· 医复数骨头 (

The Lecture Delivered Before the St. Ann's Young Men's Society and their Friends, Tuesday Evening.

The following is the text of the sixth of the series of lectures given under the auspices of the St. Ann's Young Men's Society, Tuesday evening, in their hall, corner of Ottawa and Young streets. The lecturer of the evening was Mr. M. J. Murphy, city editor of the Post. The article is published at the request of members of the society :-

"Mightiest of the mighty means, On which the arm of progress leans, Man's noblest mission to advance, His woes assuage, his weal enhance, His rights enforce, his wrongs redress, Mightiest of the mighty is the Press."

asks no olds of any man. But on his feet before an audience for the first time,
he is a veritable fish out of water,
or he thinks he is, which is very
much the same thing. To the members of St.
Ann's Young Men's Society primarily, I owe my
thanks for having honored me so signally by
inviting me to address them. To the numerous ladies and gentlemen, who have, perhaps,
sacrificed a more pleasant and agreeable evening's enjoyment, to assemble here to night. I
also desire to express my gratitude, and will
endeavor to combine in my lecture both instruc-

endeavor to combine in my lecture both instruction and interest. The desire to know what is transpiring around us, to be acquainted with the events occurring are many young men, and some old ones too, in our own and other countries is at who have just this estimate of newspaper work. natural to man merging into a state of civilization or actually civilized, as it is for the apple to fall te the ground always, instead of flying off into illimitable space, as it would do were it not for the attraction of gravitation. To this feeling of curiosity we are doubtless in do were it not for the attraction of gravitation. To this feeling of curiosity we are doubtless indebted for the introduction of newspapers and their rapid growth to power and importance in the face, frequently, of strong opposition and much tyrannical oppression. Newspamuch tyrannical oppression. Newspa-pers have grown to be a necessity almost as much as food and drink, and a country which danger or inestimable good. National and new papers never reach would be almost endur-political life, social and family life, vibrate to able; yet two hundred years ago there was not such a thing known as a daily newspaper, and even half a century ago few papers were published compared to the tens of thousands of published compared to the tens of thousands of oak, blooms luxuriantly or withers barrenly papers to day and their hundreds of millions of according to the purity of its atmosphere, so papers to day and their hundreds of millions of renders. It is not my desire to weary you with a description of the first or oldest newspapers published, but I find it necessary to go back over a century or more in order that I may point out to you the persecutions perpetrated on the press at that time, and the ultimate victory and freedom of newspapers. During the reign of Queen Anne, if if it is not the punity of its atmosphere, so caccording to the punity of its atmosphere, so moderal, life, in all its ramifications blossoms or fades under the breath of newspapers. The daily paper supplies a natural and lawful demand, and exercised within its proper limits is a source of great and unquestionable good to society. It focuses for the time, and the ultimate victory and freedom of newspapers. During the reign of Queen Anne, life; it nictures for us what the human family in which the first newspapers. in which the firstnewspaper, The Davy Courant, was published, newspapers received a great impetus, and it was also during her reign that the first raper in America, the Boston News Letter, was printed. The rage for daily journals rapidly graw and their number commodities throughout the world, and increased in proportion. The papers were, however, frequently personal and scandalous, and information for the purposes of his business. often obnoxious to the government which tried t) suppress the growing power, but opposition only seemed to give it strength, and although prosecutions were frequent, the press obstinately r-fused to be killed. At last some one conceived the idea of taxing newspapers, history those does not say who the originator was, and a duty of a half penny on seller papers of half a sheet or less and a penny on such as ranged from a half sheet to a sheet was imposed in the tenth year of Queen sable. Anne's reign, and went into effect in July, 1712. Despite the tax and the constant persecution of the press, newspapers continued to increase and also to improve in quality. The reign of George the Third was specially noticeable