

MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS,

COMMERCIAL REVIEW AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

THIRTY-SECOND YEAR.

MONTREAL, THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1877.

MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS, 81.10 POST-PAID.

SUMMARY.

THE ILLNESS of the Queen of Holland is causing considerable anxiety in that country.

HENRY WEEKS, the celebrated English sculptor, is dead.

THE TREASURES of the Holy Shrine at Mecca, valued at 200,000,000 piastres, have been placed at the disposal of the Sultan of Turkey.

THE "CITY OF BAUSEN" arrived safely in Liverpool at 10 a.m. Tuesday. The pilgrims were received by deputations of Roman Catholic Societies, who went out in two tugs to welcome them.

THE BRITISH NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION will send a team to Creedmoor this year, which will result probably in the greatest rifle match yet. The British team will include the pick of the Scottish, Irish, and English small-bore shots.

INDIAN TROUBLES are reported in Texas where the town of Pan Handle has been captured by Apache Indians and all the stock run off. A large number of hunters have been killed by Indians during the winter. A fight occurred recently in Pan Handle between sixty hunters and a number of Indians, and it resulted in several of the former being wounded and a number of Indians being killed.

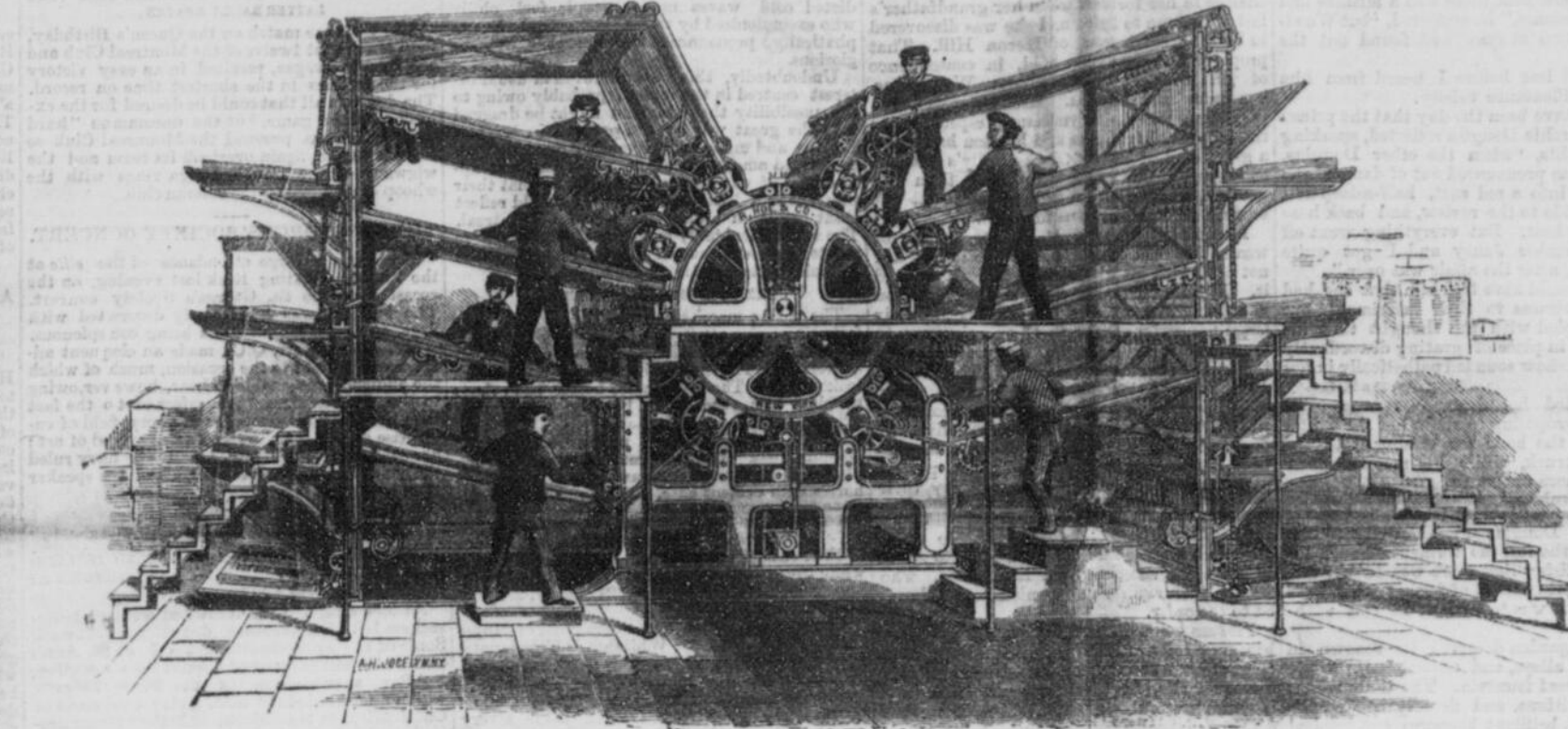
EX-PRESIDENT GRANT has been cordially received in Liverpool, where he was the guest of the city. He was tendered the hospitalities of Queenstown, but declined it, promising, however, to return to Ireland shortly. When the Eastern Question was broached, Grant said he made it a point to ignore the whole subject, as his opinion might be unduly magnified. A Russian priest preached against Grant on Sunday, alleging that he had shown himself a persistent enemy of the Roman Catholic Church. Liverpool wears a gala-day aspect. Grant's visit promises to be the most important international event since the Prince of Wales' American visit. It is said Grant will dine with the Prince of Wales, at Pierpont's residence, June 21st.

THE RUSSIAN TORPEDOES have not proved a brilliant success in this war, and there is consequently a general state of panic along the Russian coast at the thought of what the Turkish navy may do. Not a single Turkish vessel has so far been injured by a torpedo, although several Russian ports, supposed to be defended by these instruments, have been reduced. Every port was stated to be completely blockaded by them, and it was evident that a great deal of trust was reposed on them. The Turkish monitor which was blown up in the Danube did not succumb to a torpedo, but to a shell which penetrated its boiler, and the Russians have acknowledged that a torpedo flotilla, which they succeeded in organizing on the Danube, could not accomplish anything. It would seem then, that, however formidable the torpedo may be in theory, and that it is very formidable there those who have read recent journalistic disquisitions on naval and naval affairs will admit, it is not so dangerous in practice. If this apparent failure of torpedoes should be confirmed by the further results of this war, expenditures on costly iron-clad ships may not be quite so useless as some naval critics, or would-be naval critics, have at times suggested that it was.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA are believed to have arrived at an agreement which will do away with any danger of a conflict between them. It is said to be in regard to the localization of the war and the navigation of the Suez Canal. As the statements are still credited, after being several days in circulation, they are probably not far from the truth. The maintenance of peace is very desirable not only in the interests of England but of Europe and of the world, for if England went to war with Russia there is no telling where the conflict would end. The agreement between Russia and England, if there be any, is probably to the effect that the Russians shall content themselves in Asia Minor with obtaining control as far west as the district in which Erzerum is situated, (if they can, which looks a little doubtful at present); that they shall be satisfied in Europe with advancing as far as the Balkans, which it is more probable they will be able to do, and that Egypt and the Suez Canal shall be left alone altogether. It would not help Russia much to attack Egypt. She can employ her strength more safely and more profitably. The Egyptian contributions of men and money to Turkey will not have any great influence on the war, while an attack on that country might lead to a feeling in England that would be serious to Russia.

THE TURKISH PARLIAMENT has, we suppose, come to an end for the present, as Constantinople has been declared in a state of siege owing to a demonstration by the Sofias. These Sofias were apparently backing up the demands of the Parliament for the dismissal of certain Ministers. Redif Pasha was chiefly aimed at, and a few days ago it was stated that he was determined to crush Parliament before it could crush him. There were fears that he might be successful, but a day or two afterwards it was stated that he would be dismissed. Now this demonstration of the Sofias led to such excitement in Parliament that the President adjourned the sitting, and the disturbance in the city was so great that it has been proclaimed in a state of siege. This, we believe, disposes of Parliament, as it was the way in which it was supposed that Redif Pasha would free himself from its embarrassing proceedings. The Chamber of Deputies certainly showed a disposition to get pretty far, when it criticized the manner in which Mikhitar Pasha conducted his operations as a general in the field. Parliamentary criticism of military movements is perhaps not the safest or best, but it could not be expected that inexperienced deputies should all at once learn the proper limits of Parliamentary criticism. It is stated now that Redif Pasha will be dismissed in consequence of this demonstration of the Sofias, and Mikhitar Pasha may be recalled, as they demand that also. If he is the Turkish Parliament may again be summoned together, as he was its organizer, and thoroughly believes in constitutional government.

THE MACMAHON-DEBROGLIE PROGRAMME in France is to dissolve the Chamber of Deputies and use all official influence to repress the real expression of the will of the people at the ballot-box in the new elections. The first thing to be done is to get the consent of the Senate, which is necessary to a dissolution of the other Chamber of the Assembly, the Senate being a permanent body. There is said to be some doubt as to whether this can be obtained, but it is probable that a majority in it is anti-Republican in sentiment, and will be glad to do what it can to throw power into the hands of the party of reaction, which is inclined to dispose of the Republic if possible. If the necessary ma-



The publication of the WITNESS has been removed to a partly new and partly renovated building on Bonaventure street, affording three times as much space as formerly, and none too much at that. The printing of the DAILY WITNESS has been transferred to the most magnificent press that has yet been set up in Canada, and is now published in the eight-page instead of the four-page form, an improvement introduced now for the first time into a daily newspaper in Canada, and received, we are glad to learn, with the utmost acceptance. The WEEKLY WITNESS will soon be printed on the same press, thus greatly facilitating the rapidity of its issue, which now occupies part of three days. OF

the building we will have more to say when it is finished, an event to which it seems likely we will have to look forward for some time yet. When it is complete we shall ask all our friends to come and see it and see the press running. The working of the press may be explained from the engraving in this paper. It will be observed that around a central drum, there are arranged eight smaller cylinders. Radiating from the centre, there is for each cylinder a feedboard from which the sheets are fed to it, and a system of tapes to carry the sheets from it to the outmost section of the machine on either side, where they are laid in heaps by the "flies." The tapes from the right hand cylinders run

vulnerable territory indeed, and probably would never think of fighting if she believed that she would be left to settle her own affairs with Turkey. Relying on the protection of the Great Powers, she goes into the combat, believing that if things turn out well, she will receive an increase of territory, and that if they do not, the powers will not permit her to be either subjugated or devastated by Turkey. This is a very undesirable state of affairs. Without any proper sense of responsibility, she enters upon a course of action which may complicate an already very difficult situation. For some years past there has not been a very amicable feeling between Russia and Greece. When the kingdom was first established, Russia was looked to as the natural protector. But Russia and Greece had different aims in regard to some questions, and Greece transferred her affections to England. England, however, did not very heartily, or at least actively respond to these demonstrations of interest and affection and in consequence Greece's love for her somewhat cooled. The course of matters in the Eastern Question did not at all please Greece. What she wanted was some advantages for herself, a little more of the territory occupied by Greeks, Crete or a slice of Thessaly, and perhaps part of Macedonia. But nobody seemed to think it necessary that anything should be given to Greece. None of the plans for pacification contemplated any advantage to the Greeks, and in despair they have resolved to go in for themselves and see if they can get anything by fighting, as good behavior did not promise any reward. They are not likely to accomplish very much, however, as the army is inefficient, and the coast is very open to attack by Turkish gunboats. The powers may permit Greece to receive some punishment, in order to prevent such temerity on her part in any future complications.

