

low and carried it through the down stairs, tore a big stone out of the cellar wall, and stuck a pork barrel into splinters, besides making itself conspicuous in other ways. Strange as it may seem, no one in the house was, though Odette was considerably astonished, and a school teacher who was there at the time was so shocked that she fainted after the singing had finished its caper, and withdrawn. Together, it was a wonder! A performance, as occurs very seldom. — *St. Alban's Ad-*

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The Witness.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1880.

TEMPERANCE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

While it would be difficult to over-estimate the importance of the victory in the cause of temperance gained by Sir Wilfrid Lawson in the Imperial Parliament, by the vote of approval of the principle involved in what is termed "local option," there can be no doubt that it would be extremely easy for Canadians to be led by that victory to believe that the cause of temperance was much more advanced in England than is really the case. If, because the Imperial House of Commons has passed a resolution in favor of a principle which is embodied in the latest Act passed by the Canadian House of Commons, we conclude that the cause of temperance is as far advanced in England as in Canada, we are making a great mistake, which can only result in sore disappointment. It will be many years before public opinion in Europe is anything like so highly cultivated upon this question as in America. The evil there, though very great, is not, perhaps, so glaring as it is in this country, and perhaps it is for this reason that earnest temperance reformers have been most earnest, most persistent, and consequently most effective on this side of the Atlantic. Customs and habits of thought are not so fixed here as there, and consequently our temperance apostles have been more single-minded and of deeper convictions on the subject themselves, and have not encountered the greater difficulties which would have to be met at the very outset in older countries. As the work began earlier here, and has been carried on more enthusiastically because more hopeful, and in spite of fewer difficulties, it is easy to understand, after some consideration, that the advance which we have made after long years of such work must be very much greater than that which has been made in England. The resolution, though affirming the principle, does not at all go the length that our Scott Act does in the same direction. It was merely in favor of granting to municipalities and local districts the power to control the number of licenses for the sale of alcoholic liquors within the limits of the municipalities or districts. Although a bill embodying the principle, if introduced, would probably empower the districts to prevent altogether the sale of liquors within their limits if they chose, yet the wording of the resolution implies that there is little hope that the districts would do more than restrict it to some extent at present. As the resolution merely favoring the principle, only carried by a majority of about twenty-six in a not very full House, it is pretty certain that even if the Government granted the fullest liberty to their supporters on the question, a bill could not be framed which would be supported by a majority. But a really effective bill could not be carried unless the Government took it up, and this the present Government is not as yet ready to do. Although several members of the Government voted for the resolution, Mr. Gladstone and Lord Hartington, the leaders, voted against it. Mr. Gladstone was in favor of the principle, he said, but he did not see his way clear to vote for the resolution, because if he did he would feel that it was his duty to go further and embody it in the law, so that it might be carried into practice, and there the difficulty would arise as the providing for compensation for the licensed victuallers of any district that availed themselves of the benefits of such an act. All who have travelled in England and those who have met many English people on a visit to America, will readily see that Mr. Gladstone is perhaps more advanced on the question than many English clergymen and others whom we would naturally expect in Canada to take the lead in the question, and who would, did they come here to live, be found in a few years in the front ranks. When we consider this we begin to realize that the work which has been going on in America for years, namely, educating and forming public opinion on the question, has yet to be practically commenced in England. Mr. Gladstone's objection implies, however, that some districts would be found to vote in favor of restricting the number of licensed victuallers, so that perhaps to some extent, the heaven is working upward in England instead of downward

as in Canada. If any further evidence were needed of the lack of education on this subject, abundance will be found in the comments of the English press on local option resolutions. Did we believe that the Times as truly represented public opinion in England now as it once did, we would be far less hopeful concerning the immediate future of the temperance cause in England than we are. The Times, however, does not either make or represent the public feeling of England, even so much of it as now finds utterance through the ballot boxes. While the franchise was almost solely trusted to the upper and middle classes, the Times was a tolerably correct exponent of the wishes of the electors. Since the franchise has been greatly lowered, it has lost the power of either following or leading public opinion, and has acknowledged this by, for the first time in its history, offering a pretty steady opposition to the Government of the day. We are glad, therefore, to believe that the supremely silly objections which the Times offers to the "local option" principles occurred to but few, if to anyone but the writer, much less to the majority of English people, who are not altogether without common sense. The first objection of the Times is that there is no such thing as a local community with an opinion to exercise upon that or any other subject, and if there was, and if the community had an opinion, it could not beget to exercise it. The Times' argument is that if the people of communities would only govern themselves, they could do so better than any one else, because they are better acquainted with their own peculiar circumstances and necessities; but they will not do it and merely relegate that authority to others, and communities are thus lost in the whole people and are contented be so. This, according to the Times, is the result of the English system of government by the whole people. The answer to this is simply that the masses are only beginning to learn the power they have, and that they are beginning to understand it is shown by the result of the late election. When they exercise their power in that which concerns them remotely and indirectly, it is pretty certain that they will exercise it at least quite as vigorously in matters which closely and directly bear upon their every day life. The Times objects to transferring the control of licenses from a body of magistrates to the people most interested themselves, on the ground that the majority of the people are not likely to be wiser on this, or any other subject, than the majority of the magistrates, and therefore the majority of the few, though tyrannous, is not the less so than that of the many, and is besides more intelligent. The real objection which such papers as the Times feels is that which we have before noticed, and that is that the lower classes are more easily educated and convinced on this question than the middle or upper in England, as the latter are more interested in the profits and in the preservation of "vested rights" generally. But the greatest objection that the Thunder brings is, that if public houses are done away with the people will have no place to meet and discuss politics. "There is something horrible," says the Times, "in the discovery to be made any day of people, multitudes, who know nothing. They do not know who they are, or where they are, or whose they are, or what country they belong to, or under what government. What else is possible, if there are to be no public houses?" The very reverse of all this is what is not merely possible, but what is very probable if public houses are closed. The men do not know who they are or what they are, or where they are, most often are those who are dead-drunk, and those alone and those who do not know to what country they belong to, or under what government they live, have probably spent more time at the public house than at home. The Times is probably the only journal that ever upheld the grogeries on the ground that they were sort of desirable educational institution. The chief immediate benefit which the temperance cause will gain through this victory is the prominence which the subject will be given by the discussions which will ensue, and the amount of thought and attention that will be paid it, and which can only result in its favor. Certainly the need of education is great, if we are to judge of the popular knowledge by the silly utterances of the greatest of journals. The Saturday Review advances the old objections, which have become so extremely worn on this side of the Atlantic. The "temperate and respectable" are to be rendered liable to interference with their habits and comforts "for the supposed benefit of the drunkards," and for the "gratification of fanatics." No man's personal conduct and habits, says the Review, should be controlled by others. Those who would stop public drinking are on a level with the Spanish inquisitors. Those who are in favor of local option are either fanatics or people without sincerity. These are the arguments of the Saturday Review, but they, as well as the replies to them, are so abundantly familiar to our readers who have gone over the whole ground, that we only give them to show that the battle that is being fought in England now is precisely that which has been fought here, and the same final and triumphant result may be expected from both, though not at or about the same time.

THE "EASTERN QUESTION" AGAIN.

Once more the Eastern question is becoming the all-absorbing matter in the European political world, and there seems to be a growing conviction that the time for a final solution is now at hand. The present critical situation of affairs in Turkey has not been the work of any one Power scheming for more power in the Balkan peninsula, but is the result of the condition of things which has grown up in the kingdom of the Porte, as the direct consequence of the imbecile obstructiveness to all reforms of the Sultan and his Government. Had the Sultan accepted and heroically carried out the provisions of the Berlin treaty, it is probable that he would now have been in the enjoyment of at least the undisputed and undisturbed government of what remained of his kingdom in Europe as well as of that in Asia. Those who in 1878 looked forward

with confidence to the maintenance of the Sultan's power in Europe for at least a considerable period, are now quite convinced that no satisfactory settlement can be reached until the Sultan has been despatched from Europe, "bag and baggage," to use the emphatic language of the English statesman who now exerts perhaps more influence in its settlement than any other man. Sir Henry Layard, one of the most pronounced of English Turkophiles, declares after his late experience that the regeneration of Turkey in a European sense of the word is simply impossible, and that no reform whatever is to be expected from the present Sultan, according to the late English ambassador, who had good reason to know, the most absolute of all rulers, as well as the most false. While ready to promise anything and everything, he really has not the slightest intention then or after of attempting the fulfillment of his obligations. This is what the representative of a Government, who were in favor of bolstering up Turkey in Europe for an indefinite period, has to say as to the feasibility of that project. In the light of Sir Henry Layard's declaration it is easy to understand how it is that two years after the Berlin treaty the unfulfilled obligations of the Sultan have so accumulated that their settlement threatens the very existence of Turkey as a European power. The reforms in Armenia have never been attempted, though time and again the Sultan has promised to have them carried out. He promised to raise Baker Pasha to a high executive office in Armenia as a earnest of their fulfillment, and at last only sent him to Mesopotamia to report on its condition. He sent an extreme "anti-English" subject to accompany him on his tour, and report directly to the Sultan, and at every step, Sir Henry says, the man has thwarted Baker Pasha. A despatch states that Baker Pasha has just reached Erzerum and that he intends forwarding his report at once. It is likely to be extremely inopportune for the Porte. In Europe, however, the Sultan's course has brought about a crisis. None of the Powers but those who were able to do so by force have succeeded in occupying the territory awarded them by the Berlin Congress. Montenegro has been put off time and again with promises, while the Turkish authorities were at the same time stirring up the Albanians to resist the demands of Montenegro. It has been much the same with the Greek claims. The Congress awarded to Greece the valleys of the Salembria and the valley of the Kalamas, a piece of territory of about three hundred and ninety geographical square miles in extent, and containing about three million inhabitants. There would have been little or no trouble in determining the boundaries if Turkey had really intended making the cession peacefully, but she did not, but stirred up the Albanians to throw all sorts of difficulties in the way of the boundary commission, whose efforts were rendered fruitless. The Supplementary Conference has decided the question, giving Greece the whole of the valleys named. Although Greece has been awarded much less territory than she was entitled to, the Sultan has already made it plain that he does not intend carrying out the decision of the Conference unless forced to do so. It is hard to believe that the Powers will consent to see their decisions ignored, so that the three mutual Powers most interested, namely, England, France and Italy, may bring force to bear upon the Sultan, or may assist Greece with a small quota of troops to occupy the territory awarded her. Should she resist, and these nations decide to enforce the decision, then a general insurrection in the Balkans will be the consequence. Eastern Roumelia will break away and join Bulgaria to gain their independence, and Montenegro will join Greece in the struggle against Albania, which has also declared for its own freedom. Whatever be the upshot with regard to these provinces, it seems at present not unlikely that the Sultan will at last be forced to retire beyond the Bosphorus.

THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

The Gladstone Government was defeated in 1874 because the country had then a surfeit of domestic legislation. The people wanted a rest for a time at home, and so the charge that Mr. Gladstone was "harassing interests" was supported, and although he had promised the abolition of the income tax, he was defeated. The Conservatives were elected to simply do nothing, as far as home affairs were concerned, and it cannot be charged upon them that they disappointed the people in this respect. The late election made it manifest that England had enough of gunpowder and glory abroad, and also more than enough of lassitude at home, so that Mr. Gladstone comes into power at a time when a great deal of discontent is felt with respect to the state of affairs in the United Kingdom, and when a great deal of very difficult legislation is required. At the opening of this session a good many Government measures were promised and most of them would be exceedingly distasteful to a small but very embittered minority. It was expected that a great deal of time would therefore be consumed in their discussion, and that it was necessary that the real work of the session should be entered upon earlier than usual. In this the Government have been disappointed, as several very vexatious matters have arisen and taken up the time of the House. The O'Donnell and Bradlaugh cases have occupied thus far more of the time and attention of the House than the Government bills have as yet received. The Conservative journals have been inclined to rejoice, because Mr. Gladstone seems quite as unable to put down obstruction and obtain the attention of the House, as Sir Stafford Northcote showed himself to be during the late session of the late Parliament. They have been predicting that the session would end without anything being accomplished. It appears, however, that Mr. Gladstone is determined that the work laid out at the beginning of the session shall be accomplished even if, in order to do so, he has to make the session encroach upon the shooting season. One Conservative journal states that Parliament will not rise before

the 21st of August, while another says it is improbable that it will be prorogued before the middle of September. The Government, at all events, going on with the work, the Irish compensation bill being now under consideration, and it is expected that the other measures will follow. Foreign affairs are very pressing at present, and the Government are justified in seeking to get clear of as many home difficulties as possible, in order that their attention may be more given to the Eastern Question, which is becoming urgent both in Europe and Asia.

THE SOUTH SHORE RAILWAY AND TUNNEL COMPANY.

The statement telegraphed from Quebec that the South Shore Railway and Tunnel Company were not satisfied with the terms they were obtaining from the Local Legislature is improbable. The Company have got all they asked for and much more than their most sanguine supporters in thirly thought they would obtain. Those who cannot see any advantage to Montreal in a railway being constructed to the opposite side of the river without a tunnel being built contend that the new company have obtained too much altogether. We ourselves would certainly much prefer that the projected railway and the South Eastern should have an independent means of getting into the city by tunnel, and decidedly object to the Province being humbugged by the South Shore and Tunnel Company being given a charter under false representations. We supported a similar project for building a railway in opposition to the Grand Trunk projected line to the Province Line, when the tunnel formed no part of the plan, but now that the tunnel is included in the charter the tunnel should be built and our representations should not allow themselves to be trifled with. At the same time we maintain that the building of the railway to St. Lambert or Longueuil will be a great advantage to the city and the statement that a railway junction was to be effected in this Province through this charter simply in the interests of the ports of Boston and New York is manifestly absurd. We believe that the port of Montreal is being sought as an outlet by the American roads which the projected line will join, and while we would not favor the Company being bound by restrictions which they would find too difficult to fulfil, we believe it to be the duty of our legislators to obtain full and sufficient guarantees that the tunnel as well as the railway will be completed within the time stated. The last hope of the Grand Trunk to defeat the scheme is the Legislative Council. They will endeavor to have imposed some extraordinary restriction in regard to the tunnel which will effectively cripple the whole project. The Gazette says:

Another clause has been added to the effect that the railway and tunnel shall not be commenced until plans and specifications shall have been submitted to the Government engineer and approved by the Governor in council, nor until ten thousand dollars have been deposited with the Provincial Treasurer to cover the cost of surveys, &c., and then it is declared that the railway is to be commenced within three months, and finished in two years from the putting in force of the Act, the tunnel to be commenced within two years and finished within five from the same date. If Mr. Chapleau really believes that there is no sincerity on the part of the Company in reference to the tunnel, we cannot for the life of us see or understand why he should have consented to so frame a charter as that the tunnel is not to be commenced until the railway has been completed. Taking his own view of the motives of the Company, it is quite clear that he is simply playing into their hands, unconsciously, we have no doubt, but just as effectively as though he intended to do it. It is quite true that the Government have the power to exact evidence that the Company have means to complete the building of the works before the charter is put into force; but it is equally true that the security to be offered can only consist in subscribed capital, and in the authority to issue bonds upon the strength of that capital, and its expenditure by the Company. But when the railway is built, assuming always that Mr. Chapleau is right in his estimate of their intentions, they need not go any further. All the Government can do in that case is to allow the charter to lapse and refuse to renew it for the tunnel, but inasmuch as they do not desire to build the tunnel, that certainly is no punishment. If they are so weak as to require to go on simultaneously, we could understand the force of the provision. Although desiring most earnestly as we do that the tunnel should be constructed, we think it is to be regretted that Mr. Joly's amendment had not been accepted.

MARRIAGE WITH A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.

Lord Houghton's bill legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister has again been rejected by a majority of eleven in a vote of one hundred and ninety-one in the House of Lords. The bill owes its defeat to the adverse views of the spiritual peers, as the Bishops of the Church of England who have seats in the Upper House are termed. The opposition to the bill has always been strong on the part of the English Church, and it was expected that the bishops would vote against the measure. Lord Houghton, the promoter of the bill, made an earnest and spirited speech in its favor, in which he addressed himself principally to the ecclesiastical portion of his audience. He pointed out the responsibility which the Church authorities would incur in voting against the measure, as the rejection or acceptance of the measure was in their hands. The disestablishment of the Church in Ireland has given rise to a good deal of discussion throughout England as to the advisability (it has got past the possibility stage), and probability of the disestablishment of the Church in England. Lord Houghton urged upon the bishops in guarded but unmistakable language, the danger the Church would incur at the present time, if by their action, the Bishops defeated a measure which he believed a clear majority of the people of England were not only in favor of, but were anxiously desirous to have pass. The following portion of his speech has given rise to much discussion:

"He gave the first rank to the ecclesiastical question, because it constituted the real difficulty which he had to encounter in dealing with this subject. While no one would regret more than he the absence of the right reverend bench from the deliberations of the House, there could be no doubt that this measure would instantaneously become

law but for those right reverend prelates. It should be remembered that if they had the power to reject the bill they incurred the responsibility as well. Already the people of England were beginning to understand that it was the Church of England, as represented in the House of Lords, that came in between those who were interested in the passing of the bill, and that many of them thought was a portion of their public rights in regard to this question. In rudest terms there was a desire to increase the power of the Church by imposing certain restrictions with regard to marriage. Those rights of restriction, possessed at the early period by the Church, were confirmed by the state, but by the side of such rights there was that of dispensation. When the question of marriage fell out of the hands of the Church into the hands of the state, there was a necessary change in the order of events. The consequence was that now, while right reverend prelates asserted their authority over this question, the enormous Nonconformist bodies of England claimed that those prelates had no right to impose their views upon them. Right reverend prelates might continue their ecclesiastical legislation as they chose, but they should not impose upon Nonconformists, and upon their civil and religious liberty, an unjust restraint, and he called upon them to assert by what right they imposed that restraint.

Lord Houghton made a very strong point, by showing that in old times when their Church had the power, dispensations were often granted, and that therefore the Bishops who voted in favor of the law at a time when dispensations were not possible, were in fact placing a greater restraint upon civil and religious liberty than their predecessors of less enlightened times. Only one of the bishops, the Bishop of Ripon, voted in favor of the bill, while eleven voted against it, thus exactly contributing the majority against. The Archbishop of Canterbury was absent, while the Archbishop of York voted against the measure. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh and the Duke of Connaught all voted in its favor, while the Duke of Argyll and Lord Beaconsfield voted against it. Earl Granville made an eloquent speech in its favor, in which he showed that in some measure, at least, the question was one which affected classes differently. He said: "Notwithstanding the remarks of the noble and learned Lord, it is quite clear that this question does not affect the poor. A rich man with a family has ample means of providing governesses and making other arrangements for taking care of his children, but in the case of the poor laboring man who loses his wife the only person he can take to attend to his children is his sister-in-law. In certain parts of the country such cases are very frequent." The measure has never reached the Commons, but it is certain of a majority there if it passes the Upper House.

THE QUEBEC LICENSE ACT.

It is to be hoped that the present session of the Quebec Legislature will not be allowed to close without the needed amendments to the Quebec License Act being introduced and passed into law. It is particularly desirable that such changes be secured as will make the granting of licenses in any section of the city dependent upon the expressed wishes of property holders and residents. When twenty-five persons, whose names do not appear on any similar list, see fit to petition for a license in their own locality, and no one presents a counter-petition it may be assumed that no one has any particular objection, and, supposing the applicant to be a "fit and proper person," the license is granted as a matter of course, but if a majority in the same locality object and present a petition to the licensing authority to that effect, their petition should prevent the granting of the license. It should also be incumbent on applicants for new licenses to show that such a house as is applied for is needed and that it is in a suitable locality. Any person twice convicted of violating the provisions of the license law should have the license peremptorily cancelled and he should not again be regarded as an eligible applicant. The magistrates should also have power to cancel a license and disqualify the holder thereof even on the first conviction. The method of granting licenses in Montreal would be greatly improved if it were provided that all applications must be made before a certain date, say first of March. The Board should be required to meet say on the tenth of March, and hold its sessions from day to day until the list of applications is disposed of. The Quebec Legislature is not called to deal with the question of prohibition, but with that of license—while allowing due weight to other considerations, it should not ignore the necessity of bringing the traffic under control as much as possible, and especially should it respond to the earnest desires of many of our best citizens, and not force the traffic upon a locality that is manifestly unwilling to receive it.

THE OPERATIVES IN LANSHIRE have not profited by the stern lessons taught them in years gone by, as we learn by telegraph that at Bolton the hands are bent on striking unless the masters will consent to raise their wages. One need hardly stay to enquire whether the demand is justified by the condition of the cotton trade, though this appears very doubtful; that which is to be so deeply deplored is the means adopted by the men to secure their end. Arbitration offers all the advantages that can be hoped for in a strike, without the dread possibility of a prolonged lock-out such as these same people have previously suffered; for if right be on the side of the operatives, and proof of this be forthcoming, it is scarcely probable that the employers would dare stand out against the demand. If, however, no sufficient reason can be shown for such increase, it would only be just and right for the men to wait patiently until their claim to an advance of wages can be publicly demonstrated. In all the great strikes of the past fifteen or twenty years, the hand of the greedy agitator has been so clearly at the bottom of the mischief as to leave very little doubt that in the present case also it is rather these men than the operatives who are seeking to bring about a rupture between master and employees. The strange part of the business is that, notwithstanding so many ignominious defeats, and the distress hitherto brought about by following their advice, these wretched men should still possess an influence over honest

industrious working men, who utterly fail to detect the selfish motives which actuate these agitators. Undoubtedly "union is strength," but association with such men as we refer to can only be a source of trouble and loss to the poor doers who follow their lead. If the scenes enacted during the colliers' strikes in South Wales and the North of England, and that of the iron workers in Sheffield, added to the weavers' own sad experiences during the last lock-out have failed to teach them the fallacy of using coercion in trade disputes, nothing remains but to leave them to fight their own battles, the issue of which will in all probability only add to their discontent.

