The Weekly Sun.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., JUNE 23, 1886.

THE NOVA SCOTIA ELECTION.

Whether the repeal cause has triumphed in Nova Scotia remains to be seen. It is certain that the repeal government has been sustained at the polls. The ministerial majority in the new house will at least equal that in the previous legislature, which is quite sufficient for practical purposes. The premier is himself sustained by a handsome majority, in the Metropolitan county, the commissioner of works and mines has been equally successful in Lunenburg, the three members of the government without portfolios who sat in the lower house are elected.

According to our advices the government have carried Halifax and all the western counties with the exception of Annapolis. The central constituencies seem to be about equally divided while the Island of Cape Briton has sided withthe opposition. At the time of writing the returns indicate a government majority of about ten in a house of thirty-eight.

To outsiders the chief interest in the election comes from the repeal issue. To properly judge of the result in its bearings on this rather singular agitation requires more local knowledge than most outsiders possess. How far the victory of the government is due to the repeal issue, and how far to other influences, is somewhat difficult to determine. In Cumberland, Antigonish, Inverness, and Victoria, six seats have been carried by the government. The most ardent repealer will scarcely claim that repeal is popular in these counties. In fact the government candidate who has been elected in Cumberland declared at every meeting that he was strongly in favor of the maintenance of the union. Colchester also is certainly opposed to repeal. On the other hand the secession was boldly preached by the government candidates in the western counties and in Halifax. If the vote in these constituencies does not reflect the views of the people on the question of repeal, it is not because the subject was not brought prominently before the electors.

Yet it would not be correct to say that the question presented was repeal or no repeal. Repeal was in many places read to mean better terms. The people were told that a vote against the government meant a vote against additional Dominion subsidies. We do not think it is generally believed by the supporters of the Fielding government that the administration intends to make an honest effort to secure repeal, or that there would be the slightest chance of success if a trial were made. Ex-Premier Pipes would scarcely have denounced the secession movement and at the same time supported the government had he supposed that the ministry meant business.

The government of Nova Scotia held immense influence from the patronage it controls. The bridge bills have placed at the disposal of the ministry the sum of $750,000, which has been spent "in the way that would do it most good." The railway schemes were worked to their full value for party purposes. In Halifax the liquor vote has been cultivated by Fielding, who in the legislature and through the press did all he could to assist the Halifax dealers in their fight against a strict license bill.

If it were generally believed that the government was honest in the repeal resolutions, there would be some speculations as to what Fielding would do next. As it is the prevailing impression is that repeal will be laid aside for the next election. Mr. Blake and his friends can, however, welcome this new victory for the party of destruction and disintegration.

HOW IT STRIKES FRISCO.

The fishery dispute grows rapidly as it journeys westward. The San Francisco *Chronicle* is informed that Canadians "have gone mad in a frenzy for war." For evidence the *Chronicle* states that the Canadian parliament has declared that any American vessel which buys herring caught in Canadian waters shall be confiscated. Further: "The Minister of Militia gets a special wargrant to fortify Victoria and Esquimalt. Nor are the British naval offices behindhand. The North Atlantic squadron is concentrating at Halifax and the flagship Bellerophon is ordered to the fishing grounds." The San Francisco *Chronicle* does not want to fight, yet it is forced to say: "But we cannot be blind to the fact that the fortifying of Esquimalt and Victoria, the new legislation prohibiting lawful commerce in Canadian waters, and the sudden concentration of a fleet within two days' sail of our coast are threats which in law constitute an assault."

It follows that "Mr. Cleveland cannot choose but repel" this assault. In fact the case stands thus: "If, on receipt of an accurate statement of the facts, the British government does not at once disallow the hostile acts of the Dominion parliament and recall the admiral in command of the North Atlantic squadron, we may as well prepare for war. If Great Britain will not do her duty in chastising these bumptious colonists, we will have to do it ourselves."

The case is evidently growing serious. Hitherto, Canada has only been asked to abandon her rights to the coast fisheries. No objection has been taken to the fortification of our own ports, and the North Atlantic squadron, including the Bellerophon, has been managed by the admiralty folk pretty much to their liking. The admiral and the flagship have visited Halifax with impunity and remained there with a feeling of security. But things are changed. Canadian forts must be torn down, and British ships of war must fly from Canada, lest San Francisco "prepare for war."

