

HOW TO WAREN THE RUMSELLER.

TORONTO, Jan. 27.—The following schedule has been issued by the Ontario License Department for the guidance of wives with drunken husbands or others who wish to put a stop to the bibulous practices of friends. It has to be filled in and given to the saloon-keeper who is desired to refuse the party mentioned liquor:—

(Name of liquor dealer.)
To _____
I (name of the person giving notice), License Inspector (or wife, etc., of the person hereinafter named) of _____ of the _____ (occupation or relationship) hereby notify you not to deliver intoxicating liquor to _____ of the _____, being a person who has the habit of drinking intoxicating liquor to excess.
Take notice, that in the contravention of this prohibition you will incur the penalties prescribed by section 125 of the Liquor License Act.
(Signature of person giving notice)
Dated at _____ this _____ day of _____ 1888.

OTTAWA, Jan. 27.—Sir John Thompson, Minister of Justice, was seen this evening in reference to the new extradition treaty between Great Britain and the United States, the full text of which, as transmitted to the United States Senate, is published below. He had not, he said, seen the published copy, but the Canadian Government had had communication of the treaty for some considerable time. It was, he thought, and members of the Government thought, a satisfactory solution of a long vexed problem, and would probably be accepted and endorsed by the Senate in sympathy, as it was, with the republican administration. The treaty, as drawn up by Secretary Blaine and Sir Julian Pauncefote, did not differ materially from the one negotiated by Secretary Bayard except that the clauses relating to what were called political offences were eliminated. The treaty, however, added a large number of crimes to those included in the treaty of 1842. So far as the Dominion Government was concerned no difficulty was anticipated in adopting the treaty.

The text of the treaty is as follows:—
Extradition convention between the United States of America and Her Britannic Majesty, supplementary to the tenth article of the treaty concluded between the same high contracting parties on the sixth day of August, 1842.

ARTICLE I.
The provisions of the said tenth article are hereby made applicable to the following additional crimes:—
1. Manufacture,
2. Counterfeiting or altering money; uttering or bringing into circulation counterfeit or altered money.
3. Embezzlement, larceny, obtaining money, goods or valuable securities by false pretences; receiving any money, valuable security or other property, knowing the same to have been embezzled, stolen or fraudulently obtained.
4. Fraud by a bailee, banker, agent, factory trustee, or director or member of either of any company, made criminal by the laws of both countries.
5. Perjury, or subornation of perjury.
6. Rape, abduction, child stealing, kidnapping.
7. Burglary, housebreaking or shopbreaking.
8. Piracy, by the laws of nations.
9. Heresy, or conspiracy to revolt, by two or more persons on board a ship on the high seas, against the authority of the master; wrongfully sinking or destroying a vessel at sea, or attempting to do so; assaults on board ship on the high seas, with intent to do grievous bodily harm.
10. Offences and offences against the laws of both countries for the suppression of slavery and slave trading.
Extradition is also to take place for participation in any of the crimes mentioned in this convention or in the aforesaid tenth article, provided such participation be punishable by the laws of both countries.

ARTICLE II.
A fugitive criminal shall not be surrendered if the offence in respect of which his surrender is demanded be one of a political character; or if he prove that the requisition for his surrender has, in fact, been made with a view to try to punish him for an offence of a political character.
No person surrendered by either of the high contracting parties to the other shall be liable or tried, or be punished, for any political crime or offence, or for any offence mentioned therein, committed previously to his extradition.
If any question shall arise as to whether any case comes within the provisions of this article, the decision of the authorities of the Government in whose jurisdiction the fugitive shall be at the time shall be final.

ARTICLE III.
No person surrendered by, or to, either of the high contracting parties shall be liable for any crime or offence committed prior to his extradition, other than the offence for which he was extradited, and until he shall have had an opportunity of returning to the country from which he was surrendered.
ARTICLE IV.
All articles seized, which were in possession of the person surrendered, at the time of his apprehension, whether being the proceeds of the crime or offence charged, or being material as evidence in making proof of the crime or offence charged, shall, so far as practicable, and if the competent authority of the state applied for by the extradition has ordered the delivery thereof, be given up when the extradition takes place. Nevertheless, the rights of third parties with regard to the articles aforesaid shall be duly respected.

ARTICLE V.
If the individual claimed by one of the two high contracting parties, in pursuance of the present convention, should also be claimed by one or several other powers, on account of crimes or offences committed within their respective jurisdictions, his extradition shall be granted to that State whose demand is first received. The provisions of this article, and also of articles 3 and 4, in relation to the present convention, shall apply to such cases as the offences specified in the aforesaid tenth article of the said treaty are considered for offences specified in this convention.
ARTICLE VI.
The extradition of fugitives, under the provisions of this convention, and of the said tenth article, shall be carried out in the United States and in Her Majesty's Colonies, respectively, in conformity with the laws relating to extradition in the States being in favor of surrendering State.