for press prosecutions, and editors, publishers and printprosecutions, and editors, publishers and printers formed one of the staples of the jail population. One of the greatest causes of complaint was reporting the debates in Parliament, the members declaring it a breach of privilege to do so. The St. James Chronicle was one of the first to offend in this way. It employed a reporter especially to go about to coffee-houses and pick up information from members, for it and proporting was not additionally as a sense of the sens must be remembered that reporters were not admitted to the House in those days. This gentle-man is the first of the now numerous class of interviewers. These publications caused a perfect mon is looked for with confidence. If he gets storm in the House, and the result was that the publisher of the London Morning Post, Mr. Miller, was commanded to appear before the bar of the House. Miller refused to appear class of people who can never understand that publisher of the London Morning Post, Mr. Miller, was commanded to appear before the bar of the House. Miller refused to appear and the deputy-sergeant-at-arms was sent to bring him, but it was the old story of catching a Tartar; instead of capturing Miller, Miller captured the duputy and took him before the Lord Mayor, within whose jurisdiction Miller lived, charging him with assault. The Lord Mayor was indigoant that anyone should attempt to interfere with his authority, and promptly committed the deputy, holding that the Speaker's warrant was of no account that the Speaker's warrant was of no account managing editor of a newspaper is in deciding in the city. At this the House was thrown what to leave out. There is no difficulty in fill into a state of great indignation, and after a stormy debate the Lord Mayor and the two paste-pot last. The work which requires the aldermen who had signed the warrant discriminating brain is the filling of the with him were arrested and imprisoned waste-basket, which swallows more soaldermen who had signed the warrant discriminating brain is the filling of the with him were arrested and imprisoned waste-basket, which swallows more soin the Tower, where they remained for called items every night than the pages three months until Parliament adjourned. This in the Tower, where they three months until Parliament adjourned. This may be said to have finished the right between the Parliament and the press, the latter winning, for the conduct of the House brought down such a storm of indignation from the people that no further effort to interfere with the right of many cases, hurried, but they are, after all, pretty frequently correct. This intellectual agility may not be the result of long scholastic training. It is partly acquired tacitly admitted to the gallery, and not very long afterwards special accommodation was provided for them. The abolition of the stamp tax in 1855, and the subsequent removal of duty on paper in 1861 fairly revolutionized journalism and gave birth to a class of papers h thereto unkows, the penny and half papers h thereto unkows, the penny and half papers. It may be interesting to know generally untrue. In every well-ordered office there are specialists who attend to technical papers h therto unkows, the penny and half penny papers. It may be interesting to know that he first paper started in Canada was the matters. Newspaper work is in itself an education broader, a training more severe than can be found in the curriculum of any college. It is some years ago, shows it to have been a four page 9 x 13 sheet, having two columns, one English and the other French on each page, and containing just two columns of foreign news and two advantages. a columns each, one from the Collector of Customs, the other from John Baird, who seems to have dealt in everything, from cambries to fry-ing pans, the remainder being taken up with a lengthy address from the printer. The paper was afterwards changed to an English paper, and continued its existence up to about ten or fifteen years ago, when its publication was stopped on the death of Mr. Middleton, one of the proprietor. The establishment of a newspaper in Montreal, ment of a newspaper in Montreal, singular to say, is due to the occupation of the city by the American army during the revolu-tion; and still more singular is the fact that Benjamin Franklin, the great American printer and statesman, was one of the men interested in the work which ultimately led to its establishment. When General Arnold was in command of the troops here during the winter of 1775-76, the American Conpress sent three Commissioners, Benjamin Franklin, Samuel Chase and Charles Carroll, to Montreal to endeavor to conciliate the Cadadians.