THE NINETIES OF LAW, or the non-coincidence of law and justice, have been several times illustrated during the present criminal term at Aylmer. In the Gattineau incendiary case, the four prisoners, against whom the community has been crying for justice, are set at liberty without a trial, because the indictment neglected to say that they burned the wood "so as to injure or destroy it," and, secondly, because the imputed "to wit: 5,000 shingles and 19 piles of boards" is considered an illegitimate explanation or extension of the term, "manufactured lumber." These appear to be points in the geometrical, as well as the legal sense of the term, i.e., without parts and without magnitude. Another indictment is quashed, because though it charges an assault, it does not use the word "unlawful" or "against the peace of our Lady the Queen." There seems to be no division of legal opinion as to the correctness of the decision, and doubtless the liberated prisoner left the Court reflecting that law after all was not an unmitigated evil. A visitor wishing to bathe in front of the village and being informed that it was against the law, replied, "There's no danger, we can get the indictment quashed here," and this hope will soon enter into the calculations of evil-doers generally if for every slight deviation from perfection in an indictment, it is to be quashed, so that the defendant should have every advantage to defend himself, every one will readily concede, but in the majority of the quibbles resorted to, the prisoner's case suffers no prejudice at all from the omission of a word in the indictment, or the error discovered by the microscopic ingenuity of the counsel. In the Brisbois manslaughter case, the evidence against the prisoner rested principally upon his own confession, which was that he had killed Hennis in self defence. The ground of his acquittal by the petty jury was that the two parts of the confession, the admission of the deed and the plea of self defence could not be separated.

IF WE ARE TO BELIEVE Mr. DURCAN Bennett, of Quebec, there has been some crookedness about the letting of the tender for the construction of the Q., M., O. & O. Railway bridge at Hull. Mr. Bennett states that Mr. Chapleau urged the passage of the bill through the Legislature, authorizing expenditure upon the bridge, upon the plea that the Government were anxious "to proceed with the adjudication of the contract," whereas the contract had already been let for six weeks, the contractor, Mr. Clark, having begun work early in May. Mr. Chapleau also said that the Government were anxious to let it at once, as the price of iron was daily rising, when, as the tender had already been awarded, such a plea was insincere and, moreover, it was untruthful, as the value of iron had declined to such an extent, since the tender was let, as to reduce the cost of construction, according to Mr. Bennett's calculation, some twenty-five or thirty thousand dollars. Mr. Bennett appears to believe that the matter was hurried through, not to save the province any expense, but to benefit the friends of the Government, Mr. Senecal being the broker of the successful tenders. Mr. Bennett also asserts that such changes have been made in the construction of the bridge as to render it much less secure. Under the original specifications it was to sustain a rolling load of three thousand pounds, while as it is now being built, it will be accepted after a test trial of a rolling load of two thousand six hundred pounds. It is charged that the lowest tender was made upon the safer and more durable plan. It is not our custom to give publicity to charges which may be made on merely partisan grounds, but where the security of the public is endangered, if these stories be correct, we cannot overlook them. If they are without foundation, it should be easy enough for the proper authorities to make the fact clear.

WHAT HAS BECOME OF THE "skirmishing fund" is the question which is now agitating the Irish people in the United States? The fund is understood to amount to about eighty thousand dollars, and as there is no "skirmishing," except after Bourbon whiskey and cigars by the leaders, those chiefly interested are very naturally curious to know what has become of their contributions. "General" Thomas Francis Burke, one of the trustees of the fund, upon being questioned regarding it recently, replied in that gay and festive, not to say, reckless manner characteristic of the true Fenian leader: "We do not recognize the right of anybody to compel us to tell what we have done with the money, if we have expended any of it. We are ourselves the Court of Appeals in the matter. The money was given to us without any condition that we should report to anybody. We are only to be sure and use it for revolutionary purposes." This will prove, no doubt, a highly satisfactory answer to the numberless patriots who have subscribed their little mite toward freeing their beloved land from the rule of the Sassenach, but, without being very uncharitable, we may observe that it would be much wiser for the hard working children of Erin in the United States to put their earnings in the savings bank than to commit them to the keeping of men whose chief object in trading upon the holiest of feelings is that of obtaining the wherewithal to purchase the liquid which so frequently lends inspiration to their bombastic eloquence. How people can permit themselves to be swindled and deceived so often is beyond comprehension, especially by fellows who unblushingly

state that they constitute their "own Court of Appeals."

THE GOVERNMENT OF ITALY propose to carry out at once the measure extending the franchise very considerably. The change proposed would in any other country, than Italy, be a decidedly sweeping one, as it proposes substituting a comparatively large property qualification for the capability of the citizens to read and write. It is said that under the present system only 2.26 of every one hundred citizens are electors. In England the proportion is 8.03, while in France it is 26.84, so that there would appear to be a good deal of need of lowering the franchise in Italy. Some opponents of the measure, however, state that the people of Italy, even those possessed of the franchise, are very little for it, as only about forty per cent. of these exercise it. On the other hand it is said that the majority of those who do not exercise it are those who were excluded from doing so by the papal command. Owing to the ignorance of the people, however, who have been kept in darkness by the papal authorities who have discouraged learning of even the most rudimentary kind amongst the lower classes, the change will not be so great except in the north, where education was not so much interfered with. In Piedmont and Lombardy five hundred out of every thousand of the people can neither read nor write, while in Tuscany and the Roman provinces the proportion is 700, and in the Neapolitan provinces, Sicily and Sardinia, the number is between eight hundred and fifty and eight hundred and seventy-five. As will be seen the north will gain very much influence by the change, and, perhaps, even more than is indicated in those figures, as the school statistics show that even a larger proportion of the children of the north, as compared with those of the south, are being educated. The present Government, which is radical, have always depended upon the south for their majority, so that the change may result in their own defeat at the next election. It must be remembered, however, that in Italy as elsewhere the Radicals will gain somewhat by the lowering of the franchise.

THE RUSSIANS AND CHINESE in Central Asia are at open hostilities, although war has not yet been publicly declared by the two nations. Reports received by way of Vienna and of Calcutta appear to indicate that so far the Chinese are having considerably the best of the struggle. The other day a Russian outpost in Kuldja, the disputed province, was carried by the Chinese, and some small skirmishes which have since taken place are reported to have resulted in favor of the Celestials. A despatch has just been received which would lead a person acquainted with Russian tactics in Central Asia to believe that the heathen Chinese had been making a wanton attack upon a party of peaceful scientific men. The report is that the Chinese have captured an "explorer" and his party. Russian explorers in Central Asia are accompanied by a considerable military force and make advances into the independent provinces with such instruments as cannons. When Khokand and Bokhara were to be subdued, they were first explored, and last year during the campaign in Tekke Turkistan, three of these exploring parties started on expeditions from Central Asia toward Merv, which led to the reported capture of that city shortly afterward. The probabilities are, therefore, that the Russian "exploring party" were met by a similar "exploring party" of Chinese, and that the Chinese party were the most successful in the struggle. The Russians have, it appears, more than their hands full at present in Central Asia, as the Turcomans of the subdued provinces, encouraged by the success of the Tekkes and no doubt assisted by the latter, have revolted, and it is said that they have already gained considerable advantage.

IT IS PLEASING TO OBSERVE the progress and development which characterize the present generation showing itself in such matters as the organization and distribution of charitable relief. It has not unfrequently happened that an appeal for funds for some specific and benevolent object has met with but a poor response, simply because those who have the controlling of the money were not believed to possess the qualifications necessary to dispense it properly when collected. Of late years, however, there has been a very marked improvement in this respect, notably in the administration of the funds subscribed for sending relief to the belligerents in the Russo-Turkish war, the Bosnian relief fund, and still more recently in Ireland. It is remarkable that in each of these cases the names of ladies have figured, with credit to themselves and the nationality they represented—in the former Lady Strangford and her indomitable co-workers; in the latter the noble and devoted Duchess of Marlborough. Too high praise cannot be given to the committee of the New York Herald Relief Fund, whose good work is now making itself felt at a very opportune moment.

MR. PHILIP CALLEN, who was recently elected to the House of Commons by the County of Louth, had his seat contested on the plea of corrupt treating. From the evidence taken at the trial it appears that they had a very jolly time of it in the County of Louth at the late election, more in accordance with the "good old times" which prevailed at elections half a century ago, than anything that has occurred on such occasions lately. Mr. Callen has many personal friends in the County of Louth and also scattered over the rest of Ireland, and they took the opportunity at the last election to pay him a visit and enjoy his hospitalities. Baron Dowse, the presiding judge at the trial, after hearing the evidence, stated that "the mere giving of meat and drink was not of itself sufficient to constitute the offence, but it must be done corruptly," and he believed "the treating" in this case was merely an expression of "good will, to help the cause without the attracting of voters by an appeal to their appetites. There was no planned or designed distribution of liquor, and, as a juror, he had to say not guilty."

Dressed hams, \$7.00 to \$7.50 per 100 lbs.; 1c.
90c to \$1.25 each, or 10c to 13c per lb. for raw
hams; corned, 25c per pair; eating, 25c
to 50c per 5-lb. apple.

FRUIT—New apples, \$4 to \$4.50 per
box; 8 to 10, Valencia oranges, \$10
per box; 10 to 12, Valencia oranges, \$10
per box; Virginia tomatoes, 20c per dozen; M
tomatoes, 40c to 50c do; pineapples, \$3 to
\$4 per dozen; strawberries, 50c to \$1 per
per quart; black currants and gooseberries, 1
raspberries, 80c the pair.

DAIRY PRODUCTS—Butter, 14c to 17c
per lb.; cream, 15c to 20c do; superior ripen
to 25c do, packed, 15c to 18c do; 14c per
do; aged cheeses, 15c to 20c do; 14c per
do; 15c to 20c do; 15c to 20c do; 15c to 20c
per measure.

