

MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS,

COMMERCIAL REVIEW AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

MONTREAL, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1877.

MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS, \$1.10 POST-PAID.

SUMMARY.

CONGRESS is expected to meet in October. A HEAVY SHOWSTORM took place on Mount Washington Monday morning.

THE CENSUS of Japan for 1875 gives a population of 33,600,000.

EX-PRESIDENT THURSDAY died suddenly at six o'clock on Sunday evening, at St. Germain.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND has fixed the minimum rate of discount at three per cent.

BEN DE BAR, the noted actor, died at St. Louis on the morning of the 28th Aug.

NEARLY ALL the raiders from the United States have been captured in Mexico by the Mexicans.

OPERATIONS in the Cuban war are retarded by rains. It is not known whether Gen. Jovellar will resign or not.

THE HERALD'S Pennsylvania special says the impression prevails in coal circles that the miners' strike will soon end.

A FIRE occurred in Paris, Texas, on Friday, by which ten blocks of houses were burned and a number of lives were lost.

LUXUS DE LACA, one of the largest merchants of Rome, has failed for \$3,000,000 francs, and has absconded with 60,000.

A CLEAN SWEEP of the leading officials in the New York Custom House is said to have been determined on.

SERGEANT BATES, the famous flag carrier, attempted suicide with laudanum on Tuesday at Saybrook, Ill.; his family are destitute.

THE COTTON SPINNERS of Lehigh, Tyldesley and Atherton will reduce wages five per cent, if the pending strike is unsuccessful.

TWO THOUSAND PEOPLE attended the dedication of the old John Brown monument at Oswatimie, Kansas, on Thursday.

WARRANTS have been issued for the arrest of the officers of the bankrupt State Savings Institution at Chicago.

THE ELEVENTH VICTIM (James Cain Williams) of the Baltimore riots on 20th July, has died.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM is said to have manifested at every town along the Midland Railway during General Grant's trip to Edinburgh.

ATTACKS on bands of tourists in Montana are reported to have been made by the Nez Percés Indians, eight of the former being killed.

THE SUCCESSORS of Brigham Young, it is rumored, will be John W. Young, his youngest son by his first legitimate wife.

AN OLD MAN named Harger was tarred and feathered at Birmingham, Conn., by men hired by one of his creditors, and he has since become insane.

FRANCE GORTSCHAKOFF has authorized the Russian Minister at Washington to open negotiations for an extradition treaty between Russia and the United States.

PROF. WATSON, Michigan University, Ann Arbor, on Monday announced the discovery of another planet of the eleventh stellar magnitude.

A DREADFUL FIRE occurred in Rosario, Mexico; 20 lives were lost and many seriously wounded. The Real del Monte mines are failing, losing \$30,000 monthly.

FEARS are entertained for the safety of Beecher's division of the Hayden survey. They were in Chief Joseph's route to the Yellowstone River.

A MAN named William O'Sullivan, aged 30, while visiting a young lady in Chicago, shot and killed her and then committed suicide; the cause is not known.

A TERRIFIC STORM at Gilman, Ohio, on Thursday, destroyed Grayson & Son's flouring mills, and prostrated a number of houses. Loss \$97,000.

PRESIDENT MACMAHON has conferred a gold medal upon Lieut. Foster, Commander of the American steamer "Pis," for saving the French ship "Peabody" in the Mississippi river.

OLNEY HALL has returned from Europe, and resides at present near Orange Mountain, N.J., under the name of Garbett. Hall is to testify against the Tweed Ring and not be prosecuted himself.

DR. GEO. HAMMOND was cowhided by Wm. L. Dorsey, at Annapolis, Md., on the 28th ult., the result of a political feud. Both are prominent Democratic politicians. A duel is anticipated.

THE GRAND COMMITTEE of the Knights Templar procession at Cleveland was an hour and thirty minutes passing; there were fifty-four bands and a dozen drum corps, and not less than eight thousand swords in line.

THERE is a Prospect of the re-opening of trouble in the Lehigh region. The malcontent miners, excepting the Stockton and Coleraine men, stubbornly refuse to resume operations unless wages are advanced.