The provisions of the said tenth article, and of this convention, shall apply to persons convicted of the crimes therein respectively named and specified, whose names shall not have been executed.
In case of a fugitive criminal alleged to have been convicted of the crime for which his surrender is asked, a copy of the record of the conviction and of the sentence of the court before which such conviction took place, duly authenticated, shall be produced, together with the evidence proving that the prisoner is the person to whom the sentence refers.

ARTICLE VIII.
The present convention shall not apply to any of the crimes herein specified, which shall have been committed, or to any conviction which shall have been pronounced prior to the date at which the convention shall come into force.

ARTICLE IX.
This convention shall be ratified, and the ratification shall be exchanged in London as soon as possible. It shall come into force ten days after its publication, in conformity with the forms prescribed by the laws of the high contracting parties, and shall continue in force until one or the other of the high contracting parties shall signify its wish to terminate it, and no longer.

In witness whereof the undersigned have signed the same, and have affixed thereto their seals.
Done in duplicate at the City of Washington, this twelfth day of July, 1880.
JAMES G. BLAINE,
(Seal.)
JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE,
(Seal.)

COMMON CRIMES.
Secretary Blaine, in his letter transmitting the treaty to the President, says:—
From a brief review of the list of offences in the present convention, it is seen that they are merely common crimes, made punishable by the laws of all civilized states, and not such as are made penal in any particular country by reason of peculiar conditions there existing. The present convention only places our extradition relations with Great Britain on a modern basis, and is in strict accord with the policy maintained by this Government in its similar relations with other powers.

EXTENT OF BRITAIN'S EMPIRE.

Few persons can realize, without looking into books of reference, how vast an extent of empire the Duke of Clarence might have been the constitutional sovereign of had his life been spared. Besides England, Scotland and Ireland, the empire in Europe includes Gibraltar, Malta, and Gozo, with a total population of 184,870. In Asia its possessions consist of Aden, Brunei, Ceylon, Cyprus, Hong Kong, India, the Indian Feudatory States, the Keeling Islands, the Kuria Maria Islands, Labuan, North Borneo, Paris, Sarawak and the Straits Settlements. The total population of these lands is 261,564,000 souls, and the total area 1,903,870 square miles.

In Africa, Britain possesses Ascension Island, Beantoland, Bechuanaland, Erythra, British East Africa, Cape Colony, Gambia, the Gold Coast, Lagos, Metabeleland, Mauritius, Natal, the Niger Districts, Nyassaland, St. Helena, St. Paul and Amsterdam, Sierra Leone, Socotra, Tongaland, Zambesia, Zanzibar and Pamba, Ibea, and thence to the Egyptian frontier, the northern Lomal coast, Tristan d'Acunha, and Zuluana. The total area for Africa is 2,462,430 square miles, and the total population 39,800,000.

On the American side of the Globe Britain's possessions are these:—The Bahamas Islands, Barbados, Bermudas, Canada, Falkland Islands, Guiana, Honduras, Jamaica, Turk's Island, Leeward Islands, Newfoundland, South Georgia, Trinidad, Tobago, and the Windward Islands, a total area of 3,648,256 square miles, the area of the United States, including Alaska, is 3,501,404, and a population of 6,235,211.

In Australasia the British Empire claims the following:—The Cook Archipelago, the Fiji and Rotumah Islands, the Kermadec Islands, New South Wales and Norfolk Islands, New Guinea, New Zealand, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, Victoria, Western Australia, Auckland, and several small islands. For this region the total area is 3,270,632 square miles, and of population 3,675,811.
—Times.

SOME OF OUR PILLARS.

On May 6th, 1787, Mr. Bethune left the church in Montreal and went to Williamstown, Glengarry, where he founded a large Presbyterian community, and where he eventually died on September 23rd, 1816. Although Mr. Bethune's efforts to establish a Presbyterian church in Montreal had not been altogether successful, they paved the way for ultimate success. It was his successor, the Rev. John Young, who commenced his labor in the city in the fall of 1790, who established the cause on a solid and a permanent footing. Through his advice the church placed itself under the care of the Presbytery of Albany. It was during Mr. Young's incumbency that the venerable edifice was erected.

A REMEDY FOR CHOLERA.

It is a Simple One and Said to be Certain in Action.

Mr. Lane, an Eastern traveller and Orientalist, recommends the following treatment for cholera.
He says while residing in Cairo, in 1843, while cholera was raging there, he was informed that there was an Englishman in a small neighboring village that effected a speedy cure in all cases which he had an opportunity of treating. The number of cases was sixty-two, and many of them were very malignant.

