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MALE AND FEMALE BRAINS.

The unscientific emotions educed in certain quarters by the publication of Sir James Crichton-Browne's lecture on "Sex in Education" having now subsided to a certain extent, it will be interesting to consider a few of the actual facts ascertained and set forth by the lecturer. There can be no doubt, for instance, that in the matter of weight there is a marked difference between the male and female brains. The difference corresponds to a difference in size. The female brain, in human creatures, is smaller than that of the male, and it is also lighter. The difference in weight is considerable. The average man's brain is between four and five ounces heavier than the average woman's. The reason, it may be said, is that the woman herself is smaller than the man in size and weight. That accounts partly for the difference, but not entirely. It is shown by many and careful observations that if women were as tall as men, and as heavy, the average weight of their brains would still be smaller than that of men by more than an ounce. The diminished size and weight of the brain is said to be a fundamental sexual distinction in the human species. It is not peculiar to civilized men and women, but is found universally among savages, whenever sufficient observations have been made. The difference in weight does not exhaust the catalogue of diversities. There is said to be also a difference of balance between the various parts of the compared brains. The occipital lobes, which preside chiefly over the physical functions of the organism, are declared to be more voluminous in the female than in the male; a physiological fact which is contrary to common belief. A third striking diversity is that whilst the white matter of the brain, which has no thought function, is almost identical in weight in the two sexes, the specific gravity of the gray, or thought matter, is decidedly higher in the male than in the female. Now, these are facts. It is true that Sir James Crichton-Browne has set them forth, but it is not true that he has originated them. If any lady is disposed for a quarrel on the occasion she should not quarrel with Sir James Crichton-Browne, but with niggard nature, or with Mr. Matthew Arnold's unchivalrous "stream of tendency." It appears to be unquestionable that in purely intellectual endowment the man is superior to the woman. On the other hand, in the equally noble emotional capacity the woman is superior to the man. If these be the facts, as they certainly appear to be, it is well that both the sexes should recognize and make the best they can of them.—Hospital.

FIRE HORSES.

A very interesting story may be told about the horses selected for fire duty in New York. Anyone who has watched one of the crack engine companies tearing through the street in response to an alarm cannot have failed to notice how the horses strained every muscle to cover the distance as quick as possible, with scarcely a touch from the driver's whip. Some of the horses show an almost human intelligence. Nowhere can that be seen better than in the house of engine No. 7, at Chambers and Center Streets, where two horses, Jo and Charley, hold the record for the quickest time in getting into harness. Horses and men have to show off frequently for the benefit of visitors. The foreman sounds the gong in one of these exhibitions, but does not release the horses at once, as the regular alarm does by electrical apparatus. The two big horses, whose stalls are on either side of the engine, strain at their halters and show their eagerness to get to the places. The moment the man releases them they toss their heads and electric button they spring forward a[illegible] their heads under the collars suspended from the ceiling and ready to be fastened about their necks. [illegible] snaps the collar beforehand to test the intelligence of the horses. Then Jo and Charley poke their heads through the [illegible] their heads through them. At an actual alarm of fire the horses will start on the instant, and they die when the firemen [illegible] their eagerness to get to the fire. It is plain that the horse plays just as necessary a part in the autonomy of the fire department as a human member. The more intelligent the horse is the quicker the engine or truck which he is helping to haul will be at the scene of a fire. Horses that enter into the spirit of the work as heartily as the firemen are almost invaluable, for every moment saved frequently counts for much in saving life and property. It follows that the training of the horses which are added every year to the department is as important as the training of the firemen, who must learn to handle the hose, axe, and scaling ladder with expertness. Although thrt branch of the service is heard of seldom by the general public, Chief Bonner gives it the strictest attention, and the recuits in horseflesh have to go through an ordeal just as severe as that which their human allies must undergo.—Fire and Water (U. S. A.)

HIS PRECIOUS BURDEN.

The wind was blowing a gale, the muddy expanse of water was heaving like an angry sea says the Sioux City Tribune. Spectators on the elevated braced themselves against the breeze and offered up silent prayers for the heroic men risking their lives in the rescue. "Look! look! look!" rose the excited cry. A thousand eyes were focused on a struggling figure in the flood. The water was up to his waist. Cedar blocks danced round him like corks, and huge piles of drift passed dangerously near him as he struggled in the current. He was a strong man, but he was weighted down with two precious burdens. The wind whirled away his hat and blew his thick, black hair about his eyes in sheer deviltry. It blinded him, and he dipped his head in the flood to weigh it down. He staggered on, holding all that was dear to him safe and dry above the whirling deluge. His strength is failing now. His grasp seems ready to loosen. A thousand hearts stop beating as he disappears for a moment, failing from weakness. He rises, holding aloft what he risked his life to save from the waves. Strong arm and brave heart! A boat shoots around a corner. The boatmen see him. He is saved! In one hand he grasps an empty valise; in the other a copper-bottomed kettle.