These commissioners were clothed with extraor-

be conducted by a friend to Congress." commissioners followed their instructions faithfully, brought with them a press—the first in Montreal, type, etc.—and a French printer named Mesplets. The party arrived at Montral on the 29th of April, 1776, but it is doubtful whether the commissioners made any great efforts to establish a preparate as the recommissioners. ful whether the commissioners made any great efforts to establish a newspaper, as they soon found that their cause was hopeless, and Frank-lyn left Montreal on the 11th of May. 'A num-ber of addresses to the Canadians were printed and distributed, and these were printed and distributed; and were doubtless the work of Mesplets. When the Americans left, Mesplets remained behind and established himself as a printer in the market place, "now Customs House square," taking a man named Berger as a partner. The partnership did not last very long, and in 1778 Mesplets published the first number of the Gazette, which was printed both in French and English. The Gazette is now the closer state of the control of the c

oldest paper in Canada, and if I am informed rightly the third in age on this continent.

That newspaper work is attractive to those not engaged in it is well known. The child attending the circus is so charmed by the antics of the clown that he is at once fired with an architic taching in the armed time. Mightiest of the mirror.

Modesty is not generally counted as one of the virtues of the journalistic profession, in fact the reverse is the generally accepted theory. On ordinary occasions the average newspaper man is rather proud of his assurance, his "cheek" if you will, but let she occasion be a meeting in his honor and he is she occasion be a meeting in his honor and he is become impressed with the idea that a newspaper man is rather proud of this assurance, his "cheek" if you will, but let the occasion be a meeting in his honor and he is become impressed with the idea that a newspaper man is a demi-god, possessing the wisdom under the back sext and near some one class paper man is a demi-god, possessing the wisdom speak in his stead. At his own deak, pencil in of Solomor, the power of Hercules and living like hand, with the printing press rumbling in the cellar beneath the journalist is an autocrat who asks no olds of any man. But on his feet bebe dreaded, and to bask in whose favor is the chief end of man. The reporter is thought by many to be even more fortunate than an editor, a man whose time is his own, who roams about wherever fancy may dictate, who has the entree to all places of amusement and entertainment, who is an invited guest at every banquet, and who rides free on all railroad and steamship lines the world over. In short, his position is popularly supposed to be that of receiver general of loaves and fishes and all the good things of this world, and he must be doubly blessed because he is paid for receiving them. The picture may be overdrawn, but there own narrow and sometimes biased opinion. Had I more time at my disposal to night, I would be tempted to dwell longer on the power of the press. Its sway over the life of nations and individuals is becoming more apparent, and its consequences are fraught with immeasureable their inmost core under its powerful meunerism As a landscape whose vegetation, from the minutest blace of grass to the staunchest limbed may be doing on the other side of the globe, what events of importance affecting the destiny It conveys the news of great political move-ments at home and abroad; in times of wer it brings us tidings of battles and the fate of nations. It is a cheap and valuable medium for the communication of the wants and needs of those of the same or different communities Through its advertising columns buyer and seller are both benefitted, and in a hundred other ways does it respond to the demands of

modern social life, until it becomes indispen While it is undeniable that everybody but the managing editor knows just how a newspaper ought to be made, it is equally true that prople in general know very little about how it is made. There is a common impression, for in-stance, that everybody connected with a newshe occasionally surrenders to the purely human impulses which move them. There is some foundation in tact for this notion—much more than there is for that other, equally prevalent, that the editor writes everything that goes into the paper or for the other impression that the con-stant struggle of the newspaper men is to find something to fill the newspaper with. The fact is, on the conterp, that the chief work of the more important, are the reporters, who have to skirmish after the news. Their working hours are frequently lovg, and the pecuniary remuneration for their laborabut meagre. A journalist, like a soldier, frequently has to turn his hand to all sorts of work and make a rapid record of many

hings which may be comparatively new to him

things which may be comparatively new to him. He never knows at what moment he may be called away from home and family to go to some post of more or less danger. He has to take all the risks which may be going in social life, at a fire, a riot, or what not, he must take his share of the danger with the firemen and the police; and even more, if he wants to do his work thoroughly, for while they are as a rule

the police; and even more, it he wants to do his work thoroughly, for while they are, as a rule, confined within certain limits, he must be every where. It would be impossible to describe a battle faithfully unless one were in the thick of it. With all its drawbacks, such as they are, I can quite urdersband the fascination which journalism exercises over many minds. Indeed I do not think it can be followed with success in the absence of a liking for it amounting to something like enthusiasm.

for it amounting to something like enthusiasm

dinary powers, indeed with a most as much a man must not only be prepared, but must be power as congress itself possess d. A portion eager to take his rare in all the stirring events of their instructions ran, as, follows: "Chiefly, of the times, and even to take his life in his however, they are charged to convince, conciliate and win the Canadians by appeals to their reason and interest, in aid of which they are to take his duty to go out as a war correspondent. I think a journalist should certain manual interest, in aid of which they are to take his correspondent. I think a journalist should certain manual interest, in aid of which they are to

take measures for establishing a news, aper to be she modern father confessor of princes and