German infantry at Frankfort-on-the-Main is being drilled in the use of bicycles and tricycles, and it looks as if a serious attempt would be made to add the "wheel" to the outfit of modern armies. Perhaps, however, the drilling is being done merely to inure the soldiers to suffering and hardships. If so, the success achieved is likely to equal all anticipations.

THE CANADIAN SECTION

And the Attention Given to it by the London Press.

LONDON, June 2.—One of the greatest gratifications possible to Canadians now in London is to view the large measure of attention devoted to the Dominion's exhibit by the London press. All the leading papers have taken a deep interest in Canada's display, and have done much to make it familiar to the general public. India, Australasia and other colonies come in for a fairly good word, but the press appears to have taken most kindly to Canada's practical exhibit, which stands out on its own basis in sharp contrast to all other sections of the British Empire. The *Times*, the *Telegraph*, the *Standard*, the *Daily News* and the *Globe*, etc., have all endorsed our show, and today the *Morning Post* gives up two columns to a very fine sketch of our courts. The following is the article:—

COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION.

The display made by Canada at South Kensington is much more important than it was even at Philadelphia in 1876, and those who remember the magnificence of the Canadian section at that exhibition will at once acknowledge the immense agricultural and manufacturing progress made in the Dominion within the past decade. This progress does not confine itself to machinery, agriculture and forestry, but is especially noticeable in manufactures of all kinds, showing, not only an increase of intelligence and industry, but also of population and wealth. In point of fact, in many ways Canada now compares well with the United States, and even with this country, for the bulk of the manufactured goods shown, if they lack artistic finish of design, are certainly equal to anything we can produce in quality. At a time when the all-important question of thinning our superfluous population by well directed emigration is so prominent, there can be no question as to the interest which the Canadian section presents, if only for the numerous suggestions which it offers for the furtherance of this object. At every turn fresh food for reflection presents itself. It can be safely predicted that before many years Canada will have largely assisted in absorbing a proportion of those who cannot find work at home, however willing they may be to earn their own livelihood. It is a positive fact that the Dominion could actually

ACCOMMODATE AND FEED COMFORTABLY

the entire population of England twice over, whilst its inhabitants at present barely amount to 5,500,000. As we study its amazingly varied exhibits at the exhibition, these assume a far deeper interest than is easy to convey in a few words. An able political economist observed the other day that the key to the solution of the problem that has so much agitated us during the past winter will be found in this exhibition if it be turned to its proper account. It must not be considered as a mere piece of amusement, but as something possessing a far nobler—nay, almost august significence. For the first time, we are enabled to see, as it were, panoramically, the resources of our various colonies and India, and to carry away with us, after a visit, a far better idea of their wealth and industries than could be obtained by the perusal of a library of books. The exhibits are supplemented by admirable hand-books and guides, many of which are distributed gratis by thousands of copies. It may not be inopportune here to observe that intending emigrants will be received with all courtesy and given much useful information by the gentlemen composing the commission, for no one is more earnestly desirous of promoting a well-directed system of emigration to Canada than Sir Charles Tupper, its High Commissioner.

THE CANADIAN SECTION

occupies, in various parts of the building, no less than 73,830 ft. of gross space, and although it is even now crowded with exhibits, there are still 800 tons weight of goods awaiting to be arranged. The decorations of the court have been already deservedly praised and fully described in these columns, but within the last few days additional decorative attractions have been added in Toronto, Montreal, Quebec, Ottawa, Halifax, and St. John, the form of a series of pictures representing the cities of an excellent panorama of Canadian civic importance. These have been placed in the entrance hall by the direction of Sir Charles Tupper. At the entrance to the central gallery will be found one of the most striking exhibits in the entire building. It consists of an enormous agricultural trophy, designed by Mr. Watt and arranged by Messrs. Begg and Wilson, and illustrates the natural resources of Canada from the shores of the Atlantic to those of the Pacific. The main body is square, each side measuring about 20ft., giving a total circumference of about 10ft., which is raised to a still further height, supported at each corner by an arch. Round these arches is placed a wonderfully fine collection of fruits preserved in bottles. The bases of the arches are formed by open bags of all kinds of cereals, such as wheat, oats, barley, down to the minor classes of grain, all admirable in quality, and showing that considerable care has been bestowed on their growth. Over the fruits are arranged many varieties of grasses and grains in the straw in sheaves, and between them can be seen brightly polished agricultural implements. Rising from each corner of the main structure is a small tower, composed of canned fruits and meats. Around the main body are grouped a variety of kegs of butter and lard, cans of condensed milk, of meats and of fruit, Canadian hams, sugars, and the cheeses of the Eastern provinces, interspersed with samples of less noteworthy products. On each side of the main part are placed two life-sized plaster figures of a buxom dairymaid and of a woodman, axe in hand. Beneath this last will be seen some