A WORTHY MONUMENT

To the Generosity and Philanthropy of the Late John George Taylor.

The Committee of Management of the Protestant Orphanage Will Build a New Home.

A very few months, and those who have labored long and earnestly for the maintenance of the Protestant Orphans' Home, in this city, will have the satisfaction of seeing the charges of that institution housed in a building roomy enough for their accommodation, out of the dust and noise of the city itself and surrounded by grounds in which the little ones will find scope to play and be happy.

Such a home has been the dream of many of those who have the interest of the Orphanage at heart, but it seemed a very long way off until a year ago. Then one of those who had often before showed his substantial friendship was called away by death, and his will, when read, was found to provide the way for the establishment of a home such as would be an honor to his philanthropy and his generosity. The bequest of the late John George Taylor amounts to over $30,000, and this sum is now in the hands of the treasurer, Mr. James Hutcheson.

The discussion of the legacy and how it shall be applied, was the principal business at the quarterly meeting of the committee of management, held at the Home, yesterday evening. The President, Mr. F. H. Worlock, was in the chair, and there were also present Treasurer James Hutcheson, Secretary Charles Hayward, Rt. Rev. Bishop Cridge, Rev. P. McF. Macleod, Henry Jewell, Mrs. E. Cridge, Mrs. J. Hutcheson, Mrs. D. W. Higgins, Mr. G. A. Sargison, and Mrs. Charles Kent.

After prayer by Rev. Mr. Macleod and the disposal of the routine business, the Treasurer reported the receipt of the proceeds of the bequest—over $30,000, which he had placed at interest at 4 per cent. The report was received and the action of the Treasurer duly endorsed.

Considerable discussion ensued, the unanimous wish of the committee appearing to be that the entire Taylor estate should be appropriated for building a house that would be a credit to the city and an enduring monument to the benevolence of the donor. It was finally agreed "That the amount of this legacy be set apart for a building fund, and that a special committee be appointed to report upon a suitable site."

Rev. P. McF. Macleod, Mr. James Hutcheson and Mr. Charles Hayward were named as this committee.

The report of the executor of the Taylor estate that he had no authority to expend monies for a monument at the grave of the late J. G. Taylor, was then taken up. The opinion seemed to be that the proposed new Orphan's Home would be a monument of a character more in accordance with the wishes of the dead than any costly shaft of marble extolling his virtues to the occasional visitor to the city of the dead. It was, however, finally agreed to have an inexpensive stone enclosure and monument placed at the resting place of the generous deceased.

The establishment of an infant ward and the employment of an additional nurse was fully discussed, and it was resolved to refer the matter to the Ladies' Committee for an early report.

The meeting then adjourned, after a benediction by the venerable bishop.

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

What Several of the European Papers Say of the Nominations.

PARIS, June 11.—Le Temps, commenting on the Republican ticket, says: The success of Harrison indicates that the Republicans will [illegible] the basis of protection, scarcely tempered by reciprocity, and pronounced misty upon the question of the monetary standard. Blaine's rancor renders the election of Harrison uncertain. The [illegible]'s decision has given rise to more difficulties that can be settled. Harrison's total lack of tact and personal magnetism will [illegible] the Republicans [illegible] candidate.

BERLIN, June 11.—The Minneapolis convention was followed by the greatest interest here. Its results generally [illegible] Blaine would be successful, because his adversaries [illegible] as a partial rebuff to the McKinley policy, which German manufacturers are still smarting under. All here are in sympathy with the Democrats.

THE SYNOD IN SESSION.

Annual Address of His Lordship, the Bishop of Columbia.

The Church Prospering and Prosperous—Many New Churches Opened.

The annual meeting of the Diocesan Synod of British Columbia was opened with service at Christ Church Cathedral at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. The sermon was by Rev. W. D. Barber, and the Holy Communion was celebrated by the Lord Bishop, assisted by the Archdeacon, Canon Beanlands and Rev. J. B. Good.

Immediately after the service the Synod assembled in the Cathedral school, the Lord Bishop presiding. The opening office was read by Venerable Archdeacon Scriven.