patriots; he may be chatting with an assasair to day, but hobnobbing with an archbishop to-morrow, and grave statesmen will sometimes morrow, and grave statesmen will sometimes confide to him secrets and plans of serious import. Moreover, a man of spirit may well like the excitement and the varied experiences of journalistic life. And there is a higher motive for liking the work, too, a man may wish to observe and record clearly and truthfully the events of his timer, with a view of helping to some extent to bring about reforms ithat may appear to him eminently desirable, or to assist in some degree towards reaching a reasonable solution of, and remedy for, some of the social diseases of contemporary life—an ambition which I cannot think unworthy of any honest diseases of contemporary life—an ambition which I cannot think unworthy of any houses man. Another point upon which I would wish to dwell is the heroism that has frequently been shown by men in search of news. During the late American war there were numerous in stances of bravery on the part of newspapermen, They took every risk to get news and put it on the telegraph wire. They went through all the hardships of the camp and the aufferings of imprisonment. Efforts were made sufferings of imprisonment. Efforts were made to hang six of them; but to the disgust of their enemies six men lived to write vivid accounts of six hangings that never took place. people were flying from Charleston last year, after the earthquakes, the newspaper men were flying towards it. The only business that the earthquakes did not suspend there was the publication of the newspapers. James J. O'Kelly was an American newspaper man before he settled in Great Britain and became elected to parliament. He reported the Cuban insurrec-tion, and was band in glove with the insurgents. When the fortunes of war threw him into the when the fortunes of war threw him into the hands of the Spanish Government he was parked off to be executed as a spy. His courage never forsook him. In a very matter-of-fact way he made arrangements to write up the full account of his own execution, entrusting the climax to a friend. Castelar saw what kind of a man he was, and pardoned him at the last moment. He was thankful, of course, but he had the audacity to remark that a very good item of news had been spoiled. When the tenants on the Luggacurran estates in Ireland were being persecuted by the agents of an unjust landlord, a newspaper man, one of the bravest, most zealous and patriotic of the present day, came to their rescue, in the person of Mr. William O'Brien. The threats made against him before he reached Canada, and him price to the person of the person o on his mission to expose the conduct of the Governor-General and his agents toward the poor Luggacurran tenants did not daugh him in the least, and he bearded the lion in his den. His visit to a sister city, now disgraced and honored, for the manner in which some of its citizens at empted to cry down freedom of speech, will be easily recalled by all of us. But this brilliant journalist and staunch patriot was this brilliant journalist and staunch patriot was rot a one on his visit to Toronto. He had a little bodyguard with him and this little bodyguard was composed entirely of newspaper men who had scented trouble ahead and who, as usual, wanted to be in the thickest of the fight. They followed Mr. O'Brien from the day of his landing in New York and there is at least one of them. Mr. York, and there is at least one of them, Mr. Wall, who will not forget for some time to come the acute edges of Toronto's paving stones. When the late North-West rebellion broke out there was also rivalry among our local reporters to get to the scene of action, and we even heard of one of our reporters who had his horse shot down under him. During the smallpox epidemic the fell disease had no terrors for the journalists of the city, and in order to give the public correct views of the treatment of patients, they even sacrificed their own health to visit the infected hospitals and

there interviewed their unfortunate afflicted These are a few, a very few of the heroes of journalism. They are conspicuous because circumstances have favored them, but in the ranks of the same calling there are thousands of men as courageous and indomitable as men ever The growth of the press has been accompanied by a corresponding growth in the character and equipment of its writers. Their names are not sounded by fame, because they are but elements in the greatness of journalism, and because the drift of the times is towards the broader results described by Tennyson, when he wrote in Locksley Hall --

"And the individual withers, and the world is more and more,

This very lack of individual fame is a eulogy to the newspaper men. They work not for the applause of the world, but from a sense of duty and a feeling of pride in one of the most gloriprofession a perfect democracy; believe that its tendency is the leadership of intellect as well as of entercrise; they find in it a ready appreciation of ability and energy and, more than all, they feel themselves in close communication with the busiest life, the highest thought and the most active tendencies of the moving world. There is noble inspiration in such a feeling, and one result of it is found in the unique fact that in all the history of journalism, in all its heights and depths, there has never yet been known a case of treason by any newspaper man to the paper with which he was connected.

With such a band of workers gathering the history of the hemisphere; with the best facili-

ties that ingenuity can provide; with an audience that reaches over the world; with printing presses harnessed to steam, and with electricity as a sleepless messenger, journalism goes bouming along, spreading a broader civilization throwing light into the bright corners of the earth, furthering the brotherhood of man and proving that in the most material growth there is a romance that is none the less wonderful be cause it is true.

Roll on, O cylinders of light, and teach The helpless myriads tongue can never reach.

WOMEN WORKERS.

AN EARNEST APPEAL FOR THEIR WELFARE BY THE KNIGHTS' FEMALE ORGANIZER.

