Honey, by some sweet mystery of the dew, is born of air, in bosoms of the flowers.—Ruelland.

Our souls much farther than our eyes can see.—Dryden.

Next to excellence is the appreciation of it.—Thackeray.

A GENTLEMAN living on Mary street, Victoria West, complains that someone has been laying poison on the streets in that vicinity, and as a result his dog is dead.

The hearing of the injunction restraining the treasurer of Lega Danian Lodge, C.O.F., from using the funds of the lodge will, it is expected, come up for hearing tomorrow.

The committee in charge of the A.O.F. celebration to be held on the Calcedonia grounds on the 15th inst., meet to-morrow evening to complete arrangements for the event. The meeting is called for 8 o