FINE MANITOBA HOPS

said to excel many varieties of European growth for brewing purposes. The head corners of the chief structure are devoted to specimens of agricultural implements, including an excellent "prairie breaker," all the steel being highly polished. In the centre of the trophy a pillar rises to the height of about 35 ft., around the base of which are arranged panels of some 25 kinds of British Columbian wood; also photographs of the trees in frames made of the woods of each. Above this, the central column consists of tinned goods, decorated with some enormous sheaves of quill reed and swamp grass of Manitoba. Thus the entire trophy is complete, and the visitor can take in at a glance the wonderful agricultural achievements of the Dominion. The *coup d'œil* is at once striking and picturesque and attracts a crowd of admirers all day long. It should be remembered in connection with this trophy that there at least 100,000,000 acres in the Northwest, outside the limit of successful wheat growth, that will yield barley, and the samples from these parts shown are said to be as fine as any English. Oats are also well represented in a minor trophy prepared by a Canadian firm. The peas are excellent, notably those from Ontario. Flax, which is rapidly becoming one of the best products of the Northwest, is exhibited by a number of magnificent samples, equal to the finest produced in Eastern Russia. Prof. Macoun, who is now in London in connection with the botanical and natural history sections, explains that the reason the wheats of the Northwest are hard is owing entirely to climatic influences. "Thus," says he, "if you sow a soft variety in the Northwest it turns out a flinty grain, in consequence of the absence of moisture and the dryness of the autumn. The wheat yield of a fair field in the Northwest is always up to a high average. It is noticeable how the Quebec samples resemble the wheat growth of Manitoba; indeed, I find that that grown in

NOVA SCOTIA AND QUEBEC

much more largely partakes of the Northwestern characteristics than that grown in Ontario." The fruits are magnificent, both in size and quality, and there are some bottles full of grapes so well preserved that the bloom is still fresh upon them. British agriculturists will do well to study the excellent specimens of agricultural implements. In the machinery department are several clever contrivances for lessening labor. The woods throughout the exhibition form one of its chief attractions, and in no section are they finer or more varied than in this. Among the woods shown are the hemlock, cypress, yew, oak, cottonwood, poplar, maple, wild cherry, pines, ash, basswood, spruce, birch, fir, cedar, crab-apple, willow, elder, and dogwood. The products of the forest have long been a source of great wealth to Canada, more especially to the older provinces, Quebec and New Brunswick. The total value of the timber exports approximate £6,000,000, for which Great Britain and America are the principal markets. To give some idea of this industry the following statistics by Mr. Ward on the rough products of Quebec will be found interesting. "Ontario alone furnishes 4,474,000 pieces, equal to 2,600,000 standard pine logs, producing 520,000,000 ft. of lumber, 6,790,000 cubic feet of white and red pine, or 81,000,000 ft., dimension timber 23,000,000 ft., hardwood, cedar, etc., equal to 5,000,000 ft, making in the aggregate 635,500,000 ft., paying to the provincial government for timber dues $501,000, and ground rents $46,000, with 18,000 square miles under license." The New Brunswickers have a special wood trophy of their own near the centre of the gallery, the main portion of which embraces all the larger or commercial woods, which are sufficiently abundant to form an important item of trade. These are divided into three sections. The right wing comprises the evergreen or coniferous specimens including hemlock, red and white pine, black and white spruce, haomatack, cedar and fir. The central section is made up of the dense wood, such as the black and white birch, rock and scarlet maples, and beech. The left wing consists of black and white ash, red and grey oak, elm, butternut, bass wood, and poplar. At the base will be found 15 large panels made of the various woods, and upon each is painted the foliage, flowers, and fruit of the different trees in a masterly manner by J. C. Miles, A. R. C. A. J. E. Cracknell, who is well known as a lecturer upon colonial matters, has been appointed by