WASHINGTON, March 28.-At the international conference of women to day, the president introduced Mrs. Leonore M. Barry, organizer of the Knights of Labor. The subject of her paper was: "What the Knights of Labor are doing for women." Mrs. Barry spoke with perfect ease and great earnestness and effect and was frequently interrupted by applause. said: We are building around our working girls a wall of protection to defend and protect them from the indignities and humiliations to which hereto'ore they have been subjected. Any condition of society, any environment of society that prevents a woman or child from cultivating or developing these three elements, of which humanity is formed; the moral, physical and mental elements, making them fit sub-jects to do the work for which those beings were intended by an Almighty God, that state of society is talse. There are no better law supporters, no more loyal citizens to the laws of their country and to their country's flag than the organized workingmen and women of to-day. They do not demand revolution, but they do demand reform. They do not ask it by the power of physical or brute force, or strength; they do not ask it by the destruction of life or property, but in a constitutional and law abiding way present their needs and desires to the law making bodies of their nation. Only four years ago I became a Knight of Labor. Seven years ago I was left without knowledge of work, without knowledge of what the world was, with three fatherless children looking to me for bread. To support these children it became my duty to go out in the army of the employed and in one of the largest factories in Central New York I went, and for four years and reven months I became a factory woman for the support of my little ones. Four years ago this spring I became a Knight of Labor. I joined an assembly of fifteen hundred women, and let me say to you here that, although there was not one amongst them that could beast of more than a minor part of a common school education, yet in that body of women there was more execu-tive ab lity, more tact, more shrewdness, more keen, calculating power than could be found in twice that number of any body of map. We are instituting co-operative industries throughout the breadth and length of our land. We have co-operative shirt factories in Baltimore and New York conducted solely by women.

We have our collar and cuff factories in the corporation was controlled by one man. He waterford, New York. We have our co-operative knitting mill at little Falls, was larger than the voting power inside of the operative knitting mill at Little Falls, New York, and many other industries. I have, during my connection with the organiza-tion, instituted what is known as the Working Women's National Beneficial Fund. This gives women not less than \$3, nor more than \$5 per week, and in case of death not less than \$75, nor more, than \$100. It gives protection to every woman whether she is a Knight of Labor or not. For it is the duty, the aim and the object of the Knights of Labor to elevate woman no matter what her nationality, creed, color or posi-tion in life. The Knights of Labor are taking the little girls from the factory, the workshop and the mine and educating them, because we know that the little child of to-day is the mother of the future. We know that the fireside, the city, the state, council and nation are moulded by the handa of the wives and mothers of our children. As these are the children to-day, and as these will be the working women of the future, we demand that they shall be taken from the workshop, factory and shall be taken from the workshop, factory and mine and put into the schools to educate and develop them. If there is any one state for which I might make special appeal, it is the monopoly bound state of Pennsylvania with her hundred and twenty five thousand children under the age of 15 employed in the workshops, factories and mines.

A GLADSTONIAN ELECTED. LONDON, March 28.—The election in the Gower division of Glamorganshire to fill the vacancy in the House of Commons caused by the death of Frank A. Yeo, was held yesterday and resulted in the return of David Randall, Gladstonian, who received 3,964 votes against 3,358 cast for J. F. D. Llewellyn. At the last election Yeo was unopposed. The result is declared by the Pall Mall Gazette to be the most significant electoral victory the Tories have won, not excepting the Donester contest. The reduction of the Liberal majority from 3,457 to reduction of the Liberal majority from 3,457 to 606 is due to a Liberal splts. Horace Davey, who was selected by the Liberal caucus as the regular candidate, had to retire, because the miners, whose vote is very large, refused to support him. The min ra' candidate, who has been elected, failed to obtain the vote of the Liberal middle class. The result has caused a commotion in the National Liberal Club, and will be the subject of a special meeting. The Club, are not a better support (Hadstonians will try to arrange a better supervision of elections.

THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR. QUEBEC MEMBERS ALLOWED TO PERFORM THEIR

EASTER DUTIES. QUEBEC. March 28.- Last evening during divine service in the St. Surveur parish church, the priest, in the course of his sermon, said he knew that there were a good many who feared to attend confession because they were Knights of Labor. He had that day had an audience with His Eminence Cardinal Taschereau, and with His Eminence Cardinal Taschereau, and learned from him that they had nothing to fear. Those who absented themselves need not do so any longer, and those that belonged to that or for he would counsel to be prudent and fulfill their duties during the Holy Week, but to those who have not joined that order, but had a hankering to do so, he would beseech them to remain as they are. The sermon was listened to with marked attention and was highly com-mended by the working classes and members of the Knights of Labor who were present.