THE WAR OPERATIONS so far bear out the opinion given by an English military correspondent, who lately visited the scene of conflict in both Europe and Asia, that the real fighting was to be done in Asia and not in Europe. In Asia, certainly, both sides have shown an activity and an earnestness in great contrast with the mere preparations in Europe. The Russian army in the Caucasus is always kept on a war footing, and so was well fitted to at once begin active operations. The main advance has been very successful, the Turks being steadily driven back, and now there is a prospect of the main passes to Erzerum, the capital of the whole district of the war, and the chief objective point of the Russian advance, being forced. Here the sites of Turkish fortresses have been well selected, they have been held, for the Turks are fighting bravely, but one of them, Ardahan, which was commanded by adjacent positions, has been taken by the Russians. The Turkish telegraph as an account of its capture, but under all the circumstances, it does not seem that the despatch is at all worthy of credence. The Russians have not been waiting to take the fortresses, but have invested them and marched past. The situation seems to be that, while the Turks have been victorious in many minor battles and skirmishes, the Russians are steadily successful in their main purpose, and seem certain to triumph in the end. Their greatest danger is from the insurrection in the Caucasus. There is no doubt that this is a very serious matter. The Turks have taken Russian ports and landed troops and arms to assist the rebellion. What is the present state of affairs there cannot be truthfully ascertained. Russian official telegrams have not proved to be any more reliable than was expected of Turkish ones, and there being very little news from the Turkish side in that quarter, there is nothing to compare them with and strike an average as to the probable position.

THE GENERAL ASPECT OF THE WAR has not changed very much in European Turkey for a week past. The only important success has been that of the Russians in blowing up a Turkish monitor by a torpedo. This is not so important in itself as it is an indication of the manner in which the Russians may be able to deal with other vessels of the Turkish fleet. It is not, however, decisive proof of the value of torpedoes as a means of harbor defence, for Turkey being too much engaged elsewhere, she spares much attention to her. Greece is very

above the feedboards from which the respective cylinders are supplied, and these of the left hand cylinders below their feedboards. The tapes are placed on a "turtle," which when placed on the press forms a segment of the circumference of the rotating central drum. The ink is in a "fountain" underneath the press, and is conveyed by a system of rollers to the surface of the drum, which is thus all covered with ink. Lastly, between every two cylinders may be seen a pair of inking rollers, whose function it is to revolve against the drum, taking ink from the blank surface, and laying it anew on the types before each impression. The sheets of papers at each of the cylinders are carried by them over the types,

and so pressed against them as to bear away a complete impression of them, and are then carried off by tapes, and laid in piles by the "flies" as described. Eight papers are by this process printed at each revolution of the drum, and as it is possible to feed to each cylinder papers at the rate of over two thousand an hour, the rate of the whole press is sixteen to seventeen thousand papers an hour—a rate that almost annihilates time in circulation like ours. With such advantages for giving the latest news at the earliest moment, we hope to increase our circulations sufficiently to warrant this venture.

was specially attached to the monitor in the Danube by Russian boats. The Russian army is moving forward to the Danube and collecting supplies of food and warlike munitions before attempting a further advance. With the very deficient means of transportation in Roumania, it is not surprising that a good deal of time should be thus consumed. It is not expected that a crossing in force will be attempted much, before the middle of June, and it is just as likely to be later as sooner. In the meantime the Russian forces are apparently trying to mystify the Turks as to the place at which the main body will attempt to cross, and there has been much marching to and fro along the banks of the river. It is probable, however, that crossings may be attempted at four or five places simultaneously, as the attacking army is said to be stronger than the defending one. Roumania has declared her independence, and was against Turkey, and has devoted the Turkish tribute money to the army. The army will not cross the Danube, but will keep on the Roumanian side, and guard the Russian flanks. Serbia and Greece are showing very friendly inclinations, but these powers can only fight with the assent of others, Austria and Britain, for instance, which may interfere to prevent their adding to the complications of the situation. The Turkish army is acting on the defensive, but it is in good mood and eager for the fight. The people of Skutia, Varna, and other fortified points, who have no provisions for at least six months, have been ordered to leave by the Turkish authorities, in view of no doubt of a possible or probable siege. This is only a proper precaution, but it does not convey the impression that the Turks are very confident of their power to keep the Russians from crossing the Danube, and if they are not, no one else is likely to be. It will probably be at least two weeks yet before there is any sharp fighting along the Danube.

CANADIAN SUMMARY.

NEARLY one thousand cattle have already been brought to Winnipeg this season.

A QUEBEC MERCHANT, named Gingras, recently lost a purse containing \$1,300.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY was celebrated throughout the Dominion this year in a very loyal manner.

THE LUMBER DRIVE in the Ottawa district promises to be more successful than at first anticipated, as the rivers are beginning to rise.

A LEADING LADY of the Sappers troupe, it is said, was so affected by a sermon preached by Rev. Mr. Rainsford that she has renounced the stage.

THE THREE for filing protests against the Credit Valley By-law in Toronto, and no petition having been lodged, the by-law takes effect immediately.

A RESIDENT of St. Roch, Quebec, was recently dragged into a yard while the worse of liquor, beaten and robbed of a valuable gold watch and chain.

THE ASSESSMENT for 1877 in Ottawa has been completed, and shows a total of \$13,168,570, or an increase of \$1,455,100 over the previous year.

DIPHTHERIA continues its ravages in Nova Scotia. Five children from one family in Cumberland have been carried off by it within twelve days.

THE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT, it is said, has entered into a contract with a lumber firm in Quebec for the supply of several cargoes of lumber, delivery to be made in London or elsewhere as directed.

THE BRICKLAYERS' STRIKE in Toronto still continues, the employers having determined to hold out, while the men are equally resolute, consequently there are no prospects of a speedy settlement.

A RUMOR has been spread about the same time as Dr. Croft, and receives credence in some quarters, to the effect that the famous nuncio of the Bishop of Rimouski had been condemned at Rome.

THE LICENSED VICTUALLERS of Toronto have started a permanent fund for defraying expenses in systematically opposing the Dunkin Act. The temperance people should be equally active and present a bold and solid front to these "unspeakable" enemies to their kind.

ACTIONS for \$100,000 each it is said are to be taken by Mr. McGreevy, of Quebec, against the Ottawa Free Press and Toronto Globe for libel, in making gross misstatements concerning him with regard to finances in connection with building the North Shore Railway.

THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE is progressing in Quebec. The hard struggle last week in the City Council over applications for tavern licenses, is regarded as a sign of the growth or expansion of the temperance cause there. It is certainly now commencing to make itself felt in public affairs.

COLONEL GEORGE, ex-President of the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association, has received a letter from Col. Milnes, Secretary of the National Rifle Association of England, accepting the Dominion trophy, and assigning it a high place in list of prizes, and according it special honors as regards conditions.

AT THE CONVENTION of Irish Roman Catholic delegates from various Ontario constituencies held in Toronto recently with the object of taking measures to secure better representation of that class in Parliament, Mr. John O'Donohue occupied the chair. The report of those who visited the Premier at Ottawa last session was read and a resolution was adopted to the effect that it is inexpedient to take any definite action at present.

A BISHOP is being looked after in St. John, N.B., by his wife, Kate Gallinett, of Boston, the mother of five children. Mrs. Gallinett says that her husband Charles, 55 years of age, had run away from her two years ago, and was recently married to Charlotte Vincent, aged twenty-four. The husband, evidently hearing of the visit of wife No. 1, has cleared out; while wife No. 1 is hunting up evidence against her lord; wife No. 2 is at home with her parents.

NEWS has reached Kingston of the sad and sudden death of Miss Kirkpatrick of Quebec. She was en route from England, her intention being to reside in Kingston with Mr. G. A. Kirkpatrick, M.P. The occurrence is very sorrowful, the more so in view of the grief Mr. Kirkpatrick has suffered in the loss of his wife, and the more lamentable when under somewhat similar circumstances he lost his mother at the same place some years ago.

A MISERABLE FELLOW named O'Leary, of Ottawa, played a most despicable trick on a young lady to whom he was engaged to be married. He arranged the wedding-day, and allowed the young lady, with the bridesmaids, to go to a Roman Catholic church, where they waited for some time in anticipation of O'Leary turning up. Finally they grew impatient, and sent some one in search of him, when it was discovered that he had left the previous day for Ireland.

THE BARQUE "PHONO," recently arrived in North Sydney, N.S., from London, reports having run into the barque "Ella Voe" on Newfoundland Banks on the 17th; struck her amidships; while the vessels were together the first officer and five men escaped from the "Voe" to the "Phono." After separation nothing was seen of the "Voe." The weather was foggy. The "Ella Voe" was laden with corn from Baltimore to Queenstown.

CAUTION should be exercised in purchasing assignments of Manitoba halfbreed miners' claims, such assignments being of questionable legality, and often made to several different persons. This caution is not intended to apply to scrip or volunteer bounty warrants, which carry their genuineness on their face. Many of the assignments before referred to, which have been sent down below for sale, are utterly valueless, and some of the immigrants arriving have been heartily swindled.

ORDERS have been received in Quebec from the Dominion Government, for the purchase of all the Scotch steam coal in the market. It is thought there that the Dominion Government are simply acting as agents for, or on behalf of, the Imperial Government, in this matter, who may desire to utilize Quebec as a coaling port for a portion of the British navy, in the event of trouble with Russia, which would necessitate the protection of England's merchant marine, in North American waters.

A MURDEROUS ASSAULT was made on Section Boss Campbell, of the Canada Central Railway,

as he was going his rounds on Saturday night last about four miles from Renfrew, his assailants being five men named Crozier. He was brought to Renfrew in a hand car early next morning having been left for dead near the track by his cowardly assailants. Drs. O'Brien and Mann dressed his wounds: twelve cuts about the head, and a large knife wound in the neck. He also had several teeth knocked out. Two of the Croziers have been arrested; the others are supposed to have left for parts unknown. Campbell is not yet out of danger, and the doctors cannot tell for some days whether he will recover.

THE LIQUOR DEMON could not let the Queen's Birthday go without a victim, and selected a man near Hamilton, who drank until he was intoxicated, and was then put to bed, but got up to come back to the bar room, doubtless to get more liquor, fell down stairs, and crushed in his skull, causing his death. A law making liquor-sellers liable for what is done under the influence of the liquor which they sell would make them very circumspect in their dealings, and those who, swilling the consequences that must and do follow from their demoralizing trade, continue in it, are as much responsible for such murders as this, as if they had committed them in violation of the law as it now is.

A REASONABLE REQUEST is that of the Ottawa Fire Brigade, that the City Council should either prevent the erection of such death traps as tenement houses are, in case of a fire, or else make provision for the maintenance of their families in case of accidents arising from them. Cheap houses are desirable, but it is not desirable that they should be cheap at the expense of safety. The present difficulty might be got over by a special part of a city or town being set apart for tenement houses, and then, when any house in this district caught fire, let every one, firemen and all, stand from under and only attempt to extinguish the blaze at a safe distance from falling walls. Those who would persist in erecting death-traps would thus, as they would no doubt wish to do, bear all the loss themselves, and not have the greater part of it fall on helpless widows and orphans.

TWO INTERESTING LETTERS in reference to Rev. Mr. Rainsford's position as a temperance man, appear in a Toronto weekly temperance paper called the *Temperance Advocate*. They are appended to an editorial article, in which it is stated that Mr. Rainsford is not a total abstainer, and does not throw his influence into the temperance cause. A letter addressed to Mr. Rainsford by the writer of the article, asks the latter to define his position on the question, if it is not correctly stated in the article. Mr. Rainsford says that he has been a total abstainer for some time back; that he has spoken strongly from the pulpit and at the dinner table in favor of temperance; he maintains, however, that though a minister of Christ should reason of temperance, his duty is to preach not temperance but the Gospel, and while he abides by his own opinions, to be careful not to judge another man's servant, who stands or falls to his own master.