SIR CHARLES TUPPER

to explain the agricultural exhibits, and offers every information to visitors. This gentleman will be found every day, seated patiently, his back to the ever sounding organs, and his face to the immense agricultural trophy already described. From woods to articles made with woods is but a step, and hard by the war trophy of the New Brunswick Section will be found numerous furniture exhibits, made of native woods, amongst which the magnificent dark brown walnut predominates. The designs of the Canadian furniture generally are not equal to the European in an æsthetic sense, but the carpentering is, if anything, superior. As a rule the furniture shown looks old-fashioned to our eyes, accustomed to the ever varying artistic forms now in vogue, but the "finish" is remarkable. Some of the church and school furniture is very ingeniously contrived for the saving of space. Messrs. Tees & Co. of Montreal have a specially fine exhibit of writing desks and revolving bookstands, which are marvellously clever, and as full as eggs of ingenious conveniences and places to put letters, pens, and other writing materials. They are highly finished in walnut, and so very cheap as to rouse a feeling of absolute incredulity when one compares the prices asked with their combined beauty and solidity. These wonderful desks deserve to be well known here on account of their ingenuity and the small space they occupy considering the convenience and the amount of material they can stow away. Pianos abound. They are all made in Canada and of Canadian materials. As a rule they are equal to any manufactured in Europe, and they are as a rule a great deal cheaper. The finest exhibit is that of Messrs. Mason & Risch of Toronto, of whose magnificent instruments Dr. Franz Liszt, in presenting the manufacturer with the large portrait of himself exhibited, writes: "The piano you sent me belongs in excellence to the very highest class of work. The tone and touch and mechanism are perfection, whilst the solidity of its construction is entitled to the highest praise." This is saying much, but the instruments shown richly deserve the great Maestro's praise. Messrs. R. S. Williams & Sons also send some fine pianos, both upright and grand. It is noteworthy that this firm has 1,000 pianos in process of manufacture at one time. Surely the cultivation of music is progressing in the Dominion, which, by the way, sends us our great favorite, Madame La Jeunesse Emma Albani. Messrs. Heintzman have also a fine exhibit of pianos, the power and sympathy of whose touch reflects the greatest credit on their firm. The Canadian organs are famous all over America. Messrs Bell & Co send a number, the mellow softness of whose tones are much admired, and there is a fine exhibit of the "king of instruments," made by Mr. Gates, of the Gates Organ and Piano Company, Halifax, which contain many improvements, one of which affects the Angelican and Aeolian reeds in a most agreeable manner. Violins, accordians and other musical instruments are included in this department, and give proof, if one were needed, of the popularity of music just now in all its branches

ALL OVER THE DOMINION.

Perhaps nothing will astonish the British manufacturers more than to see the varied products of wool and cotton shown, collected from the different provinces, and shown here. Their beauty and quality is beyond praise, but the designs *laisant a desirer*. Still even here progress is shown, and doubtless in a year or so they will improve, even in an æsthetic sense. It might be suggested that a little more economy in the use of aniline dyes would be an improvement. The colors as a rule are crude, but the quality and closeness of the weave is very superior. In the centre of the court, under an arch, will be seen one of the most interesting displays of colonial photography ever sent into England. It is that of the celebrated firm of Notman. When Her Majesty recently visited the exhibition she spent several minutes examining the immense photographs representing the exterior and interior of the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, the snow palace and carnival, and the life-sized portraits of Canadian celebrities. It may be due to the charm of the atmosphere or perhaps to the care bestowed upon these works, or to both, but they certainly are very fine, and in the perfect management of the light and shade, equal any produced even in Italy, a country so favourable to photography. At the further end of the main gallery stands the immense game trophy, which Mr. Hubbard, the "great hunter," has prepared. Mr. Hubbard has himself arranged it, and every animal and bird which adorns it was killed by him. The centre piece is a very large moose, 18 hands and 2 inches in height. Above him are a huge specimen of a musk ox, a large buffalo head, and two antelopes. To the right of the moose is a complete collection of the grouse family found in Manitoba. Heads of Rocky Mountain sheep, and cariboo and buffalo heads are prominent. Between these are arranged heads and skins of fur-bearing animals, such as silver fox, racoon, beaver, martin, and red fox. Near these is a small case containing the famous canvas back ducks and Canada geese. There is a magnificent specimen of red deer and a musk ox. Above is

CANADA'S NATIONAL EMBLEM,

the beaver, and a place of honor is reserved for the largest moose head ever imported into Europe; the spreading horns measure 5ft. 3in. each. The set of sables purchased by Her Majesty of Messrs. Renfrew are exhibited at the left side of the game trophy. The quantity is not great but the quality is superb. The white, blue and fox skins, the sables, ermines, cross fox, wolverines, and other furs shown are all choice. The Queen was particularly struck by the silver fox skins shown, and has done the Hudson Bay Company the honor of commissioning its agent, Mr. Ince, to prepare some specially fine ones for Her Majesty.