MOONLIGHTERS SENTENCED TO DEATH.

DUBLIN, March 28 .- At the Wicklow Assizes to-day the mounlighters Daniel Hayes and Daniel Moriarty were found guilty of the murder of farmer Fitz Maurice, in County Krrzy, in January last, and were sentenced to be hanged. Moriarty subsequently made a confession of his guilt and then tried to cut his throat. He is now closely guarded as the throat He is now closely guarded as the authorities fear he will make another attempt upon his life.

SMALLTOX SCARE IN NEW YORK. CONFLICTING MEDICAL AUTHORITIES—VESSEL SENT BACK TO QUARANTINE.

New York, March 28.—The French steam-ship Britannia arrived in this port on Monday, with 555 steerage passengers on board. A passenger died on the voyage from smallpox. The steamer was detained at Quarantine for twenty-four hours, and yeaterday Dr. Smith gave her a clean hill of health on which she came Pacific street, Brooklyn. The Board of health of that city refused to allow her to land, and she was hauled out and anchored eff Liberty The Board of Health of this city issued Island. The Board of Health of this city issued orders that no passengers would be allowed to leave the ship. Orders were also issued by Superintendent of Police Murray to Captain Smith, of the steamboat patrol, prohibiting friends of the pissengers from boarding the infected ship. About 1,000 Italians were on the sea wall at the Battern this morning and when they leaved the tery this morning and when they learned that their friends were not to be landed they paddled cut in boa's. The patrol, however, kept them at a safe distance. Doctors Edson and Nagle visited the ship this morning and decided that the dangerous period had not yet passed. The vessel was sent back to quarantine. A meeting of the Board of Health will be held to-morrow and Dr. Smith will be called upon to explain why he allowed the vessel to pass. The health officer says the case of smallpox was quarantined on the vessel before the eruption broke out. All the passengers were then vaccinated. This statement was corroborated by the officers of the vessel.

HAULED OVER THE COALS. THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY BE-FORE THE SENATE COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, March 28.-Dr. Norvin Green, president of the Western Union Telegraph Company, addressed the Senate Committee on Inter State Commerce this morning on the Spooner Inter-State Telegraph Bill. He detailed the history of the Western Union Company, and said that, although the telegraphs had drifted into a combination, it was not from the grasping efforts of any one man or set of men, but from the necessitous laws of trade. The rates had been cheapened and the business greatly improved in its facilities and promptness of service. He produced a table showing the cost of the average message to the company and to the public every year, from 1868 to 1867 inclusive. In the former year the average expense to the company of handling a message had been 63 6-10 cents. In 1887 it had been reduced to 23 cents.

The cost per message to the public had been reduced during the same period from \$1,047 to 30 4-10 cents. In 1868 the profit to the company on a message had been over 40 cents; in 1887 it got a profit of but 7 4-10 cents. The people had an idea that telegraphs could be built for little or archime. The Western Union Company of the people had an idea that telegraphs could be built for little or archime. nothing. The Western Union Company could demonstrate that since the consolidation of telegraphs in 1866 it had expended \$55,600,000 in plant; \$30,000,000 of this had been in accual money and some of it had been in stock paid for other property. He believed the Western Union property could not be duplicated for its

In response to a question by Senator Histock, Dr. Green stated that the Western Union employed about 40,000 persons exclusive of messer. ger boys. Nearly one-half of these persons. per boys. Nearly one-nair or these persons, however, worked at offices operated by railroad companies, and worked on joint account. Senator Hiscock enquired as to the extent to which the Government would necessarily have to co-operate with private corporations in order to reduce the expenses down to the point where the services were rendered by the Western

Onton.