HAY AND STRAW—Hay, first quality, \$8
to \$9 per 100 lbs.; second quality, \$7.50
to \$8.50 per 100 lbs.; straw, 50c to \$1 per
\$6.00 to \$7.50 per 100 pounds; new hay
\$7.50 do; pressed hay is 50c to 60c per 100
straw from \$2.50 to \$3.50 per 100 pounds of

VIGOR CATTLE MARKET.—July 8
This market was unusually crowded for
there being over 100 milk cows, and nearly
that number of beef critters, most of these la
been on the market yesterday. The price of mil
was lower today than for some time past an
fancy cows still bring good figures. Mr. Mc
quit

of Toronto, sold six cows in one lot at \$35 each, and these cows would have sold at \$40 each, but the buyers were not anxious to buy. The market for good cows was sold at from \$30 to \$35 each, but the buyers were not anxious to buy. The market for good cows was sold at from \$30 to \$35 each, but the buyers were not anxious to buy.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

The market for butchers' cattle was quiet to-day, as butchers seemed to have about all the cattle they need for a few days. Prices of grassed cattle, in fair condition, are very low. The market for the best of the grassed cattle are sold at from 3c to 3 1/2c. It is probable that butchers did not purchase for the best of the grassed cattle, as butchers' cattle was much smaller than

to-day had been on the market, and were sold at \$1.00 to \$1.05 per lb. for the head, and pretty high figures were paid for suitable cattle. On last Saturday, Aug. 3, 1900, 1,000 cattle were sold at the fair price from 4.40 to 5.40 per lb. for them. They bought six choice steers and four fat cows for \$1.00 per lb. for the head, and \$1.05 to \$1.10 for the carcass, and 50 c. for the cows. Mr. Dunlop sold his cattle in fair condition at 36 c. per lb. for the head, and 35 c. for the carcass. J. Hopper at 84 c. each or less for the head, and Kennedy bought two head of cattle at 75 c. per lb. for the head, the fair demand for good sheep to ship to Detroit was 4.40 per lb. was paid for two 50-lb. yearlings, and 4.00 for a 100-lb. yearling. There were lots of a few head were sold at from \$3 to \$3.50. Calves were rather scarce, and with a few exceptions were sold at 30 c. per lb. made to day at from 75 c. to \$6 each, the price was the sum received at auction by the buyers. The market for hogs was very low. Live hogs sold to-day at 50 c. per lb., considerably less than the present cash price. The market for live cattle was very low. American hogs continue to be brought to the

last week was 93 carcasses of cattle, 63 (about 8,000 head) of sheep, and 412 hogs; and three fourths of the cattle were sent to Britain.

BUTTER AND CHEESE MARKET.

There is no change to note in the butter market, a slightly firmer feeling, in sympathy with an advance in prices in New York. In a good part of the country, the marketing of butter has been retarded by a prolonged drought, and, in some cases, by the ravages of grasshoppers; along with the heat and flies, has diminished production of butter considerably, and many are beginning to conclude that prices will go up. In the butter market is the eagerness with which farmers desire to cash in, and purchase at a profit, and a cent per lb. The receipts are also fair for the season, only a small portion

214c; Keweenaw, 17c to 19c; Morrisania, 15c; Brockville, 15c to 17c; Western, 10c. The price of Chesapeake Bay oysters was reported was at 45c. Eggs are 12c to 15c a dozen.

HORSE MARKET—July 1.

The horse market is very dull, and likely to without much improvement until after harvest shipments from here across the American continent last week amounted to only 33 horses, an average of \$85.82 each. There are still few American buyers in the city, but they call horses to suit the demand for light and heavy work. Mr. McGuire sold five horses by auction Friday at from \$17 to \$70 each and the horses by private sale at \$110 and \$125.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKETS.

Reports of the British cattle markets have arrived by mail up to June 29th, at which time was an improved demand with advancing prices, though there were pretty large arrivals of

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HAMILTON MARKETS.
Reported by telegraph for the Witness by W. A. Den, Produce and Commission Merchant.
HAMILTON, July 10.—White Wheat \$1.04; Treawell, \$1.02 to \$1.04; Rye \$1.02 to \$1.04; Speltz, \$1.12 to \$1.14; Oats \$1.00 to \$1.02; Barley, 55c to 58c; Corn, 52c to 53c; Potatoes, \$5.10, G. White Wheat, Flour, \$4.90 to \$5.10, Str. \$4.20 to \$4.30; Butter, in roll, 14c; Skins, 12c to 14c; Eggs 12c to 13c.

THE LOQUACIOUS AGENT.

It is high time the farming community aroused itself to a realization of the extent to which it is taxed by the agency system of selling implements, nursery stock, and other articles. The whole country is traversed by a network of agencies, which, like so many spiders webs, are contrived for the purpose of catching victims and sucking their blood. This is the case even when honest, useful wares are offered for sale, because this network of agencies is costly. The expense of it is borne by the farmers. It is an extra and perfectly unnecessary expense, being so much added to the actual cost of what is sold in this way. The agency system proceeds upon the supposition, that farmers cannot be left to their own discretion in the purchase of these things, a reflection on their common sense which they ought indignantly to resent. But they don't. They seem rather to feel flattered by the attentions of these gentlemanly fellows who come round with nice rigs and tempting samples, to obtain their orders. These agents are indeed loquacious. They can and do talk you blind, for they yarn off their fine speeches until the poor victim, fairly caught in the meshes of persuasive talk, becomes blind to his means and ability, and is induced to buy when he really ought not to do so. Long credit is usually offered. In some localities the main rivalry of the representatives of different manufacturers is, which can give the longest credit. This is especially the case in those newer districts, where farmers can least afford to hamper themselves with debt. Their farms are yet unproductive. The cost of clearing and improving the lands is great. They have to labor and wait for the means of obtaining luxuries. Even labor saving implements are luxuries, in many cases, and it would be much better for multitudes if they would jog on, using the scythe and cradle for a time, instead of contracting avoidable debts, which, added to unavoidable ones, create a burden that often proves insupportable. Two or three hundred dollars of debt can easily be run up for implements. This amount, added to what is owed on the farm, and the well-nigh universal store-debt, burdens, and at length breaks the back of many a man, who, but for such incumbrances, might have become independent, if not rich. Interest draws like a blister, and consumes like the dry rot. Debt is the great incubus of our agriculture, and it must be shaken off, or hopeless embarrassment and financial ruin will be the ultimate outcome. By all means get the best implements and machinery as fast as they are really needed, and can be afforded, but in this, as in other cases, "the more haste the worse speed." It will not pay farmers who have only forty or fifty acres of clearing to go largely into the purchase of costly implements. Nor is there need of it. A large proportion of a small farm should be kept in grass. More stock ought to be raised, and less grain. There is ready sale for good stock. It is not as it used to be when wheat was the only farm product that would bring cash. Everything grown on the farm can now be sold for money. Especially is there a ready market for stock. We want larger pastures and smaller grain fields. More stock would supply more manure, and with more manure there would be larger yields to the acre. Five acres of wheat, well tilled, will give twice as much bread as a large family can consume, and it is not a herculean task to harvest that quantity of wheat by hand. But the long credit tempts. "Ye" loquacious agent proves that better crops will be got, there will be no waste in harvesting, and most of the cost of the implements will be saved before the note is due. A knock-down argument is, that one has been sold to the next neighbor. "If Jones can afford it, I can! I am going to let Jones get ahead of me," are the fallacious reasonings that are indulged. One purchase after another is thus made, until a burden of debt is contracted, which robs day of its brightness and night of its repose, for all too true is the proverb: "He that sleeps too soundly, let him borrow the pillow of a debtor." If farmers would rigidly carry out the "pay as you go" rule, if they would buy nothing until they can take ready money in hand for it; if they would refuse to deal with agents and go direct to manufacturers for what they need, and that only, the agricultural interest would undergo a great and pleasing revolution. Few have the least idea what the agency and credit systems cost the country. There are the additions to the real cost of the article: First, the agent's time and commission; second, the interest on the price of the article during the time given for payment; third, a premium for the risk of bad debts; and fourth, the cost of collection. Look at these items for a moment. Agents are allowed from one-fourth to one-third as commission. A certain mowing-machine, and a good one, that might be named, is sold through agents on time for \$75 or \$80, but all the manufacturer gets for it is \$58. Why should not the farmer get the benefit of this reduction? Then, as to interest: if this is not charged on the notes, you may be quite certain it is added to the price. Cash is worth, at least, bank interest, to every manufacturer. Further, a credit business always involves bad debts. Farmers are not all honest, any more than other people. Nor are they always successful. The man who pays his debts, pays also a proportion of the debts of the man who fails to meet his obligations. The only way of escape from this necessity, is to have nothing to do with the credit system. Honesty and dishonesty, thrift and indolence, industry and idleness, are partners in the credit business; the one responsible for the obligations of the others. Finally, there is the cost of collecting debts. In most cases, this is found to be inevitable. Some are prompt to meet their notes, others are not. The ground must be gone over just the same as if all were tardy and needed denning. Is not the system a bad one? Can it be discarded too soon? It will perhaps be urged that individual farmers cannot buy of manufacturers direct, because articles are held at the agent's price. In so far as this is true, it only shows the badness of the system still more forcibly. Were it universally true, it could be changed

by the general resolve of farmers not to be dealt with in this fashion. The best manufacturers dislike the present system, but cannot of themselves change it. Let them attempt to do so, and the loquacious agent of inferior goods will drive an increasing business among unthinking customers, to the detriment of the makers of better articles. Even as things now stand there are few manufacturers who would resist the appeal of a striving man, who wants to pay his own way honestly, without paying the debts of other people. He says, "I have worked hard and lived close to save up money for the purchase of this implement which I have long needed; I have been resolved not to go in debt for it, and it is not fair that I should bear the expense of a system of which I am not reaping the benefit." Well, the manufacturer would be indeed a hard man who would refuse to sell cheap to such a customer. But if the present bad system cannot be broken up by individual action, it can be by united action on the part of farmers. This is one of the objects of the Grange, and to some extent it has been successfully carried out, but the mischief is, that in some instances, the credit system has got into the Grange itself. The Canadian Farmer and Grange Record not long since chronicled the demise of a Grange owing to its having given credit to members, and added the statement that the same cause has led to other Granges becoming defunct. Farmers have the cure of this evil in their own hands. If they cannot afford the purchase of costly implements and machines, let them pursue a system of management that will reduce hand-labor to the lowest possible minimum; and only alter that system, as they obtain the means of doing so. Let them set their faces against the loquacious agent, and the credit principle. Let them cultivate a spirit of manly independence, and refuse to wear the shackles of debt. "The borrower is servant to the lender," and the debtor to the creditor. It would be a good thing if every farm had a sign-board close to the road, "Agents treated as trespassers on these premises." It is one of the bad features of this whole business, that so many able-bodied men who ought to be doing farm work themselves, are living on the blood and bones of brother farmers in the capacity of agents. Instead of being producers, they are consumers; instead of helping to bear the burdens of the country, they are adding to them. The system is "evil, only evil, and that continually." "O, reform it altogether!"