Opposite the fur trophies is the St. John, New Brunswick, Bazaar, under the superintendence of Mr. Thompson, for the sale of Indian curiosities. Here can be bought those delightful, sweet hay-scented baskets and furs, which are so fragrant, and which travellers from Canada invariably bring home with them. There are snow shoes, miniature and full sized, rustic pipes and moccasins, small toboggans, quaintly hand-painted, and porcupine work equal to any made in India. The sweet hay baskets, however, will prove the principal attraction, for be it known they retain their charming odour for years, fresh as new-mown hay or sweetest clover. These curious things are made by the tribes still existing in Canada, by the Abenikas, Milicites, Micmacs, Hurons, Passamaquodisees, Rice Lakes and Manitoubans. A long gallery under glass beyond this is devoted to the mineral exhibits, and here are to be seen some enormous specimens of amethyst. There are also samples of iron, silver, copper, gold and lead, brought from mines of great richness, and there are likewise some noble specimens of coal, mostly of a harder quality than that known in England, and comparatively smokeless. Petroleum, salt, and phosphates are also exhibited, but the chief attraction of this court is the huge piece of amethyst, tinted with iron, discovered near Amherst, Nova Scotia, and exhibited by Sir Charles Tupper. The machinery in motion section is not as yet complete, and the machinery will only begin to move towards the end of this week.

THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT

is extremely comprehensive, and introduces a number of educational devices which deserve attention from those interested in such matters in this country.

Finally, the fine arts have not been neglected, and in the principal gallery of the Albert Hall are a number of very remarkable pictures, which, it is much to be regretted, are placed in such a disadvantageous position. Her Royal Highness Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne have kindly contributed many Canadian views to the collection, which deserve to be visited as showing great natural talent and artistic progress. The landscapes are invariably better than the figures, some of the former being very beautiful indeed. The establishment of art schools in all the principal Canadian cities, will doubtless do much to develop native talent, and it is even hinted that a Canadian Academy may eventually be founded in Europe, probably in Rome, on the principle of the Villa Medici, to which the more talented of the young students might be sent to finish their studies. The Canadian exhibitors entertained at dinner in the Holborn restaurant, last Friday, the Marquis of Lorne, the high commissioner for Canada, and the secretary and commissioners of the exhibition. It being the eve of Her Majesty's birthday, a demonstration of loyalty of the most gratifying description greeted the toast of the evening, The Queen.

A Snake in the Ceiling.

THE ADVENTURE OF EDWARD MICHAEL OF HUGHESVILLE, PA.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., June 13.—A curious snake story comes from Hughesville, a small town a short distance from this city. Edward Michael is a well-known lumberman of that place, and has one of the prettiest villas in Lycoming county. Last evening Mr. Michael was sitting on the porch in front of his house. His meerschaum pipe was in his mouth, and on a table beside him sat a sherry cobbler. As Mr. Michael was looking toward the mountains and musing, while he blew thick clouds of smoke into the air, his attention was attracted by a peculiar hissing sound. For some minutes he could not make out where it came from. At last he looked up, and saw the head of a black snake hanging through a knothole in the porch ceiling. For some time the lumberman stood gazing at the reptile's head with a fascination which he could not resist. After hissing three times the snake remained quiet, and, as it was almost dark and objects were not quite distinct in the twilight, Michael began to wonder whether his eyes had not deceived him and whether he had not taken too much of the sherry cobbler.

Hughesville is a temperance town, but there is plenty of wine to be had in the homes of the wealthy. At last the snake hissed again. "I knew that I was not mistaken," exclaimed Michael, in a voice of triumph.

With that he started into his house, went to his room, procured a revolver, and came out on to the porch again. His wife saw that her husband was excited, and, wondering what was the matter, followed him to the window. Michael, before he stepped from the room, took steady aim, and fired at the snake. The shot was not a steady one, and the snake disappeared.

Michael made up his mind that he would kill that snake if he had to tear the house down. This morning when his little girl was playing on the porch the lumberman noticed that the snake's head was again hanging out of the knothole. His first thought was for the little one, whom he picked up and carried into the house. Michael has a friend, Wm. Ray, who is stopping at his house and is considered a crack shot. Michael called Ray out on the porch and told him what he wanted. Ray picked up his rifle and fired at the reptile. The cartridge struck a stone stool supporting a post and was shattered in a hundred pieces. One of the pieces of the cartridge hit the snake in the eye, going through its head, but not killing it.