THE PAPAL LEGATE Dr. Courroy, arrived in Quebec on the 21st inst. He was met on landing by Mayor Murphy, members of the Local Cabinet, and several other prominent citizens. After presentation of an address by the Mayor, he drove to the Basilica, being preceded and followed by a long procession, with banners and flags flying, accompanied with five bands of music. Arriving at the Basilica, he was met by the bishops of the Ecclesiastical Province and about 100 clergymen. After being robed he intoned a solemn *Te Deum*, and said mass, assisted by Rev. Father Burke, of St. Patrick's Church, and Rev. Father Audair, after which he breakfasted with the Archbishop. In the afternoon he visited Spencer Wood, and in the evening attended a concert in Laval University. It is said he will stop in Quebec for about a year, and has leased a residence on the Cape. At night there was an extensive illumination by the Roman Catholic citizens, in honor of the 50th anniversary of the Pope's episcopate. Numerous buildings exhibited gorgeous and brilliant lights. A grand concert in honor of the same event took place in Laval University.

MR. ANGLIN'S RESIGNATION has been the subject of some speculations, by Conservative journals especially. Perhaps, if they have a little patience, their just expectations that he will resign will be satisfied. Since Mr. Anglin returned to St. John, the *Freeman* has said that a good many of the members whose cases were brought up or spoken of in Parliament, or in connection with what was going on there, would prefer to resign and be re-elected during the recess. The *Freeman*, no doubt, expresses Mr. Anglin's opinions when he is in St. John, and as Mr. Anglin's is the case in which there is the clearest necessity for a resignation before the next meeting of Parliament, Mr. Anglin will, no doubt, resign, and go to his constituents. There have been some statements that he could not be re-elected, but the St. John *Telegraph*, which has not any exceeding love for Mr. Anglin, takes it for granted that he will again be elected by acclamation, and it ought to know something about the matter, and to speak under some sense of responsibility. Mr. Anglin—having resigned and been re-elected—will probably be chosen Speaker, at the beginning of the next session, unanimously, as both parties recognize the ability and impartiality of his services in the chair.

A CASE OF MANSLAUGHTER occurred at Chatham, N.B., on the 22nd inst. Ignorance of the law played a conspicuous part in the sad affair. Several seamen belonging to the barque "Snowdon," Capt. Morgan, were ashore drinking and early in the evening the party started to go on board, when one McKenna, in attempting to get aboard, fell into the river. He was rescued, and, in putting on dry clothing, he took a coat belonging to a seaman named Campbell. The latter tried to take his coat back. A scuffle ensued, and when McKenna seized Campbell by the throat and struck him on the head with a belaying pin. He threw away the pin and squared off at Campbell, who had by this time recovered himself, but could not get away from McKenna. Campbell drew his knife and stabbed McKenna in the left groin. The men then grappled each other and fell over a spar, when the mate and others separated them. Drs. Jos. Benson and Baxter were immediately summoned, but too late to save McKenna, who quickly bled to death. An inquest was held before Coroner Benson, when a verdict of manslaughter was found against Campbell. The jury also found, as the remote cause of the affair, the illegal sale of liquor on Sunday.

THE TORONTO SYNOD of the Episcopal Church is, to a great extent, High Church in its opinions and leanings, the clergymen holding office being chiefly of that party in the Church. This state of affairs tends to perpetuate itself. The consent of the majority of the clergymen is necessary to the appointment of a Bishop. The Bishop after he is chosen appoints the clergymen, and things work in a circle, always securing a general High Church complexion in the Diocese. This circle of High Church influence has been strengthened by the control of the Church University for the Diocese, Trinity College. Young clergymen, prospective clergymen, are trained up in High Church doctrines and practices. However, although the High Church party has been in the ascendant, the Evangelical party has been very earnest and active, and has been very strongly supported by the laity. The Church Association was formed some time ago with many influential members, and it has been very diligent in its efforts to counteract High Church principles. This body is now about to take a long step in advance by establishing a college to be conducted according to evangelical principles, for the training of young men for the ministry. A staff of teachers is stated to have been secured and a curriculum is in course of preparation. The movement is said to be receiving wide and hearty support, and very many will cordially wish it success.

THE PETITION OF RIGHT SUITS brought by a number of contracting firms against the Government in connection with the construction of the Intercolonial Railway, are all likely to be decided in favor of the Government, the first, which was considered a test one, having been so decided. These suits can only be brought by the consent of the Government, and the contractors having been very loud in their complaints, Mr. Mackenzie permitted them to bring their cases before the Exchequer Court, the judges in which are of the Supreme Court. The contractors' claims were founded on statements that the actual work had been found to be greater than it was according to the estimates of the Public Works Department when tenders were asked for. The Court decided against them because the estimates had only been given as approximate ones, while the terms of the contract were very strict. It is the only right policy to hold contractors to the terms of their contracts, when they go on and complete them. If any other course were adopted there would be unlimited room for favoritism by the Department of Public Works or the Government. Political supporters could be allowed to tender low, secure the contracts, go on and complete them, all with the knowledge that if they lost money their loss would be made up by the Government. The value of the public tender system would thus soon be utterly lost, for there would be no competition. It is a well-known fact that under it, and business men having large capital and great experience, with little or no political influence—the most desirable class of contractors—would soon retire from the competition in disgust.

THE PAPAL LEGATE, Dr. Courroy, wishes to settle down to business without any more rejoicings, which would interrupt his work. He has already begun a diligent study of the politics of the country, it is said. The Ultramontane tide is rising rapidly in Europe, as far as the Ultramontanes can make it rise. Agitations are being carried on in France, Austria, Spain and Italy. If Dr. Courroy would only take the extreme Ultramontane view as to the proper course in Canada, and stir up an active Ultramontane crusade in this province, a different order of things from the dead and alive condition of the body politic of Quebec might be looked for in due time. The so-called Liberals in Quebec, so far as provincial politics are concerned, are merely striving for office, and no concession to the clerical party seems to be too great for them in their belief that peace with the clergy is the only means by which they can find their way to the treasury benches. If an active crusade against them were only begun all over the province, they would be forced to take the position of Mr. Huntington in self-defence, and then there would be a chance for a real fight on political principle. A change in the system of education and of legislation for the exemption of ecclesiastical property from taxation, the abolition of such improper privileges as that given to the Grey Nuns last session, and other such measures, are what is wanted. When the French Liberals of this Province, dropping aspirations after office, will go in and fight for the principles which should be dear to any political party calling itself Liberal, they may expect to rally the English-speaking people of Quebec pretty unanimously to their support. Until they change their present course they cannot expect much but derision for kissing the foot that ever and anon kicks them, in hope of the kicks being somewhat lessened in number and severity.

A VESSEL commanded by Captain Ridout, was lost on the French shore of Newfoundland in 1874. A St. John's paper of the 17th inst. says a person from Bonne Bay gives the following information relative to the loss and disappearance of the crew: Captain Ridout had £200 with him at the time he was supposed to be murdered. The craft went ashore close by a hill, occupied by an old hunter, commonly known as "Jacko." All the crew got on shore, and built a tent, and were all right. One day a certain B. W., with members of his family, understood to be hunters, wreckers, &c., visited the tent, and offered to pilot the shipwrecked crew to the channel. The offer was accepted, and the party started on the journey; but while crossing a pond, the crew were shot, three of them falling at the first volley. The wreckers then cut a hole in the ice, and put the bodies down, after having robbed them of the money. Knowing that "Jacko" was aware of their having gone with the Ridouts, they went back to his place and gave him money to silence him. Lately "Jacko" has been very sick, and believing he was about to die, has confessed the matter. The informant also states that a Nova Scotia craft fishing there was found on the shore, and the captain, named Stirling, found dead under a rock, with a small hatchet by his side, the remains of his body showing that he had been chopped to death. The people firmly believe the crew were all murdered by the same gang. Many other vessels and crews, he believes met similar fate. He further states that at Port au Port the people do little else than plunder, and expresses the opinion that they would not hesitate to use lights to decoy vessels on shore. The matter has been placed in the hands of the Chief of Police of St. John's to investigate, and it is said officers of H.M.S. "Edipus," visiting the shore now, will be directed to seek information relative to the alleged crimes.

While their tears for us are shed:
When for distant lands we're starting,
When my whole is often said.

WEEKLY WITNESS.

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THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1877.

MR. GLADSTONE'S RESOLUTIONS.

Correspondents' letters now give some idea of the scene in the House of Commons, when Mr. Gladstone moved the resolutions which led to the great debate on the Eastern Question. He decided on bringing forward his resolutions, apparently without consulting anyone, and looked nervous, it is stated, that he had done for months, on the day when he came down to the House of Commons to give notice of them. The inference is that he felt relieved at his decision, and that he was about to do what he himself considered to be his duty at last. The resolutions were five in number, but only four of them were material, the last being merely for the presentation of an address to the Queen in accordance with the others. The resolutions stated that England had just cause of complaint at the conduct of the Porte because of the Bulgarian massacres and of the treatment of Lord Derby's despatch in reference to them; that, until there was an essential change of conduct and material guarantees given, the Porte had no claim to the moral or material support of the British Crown; that the House earnestly desired that the influence of England in the councils of Europe should be employed for the effectual development of liberty and local self-government in the provinces; and that the House further desired that the influence of England be addressed to the promotion of harmonious action among the European Powers, with the view of exacting such means of Government from Turkey as are necessary for the purposes of humanity and justice, for the effectual defence against intrigue, and for the security of the peace of the world.

The notice of these resolutions at once created a good deal of excitement, and it became evident that there would be a split in the Liberal party. One Liberal member gave notice that he would move the previous question when they were brought up. The Radicals approved of the resolutions very heartily, both in the House and in the country. Meetings were held in very many of the large towns in support of them, and those opposed to them were not forward in discussing the question where the people had to decide. The pressure from what is called the "Front Bench" of the Opposition, the official leaders of the Liberal party, on Mr. Gladstone became very strong. Finally he gave way, withdrew the third and fourth resolutions, which looked to the adoption of an active policy, and consented to a modification of the second, which was certainly an improvement, making it declare that the Porte by its conduct towards its subject populations, and by its refusal of guarantees for their better government had forfeited all claim to the moral or material support of the British Crown. Mr. Gladstone's course in dropping two of his resolutions seems to have taken the House, with the exception of the official Liberals, by surprise. He had not consulted his Radical friends who had heartily supported him when he needed support in the storm which his notice excited. Some of these expressed their minds very freely in reference to his action, and the scene for a time was very disorderly, members tugging at each other's coat-tails in order to get a chance to speak, and even Mr. Gladstone being called to order. The Conservatives found it hard to believe that peace had really been made between Mr. Gladstone and the Front Bench, but were convinced when the Marquis of Hartington requested Sir John Lubbock to withdraw his motion for the previous question, and the latter complied. Then, disappointed in their hope of a great split in the Liberal party, they and the Radicals, indignant at Mr. Gladstone's course, expressed themselves in regard to the ridiculous position in which the House had been put by having prepared for discussion on one set of resolutions while now they had to discuss others, as the most important had been dropped. After a wrangle of several hours, Mr. Gladstone finally put an end to the difficulty by stating that although he would not press the third and fourth resolutions to a division, they embodied his own opinions, and he would speak to them, and others could do so also. The debate then went on with this understanding, and it accounts for