There were present 33 clergy and 16 lay representatives, as below: Ven. Archdeacon Scriven, Rev. Canon Beanlands, M. A.; Rev. J. B. Hewetson, M. A.; Rev. Geo. W. Taylor, Rev. W. D. Barber, B.A.; Rev. W. H. P. Arden, Rev. M. C. Bowers, M.A.; Rev. E. G. Miller, Rev. D. Holmes, Rev. J. X. Willemar, Rev. J. A. Leakey, B. A.; Rev. W. G. H. Ellison, Rev. J. B. Good, Rev. S. H. Tovey, Rev. S. Agassiz, Rev. F. G. Christmas, Rev. J. B. Hasiam, Rev. J. F. Flinton, Rev. E. F. Lipscombe, Hon. Mr. Justice Crease, Mr. Thomas R. Smith, Lt. Col. Wolfenden, Dr. M. S. Weade, Mr. E. Baynes Reed, Mr. P. H. Marshall, Mr. P. A. Vidler, Mr. J. S. Bailey, Hon. P. O'Reilly, Mr. John Vantreight, Mr. Lindley Crease, Mr. W. H. Lomas, Dr. E. A. Prasger, Capt. H. A. Dillon, Mr. George Thomas, and Judge Harrison.

The synod proceeding to the election of officers, the following were selected: Clerical secretary, Ven. Archdeacon Scriven; Lay Secretary, Mr. E. Baynes Reed; Treasurer, Mr. W. C. Ward; Auditors, Messrs. T. R. Smith and Rout. Harvey. Revs. W. D. Barber, J. B. Hewetson and E. F. Lipscombe were elected clerical members, and Major Dupont and Messrs. R. Harvey and T. R. Smith lay members of the Executive Committee.

The Lord Bishop then delivered his annual address to the Synod, which is given at length:

From personal observation of the various Missions, I am able to say that there are cheering signs of good progress in material results with kind appreciation of the labors of the clergy, and in attachment to the Church of England. As a just illustration may be noted the successful completion of the following seven new churches during the year:

St. Alban's the Martyr, Branalme.
St. Philip's, Cedar District.
St. Matthew's, Wellington.
St. Luke's, Northfield.
St. Mark's, Boleskine Road.
St. Peter's, Comox Bay.
Alert Bay Mission.

Church and cemetery sites have been generously given by Mrs. Dunsmuir at Wellington, Mr. S. M. Robins at Northfield, Mr. H. Stevens and Mr. A. Walter at Salt Spring, the late Mr. J. York at Cedar, the Duke family on Boleskine Road, Mr. M. C. Duncan at Duncan's, Mr. W. R. Robb at Comox Bay, Mr. Howe at Chemainus, Mr. E. Musgrave and Mr. P. C. Dunlevy at Cadboro Bay Road. Many other gifts have been made both for ornament and use, and especially may be named that of Mr. H. Brackman, who provided the whole expense of painting the exterior and staining the interior of North Saanich church, besides giving a stained glass window and a handsome set of communion plate. The statistics of baptisms, confirmees, communicants, marriages, burials and Sunday school scholars, all show very large increases, especially in the cases of the former, the latter and in that of communicants.

The principal mission to the Indians of this diocese is to those inhabiting Alert Bay, Fort Rupert and the islands adjacent. There are over 2,000 to whom the Gospel is being preached by the zealous and efficient missionary clergyman, the Rev. A. J. Hall, and two assistants, all of whom are supported by the Church Missionary Society of England. At Nanaimo, under the Rev. E. G. Miller and Mr. C. H. Evans, we have work amongst the Indians of that Reserve, where, of late, it is a churchman and a communicant. Another mission school is on the Songhees Reserve, under Mr. J. E. Raynes. Several ladies attend regularly for certain days of the week and render valuable aid; and Sunday services are held in the schoolhouse. These two schools are mainly supported by the Indian Department, but funds are provided also by friends of the Church of England. Our Chinese mission in Victoria is not beyond an early stage. It is under the spiritual care of the Rev. E. J. Lipscomb, with the assistance of Mr. F. C. Moor and a guild of earnest lady workers. The Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Church of England in Canada has made a grant of $300 annually, and a few other subscriptions have been received, an encouragement to others to aid the work more than has been done heretofore in this city by our own members. Surely the work should go on, however barren of solid results for a time. It would be indeed a reproach to churchmen here if with these thousands of heathens flocking to our Christian shores we neglect to do for them what missionaries of old have done for ourselves, and withhold from them the gospel of our Divine Master's love and the means of His grace and salvation.