THE MILITARY TRIBUNAL at Paris has passed sentence of death upon M. Lyaz, who acted as Deputy Mayor of the twelfth arrondissement during the Commune, for incendiarism and illegal arrests.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE of the Western Union Telegraph Company on Thursday drew up an outline of the new rates to be presented to the Atlantic and Pacific Company for confirmation. The schedule takes effect this week if confirmed.

THE POSTMASTER at Sandy Hook, Ky., reports that a gang of desperadoes, on August 22nd, burned half the town, including the post-office, their object being to rob the mails. The band is still at large.

CHRISTIAN SCHMIDT, confidential clerk of De Castro & Donner's sugar refinery, New York, drew a check for \$14,500 paid recently, and disappeared. He had invested \$14,000 of his savings in the refinery, and, doubtless, feared he might lose it.

THE POPE is suffering from great prostration, and has barely strength to attend to business. A *comarville* commends at the Vatican, and acts in the name of the Pope. Intrigue has commenced preparatory to the crisis, and some cardinals are holding meetings to provide for emergency.

AN ENGINEER on the Shannon, Pa., narrow gauge road, running very fast, carrying eight persons, jumped the track four miles from there on Tuesday morning, killing instantly John Reles, a miner, and severely wounding James Brown, the road foreman; the engineer, Thomas Welsh, was slightly scalded.

THE AMERICAN CONSUL at Tawantawiki transmits to Washington the draft of the Queen of Madagascar's emancipation edict. It frees all slaves, and if legitimately carried out will be productive of much good, but if slaves are held to enforced government labor, the good results will be retarded.

of the captured port, the Turkish troops being much needed elsewhere. The latest despatch from Erzerum, to the effect that it was believed the Turks would move towards Alexandropol, is unworthy of credence. The Turks will be well satisfied with having rendered the Russian attempts on their territory so abortive, and will not waste their strength in fruitless attacks on the Russians in their fortresses and in strong positions.

A HABIT OF LOOKING ON THE CHEERFUL SIDE of things is a very valuable one, and worthy of cultivation by all. The New York Tribune is cultivating this happy frame of mind at present, and extracting some sunbeams from very unclouded circumstances. It seems that the telegraphic reports were accurate after all, and that the United States National Board of Trade resolutions really asked for an international commission to permanently decide the relative value of gold and silver. The Tribune extracts some comfort from this absurd resolution. It finds it valuable in affording a proof of the national need for enlightenment. When the able and successful business men, who generally represent the merchants and manufacturers at these meetings, fall into such gross blunders, it is not surprising that those who have less immediate interest in these questions should believe all the frothings of demagogues in reference to them. But perhaps the demagogues are wiser than those representative commercial men. They are asking for the renunciation of the old silver dollar in the United States, simply because they know that it would enable them to repudiate part of both the national debt and their own private obligations. They see that silver has declined in value, relatively with gold, and wish to take advantage of this fact. They have no theories about any international commission fixing a value on silver, which might make it as difficult to pay debts in it as in gold.

SITTING BELL seems like the proverbial flea in some respects. Just when you think you have him, he is not there. He has been visiting Canada; but the perfidious chief, after his great father, the President of the United States, had been induced or had appointed a commission to visit and treat with him, after all arrangements had been made for the little party, even to Mr. Mills' companionship, and no doubt his advice and a Canadian escort from the Canadian frontier, quietly returns to what his people delight to term the land of the free and the home of the brave. Then they dismiss the commission as no longer wanted to treat with him for a return to his native, if in some respects, very inhospitable heath. The commission discharged and the calculations fairly broken, American statesmen are next startled by a rumor that the Sioux chief has re-crossed the Canadian frontier. They are helpless in the matter. With a small army scattered over a very large territory they cannot do much to restrain a chief who has, at the lowest calculation, one thousand warriors. He is a man to be respected in that part of the world, his movements to be telegraphed, so far as they can be ascertained, like those of Gen. Grant in Europe, or President Hayes in the United States. If Sitting Bull is striving to do mischief in the States, which is the chief Joseph, as it is feared he is and will, the consequences might be rather serious. Each of them alone has given the United States troops a very great deal of trouble. Combined, they might inflict on them some grave disaster. The very latest in regard to Sitting Bull is the opinion of Gen. Terry that the Sioux on the American side of the line are a part of his former force which never crossed into Canada. Gen. Terry was the only commissioner who would accept the mission to Sitting Bull, and it may be that he does not wish to be deprived of his commission as soon after accepting it, and made to look a little ridiculous.