LINDENBAKE.

APPLES FOR THE COLD NORTH.

BY T. H. HOSKINS, M.D.

The contributions of Suel Foster, of Muscatine, Iowa, to this department of *The Examiner*, are read with much interest, especially those upon fruit specially suited by their hardiness to resist the severe winters of the extreme northern border and of Canada. All these regions, from Maine to Minnesota, have until recently been entirely dependent upon the country southward for their apples, and other tree fruits. The result has been that the families of farmers and working people generally have enjoyed this class of food in very scanty amount and only as a luxury. This is a sad condition of affairs, and one that is rapidly changing. Summer fruits are often quite plenty in the "cold North," but the winter apple finds no substitute there; and pork and beans, hot bread and coffee, go on disordering the system of the people without alleviation by the grateful vegetable acids which winter fruit freely used can supply. The solution of this problem lies in the cultivation of live in such localities, and the cultivators who have striven to find and disseminate hardy fruit-trees may be justly ranked as benefactors of the country.

The writer lives in one of the coldest corners of the cold North, just over the edge of the summit between the Connecticut and the Lawrence valleys, where the prevailing wind is the hub of the thermometer by natural cold, if not a frequent, is at least a not-unheard-of or unseen thing. There is hardly a better grazing country in the world, and the summer climate and the scenery combine to attract to it large numbers of tourists at that season. Until within the last five years it has been thought entirely impracticable for Northeastern Vermont and Lower Canada to grow any tree-fruit, except in a few favored localities, and the quantity of apples alone that are annually brought into Orleans, Caledonia and Essex counties must even now be reckoned by the hundred car-loads. But recently it has been discovered that excellent varieties of apples exist, which are "iron-clad" even in this extreme climate. Fourteen years ago the writer began to plant an orchard. Of the first setting of 200 trees hardly a dozen have survived, though selections were made from all the so-called hardy varieties of the fruit catalogues. Perseverance, however, with much study, a little correspondence and extensive travel, has gradually brought to him a knowledge of first one variety, and then another, and still others, which proved to be quite able to live, thrive and produce abundantly in his orchard, which now exceeds in number a thousand and a half of thrifty trees, several hundred of which are now in fruit.

Believing that a list of such varieties as have proved both hardy and productive, as well as of good size and quality, will be of interest to many of your readers, I subjoin one. This list by no means covers all that have proved hardy, but only a selection of the best.

SUMMER APPLES.

Until recently the only really hardy summer apple known to me has been the Totofsky. This is a desirable apple, being productive, handsome, and of good size and quality. But one of its striking defects, it drops most of its fruit before maturity, so that from twenty quite large trees capable of producing a barrel of apples each, I rarely get more than two or three bushels of fully ripe fruit. This dropping does not begin until the apples are two-thirds grown and quite ripe. The young trees, though they could hardly be dispensed with until a substitute was found. This has been secured at last in one of the new Russian varieties imported by the United States Department of Agriculture in 1870. The coin came to me marked Yellow Transparent, and has proved to be everything that could be desired in an early dessert apple. It resembles somewhat the Early Harvest, not quite so rich in flavor, but mellow, juicy and very good. The trees are thrifty and profuse bearers. Last season the trees from the original coin produced four bushels, being then only nine years old from the root graft. It had borne for three or four years previously. The trees are young, though they are extensively, and some of these are also bearing. I still consider the Totofsky best for cooking purposes. Another of the new Russians, received at the same time with the Yellow Transparent, under the name of St. Peter's, is of the same season or a little later, and very closely resembling the wall, Early Harvest. It is a small tree, but a market apple, and very fine for home eating.

FALL APPLES.

The Dutchess of Oldenburg easily takes the lead for productiveness and profit among the early fall apples found to be entirely hardy. Forty-seven trees of this variety seven years planted have given me ninety bushels at one crop, which sold readily at a dollar a bushel. It is a large and handsome apple, excellent for culinary use, and when fully ripe a good eating apple. It is perishable, however, and only in condition for eating a few days.

The Peach Apple of Montreal immediately succeeds the above variety, and though not so profitable a market apple, is superior for the dessert, being indeed very fine for that purpose. The tree is quite hardy and very productive, but the fruit will not ripen off the tree, and when ripened on the tree it is so delicate and tender that it will not bear transportation. The fruit of this variety ripens along with the month of September, and is highly desirable for home use. It is a large yellow apple, something like the Porter, but with a delicate rosy-tinged cheek, which gives it its name.

Peach Apple is a variety brought lately into notice by the Montreal Horticultural Society, and proves as hardy with me as any variety I have. It is the queen of dessert apples, surpassing in quality for that purpose any apple I have ever eaten, East or West, North or South. In size it is medium, in tint a rich rosy wood color, quite unique and distinctive, and in flavor a piquant mixture of sweet, sour and spicy that must be tasted to be understood. The tree is a thrifty grower, and a moderate annual bearer. The fruit begins to be in condition for eating about the middle of September, and keeps well up to the first of November, or later.

The Profuse Sweeting is one of the very few sweet apples that I have found to be hardy. It is one of the new Russians, above medium in size, excellent for baking, and also quite good for eating from the tree. The season is early, and it promises to be productive, but has not come into full bearing so soon as most of the Russian varieties.

WINTER APPLES.

The king of the hardy winter apples for our climate is the Wealthy, for which I was indebted to our friend Mr. Foster, of Iowa, soon after it became known. It originated with Mr. P. M. Gideon, of Excelsior, Minn., and is the most valuable contribution among new seedlings yet made to the list of "iron-clad" apples. It appears to have every quality except one, which is its very hardiness. It is entirely hardy in tree, coming early into bearing, and yielding profusely of fruit of good size and unsurpassed for beauty and quality. It keeps well with me up to March. In fact, it gives us for our climate an apple no way inferior to the Baldwin, which variety is not

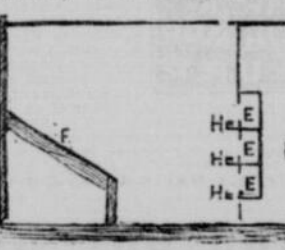


Fig. 2.—VERTICAL SECTION THROUGH THE HOUSE.

successfully grown more than a short distance north than peaches. The Wealthy is the only fruit I ever got from anywhere that exceeded in all points the character given to it by the originator, and developed no unmentioned undesirable characteristics.

Scott's Winter is my best long-keeper—a red apple of medium size, only fit for cooking until March, but then mellowing and developing a rich spicy flavor, which grows on improving until the last of June. This is a most desirable apple, as it keeps as sound as a stone until almost every other sort is entirely gone. The tree is entirely hardy, thrifty, and early and profuse bearer.

The above list comprises the choice of over forty varieties of all seasons in my orchard. Many of these are far from valuable, but when it comes to the best, "there you have them." *Examiner and Chronicle.*

A CHEAP AND CONVENIENT POULTRY HOUSE.

Poultry Houses may be expensive buildings—or suitable accommodations that answer the purpose equally well may be very cheaply made. The essential requisites are a warm, dry, well-lighted and ventilated shelter, that will ensure comfort in winter, with convenient arrangements for roosting, feeding space, and nest boxes. In winter, light and warmth are of the first importance. Fowls will not lay when confined in cold, wet, and dark apartments. The house facing the south or southeast, large enough to admit the sun freely, should be provided, and made to slide so that a free circulation of air can be secured in summer. The accompanying plan of a poultry house will be found convenient, when two varieties of fowls are kept: yards being made in front of each compartment for an out-door range, when it is necessary to keep them in confinement. If but a single variety is kept, the hall and compartment at one end will answer the purpose, and the door, A, fig. 1, opening at the side, may be placed at the end. The ground plan, shown in fig. 1, is 10 by 20 feet; apartments for fowls 10 by 12 feet; A, entrance door; B, hall; to provide for storing feed, giving access to the nests without entering the apartments in which the fowls live. Slatted gates, 6 feet high, are placed at C; the space above the gates, and above the nest boxes, should be slatted to allow a free circulation of air. Large windows are in the side at D, E, nest boxes; F, roosts. The back nest boxes are 4 feet high, front nest 2 feet; with large Asiatic fowls the roosts should be made nearer the floor. Figure 2 is a section through the middle of the house—from D to F, in fig. 1. The slats in front of the nest boxes are marked G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z. The doors, A, B, for fowls, are near the main door, A, and within reach from the hall, so that they can be readily closed without going into the lower apartment. An opening may be made over the main door, A, for the purpose of ventilation, with a sliding shutter that may be partly or entirely closed from the side. The nest boxes may be 1 foot wide and 16 inches high. For convenience in cleaning, the nest boxes may be made in sections, so that they can be readily taken apart. The architectural finish of the exterior is a matter of taste, and may conform to that of the surrounding buildings, or, where cheapness is the object, the exterior may be left as it may answer the purpose. Poultry houses are frequently made

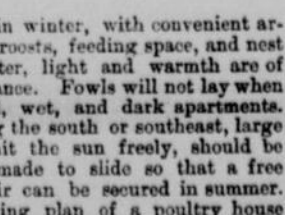


Fig. 3.—FRONT VIEW OF POULTRY HOUSE.

AMATEUR BEE-KEEPING.

In order to make bee-keeping pay, it is necessary that we prepare ourselves for the business, that we may make a success. First, we should be provided with such books as treat on apian science, read and study them until we have become posted as to the nature, habits, and instincts of the honey-bee, that we may be able to manage them so as not to cross their nature in anything we may do. Whenever our acts are in accordance with Nature, we shall be successful; whenever we do anything contrary, it will interfere with their labor and prosperity. If we would succeed, we must understand the best manner of management. A man may have a large number of colonies around him, and yet be very far from being a practical bee-keeper. The hive, the bees, and all their surroundings must be kept in good condition. Then due attention, in proper time, will insure success. Without the necessary knowledge, it is useless to be to any expense or to have anything to do with them.



Fig. 4.—FRONT VIEW.

Many persons now keeping bees receive no profit or benefit therefrom. Bee-keeping, when properly managed, is a remunerative business, and is especially adapted to men who have become

as a lean-to against other buildings, but all things considered, it is best to have them stand apart, and by themselves. They are not desirable near the horse stable, as vermin are liable to get on the horses unless extreme care is constantly exercised in their extermination. —*American Agriculturist.*

CULTIVATION OF CELERY.

Many edible plants most valuable as food, or as a relish, are omitted in the list, even when a respectable garden is attempted by the farmer, and for the reason that, without some definite knowledge as to the cultivation, failure is pretty sure to follow. One of these, celery, quite easy to grow and most valuable in itself, is quite generally neglected, and, when it is cultivated, failure results often from lack of success. One reason is the prevailing idea that it must be grown in trenches, carefully watered and specially manured. When very early celery or extra long stalks are desired, it is better to grow it in trenches. Such had better be left to the professional gardener, who has plenty of means at hand to force and protect it during drought.