The important addition of $6,197.55 has been made since we last met to the Clergy Endowment Fund, and we have to thank the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel for $1,440, and the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge for $1,240 towards this result. The remainder has been made up by private donations from England, and by liberal gifts from churchmen in this diocese. More particularly are we indebted to our treasurer, Sir J. W. Trutch, for the trouble he took in collecting a large portion of the sum required to meet the societies' grant. There is still another $1,210 of the S. P. C. K. grant for us to claim it we can raise $5,000 to meet it before October next, when the grant, if unclaimed, will lapse. This Endowment Fund, now amounting to $30,249.61, is of great value to the diocese by being a permanent and influencing source of aid to the income of the missionary clergy. The mission fund is not a certain source, being made up of collections in church and at meetings, of individual subscriptions and proceeds of ladies' work, the amounts of which depend upon personal zeal, the weather, the state of trade, harvests and such like. It is very desirable that the incomes of the clergy should be well sustained and regularly paid, that they may be free from anxiety on that head. The board of Missions, in order to make funds do more good elsewhere, and for fairer distribution, are obliged from time to time to reduce grants made to some places after careful consideration, with the hope that the reduction will not fall upon the clergymen, but will be made up by the people.

Not only have we our own internal statistics, showing a marked progress in the growth of the Church of England in this Province, but we learn important facts from the recently completed Dominion census for 1891. From that census it appears that the Church of England has made a greater progress in British Columbia than any other religious body, the progress being 31 per cent. of the whole increase of population during the decade. This is no doubt, owing to immigration, but also owing to the blessing attending the increase of the Episcopate, treble number of clergy and efforts in opening and carrying on new missions in districts heretofore neglected. Considering how peculiarly cosmopolitan, from special circumstances, the Pacific Province has always been, its population having been gathered from all points rather than direct from the Mother Country, this result is an encouragement to both clergy and laity of the church. It is indeed a call for increased zeal on the part of all, while we must not expect to be successful in our mission without the active co-operation and support of our brethren of the laity, the call for increased exertion is specially to the clergy. We are continually finding cases of families which belonged originally to the Church of England, having been drawn away into other communions because overlooked, perhaps of necessity, but our own clergy and laity, yet kindly visited and ministered to by those of other beliefs. This points out how important is sympathy, kindly attention and diligent visiting, not only towards our own people but also towards all others when opportunity offers of being useful to them. For surely we should have such confidence in what we have to offer, church privileges and the Catholic faith of our apostolic church, as to feel special interest in winning others. Particularly should we seek the young, and I press upon my reverend brothers the great value of serious attention to confirmation, especially in the careful preparation of the candidates. The absence of religious teaching in our public schools renders the solemn duty of the clergy to supply as far as possible this sad deficiency. Classes for catechising and instruction and in doctrine, the foundation of good morals, in practical godliness, ought always to be part of the parochial work.

Since the erection of a new cathedral is of special interest to the Synod, as being the parent church of the diocese, and a centre of large work for the benefit of all, it is satisfactory to know that after an open competition between both English and Colonial architects, the eminent British architect, Sir Arthur Bloomfield, has selected a design as possessing the chief merit of all those sent in, and which recommends itself also to ourselves as being the plan of a Victoria competitor. This design follows plan of the ancient cathedrals of the Church of England, those magnificent ornaments of our mother land, which in our time are happily centres of spiritual life, presenting models of the beauty of devotional worship, seats of chastened learning and sending forth from pulpits occupied by the most distinguished preachers of the day utterances of sound doctrine and defense of the Christian faith. Our new Cathedral will not, of course, compare in point of size with them, though on a site not to be surpassed anywhere, with a length of 236 feet, a tower and a spire of 275 feet, it will be a most commanding, impressive and noble pile erected for the true worship and glory of God; and many may hope to see all the great objects, theological, educational, parochial and devotional, undertaken and carried out by a ministering and teaching body of learned and faithful clergy, for whose support, in process of time, ample provision may be secured. Since connected with the cathedral will be the duties of a parish, it will be necessary to define the respective positions of the clergy engaged in diocesan duties and of those more particularly devoted to the spiritual care of souls immediately around. This is a question which has caused trouble and painful litigation in several branches of the Catholic church in the colonies. Considerable anxiety is felt on this subject by some not belonging to the parish or congregation of Christ Church who desire to contribute towards the building of a Diocesan Cathedral, but who would not feel called upon to subscribe to a new parish church. How can this be effectively and harmoniously carried out in the same building and under one body of clergy, the cathedral idea of dean and canon interested in diocesan work, with the parochial idea of rector and clergy engaged in the spiritual work of the parish and congregation? I propose to ask you to agree to the appointment of a committee to consider carefully this question, and after consultation with all interests to report their conclusion to the executive committee of the Synod.