The shooting was given up, and Michael and Ray pulled off their coats and started to tear the boards from the ceiling. An opening was made in the ceiling, and the snake made a dart for it. Both Ray and Michael had clubs in their hands, but before they could deal a blow the reptile jumped through the opening, fell to the porch, and wriggled away. Michael's five-year-old girl was standing on the porch at the time with a broom in her hand. Her father shouted to the child to run into the house. He was on top of a fifteen-foot ladder, and was afraid that before he could get down the child would be hurt. The little girl did not move from the spot. She raised the broom over her head, and when the snake was within four feet of her she brought the broom down on its head and body and stunned it. The child did not stop at this, but pounded the snake with the broom until it was dead. The reptile measured over five feet.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* says that the bride stands the ordeal of a wedding ceremony better than the bridegroom. He acts as though scared, while she is confident and self-collected. This evidently arises from the fact that the bridegroom fully realizes all the trouble that is ahead of them, while the bride does not.

A woman has just died in a St. Petersburg workhouse at the age of 122, who had passed 70 years in the institution. Up to the day of her death her vision was unimpaired. Another woman in the same workhouse is now 110 years of age and does not exhibit the slightest sign of senile weakness. She says she is just as young as she used to be.

IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

The Duke of Cambridge Outlines his Views.

(STAFF CORRESPONDENCE OF THE SUN.)

COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION, LONDON, June 1.—The presence of so many colonists in London has given an increased impetus to the movement in favor of Imperial Federation, and the subject is daily discussed in the clubs and on change, possibly as a relief from the everlasting home rule puzzle, which is in everybodys mouth. Last evening, the Duke of Cambridge, commander in chief of the British army, presided at a meeting of the United Service Institution, held at Whitehall Yard, when a lecture on "Imperial Federation, Naval and Military," was delivered by Captain Colomb.

The Prince of Wales was present; also, Sir Charles Tupper, Prince Louis of Battenberg, Lord Chelmsford, Admiral Freemantle, Lord Charles Beresford, Admiral Boys, several members of the British commons, and a large party of distinguished colonists.

Capt. J. C. R. Colomb, formerly R M.A., in opening his lecture, remarked that the main features of imperial federation were the uniting of the empire and the developments necessary to its preservation. The first feature was based on the present universal acceptance of the declaration that it was to the mutual material advantage of all parts of the empire to be united; that is, patriotic sentiment combined with practical utility. Sentiment was a great force, but its strength for practical purposes was in proportion to self-interest. Mutual advantage must be the strongest bond of the federated empire. That scheme which would best rest on this basis was the one to be sought out. In discussing imperial federation from any standpoint, there was danger of confusion between the end sought to be accomplished and the means by which the end can be attained. The end sought, said Capt. Colomb with quiet emphasis, was not the adoption of one particular scheme or plan for the transaction of such affairs of the empire as were of common concern to all its parts. It was something more simple. It was the strengthening of imperial unity. Imperial federation had to do with facts, political, commercial, naval, military, and not with the theoretical construction of a "brand new constitution" for the empire. (This allusion to the home rule vagaries of Gladstone et al was received with loud cheers.) The lecturer then proceeded to trace the growth of England's colonial possessions in trade and population since the great exhibition of 1851. At home, during the past 35 years, there had been an increase of the Queen's subjects of about 10,000,000, while the colonial increase was almost 40,000,000. In 1851 the annual revenue of the United Kingdom was nearly double the aggregate revenue of the British empire beyond the sea. Now the colonial revenue exceeded by £22,000,000 that of the mother country. The sea trade of India alone was equal to that of Russia. Australasian trade alone at this moment equalled that of all the Russian empire, while the total trade of Russia (with its 102,000,000 inhabitants) was but two-thirds of that of the Dominion of Canada. (Cheers.) The aggregate sea trade of the colonies at the present time exceeded by some £50,000,000 a year, that of France and Russia put together.