Dr. Green replied that the Western Union Company had over 16,000 offices. At least 12,000 of these were operated by the railroad companies, and of these 12,000 there was a very small percentage which would not be deficit offices if the Western Union had to hire the operators. He said that a popular error existed as to the sanctity of messages passing over the c mpany's wires. The idea was too absurd to discuss. He also spoke of another error—that

property, which showed, he said, that the charge was merely an imagination. He said that his company would like to have an amendment adopted setting the question of the liabilities of his company as to the production of telegrams under subpens from courts and committees. There had been all sorts of rulings on that point. He would like also to see a provision in the bill limiting the damages to be paid for delay in the transmission of messages, say to 500 times the amount paid for the transmission. 500 times the amount paid for the transmission. That, he thought, was a reasonable rate. It was perfectly absurd that a telegraph company should be subjected to \$25,000 or \$50,000 dam sges for delay in a message for which 25 cent

was paid.
Colonel Robert G. Ingersoil declared that there would always be two great telegraph companies in this country. The people would not submit to have the entire telegraph owned by one company and the company owned by on

Dr. Green asked if, after the statement he (Green) had made, Mr. Ingersoll could say the Western Union was owned by one man.

"I know," Mr. Ingersoll replied, "that you have stated that one man only owns so much, but I know scruething about that one man. I know that he is not in a corporation and never will be in a corporation and never will be in a corporation and never the state of the state of

know that he is not in a corporation and never will be in a corporation five minutes that he does not centrol it. Whether he does this by his money or by his intelligence, I think him a very intelligent man. No matter how he does it, but he does it." The Western Union had a peculiar philanthropy of its own. It did not wish anybody to live if it could help it. It did not suppose that his company (United Lines) could make a contract with the Canadian Pacific, or that it could raise the necessary dian Pacific, or that it could raise the necessary funds to build a live from British Columbia to San Francisco. While the Western Union wa in doubt as to the absolute health of a competi tor, it sat down to wait until it died, and if it did not die in a reasonable time it proceeded to do what it could to hasten it its demise. Mono polies all declared that they were public bene factors—that they cheapened products. The Standard Oil Company said, "We are a blessing We give you oil cheaper than you can get in any othe way." The country did not want that state of things." It wanted to say to every monopoly that whenever a competitor could arise it would do what it could to let the corpor

THE USE OF DOVES IN WAR. It seems likely that carrier pigeons will play an important part in the next great European war. The French Minister for War has just given orders for the organization of the many carrier pigeon atations throughout the country upon a more satisfactory footing, and considerable importance is attached to various parts of Flanca 300 pigeon flying societies owning among them 150,000 "nomers." Each of these societies has a military organization, and in case of war ali the pigeons belonging to them would be at the service of the Intelligence Department Germany possesses about the same number of carrier pigeon stations, which cost £2500 a year to keep up and there are 350 societies with 50,000 pigeens. In Italy pigeons are actualy in use for conveying despatches between the war office in Rome and the garrisons in Sicily and Sardinia. The experiments that have been made with nigeons in Russia have not been very successful. The birds imported from Belgium can not withstand the climate and the native ones lack staying power. Sweden, Spain and Switzerland all possess military carrier pigeon atations.

METALS ELECTRICALLY JOINED. THE GREAT ADVANTAGES TO BE DERIVED FROM THE NEW METHOD OF WELDING.

We think great changes are impending in the method of joining metals of similar and of diverse natures. Electric welding is being seriously investigated as to its probabilities, and before many months have passed there will undoubtedly be several systems in commercial operation. No mechanic has ever witnessed the joining of two metal by electri city without being greatly struck with the results and the very great advantages over old methods in cleanliness and homogeneity.

When electric welding becomes a settled fact mactine parts and all branches of hardward manufrcture will be very greatly improved; where solder is now used the metals will be burned together electrically, and where a brass tip, shank, or vase is needed it can be united to cast-ir n, wrought-iron, steel, or any other metal without the chance of being detached. Many things which are now drawn up in b ass can be spun in lathes and burned together, and cast-iron de alls may be re-enforced with steel faces, which are an integral part of the piece. We do no exclude boiler-shel's from the catalogue of new structures or new methods, made possibe by electric welding, and instead of conses riveted together we shall have shells and flues in practically one piece, with very much greater tensile strength than riveted

structures.

The one thing that has been doubtful about this system of electric welding is the effect it may have upon the metal itself, as regards the deterioration; but it has been shown by investigation and elaborate experiment that this feat

To test the question, wrought iron droppings from the welding process were fused again by means of the arc to a bar of about 15 milli-metres thickness, and this bar turned down to 10 millimetres. The breaking weight of this bar was 37.5 kilogrammes per square millimetre (23.8 tons per square inch), with an elongation of 17.5 per cent. This fracture was fibrous, like that of soft steel. This electrically fused iron resembles soft steel in other respects, notwithstanding its origin; it is malleable, can be welded, can be bent both cold and hot, and is

wested, that be belt both and and hot, and is scarcely harder than soft steel.