Let us not be afraid to face the task that lies before us in striving to build up the fabric of the church, minister the grace of God and sow the seeds of Divine truth as it is in Jesus on these western British shores. Spiritual history reveals wonders accomplished by "work of faith," "labor of love," and "patience of hope." We require all these motives in what we have to do, so as never to be weary in well doing. First there is the work of the new Cathedral. Secondly, we must try to raise $5,000 to obtain the grant of $1,210 promised by the S. P. C. K. for clergy endowment before it lapses in October next. Thirdly, increased annual subscriptions are required to the Mission fund to keep up existing work and to open three new Missions wherein many members of the Church of England are at present entirely unsupplied with our ministrations. Fourth—thirteen new churches are required. Fifthly—There is the Chinese Mission needing to be encouraged and assisted by annual subscriptions. Sixth—Then we must keep in mind our need of a Church of England College and college schools, where the very best education may be given and parents relieved from the necessity of sending away their sons, and where candidates for the ministry may be trained. Revenue by the new parsonages, at least, are urgently needed.

I have already stated in my addresses to the Synods of 1890 and 1891 my reasons for dissenting from the proposal of the Winnipeg Conference to establish a general Synod for the whole Dominion. During the past year the subject has been actually discussed in various diocesan Synods and in addresses of the bishops. Some have expressed entire disapproval. Of those not rejecting the idea altogether, with apparently a single exception, not one diocese committee or bishop has given an unqualified assent. Most of them offer some objections or alternatives which would virtually nullify the scheme. The point causing most anxiety has reference to Provincial Synods. One diocese will have nothing to do with the proposal if Provincial Synods are continued. Other dioceses through their bishops will have nothing to do with a General Synod if Provincial Synods are not continued. It appears to be agreed by almost all that the present efficiency of Provincial Synods would be seriously impaired, if not destroyed, by the establishment of a general Synod, and hence it seems that the well meant proposal intended for the consolidation of the Church would not make for peace and unification, but rather be a cause of division and weakness. Many of the Synods are large portions of the church which is now happily and really one, would, it is almost certain, feel obliged to stand apart from another province that would sacrifice the ancient discipline so practical and efficient for present needs, the strength and vitality of provincial organization, on which provinces in the mother church of the Church has inherited without a break from apostolic times. May it not now be said, "Better leave well alone."

May God of His mercy, by the Holy Ghost, enable us to approach all subjects requiring consideration and decision with an impartial disposition, biased only with the desire to do what is most acceptable to His will, to the good and the principles of His Church, for the salvation of souls, through Jesus Christ our Lord.

The reports of the Executive Committee, the Board of Missions, the Diocesan Auditors, the Clergy, Widows and Orphans' Fund, the Registrars, and the committee on revision of Canons were presented.

Notices of motion to be introduced at the next session, were given by Rev. M. C. Browne and Rev. W. G. H. Ellison, and a resolution by Rev. S. H. Tovey, respecting the incorporation of parishes, was withdrawn, with consent of the Synod.

An amendment to the canon on the election of a bishop, then came on for confirmation. The amendment was in three clauses, of which the first was confirmed, the other two being lost.

The Synod adjourned at 5 p. m. until 10 o'clock this morning.

SAVAGE SOCIALISTS

Furiously Denounce and Formally Expel Obnoxious Colleagues.

BERLIN, June 13.—A meeting of Socialists was held, yesterday, to pass on the conduct of their comrades Tutzauer and Sabor, against whom it was charged that they had violated their obligations as Socialists in attending the funeral of the late Burgomaster, Ferckenbeck. The meeting was largely attended and from the first gave evidence of the intense animosity felt by many of the Socialists toward the late Burgomaster, on account of his course during the riots early in the spring. After several speakers had severely denounced Sabor and Tutzauer, Sabor asked an opportunity to defend himself. He admitted attending the funeral of Herr Ferckenbeck, but argued that his conduct was no worse than that of those Socialists who had attended the funeral of Herr Windthorst, the leader of the Centre in the Reichstag and a pronounced enemy of Socialism. He was willing to confess that he had been guilty of an unwise act, but held that it was not an act which justified the violent denunciations which had appeared. There were episodes in the life of the late Burgomaster, he said, which no friend of liberty could help remember with gratitude. In view of the feeling exhibited, however, Herr Singer delivered a violent speech, urging that the offenders should not be permitted to withdraw under cover of their resignations but should be expelled. To attend the funeral of Ferckenbeck, he said, was to approve the brutal and inhuman treatment which the working people had received at the hands of the police under the authority of Ferckenbeck. Herr Singer branded Sabor and Tutzauer as traitors to the organization. In view of the resignation of Sabor and Tutzauer the motion for their expulsion was not pressed, but a resolution was adopted to the effect that a member attending the funeral of any one identified with antagonism to the Socialist cause would be punished by expulsion.

International Monetary Congress.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The President will soon transmit to Congress a message on the forthcoming international monetary conference, together with the correspondence. With but one or two exceptions, all the European countries invited to the conference, have sent in favorable responses.

SMALLEY'S LETTER.

Meeting of the Emperors—Germany Need Expect No Improved Relations With Russia.