To efficiently protect this growing commerce, so that it might be carried on in security for the benefit of all was, Captain Colomb insisted, of paramount importance, and was the magnet that should attract all the empires together against the outside world. By whom and how was that power to be created and maintained? That was really the whole question of imperial federation for defence—to be settled by imperial and colonial statesmen, backed up by enlightened public opinion throughout the empire. Referring to the naval defence of the empire, Capt. C. said that, as regarded time and place, the freedom of a nation's fleet, squadron or ship, depended primarily upon the number and general distribution of national ports available for coaling, docking and refitting. The first necessity, therefore, to the freedom of our fleet was the local and military defence of all British ports of importance at home and abroad. Capt. Colomb in conclusion, maintained that the time had arrived when the citizens of "our great world state," should band together by an imperial federation for defence, determined to preserve, not by sentiment, but by sacrifice and system, that glorious empire and freedom of the sea which our fathers won for us.

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE

said it became his duty to propose a vote of thanks to the gallant officer for his very excellent lecture. In so doing, however, he dissented from the point of view in which Capt. C. had put his case; that is, from a warlike standpoint. He held that it was a question which could be advantageously discussed in the interests of peace. He was one of those who thought that the more effectually a country was prepared to meet a war, the less probability their would be of its outbreak. On that ground he would maintain that what they had just listened to, instead of being of a warlike character was in reality an eminently peaceful lecture. (Cheers and laughter.) Such discussions, however, were of extreme benefit to the country, and would go far in opening the nation's eyes to the importance of maintaining its great position. He did not believe there was any Englishman (certainly not one present) who wished to see this great empire reduced by a single inch. (Prolonged cheers.) It so happened that there were at the present time a great many friends from the colonies in London and he had good evidence that they felt as much interest in the matter as any resident Britons. (Renewed cheers.) These gentlemen were quite as English, quite as old-fashioned in the feelings they entertained towards the mother country as if born on her particular soil.

Imperial federation, however, the noble duke looked upon as a question of much difficulty, that might not perhaps be settled in his lifetime, but everything seemed to be tending toward it and he thought nothing would be more likely to bring it about than the consideration of measures for central defence. The feeling of mutual interest and mutual defence was steadily growing, and it was only in security that the vast British commerce could be conducted and maintained. "If," said the duke, "we could not feel secure we could not hold our Colonial or Indian empire, but a sense of security would do more to facilitate our advance towards federation that all other things put together. We could find the men and build the ships, but we must have the means of doing it," and that meant taxation—a very ugly thing to talk about, either at home or in the colonies. If the country, and not only the country at home, but the colonies, were not prepared to go to expense, they had better not think of the subject of imperial federation at all. But they ought to endeavor to make every man feel that it was a great question of insurance. Commerce was valuable only in proportion to its safety and no amount of money that might be necessary to insure its safety should be considered extravagant.

As another paper on the subject was to be given shortly, he suggested that the description of imperial federation be deferred for the present, which suggestion was agreed to and the vote of thanks to Capt. Colomb for his admirable lecture was passed with cheers.

NOTES.

One great, if not the greatest, difficulty in the way of effecting imperial federation—the fiscal difficulty—was not touched on by Capt. Colomb or the Duke of Cambridge. With the experience of the United States before his eyes, as an aggregation of colonies working together under one common tariff, the Duke of Cambridge was hardly justified in thinking that it is of no use discussing the subject unless the colonies and mother country are prepared to largely increase the army and navy estimates. A uniform fiscal policy is necessary to the federation of a great empire. But the very fact that the commander in chief of the British army has "given tongue" on the subject, seems to show what a deep hold imperial federation is taking in the leading circles on this tight little island.

Impressive Ceremony.

KAISER WILHELM UNVEILS THE MONUMENT OF HIS ROYAL BROTHER.

BERLIN, June 12.—The imperial festivities at the unveiling of the Frederick William statute in Berlin this week, were naturally clouded by the news from Munich, but having sanctioned the official programme the Kaiser stuck to it. The monument, a striking equestrian statute, stands in front of the National gallery. At eleven on Thursday morning, the appointed hour, the Kaiser arrived with a brilliant escort and all the princes and princesses at present in Berlin. A handsome pavilion, richly decorated with purple drapery, laurels and bunting, had been erected for his reception. From the top of the pavilion waved the proud Imperial standard and the flag of Prussia.

ON THE PLATZ.

Facing him in the middle of the Platz stood an *al fresco* altar supported on drums and covered with violet velvet.

The Crown Prince, wearing a splendid cuirassier uniform, drove up about the same time as the Kaiser, with his three daughters and the Crown Princess, soberly dressed in rather plain gray silk toilette. Near the Kaiser, who wore a general's uniform, stood the Grand Duchess of Baden in a charming costume of blue silk and ruby velvet.

UNVEILING THE MONUMENT.