For early and late winter use it is easily raised by planting near the surface of the ground; though there is no objection to planting in a shallow trench, thrown out with a horse-hoe and enriched in the bottom with good compost. In any case, the richer the soil, the easier will be the work, and the better the celery. In fact, on a poor soil success will never be attained without plenty of manure, presenting a flat, wide bearing for the crust to rest upon. The ground surface must be perfectly level. No more than seven nails are needed for any shoe. You can improve his feet by care in the stable, occasionally letting him stand in a soft clay puddle, and dressing his feet with an ointment of tar and tallow boiled together, and particularly by protecting him from the farrier's knife.

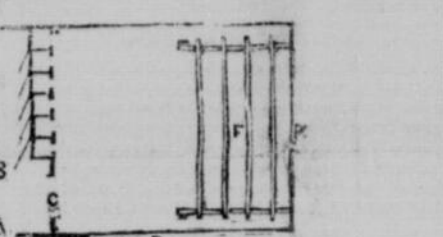


Fig. 1.—GROUND PLAN OF THE HOUSE.

I have a two-year-old colt that I have worked a few days at light work. His right shoulder has fallen away greatly. At first I thought it was a twist of the shoulder socket to have dropped some, but it was not, but his shoulder was so twisted out when he walks, especially if he walks a few miles. I do not work him any at present, and consider working him at all only for amusement, and I could not prevent. Can you tell me what is wrong, and what is best to do for him, and oblige yours, JOHN F. MCKAY.

Bloomington, June 21st, 1880.

You are correct in supposing the colt to be affected by what is known by many as "sweeney," a name without any meaning, however, indicating disease. It is an affection of the muscles of the shoulder, common in young horses put too early to heavy draught. The fibres of the soft muscles of the colt become strained, sometimes ruptured, and, in consequence, become absorbed, leaving their place hollow. Little more than long rest in the pasture field is usually required. Where the re-development of the muscles is slow, it may with advantage be rubbed with soap liniment, which any druggist will supply you with.

SWOLLEN TESTES.

Sir,—I have a cow that took a swelling on her testis two weeks before she calved, and still the swelling increases. Her testis are three inches wide at the top, tapering downwards, and are very hard. She calved on April 1st. Let the calf suck as if it would do any good, but I saw no favorable result from that. JOHN CATCHER.

Hatfield, June 4th, 1880.

The information conveyed in our correspondent's description is so indefinite that we are at a loss to know whether the testes are simply unusually large, or swollen. If the cow milks well and does not suffer any, let her alone. If they are swollen and there is a difficulty in milking her, apply frequent fomentations, and rub them night and morning with an ointment of iodine of potassium, a drachm to an ounce.

OPHTHALMIA.

Sir,—I have a valuable mare affected in the eyes. Her eyes are inflamed and watery, and she has been affected for about four months, it coming on twice a week regularly. It appears to cause considerable pain, as she whinnies and rubs her head and rubs her eyes. I have been douching for it, but it appears to be getting worse. What is the disease, and what would you recommend? A. L. H.

Dartington, June 28th.

Your mare is suffering from Ophthalmia, apparently, or specific inflammation of the vascular structure of the eyes. She should be kept in a darkened stable, and fed on soft food. Administer a purgative, followed by half a drachm of calomel once a day for a week. Frequent bathing with cold water and occasionally smearing the eyelids with belladonna will relieve the animal, but, we fear, only temporarily, as it is prone to return till cataracts are formed and blindness results. Being hereditary, it is not advisable to breed from mares so affected.

MRS. R. DURHAM.—We think you are mistaken about the affection of your husband's face being from inoculation from the horse, from the fact that it has continued for eleven years. He should consult a member of the medical profession. It is probably a constitutional affection.

THE ROADS IN MANITOBA.

Extract from a letter from Mr. Joseph Twee, Pembina Crossing, Manitoba, dated 11th May, 1880:—

"I wrote by last mail from Mountain City, 21 miles from here, where I went for part of my baggage, and had a terrible time getting home. I was one whole day going five miles, and had to unload my wagon six times in that distance; there are some fearful mud holes in the road, and I was obliged to leave five miles from Mountain City, as I had all I could do to get through with scarcely any load. If the Government would spend a few thousand dollars on these roads, where all the settlers have to pass they would do more to help settle the country than all their blowing agents, as many try to get here and go back discouraged, or into Dakota. The road from here to Emerson is 70 miles, a quite good, with the exception of about 10 miles, but where they are bad it is impossible to get through. A party has opened a store in our village, but the roads are in such a condition that he cannot get his stock from Emerson."

COUGH IN HORSES.—There are at least four diseases in which horses will develop more or less cough, namely, bronchitis, influenza, pneumonia and pleurisy—all the result of cold induced by bad treatment or exposure to the weather. In bronchitis the cough is harsh, with labored breathing, and the animal soon loses appetite. With influenza, a disease that prevails in the spring of the year, there is more or less cough, with fever and loss of appetite. In pleurisy the cough is short, periodic, and painful. For all these diseases Kendall prescribes tincture of aconite root, about 20 drops in cold water every four or five hours. If the cough does not improve, to be followed with a mixture of equal parts of gentian, fenugreek, and licorice in powders, say two ounces of each, all divided into 15 or 20 powders, to be given two or three times a day. An external application of equal parts of linseed oil, spirits of turpentine, and aqua ammonia, to be rubbed upon the throat and breast, has been recommended by a veterinary surgeon, and, as aforesaid, also molasses and soda, will give temporary relief in all cases of cough. A little tar smeared on the corn may have a good effect. A quarter of an ounce of copperas given once or twice a week will induce an appetite, and if the cough is merely the effect of cold it will disappear in a short time. If it should continue to grow worse there is something more serious at the bottom of it, and a horse doctor had better be consulted.

debilitated or are advanced in life, and ladies who are dependent on their labor for their support. It is an easy vocation and within the ability of invalids. Many who are not sufficiently strong and healthy to perform hard labor can attend to an apary, there being but little labor required after they are once put into proper condition. Thus it will pay to devote a little time and money to become posted in the best and most successful management. It is better to first send and get ideas of experienced bee-keepers than to learn by experimental knowledge just what to do and when. —*American Bee Journal.*

VETERINARY.

(Conducted by Dr. McEachern, F.R.C.V.S.)

FLAT FEET.

Sir,—I have a fine young horse perfectly sound, but somewhat flat-footed. Will you kindly advise me as to the best method of shoeing? CONSTANT READER.

June 25th, 1880.

Above all things prevent the farrier from paring the foot; do not allow him to thin the sole or cut away the frog and heels. His foot should be left as much as possible in its natural state. All the farrier should be allowed to do is simply to shorten the toe and level the crust, then to set the shoe to the foot, not, as they usually do, fit the foot to the shoe. For flat feet, a strong, wide web shoe is necessary, presenting a flat, wide bearing for the crust to rest upon. The ground surface must be perfectly level. No more than seven nails are needed for any shoe. You can improve his feet by care in the stable, occasionally letting him stand in a soft clay puddle, and dressing his feet with an ointment of tar and tallow boiled together, and particularly by protecting him from the farrier's knife.

SHOULDER SLIP.

Sir,—I have a two-year-old colt that I have worked a few days at light work. His right shoulder has fallen away greatly. At first I thought it was a twist of the shoulder socket to have dropped some, but it was not, but his shoulder was so twisted out when he walks, especially if he walks a few miles. I do not work him any at present, and consider working him at all only for amusement, and I could not prevent. Can you tell me what is wrong, and what is best to do for him, and oblige yours, JOHN F. MCKAY.

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DOMINION NEWS.

ONTARIO.

The arrangements of Toronto propose changing their annual parade to an excursion and grand union picnic to Hamilton on the 12th of July.

THE CHOPS.—A party who drove over the road recently from Ottawa to Richmond, thence over the Ottawa River to the falls, and back to Ottawa, says that in a lifetime of forty years, he has never seen such an evidence of an abundant harvest. Wheat, barley, oats, peas, potatoes, hay, all green and growing. The county of Carleton contributing her full quota of a full supply. The hay crop will be unusually heavy, wheat will rank high above the average. The farmers report from all parts of Lennox and Addington and the adjoining counties that the spring wheat crop is so injured by rust it will scarcely be worth harvesting. The late heavy rains have flooded the low lands and considerable damage is done to the growing crops.

QUEBEC.

A LETTER FROM ENGLAND, misdirected to "Lachlan Argenteuil Republic," instead of Argenteuil, Canada, has been sent to the editor of this paper. It is a letter from a journey to South America.

A MARRIAGE.—On the 1st of July a marriage took place in Granboro, resulting in the union of Mr. L. H. Backeler, of Ronquemont, and Miss Anna Nelli, of Granboro. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. A. Lee, B.A. After the wedding breakfast the bride and groom and their friends drove to Ronquemont, where a handsome repast was prepared. The bride was attended by her bridesmaids, and the bridegroom by his groomsmen. The bride was presented with a handsome present from her Granboro and Ronquemont relatives.

OLD VETERANS MEET.—A pleasing incident occurred at Clareville, on the 13th ult., and was witnessed by a large number of the place. It being the day for claiming the pension of a number of the veterans of the war of 1812 assembled from the immediate vicinity of the village. Their names and ages were as follows:—Anthony Derick, aged 85; Wm. Derick, 85; Henry Derick, 85; George Johnson, 80; James Drew, 80; Wm. Scott, 91; Thomas Scott, 93. The first two and the last two on the list are brothers. They were all healthy and cheerful. They were all of the age of the war of 1812, and much unwritten history might be learned from them. —*Comanville Observer.*

MARITIME PROVINCES.

PROFITS.—In each of the past six consecutive years a good crop of fish has been taken in the place. It being the day for claiming the pension of a number of the veterans of the war of 1812 assembled from the immediate vicinity of the village. Their names and ages were as follows:—Anthony Derick, aged 85; Wm. Derick, 85; Henry Derick, 85; George Johnson, 80; James Drew, 80; Wm. Scott, 91; Thomas Scott, 93. The first two and the last two on the list are brothers. They were all healthy and cheerful. They were all of the age of the war of 1812, and much unwritten history might be learned from them. —*Comanville Observer.*

PROFITABLE SHIPMENTS.—An Annapolis, N.S., firm recently made a shipment of apples to London, which brought 21 64 per barrel, and sent potatoes to Demerara, which sold for \$2.50 a barrel.

ONE OF THE QUEBECERS proposed to the Government by the *Amherst Sentinel* is how it is that they can be carried from Frazerville, in the Province of Quebec, to Halifax, a distance of 322 miles, for \$30 per car load, while it costs \$7 per car load from Sussex, N.B., to Halifax.