the wide discussion, which would not have been in order on the resolutions actually proposed. Mr. Gladstone's chief reason for giving way was the necessity for keeping the Liberal party together to act as a check upon the Government, and prevent the warlike members of the Cabinet from dragging the nation into a conflict, which would be disastrous, however successful. Both parties tried to fasten on each other a charge of being in favor of war, which shows how strong the feeling in favor of peace is in England. The assertions of the Conservatives that Mr. Gladstone's resolutions meant war against Turkey, and the dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire are understandable in the view of the fact that the debate was on the original proposition, and not merely on the resolutions finally moved. Mr. Gladstone's strong point was that it would be a disgrace to England, if the Christians in Turkey obtained freedom, and any form of self-government without his aid. The official leaders of the Liberals expressed themselves in favor of Mr. Gladstone's resolutions, if they had been proposed before the war began, but that with it in progress, it would not be practicable to adopt the policy enunciated in the third and fourth resolutions, as all the Powers were engaged in considering their own special interests. There was need for some motion, however, in order that there might be such an expression of opinion from the House and the country, as would prevent another drifting into war with Russia. The Ministerial speeches were directed against the policy of the third and fourth resolutions. They could not attack those actually moved, as their own speeches affirmed the truth of them, but they enlarged on the danger which there would be in any attempt to coerce Turkey. The Government were supported by twenty-five of the Opposition, nearly all Home-Rulers, but including the Marquis of Lorne, Mr. Roebuck and Baron Rothschild. There can be no doubt of the important and desirable results from this debate. There was great danger, indeed, that Lord Beaconsfield would plunge the country into war, and Lord Derby was too much disposed to do so, or at least to acquiesce in any dangerous action on his part. The very notice of Mr. Gladstone's resolutions so strengthened the hands of those members of the Cabinet, who were strongly in favor of peace, that they were able to out-vote their warlike colleagues in the Council, and to secure the adoption of a policy which looked less to war and more to peace. The first Ministerial speech in the debate was much more decided in favor of peace than any official utterance had been previously, and it was significant that the speaking was left to those ministers who had always been for peace. The whole character of the debate could not but have a good effect abroad. Turkey was sufficiently warned that the British Government would not dare to go to war on behalf of her, and Russia learned that England would only fight for her own interests, and not to uphold the Ottoman Empire. The knowledge that Britain does not intend to go to war except for her own will make Russia much more careful to abstain from action, which will arouse great feeling in England, than she would have been if it had been thought that England would be certain to fight against her in any case. It has, indeed, as far as can be judged, already had a very good effect in this direction. The latest indications are that there is an understanding between England and Russia which will, if not certainly prevent a conflict, make it much less probable than it would otherwise have been, and in good understanding is no doubt owing in a good measure to the debate in the Commons, which made the desire of the British nation for peace so apparent that no one could mistake it.

WHAT IS MONSIEUR'S MISSION?

Archbishop Conroy is called sometimes an ablegate, and sometimes, we hope by error, a legate. The word ablegate means we know not what—whatever His Holiness chooses; but legate is a title known to English history. The last legate that was recognized in England was Cardinal Pole, who visited Queen Mary as representative of the Papal Court. It is impossible for us to say what sort of powers may have been conferred at Rome on any of its later emissaries, such, for instance, as those Jesuits who went to England to murder Queen Elizabeth and James I. The less that is done to recall to English people the past history of Papal missions the better, as they awake nothing but hearty hatred of the whole business. If Monsieur comes, as some assume, with legitimate powers, to mediate in the deadlock between Canadian law and ecclesiastical law, he had better keep his hands off, as both he and any minister that would recognize him would not only be infringing the constitution, but render themselves criminally liable. We say by way of caution to the men under whom they appeared on a Canadian Statute Book the words, "The decrees of our Holy Father the Pope are binding." This, however, is, so far as we have seen, an entirely gratuitous supposition. If His Grace simply means to help the Canadian clergy out of the ugly fix of ignoring the law of the Dominion, by advising submission, and absolving them from any ecclesiastical blame in the premises, he is entirely welcome. His mission will, in such case, be well worthy of the best offices of so scholarly and gentlemanly a prelate as we understand Monsieur Conroy to be. Besides this, there are wheels in the internal economy of the ecclesiastical machine that need greasing. Will His Grace kindly decide by authority what is the difference between a Liberal Catholic and a Catholic Liberal, and make it plain whether a person who objects to the priest's privilege, whether that is, therefore, a lost soul or not? A plain answer to this question is longingly looked for, and upon the decision of it the interests of the Catholic faith in Canada largely depend. If people are to be allowed to have minds of their own in politics they may and probably will consent for a long time to be dictated to as to what theological doctrines tend most to their salvation. If, on the other hand, the region of infallible authority is indefinitely extended to all the relations of life, as has been claimed in this country and elsewhere, there will certainly be an explosion ere long. In the above matters, as well as in that of establishing the peace between the Archbishop and the bishops, so rudely discomfited by the machinations of Israel Tarte, in reconciling the clergy of the Programme with Laval University, with which Mr. Langevin's lawyer got them so badly at loggerheads, and in reconciling the interests of the Séminaire of Montreal with those of the Séminaire, he will have work enough for all the time he can spare from the religious and other festivities which are to surround his progress. If he can, by an authority which they at least acknowledge, place some check on the mad assumptions of the priests, and induce a different course with regard to the despoiling and eviction and persecution of Oka Indians, with regard to Point Lévi riots and Arthabaska house-rackings, and with regard to election threats to bury good Catholics like dogs, he will do much to postpone the evil day which overwhelms his Church.

GRAND TRUNK ASSURANCE.

Judging from the reports of the Grand Trunk Railway, and the speeches of its Presidents, we should say that the Managing Board of this road and its officers can fairly bear off the palm for coolness, even in competition with the life insurance men, or, as they are sometimes aptly designated, assurance men. With what was said to the shareholders at the last meeting we shall deal at another time. At present we wish merely to notice what was addressed to Montreal. The following extract is from the report of Capt. Tyler's speech in the *Railway Times*, which we suppose is the official one, from the space given to it, and to the criticisms respectively:—"Canada possesses in Montreal the best Atlantic summer port in America, and the Canadian route is the shortest route to Liverpool, via Montreal, by 1,063 miles, and via Portland by 1,099 miles; but she has hitherto neglected her opportunities. Whilst other Atlantic ports have been so busily procuring and improving all the advantages that energy and foresight could bring to them, Canada has been allowing her main lines of railway to starve, and her traffic to remain comparatively undeveloped. It is not too late for her to turn over a new leaf in this respect; and we may now fairly invite her to assist us by mutual co-operation for a common object, by facilitating the union so desirable of the principal Canadian railways, by improved arrangements at Montreal, by assisting to restore our credit, and to secure that proportion of American traffic to which she and we may properly lay claim, and which, without undue competition, will contribute to our joint prosperity. If Canada will do her part we will do our part, and much good would result from further action in this direction, into the details of which it is not advisable to enter."

Montreal will, no doubt, be grateful for the compliments extended to her as a summer seaport from such a high quarter, but may be surprised to learn that she has hitherto neglected her opportunities. She will certainly be surprised to learn that she and Canada have been allowing their main lines of railway to starve and their traffic to remain undeveloped. The majority of Montreal merchants have a very lively sense of their opportunities to develop traffic by the Grand Trunk Railway. They remember when there have been weeks at a time when they could not send a hundred barrels of flour a few miles into the country by the Grand Trunk Railway, because its whole attention was devoted to through traffic from Chicago to Portland. They know now that rates to some points in the Eastern Townships are as low from Montreal as from Toronto. They know that a great deal of their produce trade is steadily diverted by the fixed policy of the Grand Trunk Railway. They know that goods are carried about as cheaply from Liverpool to Toronto as from Montreal to Toronto. They know of the special arrangements made to divert the fish trade from Montreal to Boston, and as a natural result, flour which would otherwise be bought in Montreal is bought at the Hub. They know of many other ways in which the Grand Trunk applies its energies, which prohibit Montreal sharing in certain branches of trade, and yet the President or Chairman—or whatever they may be pleased to call him—of this road has the coolness to tell them that they have permitted their main lines of railway to starve and their traffic to remain undeveloped. If it were possible to go to any greater lengths in audacity than to ask Canada to assist in restoring the credit of the Grand Trunk Railway, which did its very best, or worst to destroy the credit of Canada, and to secure that proportion of the American traffic to which the Grand Trunk can fairly lay claim, implying that it does not already get its share, while in any busy season Canadian traffic is left to wait until through traffic at much lower rates is served, we have no doubt a Grand Trunk Chairman would soon be found who was quite equal to the occasion. But the force of impudence could not go much further than to ask Canada and Montreal, or both or either, for they are so mixed up that it is hard to tell which is meant, to assist in restoring Grand Trunk credit and in securing a greater proportion of the American traffic. If Canada will do her part, says this Grand Trunk magnate, we will do our part, and then he significantly added that it would not be advisable to enter into details. Montreal merchants will find no difficulty in believing that. It certainly would not have been advisable to enter into details. Still, merchants generally are very practical people, and details are often very much more interesting to them, when the talk is of business, than general sentiment, however right the latter may be. Details of freight rates which traffic is to have the first right of way, and so on would have been very interesting to them, however inadvisable in the interests of harmony and decorum at a Grand Trunk meeting. Before the merchants of either Montreal

politic Antonelli. We wonder if, among the many vigorous things he is doing throughout Christendom, the mission of an Irish Bishop to set right the dissensions among our French-Canadian hierarchy and clergy is one. It seems that the appointment of an Ablegate to visit a country in which the hierarchy is firmly established, and where no serious heresy is gaining ground, is a new and unprecedented move on the part of Rome. Of these matters we, of course, speak with the diffidence which becomes us, but it is not unnatural to suppose that an infallible Pope must, as a matter of course, find himself vested with powers which cannot be questioned, and that however much the hierarchy may object to being made the subjects of this new departure from previous rules, they must only submit and look pleasant. The Pope and the Sacred College have probably not forgotten the old maxim, "*Fiat experimentum in corpore vili*," (let experience be gained from experiments on worthless material). To Monsieur Tacheau, who seems to be ever ready to favor the Liberals or sacrifice both his convictions and hierarchies to the bignote, one instant proclaiming independent and enlightened orders, the next humbling himself before Bishops Lafitte and Langevin, the blow is a severe one, none the less so that even among those of his own cloth his humiliation will evoke but little sympathy. The man who is sent out here to superintend and set to right the affairs of the province, with the power to decide between the Archbishop and his bishops, is not even his equal in rank, it seems he is only a simple bishop. Those who are familiar with the importance the Church attaches to rank and precedence, look upon this, it is said, as an evident and intentional slight. None the less mortifying is said to be the fact that the choice of the censor, or moderator, or pacificator, or castigator, or whatever else the Ablegate should be considered, should have fallen on an Irishman. However affable by nature, pleasing in manner, and conciliating in disposition, as well as able and experienced the Bishop of Ardagh may be, one thing is certain—his nationality has made the task before him already not an easy one by any means, ten times more difficult.

THE SEAT OF WAR IN ASIA.