Coming British Dissolution—The London Season Culminates at Ascot —The Nancy Affair.

LONDON, June 12.—There is something ostentatious or expressive in the importance given to the interview at Kiel between the Czar and the German Emperor. The memory of his own unsolicited and unreturned visit to the Czar rankles in the German Emperor's breast. That wound is now closed. True, a visit to Kiel is not a visit to Berlin, but Alexander the Third's reluctance to travel by rail is alleged as a sufficient reason for his action. There is another, perhaps. Kiel lies geographically midway between Copenhagen and Berlin. The Emperor, who was at Berlin, had to travel as far as the Czar, who was at Copenhagen. In the eyes of the court chamberlains, this diminished the value of the compliment implied by the Czar's visit. Russian susceptibilities are to that extent soothed, and seldom has the anti-German feeling been stronger in Russia, than it is now. The etiquette observed at the imperial meeting was, of course, strict, and if there be any balance of gratified punctilio, it is on the Russian, not on the German, side.

Not till both yachts had anchored in Kiel harbor did the Czar go on board the Hohenzollern, on whose deck the two sovereigns embraced and kissed each other three times. The Russian wore the German uniform and the German wore the Russian uniform. This visit lasted 20 minutes and was forthwith returned by the German Emperor, on the Czar's yacht, the Polar Star. That done, both landed and went to the palace. Then there was a day's sightseeing, then, at 7 o'clock in the evening, a banquet. Then the two great men said farewell. The visit of the Czar had lasted exactly 12 hours. If it were supposed that the meeting had any serious political object, two facts would dispose of that theory. The Russian press, with a Russian censor looking over the shoulder of each editor as he writes, expressly notifies Germany that she need expect, from this interview, no improvement in her relations with Russia, who will sacrifice to Germany neither her interest nor her dignity.

The second fact takes us all the way to Nancy and the sudden appearance at the Nancy festival of the Grand Duke Constantine. That he went by the Czar's orders is certain. How far his coming was expected by President Carnot is uncertain, nor does it greatly matter. What does matter and what is a fact of higher concern to the peace and policy of Europe than any recent event is the grand duke's presence on such an occasion. It is the most positive expression of the Czar's good will to France that has yet been given. It means that Cronstadt belongs not to the past, but to the present. There has always been a doubt how far the Russian emperor and Russia herself have any sympathy with France. The visit to Kiel detracts nothing from his friendship, whatever it be, for France. The French grumbled at his going, as they grumbled at the German emperor's visit to England, and they would like to monopolize these international compliments. They are restored to good humor, and to some thing more than good humor, by the appearance of the grand duke.

The shadow of the coming dissolution hangs over everything. The under in Parliament works to a charm. At the time of the House, Wednesday afternoons excepted, is surrendered to the Government. The Supply Bill was rushed through at railroad speed. The Irish members, if they do not actively help, they do not hinder. All contentious measures are dropped, save such as are advanced far enough to make further contention futile. The Irish Local Government Bill was the first and must remain the most considerable victim. Had the dissolution been deferred this measure would have become a law, but at the last moment I think it an insult and the Tories, not a few of them, a mistake, no great harm can be done by delay. The Irish Unionists, loyal as they are to the Government, are delighted to see it go under, and stand ready to take their chance of a worse thing befalling them. The two front benches are working together to the end that all business may be concluded before June 25. The whips calculate that at the present rate of progress the prorogation may take place on June 30 or July 1. In that case the vote will go out by Saturday, and voting will begin in the boroughs on the Saturday following. The constituencies, not the House, are henceforth the central battlefield.

The London season will reach its height with the Ascot races, and after Ascot, the West End is expected to devote itself to the enlightenment of the rural and provincial mind, and the London tradesman is in despair. He generally is.

STREWN WITH FLOWERS.

Graves of Departed Knights Decorated —Ross Bay Cemetery the Scene of Impressive Ceremonies.

Grand Vice-Chancellor Hughes Officiates as Orator, and Eulogises the Dead.