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION, of St. John, N.B., commemorated the establishment of Sunday-schools with a public meeting, addressed by the Rev. Messrs. Armstrong, Pentreath and Canon Partridge, and H. W. Frith, Esq., Friday evening, July 2nd. The Association mentioned some of the exclusively Episcopal.

CARRYING THEIR FEELS ABOARD.—A German and French war vessel were recently at Halifax at the same time. The sailors of the "Medusa" (German) were not allowed to go on shore for fear of collision with the men of the "Clasp" (French). As soon, however, as the latter left port, the Germans had a good time.

STREAM COMMUNICATION twice a week is kept up between the Intercolonial Railway terminals at Pictou and Cape Breton, connecting with the steamer on the Bras d'Or Lake through the island. This is one of the best routes that can be taken for a summer excursion by persons who enjoy salt water air and magnificent natural scenery, and the Pictou and Cape Breton are available from Montreal to within fifty miles of Pictou harbor—to Truro, where the Pictou railway joins the trunk line.

THE LATEST SWINGER.—The latest evidence for use in the rural districts is the "butter contract" game. A couple

MONTREAL NEWS

THE ALLAN LINE of vessels are shipping considerable quantities of hay to Britain from this port.

A YOUNG MAN named Capit Bellaire, while bathing at St. Charles Island on the 11th inst., beyond his depth and was drowned in the presence of a number of companions who were powerless to rescue him.

A G. T. R. SWITCHMAN at St. Hilaire station named Cornelius Caughen had been the effects of a seizure received on the 11th instant while engaged in coupling cars.

THE HUDON COTTON COMPANY at Chocomaque, have ordered a mammoth five hundred horse power engine from Bolton, Eng., at a cost of three thousand five hundred pounds sterling.

AN INTERNATIONAL GAME of lacrosse was played on Saturday, the 10th inst., between the Shamrocks of Montreal and a club from Brooklyn, N.Y. The match, as was expected, resulted in favor of the Shamrocks.

THE HIGH PRICES paid to laborers in Quebec have been the means of causing a number of desertions among seamen from vessels in the port of Montreal. Four sailors were captured and condemned to thirty days' prison.

THE SECRETARY of the St. James Club, Mr. W. G. Welborne, has been arrested for embezzling \$1,800 of the Club's funds, his books on inspection showing a deficit to that amount.

THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER TUNNEL COMPANY is not now even a company on paper. The promoters of the Company have written to Mr. Nelson, M.P.P., requesting him to read a letter from them in the House to the effect that they will not now go on with their scheme, and will not, therefore, require a charter.

MISS ANNIE HUGHES, the young woman whose disappearance from Isle Gros Bois on Dominion Day caused her friends some alarm, has turned up. She had gone to Quebec and was talking up with the various attractions of the Ancient Capital, that she neglected to write or telegraph to her anxious friends, informing them of her whereabouts.

THE SHIP "SALETTA," now in harbor with a cargo of sugar from Havana, is the first Spanish vessel that has been here for nine years. Jose Maria de Ricardo is her captain, and he is now looking for a return cargo for Spain. He speaks hopefully of a trade between the two countries, and is much pleased with what he has seen of Canada.

THE WOMAN GEORGEA PONTREAU, who came near murdering a young man in a respectable house, with whom she had a dispute, was condemned to four months' imprisonment as a penalty for her offence. The Police Magistrate stated that imprisonment for the term mentioned would teach her, and others who might be disposed to follow her example, that there was a punishment certain to follow.

MR. JAMES CORRY, assignee of the Merchants' Bank, said on the 11th inst. by auction the "Harwood" farm at Vanvire, to Messrs. Charlebois and Mallette for \$16,000. This is a very good sale considering that the terms were equal to cash. The syndicate, when valuing the assets of the bank, in order to make an offer of purchase, only placed this farm at \$12,000. This sale does not include the crop, which will be sold separately, and for the benefit of the estate.

A NUMBER OF FIRES occurred during the past week. One of the most serious was being attended with fatal results. A butcher named Isaac Giroux was obliged to leave his home in a nude state, the flames having almost cut off all access. At a fire in St. Hubert street, in a stable where a valuable horse was kept, the contents were consumed, a man in trying to rescue the horse came near being cremated by the flames, his hair and clothes being singed.

MR. L. H. FRECHETTE, the Canadian poet, was about to leave for France to receive the distinguished honor conferred on him by the French Academy, when he was arrested on a capias for \$125, at the instance of Joseph Garand. The latter painted the scenery used at the recent presentation of Mr. Frechette's play at the Academy of Music. Mr. Frechette had already tendered \$30, the amount he considered due, but this was refused. He promptly furnished bail, Mr. Lamotte, the Postmaster, being one of his securities.

A SAN CASE came before the Recorder on the 8th inst. Hugh Rolon, who was once a respectable citizen of Napawee, was tried for having stolen a coat from Mr. Morrison of Toronto, while the latter was a guest at the Ottawa Hotel, and after considering the evidence, the Recorder found him guilty, having pawned the coat for two dollars and a half. Rolon shook and quivered in the prisoner's dock, a wreck of his former self, and said all his misdeeds were attributable to love of strong drink, which had grown into a craving with him.

THE CELEBRATED poisoning case of the policeman Bigras came up for hearing on the 7th inst. In the course of the remarks by Mr. Archambault, for the defence, he alluded to the fact of Bigras, a man of limited education, having abjured the Catholic faith and embraced Protestantism as of itself a presumption of his insanity. With much emphasis he contended that there was no proof that the poison had ever been placed in the food by Madame Bigras or her mother, and prayed for their discharge. Mr. MacLaren, for the prosecution, contended that, as to question of the charge of bigamy indicating insanity, there were perhaps an equal number who would regard a change from Protestantism to Catholicism as an act of folly. The evidence of Dr. Baker Edwards showed that in the bread and butter submitted to him for analysis no lead was found. The case of the unfortunate Indians were for the first time summoned before the magistrate for the preliminary inquiry. As the train last night entered the station, the station presented a scene of excitement, such as has scarcely before been witnessed here. The platform was crowded, the whole town being out to see the arrival of the celebrities, whose advent was to give to Aymer its spring of animation. The counsel, Mr. MacLaren, Q.C., for the defence, and Mr. Freest, Q.C., for the prosecution were both on the train. The Rev. Father Lacan and Brother Philippe, who had been comfortably ensconced in a first-class car, came forth to receive a welcome of limited enthusiasm, while a host of Indians, squaws and papooses filed out on the platform, and were kindly greeted by their friends. Priests with long black robes and white stoles boarded the train at St. Scholastique, leaving a few of the principal witnesses for the defence to arrive this evening. It would be superfluous to say that the trial is the subject of general conversation, it being freely discussed at every corner. Mysterious whisperings tell of

THE DARK HORSE IN THE RACE, viz., a witness whose evidence is to turn the balance against the Indians by a large majority. There is, however, no appearance of profound fear in the Indians' camp. The celebrated Crown witness, Joseph Perillat, is present, his face looking more lugubrious than ever.

AT THE opening of the Court this morning a motion to quash the indictment in an assault case claimed the attention of His Honor. After the indictment had been summarily quashed, Mr. Fleming, Q.C., rose and said that there was now no case but that against the Indians. The Crown witnesses had only arrived late last night and their presence had involved great expense. With a view to curtailing this expense as much as possible, he asked for an hour's adjournment, in order that he might undertake just what evidence such would give. Mr. MacLaren replied, "We are here ready to proceed, Your Honor, that is all I have to say."

THE COUNSEL for the defence quickly replied: "Your Honor, they have had three years to find that out; I suppose an hour won't make much difference."

THE CASE was accordingly fixed for one o'clock.

JOSEPH PERILLAT WANTS TO BE INTERPRETER—CHOOSING THE JURY.

It was three o'clock when His Honor Judge Bourgeois again took his seat on the bench, and the names of accused were called.

MR. FLEMING rose and said he supposed there would be no objection to having Joseph Perillat act as interpreter.

MR. MACLAREN rose in indignation—"What! Joseph Perillat to act as interpreter in this Court! I never heard of such a thing."

"Why, what's the matter?" asked Mr. Fleming.

"What's the matter?" indignantly continued Mr. MacLaren, "simply that he's a man I would not believe on his oath."

"You have no business," warmly interposed His Honor, "to attack that man so. It might be done in another way. Your objection is quite enough. We will not have the man. I understand he is a man whose evidence has been attacked. We must do what we can to secure an impartial interpreter."

Thus Joseph Perillat, the brave, was checked in this attempt at promotion, and a young man named Michael Lacop was duly installed in the position.

Madame Simon was called to the bar, and the juryman were sworn in: Elliott Edye, James Davis, Joseph Dowd, Timothy Connors (challenged by the defence, he retired), Peter McLaughlin, David Mitchell, Richard Doherty (challenged by the defence, he retired), Forrester, Ovide Belanger, Michael Maloney, Francois Bourgeois, Luc Masson, — Clouthier. In impeaching the jury some very close play was evinced. Mr. Fleming ordered sixteen jurors to stand aside, choosing all the English-speaking ones, while Mr. MacLaren challenged six Frenchmen. The list having been gone through with, Mr. Fleming claimed the right to choose the remaining jurors from those ordered to stand aside, while the defence urged that the list should be gone through again.

His Honor with some surprise deputed on his conscience the question, "Will you please show me some reason for that?"

Mr. Fleming continued: "The list has been gone through with, your Honor, and it will be gone through with again in the same order. You mean to say that you can pick out any one you please without regard to the order in which they appear."

His Honor then on the general principle that the Crown can withdraw its challenges at its pleasure in order to make up the number.

"I don't see it that way," answered His Honor.

"Well," said Mr. Fleming, "it comes to the same thing, then, for I will order them to stand aside again."

James Barber is called and Mr. Fleming promptly orders him to stand aside again.

Mr. Foran then rose and objected and contended that the Crown had no further right to order to stand aside. The Crown Counsel had said the list had been exhausted, then he corrected himself and said that it had been gone through and, finally, that it had been read over.

His Honor left the bench to refer to some authority.

His Honor decided in favor of the right of the Crown counsel, and John Cain was sworn in. The jury then stands six Protestants, four French and two Irish Catholics. Mr. Fleming then opened his address by the very trite observation that all men were honest, if all men were true, there would be no need for law or judges, but unfortunately men were weak, and gave way to evil passions and lust for gain.

The counsel then presented his case as on former occasions.

ON the application of Mr. Foran all the witnesses were ordered to withdraw from the Court room.

The Revs. Father Lacan and Brother Philippe were then examined at length, their evidence being a repetition of that already given on former occasions.