ANY MAP OF THE WAR REGION which may be issued today will be of comparative little use a few days hence. Nearly every day a telegram mentions the name of some new place of presumed strategic importance which has been reached by either army or towards which they are advancing. The map-makers have reason to complain that the troops will not march to the places that are marked. The map on this page specifies all the most important points that have been mentioned to date in Asia Minor. According to the official Russian military journal the general character of the country bordering upon Russia's Trans-Caucasian provinces is mountainous, the hills being high and steep, with wide interlying valleys, that favor military movements. The carriage roads are numerous, but in bad condition, more especially in spring and autumn. The

or Canada will very heartily respond to the general sentiments of Capt. Tyler, they will probably insist on going pretty fully into details.

MACMAHON AND FRANCE.

The allocation of last March seems already to be bearing the fruit that was to be expected from it. Some questions it will be remembered, put by Ultramontane members to the French Government, in relation to the Pope's status with very summary answers from the Premier, Mr. Simon, not long ago. To stand they then took a doubtless to be attributed the course adopted by Marshal MacMahon and the resignation of the late Ministry. It would be idle to pretend that the real grievance was the one proclaimed, and consisted in the removal of the restriction on the freedom of the press. No step the Ministry could take could be better calculated to strengthen the hands of the opponents of the Government, and every one knows it—no one better than the President and the priestly faction whose tool he seems to have become. Up to this time, Ministries have been compelled, especially in Paris, to curb the license of the papers hostile to their rule, and doing it otherwise impossible to carry on the administration. These restrictions have ever been spoken of by those who imposed them as evils necessary but regrettable. To nobody did it ever occur that the loosening of the bands could be attributed as a crime to the party in power, so much so that at all times it has been one of the measures most strongly called for by those in opposition. Marshal MacMahon's pretext, therefore, is of the very flimsiest, and that doubtless M. Simon and his associates very clearly understood. There is always great danger to public liberty when power is placed in the hands of military men. They seem one and all to be rendered, by the very training they have undergone in their profession, disqualified for the wielding of civil authority with moderation and measure. Accustomed to see every order they may be pleased to issue obeyed without question or hesitation, these gentlemen of the scarlet cloth and cock-feathers, in time, become so self-willed and absolute that they forget how to bend to the word of the law and yield submission to the requirements of constitutional institutions. Such would seem to be the case with Marshal MacMahon. In character he doubtless is better qualified to tread Algeria down with an iron heel than to direct the destinies of Republican France. Doubtless, too, his head is somewhat turned by the position in which circumstances have forced him. To find himself suddenly raised to the Presidential chair for a long term of office, coming as it did so shortly after the humiliation and disgrace of Sedan, may have proved too great a change for a mind possibly at no time of the strongest. And now, intoxicated with the taste of power he has had, it would not be unnatural if he looked forward with dread to 1880, when, to all appearance, he will step from his high position into private life and comparative insignificance; especially as it is not likely that even the most sanguine of his friends or bare-faced flatterers could suggest the hope of a future reelection. Under the circumstances, this may, as M. Gambetta pointed out, be only the first step towards a *coup d'état* having for its object a permanent seizing upon power and the destruction of the republic, or, on the other hand, the Marshal may be only the dupe and tool of the Ultramontane faction, who, under instructions from the Vatican, are seeking to create trouble and turmoil throughout Europe, in the wicked hope that the general misery and confusion may accidentally prove of service to the papacy. At all events, the action of the President is clearly unconstitutional and despotic, and in it he has the support of the Church party. He has no power to turn out a Ministry having the confidence of the House and the people. In doing so, he has infringed the constitution he was sworn to uphold, and made himself liable to impeachment at the expiry of his term of office. The consequences which have followed upon his rash and unlawful step are such as ought to warn him and the French nation of the danger into which Ultramontane intrigue is running them. The telegraph informs us that, in consequence of the formation of the new Ministry, the garrisons in Alsace and Lorraine have been strengthened, the Emperor has summoned Prince Bismarck back from his retirement, and last, not least, an alliance is hinted at between Great Britain, Germany and Austria. The outlook is ominous, and the old man of the Vatican had better calculate more accurately than he did in 1870, the consequences of another struggle inaugurated by Ultramontane bigotry and ambition in Europe.



THE SEAT OF WAR IN ASIA.

three different routes by which the Russians advanced into the Turkish territory are as follows: One division advanced from Alexandropol to Kars, with which it is connected by three different roads. The distance is about forty-seven miles. Again a division advanced from the Province of Erivan to Bayazid, which may be reached by three roads, two being carriage roads, which were repaired by the Russian troops in 1854, while the third is only fit for horses, but may easily be made passable for carriages. The third route taken was from Akholsk to Ardahan; the connection being by but one carriage road. These are the three principal routes which have already been taken by the Russian troops, according to their own journals, to invade the Turkish territory. Another important road leads from Kars to Erzerum, and forms the trunk road of Armenia, but is very

badly defended because of the ravines of Saganlung. There is another road which connects Kars with Erzerum that skirts the spur of the Saganlung, but can only be used, if used at all, to turn the enemy's flank. Erzerum is the converging point of all the roads of the Vilayet. A macadamized road of one hundred and ninety-three miles connects it with Trebizond. This was constructed at great expense by French and Turkish engineers. Another road runs to Bayazid and further to Talceze, in Persia; a third through Khivis and Mush to Bitlis; a fourth to Erzinjan, and next to Kars. Telegraph lines connect Erzerum with Erzinjan and Trebizond, with Constantinople, Kars, Mush, Bitlis, Van, and Bayazid, the whole length of the lines in the Vilayet being some six hundred and twenty miles.

PROSPECTIVE TROUBLE IN UTAH.

Some little time ago, a telegram stated that Brigham Young, in one of his Sunday addresses to the Mormons, breathed out threatnings and slaughter, or prognosticated the latter, telling his people to be prepared for bloodshed. The Gentiles at Salt Lake City became alarmed as they had a pretty distinct idea of who would be the victims if there was any slaughter. The reason for these utterances on the part of the Mormon leader and prophet is now becoming plain. On Monday, the 21st inst., the Grand Jury of the United States Court for Salt Lake Territory was to meet, and we suppose did meet, to investigate thoroughly all the circumstances of the Mountain Meadow massacre. When Lee was accused of participating in the crime, and arraigned in a court of justice, there was not much general expectation of his conviction. But he was convicted. Then it was thought that somehow or other he would escape the retribution which was so justly his due. His crime had gone so long unpunished, while his name was connected with it. But stern justice had its way at last, and Bishop Lee of the Mormon Church died the death which he had ordered for many others, who, unlike him, were innocent of any crime. Success in Lee's case has led to the belief that other offenders—more responsible than he, if not so immediately participating, may be reached. Brigham Young, the chief prophet, the autocratic ruler, more responsible than anyone else for this wickedness, is in danger of at last receiving the just reward of his crimes. Lee's execution has not satisfied the thirst for justice, as the remaining Mormon leaders probably expected that it would. So, being in danger themselves, they are trying to frighten the judge, or the jury, or the United States authorities, from their righteous purposes. For this end, they are stated to have been importing arms and to have been drilling. There are twenty thousand of them, who are able to fight, that number of Mormon votes having been polled for the Mormon candidate to represent the territory in Congress. Perhaps they mean mischief, for their leaders may be desperate at the prospect of the investigations of the Grand Jury. If so, there may be serious trouble. They are fanatical, and will fight desperately if they fight at all, although it is hard to believe that they will. Other things as improbable have come to pass, however, and deluded by leaders, rendered desperate by their great peril, for it is claimed that there is conclusive evidence against them, there may be an outbreak. If there is, there can be only one final result. Mormonism will be stamped out forever, if it has to be stamped out in blood. The United States army is not very large, but it would soon be large if needed. Money and other means have been freely and successfully used at Washington in times past, but the day for that is over. The present Administration is not susceptible to either cajolery, bribery, or improper influence in any form. The investigation will, no doubt, proceed in spite of Mormon threats and bluster, and of Mormon influence in other ways. If evidence sufficiently clear is forthcoming, Brigham Young and any of his associates convicted of complicity in this crime, or in others equally heinous, if not equally extensive, will have the proper penalty exacted from them.

THEOLOGICAL DEGREES.

A lively correspondence has been going on over the question of theological degrees. The letters of one of our correspondents who has declared against Roman Catholic influence in the University have, by writers in another paper here, been attributed to a clergyman. This is a mistake. They are the works of a prominent layman of the Church of England. This explanation is necessary to prevent wrong being done by their being attributed to interested parties, as well as to explain the publication of the letters at all, as we cannot adopt the views of our correspondent. Perhaps, as the word Protestant is commonly understood that position is an ultra-Protestant one. We understand the word, however, as meaning a demand not only for equal rights but equal privileges for all. Nothing could be a greater glory to McGill College than its long list of Roman Catholic professors, graduates, students, and members of corporation, and anything said to make such persons uncomfortable in such a connection would need to have an extremely good excuse. If certain faculties of the University feel that their broad basis is liable to be hurt by any act of the University, they are very excusable in opposing such an act. Our opinion is that much that has been said against theological degrees in McGill College has its root in narrowness and prejudice, but prejudices are facts which must be recognized according to the Protestant principle,

SUMMARY.

(Continued from 1st page.)

FATALITIES.—The wife of Mr. Richard Nagle, a prominent lumberman in Ontario, died on the 24th inst., from the effects of injuries received by being thrown out of a cutter several months ago.—Alfred Amere, a wealthy mining engineer and geologist of New York city, died suddenly in the cars at Niagara Falls on the 23rd inst.—The seven persons drowned on Bras d'Or Lake, N.S., on the 20th inst., while on their way to church, were John McKenzie, of Marble Mountain; Angus Mathison, of Little Harbor; William McKenzie, of Malagawatch; Lauchlan McCaig, Margaret McCaig, Mrs. Angus McCaig and Flora McKinnon.—Dr. Samuel Lewin, of St. John, N.B., eldest son of Senator Lewin, dropped dead on the 23rd inst. while at dinner.—Three men were drowned at Ste. Rose, Que., on the 23rd inst., while fishing, named Ouimet, Monette and Holte respectively.—A Grand Trunk employee named Blythe was drowned in Toronto Bay on the 24th inst., while boating.—Philip St. Clair, working with a farmer near Kingston, was killed in that city on the 24th inst., by falling down stairs while in a state of intoxication.—Michael McLaughlin, a helper on the Canal at St. Catharines, Ont., was drowned on the 25th inst., while crossing the lock-gate.—Five children were so badly injured on the Queen's Birthday in Winnipeg, Man., by the explosion of a keg of gunpowder as to cause their death.—A child of Mrs. Hovy, of Kemptville, Que., was drowned by falling into a pail of water on the 26th inst.—Sergeant John Keat, of the Royal Artillery, Halifax, committed suicide on the 26th inst., by hanging. He had been tried the previous day by court-martial for absence from duty, and reduced to the rank of gunner.—Richard Lay, pilot, was drowned recently by the capsizing of a boat near Richibucto Breakwater, N.B.—A woman named Cowan died suddenly in Ottawa on the 26th inst., while sitting under a shade tree to rest.—A seaman of the ship "Goldfinder," died at the Marine Hospital, Quebec, on the 27th inst., from the effects of an accident.—A sailor of the SS. "Circassian" died suddenly on the 27th inst. in Quebec.