In the light of this testimony, we can hardly over-estimate the value of electrically-joined metal.—The Engineer.

THE FIRST SKIRMISH OF THE CAM-

PAIGN. ROME, March 29.—Gen. San Margano, com-mander-in-chief of the Italian forces in Abyssinia, has telegraphed to the war office that at three o'clock this morning a number of Italian aborpshooters had a skirmish with an advancing detachment of Abyssinians. After a half hour's firing the enemy ceased to advance. There are larger bodies of Abyssinians behind them. The Digdizta Heights to the southwest of Saati are covered with King John's soldiers. A body of Abyssinian cavalry has passed the Sakar wells, northwest of Saati northwest of Saati.

APPALLING DISTRESS IN CHINA. LONDON, March 29.-Latest advices from China say that the crisis in Ho-Nan is past, but that the distress of the people is appalling, two million persons being utterly destitute. The nearest towns are invaded by hordes of naked and starving refugees from the flooded districts, who, like swarms of locusts, are devouring verything.

ABYSSINIA SUES FOR PEACE.

TALY WILLING TO FACILITATE NEGOTIATIONS Rome, March 30 .- It is officially announced that last evening an Abyssinian officer applied at the Italian outposts for permission to speak with Gen. San Marzana. An interview was granted and the officer delivered a letter from King John asking for peace. The Government has instructed Gen. San Marzana to facilitate a settlement as far as is compatible with the dig settlement as far as is compatible with the dig-nity and interests of Italy. To-day Abyssinian outposts have retired to their camps. The over-tures made by King John are said to be in a great measure due to a great scarcity of pro-visions among his people.

If sick headache is misery, what are Carter's Little Liver Pills if they will positively cure it? People who have used them speak frankly of there will. They are small and easy to take take.

OZZONI'S COMPLEXION

HAVE YOU A PAIN Anywhere about you? USE PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER."

And Get I sinut Relief.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS 25 C.s. Per Bottle.

Campbell's Cathartic Compound

IT CURES LIVER COMPLAINT, BILIOUS DISORDERS,
ACIO STOMACH, DYSPEPSIA, LOSS OF APPETIN
SICK HEADACHE, CONSTIPATION OR COSTIVENESS. Brandow, Man., 21st Oct., 1896,—I find Cambelle Catherile Compound the best article I have ever used for costingers or billiousness, and easy to take. I am, yours truly, A. N. McDoyalm.

Sold by dealers in family medicines everywhere.

25c. por bottle.

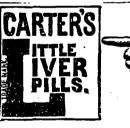
Suffering from the effects of youthful errors, carl decay, wasting weakness, lost manhood, e'c., I will send a valuable treatise (scaled) containing full particulars for home cure, FREE of charge. A splendid medical work; should be read by every man who is nervous and debilitated. Address, Prof. F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn.



STOPPED FREE Marvellous success. Insine Persons Restored. Dr. KLINES GREAT Nerve Restore for all Brain & Nerve Diseases. Only sure cure for Nerve Affections, Fitz, Epilepsy, etc. Infallable it taken as directed. No Fits after first Juy's use.

Treatise and \$2 trial bottle fice to Fit parlents, they paying express characs on box when received. Send names, P. O. and express address of affileded to Dr. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. See Druggists. BE WARE OF INITATING FRAUDS. For sale by LYMAN BROS. & Co., Toronto,

> COUCHS, COLDS, Croup and Consumption **CURED BY** ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM 25c. 50c. and \$1.00 per bottle.





Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a billious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Hendache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while Ley also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents: five for \$1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York City.

For Coughs, Neglected Colds, Bronchitis, Pain in the Chest, and all

diseases of the Lungs, ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM

Is the GREAT MODERN REMEDY. For Croup it is almost a Specific. As an Expectorant IT HAS NO EQUAL!

It is composed of the active principles of roots and plants which are chemically extracted, so as to retain all their Medical qualities. MINISTERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS who are so often afflicted with Throat Diseases, will find a sure remedy in this Balsam. Lozonges and wafers some times give relief, but this Balsam taken a few times will

ensure a permanent cure. Prices, 25 cts. 50 cts. and \$1.00 per bottle-

to 38 a Day. Samples and duty FREE Lines no under the horses foot. Writ BREWSTER'S SAFSTY RAW HOLDER Co. Holly Mich 113.0