In accordance with a custom which has, of late years, become almost universal amongst Knight of Pythias lodges, the members of the Far West and Sunset lodges and the Knights of the Uniformed Rank, proceeded to Ross Bay cemetery, on Sunday afternoon, to lay their floral tributes on the graves of deceased members of the lodges. The ceremonies were unusually beautiful and impressive, varying with each grave decorated. The following are the names of those departed, who received this token of remembrance at the hands of their surviving comrades:

A. A. Green.
G. Frye.
R. Hunter.
Fred. Randolph.
John Fee.
David Fee.
Frank Campbell.
J. Slater.

The decorations, consisting of floral crosses, bouquets, wreaths, etc., filled a large wagon, to say nothing of the assistance carried by wheel Knights. The orations over the departed Knights were delivered by Grand Vice-Chancellor Hughes, who had charge of the ceremonies. As the flowers were laid on the graves Mr. Hughes spoke as follows:

"Brother Knights: The Order of the Knights of Pythias proclaims to the world that its province is one of mercy to mankind. Its aim, to relieve the distressed, to visit the sick, to watch at the bedside of a dying brother; bury the dead, care for the widow, and educate the orphan. But its mission does not end with the fulfilment of these duties. As we honored the living, so we honor the dead. Our brothers whom we knew and loved in the close, tender and enduring ties which bound us together in life, lie cold and silent in the consecrated tomb. The familiar voices that administered or responded to the solemn obligations are now hushed forever on earth. The eyes that looked into our own with the responsive glances of Friendship, Charity and Benevolence, will gaze upon us no more. The hands that gave us true Pythian grasp lie motionless; the warm hearts are pulseless now in the sanctuary of their icy bosoms. The generous souls that thrilled so promptly and so often to the manly sympathies of Pythianism, have risen from the tenement of clay to their immortal mansions in the skies. They have left their own Castle Hall below to travel the valley of the shadow of death to the glorious and everlasting Lodge on high. We have now assembled to pay our tribute of respect and affection to their memory."

The speaker then passed to a personal tribute to each departed brother as their graves were reached in turn.

"As we stand around the grave of our deceased brothers, and place wreaths of flowers on the green sod which covers their mortal remains, the thought comes to our minds that some day our spirits shall return to the God that gave them. We know not how soon the call may come for us to go hence forever. Decay and death are written on every living thing. The cradle and the coffin appear before us at the same time, and the intervening space seems scarcely a span.

"It is an inspiring hope that when we separate here on earth at the summons of death's angel, and when a few more years have rolled over the heads of these remaining, if faithful unto death, we shall meet our brothers in heaven, our eternal home, there to dwell in the presence of our Heavenly Father, and go no more out forever. The memory of our departed brothers is enshrined in our hearts, and although we are not permitted to place our decorations on their graves, we still cherish the happy thought that the chain of friendship, charity and benevolence which bound us on earth will clasp tighter when we meet above."

Having completed the personal tributes, the speaker closed with the following: "Friends and Brothers—Our solemn services are ended. We thank you, one and all, for the manifest interest you have taken in our ceremonies. We, as Pythians, love our order. Our brethren are bound to us by ties so strong that naught but death can part us. And when, by the mysterious providence of Him who shapes our destiny, a link in our chain is broken, the tears involuntarily flow and our hearts are burdened with grief. As honest mourners, we follow to the grave those who are called before us, thus fulfilling one of the covenants to the living. Our Father, who art in Heaven, be with us, we pray thee, as we journey hence to our respective homes, and grant that when the final summons shall come, we may be permitted to enter into that kingdom eternal in the heavens where sorrow and affliction are unknown."

A BRITISH COLUMBIAN NOW.

The New Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church En Route to Victoria.

Farewells at Collingwood—Many Expressions of the Highest Esteem.

Rev. Dr. Campbell, who is to be formally inducted into the pastorate of the First Presbyterian church, on the 22nd inst., is en route to British Columbia. He will spend a few days with friends on the Mainland, and reach Victoria on Monday or Tuesday next, getting acquainted with his new congregation before the induction.

The Collingwood Enterprise of June 2 devotes a column to the exercises which marked Dr. Campbell's departure from his Ontario home. It refers to the good work done by the reverend gentleman during the years of his faithful ministry, and reports the last meetings between the congregation and the retiring pastor as follows:

"One of those bitter-sweet events which are common enough in life's history took place in the Presbyterian church on Friday evening, when the congregation met to bid farewell to their pastor, Rev. Dr. Campbell, and to present him with a testimonial of their regard. There was a large gathering of the people of the church, as well as many others, and the proceedings were of a highly interesting character.

"As is proper and customary the proceedings opened with prayer, after which the well trained choir gave a selection, and then the following address was read by Mr. D. G. Cooper:

Rev. J. Campbell, M.A., Ph.D.

BELOVED PASTOR AND FRIEND,—As it has come to pass in the dispensation of an All Wise Providence that the connection between you and people, which has existed for the last five years, between yourself and the Presbyterian Church in Collingwood, is about to be severed, the members and adherents of your congregation in this place, cannot let the occasion pass without in some way giving expression to the deep regret which we feel at your departure from among us and the great loss which, we believe, both young and old of your flock will sustain, socially as well as spiritually, in your departure. We cherish the memory of the labors you have ministered so faithfully and successfully. We feel, indeed, that we are not only parting with a wise and faithful pastor, but with a kind and sympathetic friend, ever ready to sympathize with and encourage all those in need of direction and assistance in the struggle for higher and better things.