MR. CAUCHON does not seem to be wanted anywhere. The *Winnipeg Free Press* very strongly condemns his rumored prospective appointment as Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba. False steps are exceedingly embarrassing in their consequences. Mr. Cauchon was very useful to Mr. Mackenzie while he was in Opposition, and also on the Ministerial side, until he was called to the Treasury Bench. He had to be rewarded, so he was taken into the Cabinet. Since that time he has not been of use to the Government in any way, either in the House or out of it, and by the evil reputation which he has deservedly obtained, he has lowered the general opinion of the whole Cabinet. Yet he has been so well looked after that the only plainly censurable public act which he has since committed was the sending of some men into Charlevoix during an election in contravention of the law. This was clearly not an act of sufficient gravity, considering that there were no harmful results, to furnish an excuse for putting him out of the Cabinet. But he has to be got rid of, and not having given any reason for expelling him, the only decent course is for the Ministry to give him an office which will make him willing to retire voluntarily. But the trouble is, what office? The Alaska Boundary Commission would be just the thing so far as the Ministry are concerned, but it might not be so pleasing to Mr. Cauchon. The indications are strongly in the direction of his being the next Lieutenant-Governor of the Prairie Province is one which needs circumspection beyond others. It was evident from the debates in the House last session that Mr. Morris was open to some criticism in regard to private speculations. The Premier stated that the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba was not free like the Lieutenant-governors of other provinces to enter into land speculation, as he had to be entrusted with delicate negotiations in reference to the titles of lands, on behalf of the Dominion Government. Fancy such a disreputable intriguer as Mr. Cauchon being entrusted in such matters. If the course of Mr. Morris has been questionable, what would that of the Beausart Asylum hero be? No wonder the *Winnipeg Free Press* does not want the present President of the Council to be the next Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba.

FIRE.

The following particulars regarding the fire at Indianapolis, N.B., are in addition to what appeared. Lee's factory was insured for \$2,500 in the Stadacona, and his loss will far exceed that. Jedediah Day's blacksmith shop, lost \$400, no insurance. Price & Shaw's carriage factory, insured for \$6,500 in several companies, including the Provincial, the loss will exceed \$20,000. Zackey's residence, insured \$400 in the Citizens. Thomas Cullin's house was a large two-story building, occupied by the owner and Mr. Mason, insurance \$100 in the Provincial. Capt. Stanton's house, insurance \$600; the occupants were John Thomas and Henry Blizard. The next house was occupied by Andrew and John Gormally, on which there was no insurance, it is thought, nor on Gilbert's house, just below, tenanted by Corey and Cameron. Beginning westward and coming east, the first house damaged was the Baptist parsonage, occupied by Rev. Mr. McLeellan; the damage is on the face and a few windows are broken; insurance is in the National and Canada Fire and Marine Insurance Companies. Graham's building, occupied by him on the lower floor as a store and in which he lives, is not injured much; there was a vacant lot, and then Francis Richey's building, on which the insurance was \$800 in the Provincial and \$600 on the furniture. J. L. Whelpley also lives in it, and like the others on that side of the street, the damage consists chiefly of broken windows and to the face of the building. Thomas Connolly owned the next, and had a shop on the ground floor, while Mr. Mulhenn lived up-stairs. The house of James Elliott is insured in the National for \$800. In the adjoining building Mrs. Sime had a shop; on her furniture there is an insurance of \$200, and \$200 on the stock in the Lancashire; Wm. Cain, the owner, lived up-stairs, and was insured. Mrs. Jane Saunders, the owner of the next shop, had the stock and furniture insured in the Citizens for \$400, and the building for \$800. Hickey's building came next; it was insured for \$1,200 in the Lancashire, and the furniture and stock for \$400 in the Canada Fire and Marine. The total loss will not be less than \$40,000.—The large Roman Catholic church at St. Augustin, Que., was burned to the ground.—A fire at the works of the Steel Company of Canada, Londonderry, N.S., destroyed three large casting houses; the furnaces and incline were saved with difficulty. Many of the men had a narrow escape. The furnace was badly burned, and the Company lost heavily.—Several unimportant fires took place in Toronto on Queen's Birthday, generally caused by setting off fire-crackers. One of the fires occurred in a building occupied as a wholesale dry goods store by Messrs. Mitchell & Co., and as a printing office by Mr. Lightfoot.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The "Tourmaline," an ironclad stationed on the west coast of Africa, was sent to her station with her engines in such a condition that the chief engineer was driven into a most excitable state, and ultimately lost his reason and committed suicide through the anxiety he suffered in consequence of the defective machinery of the ship. Their Lordships of the Admiralty have decided to award a special pension to the widow—About 250 inquests are held in London (City) annually.—Bismarck has been burned in effigy by some Inverness-shire Catholics.—The Prince of Wales on April 12th made the most rapid journey on record between London and Paris, having accomplished the distance in seven and three-quarters hours, the time usually taking ten hours.—In London a five-act play, written by a deaf and dumb author, and performed entirely by deaf mutes, to an audience of deaf and dumb people, has been pronounced a great success. The sign and finger language was used throughout and it was perfectly astonishing to witness the promptitude with which the afflicted part of the "house" realized the situation.

Tub butter is getting more plentiful, prints are also well supplied, there have been changes in prices, eggs at

\$1.08 per bag; peas \$1.15 per bushel; buckwheat 85c to 90c do; potatoes, 65c to 90c per bushel; green onions in bunches, about half a cent per lb.

green onions, 10¢; black, 8¢; green beans, 15¢; corn, 10¢; peas, 10¢; apples, \$.50 to \$.60 per barrel; turnips, 80¢ to \$1.25 each; fowls, 55¢ to 75¢ per couple; 1 lb. butter, 19¢ to 25¢ per lb.; print butter, 20¢ to 30¢ do.; packed eggs, 11¢ to 12¢ per dozen; eggs 1/2 baskets, 12¢ to 14¢ do.; maple sugar, 8¢ to 10¢ per lb.; maple syrup, 80¢ to 90¢ per gallon; strained honey, 14¢ per lb.

Flour, \$4.20 per 100 lbs.; Oatmeal, \$3.50 do.; Indian meal, \$1.60 do.; Graham Flour, \$4.50 do.; Grue, \$1.20 do.; Bran, 75¢ do.; Pot Barley, \$3.50 do.

ST. GABRIEL CATTLE MARKET—MAY 28.
The arrivals of live stock at Point St. Charles last week were thirty-eight car-loads of cattle, 257 Car. calves, hogs, and two car-loads of Canadian pigs, and a few calves and sheep, and one horse. Nineteen car-loads of the above cattle were for shipment to Britain; nine car-loads of Toronto fed cattle, belonging to I. Samuels & Brother, were shipped at the SS. "Corinthian" last week; six car-

loads of cattle, eighty head, from Prescott, belonging to Messrs. Hopper and McShane, and four carloads of cattle from Toronto, belonging to Messrs. Coats and Pridham are to be shipped this afternoon on the SS. "Layo Nipigon" for Liverpool. L. Samuels & Brother are to ship over one hundred head of cattle on the SS. "Manitaban" about the 15th of the present week. The names of the first shipping cattle on the market to date are: F. Shields, Toronto; J. J. Johnson, of Windsor; three carloads of cattle; Messrs. Jessup & Williams,

had two carloads of cattle and a carload of Canadian fed hogs; J. C. Coughlin, from Windsor, and Wm. Carnegie, of Mildmay, had each one carload of cattle; R. J. Hopper had about twenty head of superior cattle from Prescott; Wm. Head had two carloads of cattle, which he bought from J. C. Johnston; he had also a carload of hogs from Ottawa, and a carload of hogs, which he bought from W. Williams. All the Chicago hogs, which arrived at last night, belonged to city butchers, and to Messrs. Moore, Masters and McLaughlin.

small during the week; prices have advanced slightly; first-class steers sold to-day at from 13s. to 21s. per 100 lb., higher than during the past two weeks, being from \$5.50 to \$5.75¹/₂ per 100 lb., of which weight, as all the cattle on the market to-day except a carload were distiller-fed, there were very few second or third class cattle offered for sale to-day. The demand for cattle was pretty brisk, and nearly all the cattle on the market were sold before noon. Messrs. Denoon & Williamson sold 22 car-

at from \$9.37 1/2 to \$8.75 per 100 lbs., or 18 x 14 lbs. cattle, weighing 6 880 lbs., are bought by J. L. Hopper of Quebec at \$5.75 per 100 lbs.; also, Mr. Hopper has bought 200 lb. super-grade steers to Mr. Br. Netto, at \$2.00 per 100 lbs., less \$5 on the tote; also sold to A. Coudry three steers, weighing 3 680 lbs., at \$5.72 per 100 lbs., and 1 steer over on the lot; he also sold several steers to other parties at \$5.75 per 100 lbs.; Mr. Hopper also has two bulls to one party for \$132.50, and three bulls to another party for \$218, also two bulls weigh-

3,280 pounds at \$5.25 per one hundred pounds
W. Hm head sold seven steers to several persons
\$5.75 per 100 lbs. and six steers to D. Currievan
\$46 each, and eight steers to J. Egan, of Quaker
\$5.75 per 100 lbs. F. Shields sold three carloads
cattle at \$3.25 per 100 lbs. for bulls, and from
\$3.00 to \$3.62 1/2 for cows and calves.
C. C. Smith sold a load of cattle at \$5 to \$5.25
per 100 lbs. for bulls, and \$5.50 to \$5.75 per 100 lbs.
steers; Mr. Crangie sold seventeen head of farm
cattle for \$1.20.

The price of hogs is rather lower. Calico hogs, at \$6.50 per 100 lbs., at which price Mr. H. sold several small lots; Canadian hogs sell from \$5.00 to \$6.25 per 100 lbs. F. Shields sold two animals—springers for \$110. There is no change in the price of hides. No. 1 instructed at \$9 to \$9.50. No. 2 at \$8 to \$8.50, and No. 3 from \$7 to \$7.50 per 100 lbs. calfskins, 12c per lb.; sheepskins with the wool at \$1.75 to \$2.25 each; do. shorn, 25c each; do. lamb skins, 13c to 40c each; tallow, 6c to 10c.

VIGOR CATTLE MARKET.—May 29.
There was a pretty large attendance to-day at the market, but sales were very dull, there being a much more milch cows offered than apparently were needed, and as buyers were unwilling to bring down prices, but few sales were made in the forenoon, as the drovers have expressed their determination to hold over their cows for another market. One extra

cows with her calf would early in the day for \$800. The 50, three pretty good milch cows were sold for \$117.50, other sales of pretty good country cows were made at from \$80 to \$387 each; foreigners were very lean cows, of which there were a good many, were almost unsaleable. There were not many heifers offered, and these were all of third and fourth quality, a fair-sized cow was sold for \$240, and other smaller ones for \$210 and \$220, for \$240. The calves on the market had been heavily hit by

several good culver at Bonaventure Depot yesterday at \$5 each. Sheep and lambs were plentiful; price of sheep was from \$4 to \$7 each; lambs for \$2 to \$3.50 each. R. Nicholson bought, yesterday, six superior lamb for \$24, and eight sheep for \$24. There were about a score of old lean hogs offered, and several sales were made at about \$8 each.

HORSE MARKET—May 29.

The horse market is a little duller this week. Sales at auction to-day have not been so successful as a week ago. At No. 54 Bonaventure street, this afternoon Mr. Elwes sold six horses for \$457; and two of the number could be called good animals. No. 669 Craig street five horses were sold at auction to-day at prices ranging from \$10 to \$60 each, and the shipment of horses to the United States has been large last week; the following persons received the horses this week: the office of

consular office at New York City for horses exported from American breeders in the city for races abroad across the water.

New Bedford, May 28th.—John Connolly, New York, three horses valued at \$220; the Alden, a Boston, seventeen horses, value \$1,330; W. H. Dowdell, of New Bedford, Mass., nine horses, valued at \$1,480. There are three animal dealers at present buying horses in the city annually. The shipment of horses to the United States for the week ending May 22nd was forty-five valued at \$1,092.