ATTEMPT, July 9th.

It was 10.35 when the prisoner Mathias Clonard went into the dock, wearing a broad smile on his face. The jury was brought in by the Sheriff and Judge Bourgeois entered.

Octave Brabant was called to the witness-box, and said that the report of the cannon was first thing he heard, and the interpreter gave him: "Report of cannon was first thing that struck him; that is, struck his ears." He had seen the cannon before hearing the report. The evidence of this witness was similar to that given four times before, with the exception that the lapse of time had the unusual result of reviving his memory of details.

KATARINE AMARISON, a prepossessing young Indian, then entered the box, and the proceedings, which had been tedious and monotonous, became at once desperately arduous for the youth Michael Lacop, who had to translate from Inghoquo into French, and then the other way.

His evidence also was similar to that given before.

J. M. LEBLANC testified that the morning of the 1st of June Joseph came with three Indians and tried to force an entrance into his cellar.

ADRIEN MALLETT testified she recognized the prisoner near the cannon going toward the stable. When the bell rang she heard some Indians near Mr. Parent's about. The prisoner had a gun in his hand.

The Court adjourned at a quarter to six.

NOTICE of birth, marriage and death must necessarily be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, otherwise no notice can be taken of them.

BIRTHS.

BOOTH.—At Sherbrooke, Que., July 3, the wife of Robert Booth, of a son.

BENNETT.—At New Glasgow, P.Q., on the 5th July, Mrs. George Bennett, of a son.

CHENNEL.—On 10th inst., the wife of Thomas Chenneil, of a son.

DARLING.—In this city, on the 6th inst., at 92 Union Avenue, the wife of Wm. Darling, Jr., of a son.

MORGAN.—In this city, on the 7th inst., at 122 Fortar street, the wife of T. Morgan, of a son.

ROBERTS.—At Hemmingford, on the 30th inst., the wife of Arthur Roberts, Esq., Postmaster, Frontier, Quebec, of a son.

RITCHIE.—In this city, on Saturday, the 10th July, the wife of W.A. Ritchie, of a daughter.

SCRIMGEOUR.—On the 8th inst., Dorchester Avenue, Cote St. Antoine, the wife of Wm. Scrimgeour, of a son.

SEVENS.—At Stratford, P.Q., on the 6th inst., the wife of S. Sevens, of a daughter.

THORBAHN.—At Warren, Ohio, on the 26th June, the wife of Prof. Carl Thorbahn, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

BACHELDER.—NEILL.—On the 1st July, at Granboro, Que., by the Rev. A. Lee, B.A., Mr. L. Hacheider, to Miss Annie Neill, of Granboro.

CARTER.—MCKEOWN.—On the 7th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. J. W. Sparling, Mr. Stewart James Carter, to Mrs. Catherine McKeeown, of the Township of Drummond, to Miss Charlotte Dobbie, eldest daughter of Thos. Dobbie, Esq., of Lanark Village.

MCFAIRLANE.—DOBIE.—In Lanark Village on the 2nd June, 1880, by the Rev. J. W. Sparling, Mr. James McFarlane, of the Township of Drummond, to Miss Charlotte Dobbie, eldest daughter of Thos. Dobbie, Esq., of Lanark Village.

DIED.

ARMSTRONG.—Suddenly, at Emerson, Manitoba, on the 1st inst., of apoplexy, the heart, Andrew, youngest son of the late Andrew Armstrong, of Melbourne, P.Q., aged 32 years.

Eastern Township papers please copy.

BROWN.—At Quebec, this morning, 7th inst., of apoplexy, infant son of John Stevenson Brown, aged 3 months and 15 days.

CAMPION.—In this city, on the 4th inst., Matthew Bohian Campion, a native of Utah, Ireland.

DUNN.—In Detroit, Mich., on the 5th inst., Elizabeth Middleton, aged 80 years, relict of the late Peter Dunn.

DICKSON.—On Thursday, the 8th inst., Edith Emma, infant daughter of R.A. Dickson, aged 3 months and 12 days.

GORRIE.—In Potsdam, St. Lawrence County, N.Y., on the 5th inst., Mrs. Elizabeth P. Gorrie, the beloved wife of the Rev. P. D. Gorrie, of that place.

HALL.—At Murray Bay, on Saturday, the 2nd inst., Maria Sparling, widow of the late Joseph N. Hall, of this city.

HOOD.—At St. Thomas, Ont., on the 5th inst., Douglas Campbell, infant son of David D. Hood, of this city, aged 16 months and 17 days.

HERON.—At his residence, in Gloucester, of heart disease, on July 5th, Matthew Heron, aged 72 years; leaves a widow, two sons and one daughter to mourn the loss of a kind husband and father.

JACKSON.—In this city, on the 6th inst., Isabella Jackson, aged 81 years.

JELLYMAN.—On Sunday, 11th inst., Clarence E. J. Jellyman, only child of R. P. Jellyman, aged 10 months and 27 days.

LYONS.—In this city, on the 6th July, Elizabeth Lyons.

MCRAE.—At Caledonia, near Dunvegan, Ont., on the 5th inst., Mary Ann, daughter of Archibald D. McKee, aged 40 years, and 7 months.

Safe in the arms of Jesus.

Safe on His gentle breast.

There by His love overshadowed.

Sweeter by her soul's desire.

WALSH.—At Quebec, on July 7th at 12 p.m., George Walsh, ship laborer, aged 30 years, a native of Ballyshannon, Ireland.

MOFFATT.—At 24 St. Famille street, on the night of the 8th July, Alexander Kenneth Moffatt, second son of John Ogilvy Moffatt, Esq., in his 34th year.

MAYNARD.—In this city, on the 11th inst., Eliza, youngest daughter of William Maynard, aged 10 months.

MAXWELL.—At Lancaster, on the 1st July, Margary Macnamara, wife of Archibald Maxwell, in his 78th year.

"He giveth his beloved sleep."

Nova Scotia papers please copy.

MCLELLAN.—At Outremont, on Sunday, 11th inst., Alice Whitney, beloved wife of John McLeellan, aged 78 years.

MCMAURIN.—At Vankleek Hill, on Thursday, 8th July, Alice Jane Vogan, beloved wife of William D. McMauren, aged 29 years.

MACE.—At St. Johns, on the 9th July, Wilbur Arthur Mace, infant son of William Mace, aged 6 months and 23 days.

"Safe in the arms of Jesus."

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There by his love overshadowed.

Sweetly my soul shall rest."

ORR.—On Wednesday evening, the 7th inst., Laura King, infant daughter of T. M. Orr, aged six months and twenty-six days.

PATON.—On Friday, 9th inst., at Tighnabruach, Kyle of Skye, in his 62nd year, Wm. Paton, Esq., manufacturer, of Johnstone, Renfrewshire, Scotland, father of Mr. Hugh Paton, of this city.

PATTERSON.—On Tuesday, the 6th inst., Arthur, youngest son of Geo. H. Patterson, aged 1 year 1 month and 21 days.

PEARSON.—At 286 Blythe street, on the 9th inst., Jane, infant daughter of Alexander Pearson.

ROBERTS.—At Hemmingford, on the eve of the 9th inst., Margaret, beloved wife of Arthur Roberts, Postmaster, Frontier, Quebec.

REEVES.—At North Georgetown, on Friday, the 25th June, infant daughter of Alexander Catherine Campbell, aged 57, wife of Alexander Reeves.

STEWART.—At Kenyon, Glengarry, on the 27th June, 1880, Margaret, a native of the Isle of Skye, Scotland, aged 70 years.

His end was peace and died in the hope of a glorious resurrection.

Scotland and Manitoba papers will please copy.

SMITH.—At Norton Creek, P.Q., on the 5th inst., Mr. Robert Smith, aged 21 years.

Mr. Foran then rose and objected and contended that the Crown had no further right to order to stand aside. The Crown Counsel had said the list had been exhausted, then he corrected himself and said that it had been gone through and, finally, that it had been read over.

His Honor left the bench to refer to some authority.

His Honor decided in favor of the right of the Crown counsel, and John Cain was sworn in. The jury then stands six Protestants, four French and two Irish Catholics. Mr. Fleming then opened his address by the very trite observation that all men were honest, if all men were true, there would be no need for law or judges, but unfortunately men were weak, and gave way to evil passions and lust for gain.

The counsel then presented his case as on former occasions.

ON the application of Mr. Foran all the witnesses were ordered to withdraw from the Court room.

The Revs. Father Lacan and Brother Philippe were then examined at length, their evidence being a repetition of that already given on former occasions.

ATTEMPT, July 9th.

It was 10.35 when the prisoner Mathias Clonard went into the dock, wearing a broad smile on his face. The jury was brought in by the Sheriff and Judge Bourgeois entered.

Octave Brabant was called to the witness-box, and said that the report of the cannon was first thing he heard, and the interpreter gave him: "Report of cannon was first thing that struck him; that is, struck his ears." He had seen the cannon before hearing the report. The evidence of this witness was similar to that given four times before, with the exception that the lapse of time had the unusual result of reviving his memory of details.

KATARINE AMARISON, a prepossessing young Indian, then entered the box, and the proceedings, which had been tedious and monotonous, became at once desperately arduous for the youth Michael Lacop, who had to translate from Inghoquo into French, and then the other way.

His evidence also was similar to that given before.

J. M. LEBLANC testified that the morning of the 1st of June Joseph came with three Indians and tried to force an entrance into his cellar.

ADRIEN MALLETT testified she recognized the prisoner near the cannon going toward the stable. When the bell rang she heard some Indians near Mr. Parent's about. The prisoner had a gun in his hand.

The Court adjourned at a quarter to six.

NOTICE of birth, marriage and death must necessarily be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, otherwise no notice can be taken of them.

BIRTHS.

BOOTH.—At Sherbrooke, Que., July 3, the wife of Robert Booth, of a son.

BENNETT.—At New Glasgow, P.Q., on the 5th July, Mrs. George Bennett, of a son.

CHENNEL.—On 10th inst., the wife of Thomas Chenneil, of a son.

DARLING.—In this city, on the 6th inst., at 92 Union Avenue, the wife of Wm. Darling, Jr., of a son.

MORGAN.—In this city, on the 7th inst., at 122 Fortar street, the wife of T. Morgan, of a son.

ROBERTS.—At Hemmingford, on the 30th inst., the wife of Arthur Roberts, Esq., Postmaster, Frontier, Quebec, of a son.

RITCHIE.—In this city, on Saturday, the 10th July, the wife of W.A. Ritchie, of a daughter.

SCRIMGEOUR.—On the 8th inst., Dorchester Avenue, Cote St. Antoine, the wife of Wm. Scrimgeour, of a son.

SEVENS.—At Stratford, P.Q., on the 6th inst., the wife of S. Sevens, of a daughter.

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