It subsequently learned that his mode of treatment was practiced with equal success in Spain, Constantinople and India, and was never followed by typhus or typhoid fever, which proved fatal in many cases, when the cholera itself had been subdued by other means.
Upon applying to him I received the following directions, which I practiced in a few hours, which I practice to this day. "That beats Nettle Fly." Mr. Field spoke of the whole trip as one of great pleasure and an unqualified success; but of course the point of it all was the great saving in time that the new route made between America and the East.
"What do you think of our North-West Mr. Field?"
"I am not an agriculturist, and the season was not favorable to forming a judgment of the country. It certainly is a great territory and no doubt some day will contain millions of people."

DELIGHTED WITH THE ROUTE.
Mr. C. E. Dunn, general broker of Shanghai who has not been home for the last seven years, was seen at the Windsor immediately after his arrival. He had just quired a hot bath, but forgot all about it in his enthusiasm over the trip.
"She is a fine boat," he said, "and behave very well during the heavy winds and sea she had to encounter. It is true she shipped some seas, but you must take into consideration that she was running dead in the race of the elements at the rate of 16 1/2 knot an hour, and that it was blowing especially on the 25th and 26th, we did not exactly a typhoon, but something very near it. There were three accidents during the time and one firm had to have his

few cases in half a dose, half an hour was never quired it should be administered fifteen or twenty parts may be above four for an adult; in our quantity in experience.

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TO MEASURE FAT-CATTLE.

Multiply the girth by the length of the back in inches and divide by 144; this gives the superficial feet. For Pigs, Sheep, Calves, etc., under 3 feet girth, allow 11 lbs. per sq. foot; from 3 to 5 feet, 16 lbs. per square foot; from 5 to 7 feet, 23 lbs.; from 7 to 9 feet, 31 lbs. This gives the dressed weight of the four quarters in pounds. If very fat, add 50 lbs. per 100; if poor, deduct 50 lbs. per 100. This gives the right weight without fat.

THE EIFFEL TOWER AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION AS COMPARED WITH SOME OF THE HIGHEST BUILDINGS IN THE WORLD.

Height, Feet.	Height, Feet.	Height, Feet.
1—Porcelain Tower, Nankin, China..... 290	16—St. Paul's, London..... 111	32—Museum of St. Sophia, Constantinople..... 138
2—Chester Cathedral..... 271	17—Hotel des Invalides, Paris..... 110	33—St. Peter's Tower, Constantinople..... 135
3—Victoria Tower, Westminster..... 231	18—Church of the Gesu, Rome..... 107	34—The Cathedral, Florence..... 105
4—Bell Tower, St. Mark's, Venice..... 223	19—Boston Church, Lincolnshire..... 92	35—Salisbury Cathedral..... 123
5—Torre Asinelli, Bologna..... 170	20—Taj Mahal, Agra..... 100	36—Cathedral, Frankfort-on-Main..... 100
6—Prims Cathedral..... 165	21—York Cathedral..... 100	37—Meilin Cathedral..... 119
7—Chartra Cathedral..... 163	22—Royal Albert Hall, London..... 100	38—Bell Tower, Florence..... 100
8—St. Stephen's Cathedral, Vienna..... 141	23—The Monument, London..... 100	39—Church of St. Isaac, St. Petersburg..... 100
9—Torrazzo of Cremona..... 136	24—Temple of the Sun, Bamboe..... 100	40—Notre Dame Cathedral..... 100
10—Strasbourg Cathedral..... 110	25—Temple of the Glads, Agriguntum..... 110	41—Leather Tower, Pisa..... 100
11—Cologne Cathedral..... 109	26—Albert Memorial..... 100	42—Centre Spire, Lichfield..... 100
12—Old St. Paul's, London..... 104	27—The Baptistery, Pisa..... 100	43—Western Spire..... 100
13—Great Pyramid..... 480	28—Obelisk, Luxor..... 75	44—Notre Dame, Montreal..... 100
14—Church of St. Martin, Landshut, abt..... 460	29—Prophylon..... 70	45—Central Transept, Crystal Palace..... 100
15—St. Peter's, Rome..... 418		

AN ABLE WOMAN.

MISS GREGORY THE CANADIAN COMPOSER OF MUSIC.

Unlike other women composers, Helen Gregory stands almost alone in her profession. She is a writer of the ultra classical, and enjoys the distinction of having been the first woman to have conferred upon her the dual degrees of Musical Bachelor and Bachelor of Arts. Few imagine the necessary capabilities required for the attainment of such honors. In the Trinity University of Toronto, Canada, from which she graduated for the degree of Musical Bachelor, four successful examinations were necessary, each embracing a course in harmony, counter-part, canon, fugue, form, history of music and instrumentation.

At the last examination the student is required to write a musical composition with full orchestral accompaniment, one or two choruses of at least six or four parts, a fugal chorus and solo. In order to keep the standard as high as possible the papers are sent to England and examined by three noted professors of the University of Cambridge. All this Miss Gregory went through successfully, claiming the credit of having Trinity University to women, which had previously issued only certificates instead of

FD KLANAN DOLL 8-5 CHRISTINA MLENNAN

DARIES - MAR 1888 - DEC 1892

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