OTTAWA MARKETS.
(Special to the Witness.)

OTTAWA, May 28.—Oats, 52c; Velskop 1 bushel; Flour, 89-9c to 89-9c; Eggs, 9c; Butter, 22c to 23c; Veal, 8c to 10c per pound; Bacon, 80c per bag. No other change in prices.

HAMILTON MARKETS.

(Specially Reported for the Witness by W.
Produce and Commission Merch

HAMILTON, May 28.—White Wheat
\$1.65 to \$1.75; Red do. \$1.58 to \$
do. \$1.55 to \$1.65; Barley, per bu
60c; Peas, 55c to 80c; Oats, 54c
58c to 60c; Apples, \$1 to \$1.29
to 95c; W.C. Wheat Flour, \$8.50 to
Bakers', \$8.00 to \$8.75; Hay, f
\$13; Buttes, per lb., 10c to 17c; f

12c to 12 1/2c.

LONDON, MARKS & ITS.

(Special Telegram to the Witness, from on May 28—White Fall

£2.50 to £2.80; Red Fall £2.25

Spring Wheat, £2.30 to £2.40

\$1.45 to \$1.55; Corn, 5c

10c to 11c; Wheat, 12c to 12 1/2c.

to \$2.25; Tallows, \$2.25; Potatoes,
pack, \$10 to \$11; Wagon 2

Sh of	toes, per, usual, \$1 40 to	\$1.50.
E. gra.	GUANO.	MARKETS.
Fancy,	(Special)	o the Witness.)
Superfine,	GUANO, May 28, -	
\$8.25;	Spring do, \$1.40 to	all Wheat, \$1.60
\$6.40;	Peas, 800 to 850; 7	\$1.55; Oats, 50c
Yerled,	15c to 16c; Eggs,	arley, 50c; to 60
100	Mules, \$5 to 6	c to 11c; Hay,
Bakers,	\$5 to 6	Potatoes, per bu
Superfine,	W. comb	

MORE ISBURG MARKETS.
(Specially reported for the *Wagoner* by Alex. Produce and Commercial Mercantile)

100 lbs.:
 180
 1200; Corn. 75c to 80c; Potatoes, 55c to
 ter, 17c to 18c; Eggs, 70c to 11c; Cattle
 look nice. Rain hoped for.

of exports in 1904, and that in the four months ending April 30, 1905, the amount of pig iron exported of pig iron shows an increase of 100 per cent. over the same period in 1876. Angle, bolt and rod, twenty-one per cent.; railroad iron, six per cent.; of hoops, 100 per cent.; of tin plates, fifteen per cent. and other manufactures, five per cent. In addition, there is a distinct growth of nettle shipbuilding yards, which must materially

consumption of iron within the country. It is noticed that the imports of foreign factories showed last month little sign of growth upon our markets. — *Business*

Family Reading.

[For the WITNESS.]
THE LITTLE GUARDIAN ANGEL.

BY DR. JAKIMWAY.
"You must not cry, mamma," she softly said,
"For Christ will take me to his fold I know,"
And lifting up her head and weary head
She feebly whispered: "I am glad to go,
I'll not forget you though, mamma, when I
Have gone; for, as the white-robed angels bear
Me on their shining wings beyond the sky,
And wait me to the land where all is fair,
I'll ask them then to take me right upon
The throne where Jesus sits—I will not be
A bit afraid I know—and when his voice
I meet, I'm sure he'll lift me on his knee,
Just as he did the little children here,
On earth, and kindly words of welcome speak
Unto his tiny girl, and then right near
Unto his breast I'll press, and in a week
And lowly voice, I'll say: 'Dear Lord, I'm
glad
Indeed to be a lamb within your fold,
But I'm afraid mamma will be so sad,
And miss me so at home upon the cold
And weary world, as pa is very cross
To her, when he gets drunk and she will not
Have any one to love her here, my loss
Will grieve her much—poor ma! Perhaps her
lot
Will be less bitter if you let me go
Sometimes to see her! Then the Lord will
smile
In such a loving way, and well I know
He will not say me nay. I will be glad
Away each fear from my little breast,
And grant my every wish. And then will I,
An angel, downwards float from regions blest,
Past all the twinkling stars within the sky,
Until I come right here. You will not see
Me—yes and pa—but I will follow him
Where'er he goes, and try my best to free
Him from those ugly demons black and grim,
That coax him on to drink, and I will chase
Them all away, so that papa may be
A sober man again. Your sad, pale face
Will then once more beam out right happily
With joy. Thus I, your little angel guard,
Will hover o'er you till your latest breath,
And poor dear pa I'll try my best to ward
From sin and drunkenness until his death.
If I should chance to fail—but no—oh, no!
That surely will not be—I cannot bear
To think that poor papa will never go
To live with us above in glory there!"
The wretched father, lying on a bed
Of rage, awoke from out a drunken sleep
While in his breast a pang of anguish sped,
His inmost feelings stirred. "My darling child,
He groined as at her side, while tears
Rained down his cheeks. "My darling undefiled,
I'll glad no more, so drive away your fears?"
A glad smile played a moment on her face,
A glad light sparkled in her loving eyes,
And then a solemn silence filled the place,
The while the angels carried off their prize.
The grass has lived and died above her head
Time and again, but not forgotten by
The father is the promise to the dead;
And ever when temptation has come nigh,
The fancied touch of angel wings upon
His brow in soft caress has broke the charm,
Until, at last, the tempter's power is gone,
And vanished is the record of his sin.
—Stagner, Ont.

THE IMPATIENT MOSLEM.

BY MISS S. M. WALSH.
Unload the chairs; caps one, two, three,
Mittens and scarfs accordingly;
A pile of coats all thrown about,
Their pocket-treasures emptied out.
Marbles, and tops, and tangled string,
Pencils, and pebbles, and a sling;
Slate-rags; no, handkerchiefs! Behold!
The tricks of boys are manifold!
Six muddy boots! across the floor
Their tracks are covered with deplore.
Yet as I set them up again,
My heart goes toward my little men.
All day these boots on tireless feet
Have tracked along the muddy street,
Or paced the school-room's close bound,
Or tramped for my some tiresome round.
The caps and coats upon the chair
Take on an almost life-like air;
I hang them up quite patiently,
While softening thoughts come over me.
Upstairs, three weary childish heads
Rest softly on their cosy beds,
And now I think reverently
How welcome nightfall is to me!
How often through the busy day
I chide my children at their play;
How often, weary and depressed,
Impatiently I long for rest.
And now I ponder tearfully
How sad that time may be for me;
For Death might bring it, and at best
There hastens on this time of rest.

The time will come when nevermore
Shall children play on my door,
Or noisy voices fill their play;
Disturb me as they have to-day.
—Christian Union.

TURKEY AND RUSSIA CONTRASTED.

BY AN ENGLISHMAN IN "ADVANCE."
What is Turkey and what has been done in
her during the past twenty years?
In 1856 Turkey received a new lease of life.
The modern Magna Charta—the famous
"Hatti-Houmayoun"—was published.
The Sultan, Abdul Medjid, was the hero of the
day. The integrity of the empire was assured.
The purse strings of Europe were opened
and the Sultan had unlimited credit, and
implicit faith was given to his assurances of
reform and improvement. A bright sun had
risen over Turkey, and only honesty and per-
severance were necessary to make the empire
rich, prosperous and contented. Twenty years
have passed and what is Turkey today?
The "Hatti-Houmayoun" died at the birth.
Instead of improvement, a darker veil of
oppression, misrule and cruelty overlays the
land. Famine, brought on by misrule and
oppression, has devastated one fair province.
Another province, the Switzerland of Turkey,
has been goaded by injustice and cruelty into
revolt, which, if overcome, will leave that pro-
vince a desert. In another province, the
Christians, incapable of resorting to arms
in self-defence, are to deliver themselves from
their intolerable position, abandoning the faith
they have clung to for centuries and embrac-
ing Islamism. Later, other provinces have
risen in arms, with the purpose either to
shake off the yoke of the Sultan or to die in
the attempt.
Not a hand has been constructed; not a hand
has been moved to develop the immense
natural wealth of the country; not a railway
line down. (The two short lines made)
not be taken into account, for they are foreign
speculations the Sultan was compelled to per-
mit. No schools, no tribunals, no law, no
justice—but a debt of more than \$1,125,000,
and means to a population which can hardly
find means to purchase food, and gain

which the Sultan has only fourteen iron-clad
value about \$2,000,000, to show.

Putting aside the political I turn to a reli-
gious view of this question.
In Russia religious liberty, in the sense ap-
plied to it by Dr. Hamlin, does not exist.
But every religion is respected; every sect,
with one exception, is tolerated and permitted
to possess its house of worship. Religion is
no bar to employment in the State. Protestants
and Catholics hold positions of high trust. The Bible is freely
sold in the current languages, and stores have
been opened and can be opened for its sale
freely.

There is a law which forbids the entry of
clergymen or priests into Russia, but though
it has not been repealed, it is like many of our
old laws, in abeyance, especially in regard to
Protestants, and I can affirm from personal
experience that clergymen with "Rev." on their
passports frequently visit Russia and meet
with no difficulties. Clergymen are
travelled on by the railroads for no other
reason than the country like other people, but
as missionaries to the orthodox they certainly
would not be allowed.

The Russians are sincerely attached to their
faith, and the government, regarding it quite
as pure as the Reformed faith, do not desire
it could be converted either to the happiness
or the well-being of the people to have mis-
sionaries going about troubling conscience and
disturbing the peace they repose in.

Government supervision is exercised only
over the orthodox; the members of other
churches can act as they please. Were the
government as tyrannical as Dr. Hamlin re-
presents it, the Malachans, a sect which may
be designated as Orthodox Reformers, would
not be tolerated, whereas, they are
respected and protected.

The sect to which no mercy is shown is the
"Skeptics" (self-murderers). The members of
this horrible sect wherever discovered are very
severely punished. Thus all that can be said
of Russian religious intolerance is, that the
government will not permit any interference
with the religion of the State.

As much as be said of the Turkish Govern-
ment!
It is quite true that missionaries are allowed
to enter Turkey, and there are many stations
established where the noble work of enlighten-
ing the people is perseveringly pushed, but
does the government permit missionary labors
among the Mussulmans?

It must not be supposed that the Porte, of
her own free will, threw the country open to
the missionaries; the Turks were forced to it.
Had the Turkish Government been in a posi-
tion to resist diplomatic pressure, no mis-
sionary could have been allowed to enter the
country, and they could not go against the
expressed desire of the great Protestant States;
they had to submit and missionaries came into
the country.
Have the missionaries, however, been per-
mitted freedom of action? This is a question
which can be well answered by the missionary
reports.

Chicany, underhand opposition, oppression
and injustice, have met them at every turn,
and the great benefits they would have conferred
on the Christian population have been most
effectually neutralized. And yet the govern-
ment has not only refused to protect the mis-
sionaries, but to the Mussulman, Protestant,
Armenian, Greeks and Catholics are all
alike unbelieving dogs, "Ghiaoors," one no
better than the other; and as regards religion,
it is quite indifferent to them if they keep
changing from one to the other. But they
oppose, and continue to oppose, to the edu-
cation of the people, and that education
means enlightenment, and that enlightenment
would raise the Christians from their degraded,
demoralized condition, and thus a power would
be raised within the State against which brute
force could not prevail, before which the
Moslem would be driven to the wall, and the
opposition to the spread of Protestantism, and
this opposition will be continued to the end
of the chapter.