When all the princes and princesses had arrived the command rang out, "*Achtung zum Gebet! Helme ab!*" and a cathedral choir intoned an anthem.

Then, after the court chaplain's address, came the most moving part of the ceremony. "*Achtung! Präsentirt das Gewehr!*" cried the Kaiser. The troops presented arms and the bells of all the Berlin churches rang and cannon thundered. The veil which hid the monument from view was suddenly removed and Frederick William IV., wrapped in a coronation mantle and bestriding a charger, stood revealed.

Kings College, Windsor.

The proceedings of Thursday, June 24th, the day of the encaenia, will be as follows:—At 7.30 a. m., celebration of the holy communion, in the Hensley Memorial Chapel, King's college. Offertory for the Restoration Fund. At 10.30 a. m., shortened matins in the parish church. The anniversary sermon will be preached by the Most Reverend the Metropolitan of Canada. The offertory, by permission of the rector and wardens, will be for the restoration fund of King's college.

From 12 to 2.30 p. m., there will be an interval to enable visitors and others to get their lunch or dinner.

The steward of the college has undertaken to provide lunch and tea, in the college dining hall, from 25c. to 50c., from twelve to six p. m.

Tickets for lunch 50c., can be obtained from the steward of the college; those not provided with tickets can settle in the room

2.30 p. m.—The Convocation—The order of proceedings will be as follows:—

1. Address by the president.
2. Opening of convocation: setting forth the causes of its gathering.
3. Conferring of the degree of D. C. L.
4. Conferring of M. A. and other degrees.
5. Conferring of the degree of B. A.
6. Mention of honors won by the graduating class.
7. The Valedictory: C. E. A. Simonds, Esq., B. A.
8. List of those who have passed the examination for the B. A. degree.
9. List of matriculants in order of standing.
10. Announcements and awarding of scholarships and prizes.
11. Reading of a portion of the prize essay by the Rev. A. W. M. Harley, B. A.
12. Address by Rev. F. Partridge, D.D., "Our University."
13. Address by G. Stewart, jr., F. R. C. S., F. R. S. C., "Canadian Literature."
14. Distribution of prizes to the boys of the Collegiate School, by the president of the Alumni.
15. Address by the Visitor, the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia.
16. Addresses by the Right Reverend the Bishop of Iowa, and I. Allan Jack, D. C. L.
17. Dissolution of convocation.

God Save the Queen.

King's College Resoration Fund—J. C. Moody, M. D., Windsor, Governor of King's college, is chairman of the restoration committee; C. Wilcox, Windsor, Governor of King's college, is the secretary and treasurer. Donations to the restoration fund will be gladly received by either of the above gentlemen, or may be sent to them by those unable to attend the Encaenia.

The general public is most cordially invited to the Encaenia of the University of King's college, on Thursday, June 24th.

Union Baptist Seminary.

Written examinations for three days had made considerable demands on the energy of the young ladies and gentlemen of the Union Baptist Seminary, yet, when Prof. Wortman called the first Latin class Tuesday morning, the faces that looked up from the desks were by no means wan or colorless. During the forenoon a number of ladies looked in at the school-rooms, and amongst the gentlemen were noticed Rev. Dr. Hopper, Dr. J. Steeves, Revs. G. A. Hartley, J. Parsons and W. J. Stewart; J. V. Ellis, M. P. P., W. Peters, A. C. Smith and Mr. Trueman of John Hopkins University.

Although the subjects—Greek, Latin, Geometry, Arithmetic, History and English Literature—were not all such as ordinarily interest the public, yet the evidence of substantial work held the attention of the visitors and received warm commendation from those who remained until the close of the exercises. The recitations of the class in English literature was a real treat. The geometry class made an excellent showing. The class in Greek elicited applause even from those who were unacquainted with that subject, and when the class was left for a few moments to a sharp questioning by Mr. Trueman, it made so good a stand that, at the close of the session, a gentlemen expressed his desire to give a prize, and it will doubtless be presented tomorrow evening.

Dr. Hopper, being asked to say a few words, expressed his satisfaction with the exhibit of work and his faith in the future of the school, and spoke words of counsel and encouragement to the pupils.

Dr. Steeves said it was clearly evident to those who had attended that a good work was being done. The other gentlemen having been obliged to retire before the end of the session, the proceedings were terminated by a few words from Prof. Wortman, when the students adjourned to meet at the institute this evening, when five young ladies, with appropriate ceremonies, will step over the threshold carrying diplomas.