We wish also to assure you, in this, the hour of parting, that it has been from the lack of confidence in your continued success and usefulness as our pastor, that we have so strenuously opposed your translation to the wider and more important field in which you are still to continue your labors for the Master; and that all business and pleasure, your faithfulness and ability merited a more substantial recognition than we were in a position to offer. It is, therefore, with the kindest feelings in respect, and earnest prayer for your future welfare and success in your new sphere of labor, that we accept, with much feeling of sorrow, the decision which the Lord has made, and which has been to us the very pleasant relations of pastor and people. Let us therefore, while we again express our feelings of regret at the severance of the ties which have been so long and we trust profitable to all of us, part with the hope that the parting is only for a time, while in the Great Eternity beyond, there shall be a happy reunion of all that is pure and good, and noble and true—a reunion, too, without the fear of severance, of all from every nation and kindred and tongue, who shall be found worthy to stand before the King.

And now, dear pastor, what is there more to be said? We can only again express our kindest wishes for your welfare, for your gifts from health and usefulness, both for yourself and your partner in life, in your new sphere of labor where, let us hope, too, that your faithful sowing of the seed of the Gospel may not be in vain without the encouraging assurance that your labor has not been in vain in the Lord.

In conclusion, as evidence of our sincerity, we ask you to accept the small token of our regard, accompanied with all our best wishes, which we can only again repeat, while we bid you a sad, but affectionate farewell.

Signed on behalf of the congregation, D. McCaig, D. G. Cooper, D. Darroch, J. Brackenridge, A. McDermid, T. Bassett, A. McTaggart, D. T. N. Mitchell, H. Lamont.

"The purse of $213 in gold, was presented by Mr. Henry Foreman.

"Dr. Campbell made an affecting and eloquent reply. He left behind him many friends in Collingwood whom he would always hold in kindly remembrance. He had experienced the greatest kindness and consideration at the hand of Collingwood people, and he thanked his congregation for their generous gift, and still more generous words. He consoled himself and friends by the solemn reminder that their parting was not for eternity.

"Speeches of interest were also made by Chas. Lawrence, President G. N. E. Co.; A. Lockerbie, Harbor Master; W. A. Copeland, manager Bank of Toronto; John Wright, J. Brackenridge and others, after which a happy hour was spent in social gathering and hand-shaking.

"'It was packed." The words describe exactly the condition of the Presbyterian Church on Sunday evening, when Dr. Campbell delivered his farewell message. There were present all sorts and conditions of men—and women, and the various denominations were impartially represented. The rev. gentleman delivered no set sermon, but in his own impressive style gave some practical remarks, and concluded by a peroration that was eloquence itself in its simplicity. He said he had spent nearly six years of the best part of his life with Collingwood people, and that he left his congregation without one note of discord. He urged his hearers to remain united, to be wise in their selection of a pastor, and in committing them to the care of God, he asked their prayers for himself."

Vote For the World's Fair.

LONDON, June 14.—In the debate to-day on the supplementary vote for the Chicago World's Fair in the House of Commons, Mr. Morton, of Peterborough, urged that the amount was inadequate. Sir John Gorst, in behalf of the foreign office, said that there was no reason to doubt that it would be ample, otherwise it would be an easy task to increase it. The vote then passed.

IMPORTANT JUDGMENT

Delivered by Sir Matthew B. Begbie, C.J., in the Case of Haggerty vs. Duck.

A Contractor's Grievances Ventilated—The Old Law and the New One Explained.

COUNTY COURT.

(Before the Chief Justice sitting as a County Court Judge.

Haggerty vs. Grant & Duck.

In this action it was alleged that Grant (either as a contractor, or as the agent of this co-defendant or possibly under engagement with somebody else—as to which there was no evidence) being employed in constructing works or buildings on land belonging to Duck, contracted in writing, in March last, with the plaintiff for executing certain excavations at the price of $150, and for the supply of materials at a fixed price per load or cubic yard, the quantity to be ascertained on completion. During the progress of the work it was alleged that additional excavation became necessary, at an agreed price of $100, and one hundred and eighty thousand bricks hauled, the market rate of which would be $1 per thousand. The plaintiff had fully performed his part on the 22nd of April. His whole claim amounted to $825 or thereabouts. On that day he received from Grant $300 "as part payment of supply of labor and material," and it was then agreed between them that the balance was to be paid by Grant on the 22nd of May. Grant having abandoned his work, and Victoria, the plaintiff on the 12th of May brought this action for judgment against Grant for the balance, $525, and to establish a lien on Duck's land to secure that