The preaching of the Gospel to Mussulmans
is strictly prohibited. In Russia a missionary
who preached to the orthodox would be sent
into exile, but in Turkey he would be sent
to the gallows. The Russian passport system,
Dr. Hamlin seems to have forgotten that a
far more vexatious system exists in Turkey.
Turkey cannot be entered without the suf-
ferent passport, and the passport is not given
to the converts, but is given to the subjects of
the empire. The converts, in Turkey, are
subjected to the same vexatious system as the
Turks. A parcel cannot be sent from one
town to another without its being opened,
examined, and a permit, for which money
must be paid. No person can go on board a
ship without a permit, and a permit is not
given by a customs-officer, whom he must fee.
No one can go for a few miles out of a town
without being worried by demands to exhibit his
permit or *teskerah*. To all these vexations not
only foreigners but the subjects of the Sultan
have to submit. Compared with them the
Russian passport is perfect freedom, for once
within Russia the passport is not any other
document is ever asked for, and people are free
to go about as they please, and carry or send
not parcels alone, but cargoes.

Dr. Hamlin is either ignorant or ignores
what I have already stated, that schools are
growing with great rapidity in Russia. This
disposition of the merchants is very much
proved. The Russian government very properly
have made it an offence for one to open
a school, give lessons, or to accept educational
situations, who is not possessed of a diploma
giving the necessary license. This law Dr.
Hamlin may have misunderstood and construed
into a restriction on education.

In a sketch of this kind it is impossible to
enter on a detailed comparative view of Russia
and Turkey, but sufficient has, I trust, been
stated, to show that Dr. Hamlin's opinion of
Turkey cannot be supported by facts, while his
ideas of Russia are wrong and consequently
unjust.—*Evrom.*

THE BOSTON REVIVAL.

BY THE REV. GEO. R. LEAVITT.

A young gentleman came to my church on
Sunday morning who had not attended an
evangelical service for five years. Something
irresistibly impelled him. He came again in
the afternoon to a service conducted by Mr.
Sawyer. He remained to the following enquiry
meeting. The friends spoke with him. After
a brief conversation, they called me to them.
The young man frankly explained himself.
Four weeks ago he had attended one of the
grocers' meetings in Boston. The impression
then made had not left him. Doubtless it had
had much to do with his course in coming to
our services. But he was not ready to take
any step. As I proceeded to present the truth
to him and to urge his present duty of repen-
tance the two friends, half turned from us,
with covered faces, were lifting their hearts in
prayer. It was a typical scene of this great
revival. You will see it everywhere. Twice
when suddenly his bearing changed entirely.
He asked us to pray. He prayed himself. In
the evening, in a very modest and clear way,
he professed a hope in Christ. It is a revival
in which prayer is as manifestly the great
agency as in that of 1857-8. Yesterday's mail
brought me a letter from Mr. A. G. Allen, of
Georgia, a second from Burlington, Iowa, and
another from a place undesignated—in which
the writers spoke of the accounts in which
correspondence of answers to prayer, and request-
ed me to send Mr. Moody requests which they
enclosed. One of these requests was touching.
It was for a family of four, who had the

offer of the Gospel and had alighted it. They
had lost their little home; trouble seemed
settling down upon them. The simple-heart-
ed writer, apparently a mother speaking of her
children, looked upon their calamity as God's
visitation to call them to repentance. The same
letter contained also a request for ten
persons, and a desire that I should state, in a
public way, that these requests had been sent to
the Tabernacle. They have been sent as requested. I hope to hear of the
answers to the prayers which thousands of
hearts have now put up.

It was remarkable, when I had received no
letter of the kind before, that the same mail
should bring me three letters, from points so
widely separated, all designed for Mr. Moody.
The spirit of prayer is abroad in the land.
Tens of thousands of simple souls cherish
still, in spite of all assaults, an unshaken
confidence in his efficacy.

Two characteristics distinguish the revival
of the kind before me in my last. I pass
by the most marked characteristic—viz., the
prominence given to the Word of God. Not
in my life-time have I seen such a spirit of
interest in prayer and of personal effort for
the conversion of others. These two agencies
are coupled together, and exist separately.
Mr. Finney remarks the fact. There is a
class of Christians, he says, who make all hinge
upon prayer. There is another class who un-
derstand prayer and make work the principal
thing. "Either of these," he added, "are fatal
errors."

In a time of revival the latter, perhaps, is the
more common mistake. When Christians are
a little revived they are less apt to pray than
to begin to "run around," to use one of Mr.
Moody's most expressive phrases.

A few weeks since he said, at a noon meet-
ing: "We shall see greater results presently.
Christians are stopping running round so
much, and are working more on their knees."

It would be difficult to say which duty has
been most pressed at the Tabernacle—work or
prayer. The ideas have been coupled. The
practical effect has been to draw the people
to revival, until its proportions are now so
impressively solemn and grand and its promise
what no man can predict.

George H. Stuart lately remarked: "I saw
the work in Brooklyn, in New York, in Phila-
delphia. But, after spending a few days in
this city, after visiting the Tabernacle, and
counting-rooms, in simply walking the
streets—I feel that it is such a work as we
saw in none of those cities and that it is only
beginning."

There are two kinds of revivals. One de-
pends mainly upon the revivalist. It begins
with a sermon, and the people are gathered
to him. He may preach the truth; but results
are mainly due to his power of impressing
and eloquently persuading them to repent
and accept Christ. Such a revival may be
genuine; but it may proceed, culminate, and
decline, not without great effort, indeed, upon
the church, and the people, and the revival
itself. This character the present revival un-
doubtedly has. In the aggregate, a large
number of persons have been converted and
converted while listening to the sermons or in
the enquiry rooms—persons who have attended
the services without invitation or knowledge
of any Christian.

So it is had enough for congregations to
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But, in truth, it is a very different way, and
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ation in weekly instalments, while he has
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last.

Not must we leave out of the account the ex-
haustive nature of ministerial work when it is
faithfully performed. The preparation of two
sermons weekly is of itself no small affair.
For in these days the preacher must keep his
self abreast of his hearers, nay, if possible
lead them in advance of them, in matters of
literature, philosophy and science, as well as
in the department of theology. And if he is
to preserve freshness and variety in his dis-
courses he must be a diligent student, a close
observer of men and manners, and a ready
writer. Now when these things are taken
into consideration the wonder will become
that the average preaching in our pulpits is so
good. You may reckon on the fingers of your
two hands the names of our distinguished
preachers at the bar, and yet no lawyer makes
as many addresses in a year as a minister.
In the case of the minister, the minister
therefore is a constant variety in subject
and detail which is itself a sort of rest, but
which is not enjoyed by the minister.

Then comes in the visitation of his people,
the comforting of the sick and the burial of the
dead. It is often a very weary and a very
dreary duty, and the picture-gallery should be
renewed, and the picture of a visit to a dying
man should be a picture of a dying man.
The mere putting of such a question is an indication
of a shallow nature. The very change from one
to the other is a rest. And who does not
know that emotional excitement is more weary-
ing than any other? A funeral is to the
minister a very wearying and more fatiguing than
ten sermons would be. His people are almost
to him like a portion of his own family; and
when he sees the head-winner of a large family
stricken down, and when he looks upon the baby-lying
beautiful in death in his cradle, he is nearer to
the bereaved than any relative, and carries their
sorrows on his heart, so that he returns from
the house of mourning worn and weary. Now
from all these things alone he is tired, and
he is a temperate man, and he is a far more
idol than the better will his rest be. He will
be tired of a time of that responsibility which
he has to bear, and he will have an opportunity
of looking at his work from a distance,
and so, the perspective being rectified, he
will see if he has been giving his people a
good sermon, and a loving and another pro-
prietor neglected. And after the first
week or two he will begin to gather subjects,
illustrations and suggestions to be used when
he returns. He has been giving out all the
preceding months, but now he is taking in.
The scenes he looks upon, the men he meets
and the incidents which occur beneath his eyes,
all are taken up and gathered in the treasure-
house of his soul, to come forth in his future
discourses with living and life-giving power.

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Have I really seen the blasted tree and the
sunning turtle? Are a weary ride of fifty miles,
the noontide heat, the silence that could almost be
felt, no provocation to a dream? I have
ridden under such circumstances many a mile,
and I resolved that if ever circumstances carried
me to those parts again, I would satisfy my-
self as to the matter.

Accordingly, after a few years, when an
incident led me to travel there, I revisited the
well-remembered scene. There was still the
stagnant pool, but the blasted pine-tree was
gone, and after I had pushed my horse through
the marshy thicket as far as I could force him,
and then dismounted and pursued a close
investigation on foot in every direction around
the spot, I was clearly convinced that the tree
had never grown there; not a stump nor
any taken its remains could be seen; and so
now I have concluded that at the glimpse of
the water, with the readiness of those who
are falling asleep, I had adopted an external
fact into a dream; that it had aroused the
trails of thought which in former years had
laid me down, and that I was now, with all
its delusion and that I had been frightened with
less than a shadow."

The instructive story of this physician
teaches us how readily and yet how impressively
the remains of old ideas may be recalled:
how they may, as it were, be projected into
the future, and make a position among
existing realities. For this all that is necessary
is that there should be an equalization of
old impressions with new sensations, and that
may be accomplished either by diminishing a
force of present sensations, or by increasing
the activity of those parts of the brain in
which the old impressions are stored up.

Thus, when we are falling asleep, the organs
of sense no longer convey their special im-
pressions with the clearness and force that
they did in our waking hours, and this adds
to the power of drawing upon themselves the
attention of the mind

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HIBERNIA	3434	Lieut. Archer, R.

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 and land mails and passengers and from Ireland
 Scotland, are intended to be despatched.

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POLYRESIAN 26th May.
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The Steamers of the Glasgow line are intended to
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An experienced Surgeon carried on each vessel.
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In Quebec, A. L. ALLAN & CO., 115 R. M.
to JOHN M. CURRIE, 2nd City Orleans; in Ha-
ve Saint Lawrence, to J. B. GIBSON & CO.; in Hants
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val to J. C. LYNNMAN & ZOGIN; in Hamburg, to
J. B. GIBSON & CO.; in Montreal, to J. B. GIBSON;
in Yverdrucque, or DRAPAS & CO., in Belfast, to CHAM-
BERLAIN & MAISON; in London, to W. H. GREENINGHOE,
GREENINGHOE, 17 George Church street, in Glas-
gow, to ALLEN, ALLAN, 70 Great Street, City
Liverpool, to J. B. GIBSON & CO., James Watson &
Co., in Leamington, to H. A. ALLAN.

H. A. ALLAN,
Corner of TOUILLIE and COMMON STS.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

Diabetes, Dropsy, Gravel, Calculus, Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Disease of the Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Prostate Gland, Organic Debility and Chronic Affections cured by the use of the

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Rutherford, and in Montreal by J. Golden, J. B. Tre-
der, and the proprietor.

WANTED, Men, to travel at
sell to dealers our new Unbreakable Glass Ch
neys and Lamp Glasses; also, Blue glass for the cure
Rheumatism and all kinds of Neuralgia. No peddling
Salary liberal. Business permanent. Hotel and travel
expenses paid. Monitor Glass Co. 264 Main street
Cincinnati, Ohio.

"Chester's Cure" while in placing it ahead of all
medicines of any other sort. Persons afflicted with
these diseases cannot do better than send for a sample
package and try it. Hundreds have been effectually
cured by it, and medical men have pronounced it a wo-
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Price, \$1 or \$1.10 by mail. Ask your druggist for
it. If he does not keep it, order direct from WILLIAM
WEBSTER & CO., 389 Laguarda street, Montreal.

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AND
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sells at nearly every house. Our Agent reports 388
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