THE WARIN TURKEY has been very active for more than a week past, and the prospects now are that there will be severe fighting in some quarters in Bulgaria until the rainy season makes further military operations this year impossible. Heavy fighting lasted for a week in and around the Shipka Pass, without any decisive result, except in proving that the Turks have been able to outflank them and direct an attack from three sides, and that they can be relied on as good soldiers, not only behind entrenchments, but for attacking other troops in strong positions day after day. Their ability to fight in any kind of warfare seems equal to that of the Russians, whose capacity for fighting has never been doubted, although the wisdom of their manner of going about it has been exceedingly questionable during the present campaign. The week's fighting, in which they must have lost more heavily than the Russians, has gained the Turks this, that their superiority in strength is acknowledged, and they have succeeded in blockading the Pass. The best statement of the position is that the Russians hold the pass, and thus prevent the Turks from making use of it for their own military purposes. The Russians do not seem to have any prospect of being able to utilize it themselves, and will probably have to surrender it before long. Notwithstanding their overwhelming strength at Shipka Pass, the Turks have no many troops that on the whole front of the Russians to the eastward, along the River Lom, which runs in a general southerly direction from Rusechuk, they have been met by superior force, and defeated in a heavy battle on Thursday last. It is manifest that no reliance can be placed on telegrams about the numbers in the Russian armies, for if they have had anything like the force which they have been alleged to have had the Turks would not have been able to overpower them by superior numbers, as they have been doing of late. At Plewna, also, Osman Pasha seems to be the strongest. The cavalry movements against his lines of communication came to nothing, and the Russian accounts of a success against him stated that the Turks were repulsed, which is a sufficient indication of the side from which the assault came. With what is now known of the respective forces, the Russian plan for the campaign of going everywhere at once is simply wondrous. Nothing but overpowering numbers could have justified it, and these overpowering numbers were not there.

BRIGHAM YOUNG IS DEAD, and there will be but little sorrow at his departure from this world. Some persons have said that Mormons were either knaves or fools. Brigham Young was certainly not a fool, and according to this alternative he must assuredly have been a knave. We are not disposed to quarrel with that title for him, as we are inclined to believe that it is strictly accurate. Brigham Young was a man of very great ability. There can hardly be two opinions about that. No man could have

ruled the Mormons as he did, maintaining his absolute supremacy in the face of his many crimes for a great number of years, unless he had been. A religious idea alone could not have led to such submission where there must have been and was so much unhappiness. A more disgusting life than his cannot well be imagined. In a civilized country, surrounded by enlightened ideas, he set up a system which may be truthfully designated as one of wholesale licentiousness under the cover of religion. Women were degraded and made almost slaves and worse; men embraced the "religion" because of the scope which it would give to their passions. Brigham Young was clever enough to understand to the full the nature and effect of the system which he organized and carried out. He introduced polygamy, or at least the Smiths, representatives of the original founder of the sect, said that it had no place in the system until he ordered it by him. To perpetuate his authority he ordered the most atrocious crimes to be committed. Men and women were inhumanly butchered. There was no respect for age or sex. No atrocity was too great so long as it was possible, when the consequences were so few as to be threatened. He ruled very wisely and with a people by sheer terror, they being in a deadly fear for their lives at the hands of a "destroying angel," if they disobeyed orders or attempted to escape. It will be a lasting disgrace to the United States that, having the power as they had, they did not take adequate means to ensure the punishment of his great crimes, not on others, but on himself. The dereliction of duty in the administration of justice, which is in many ways characteristic of the United States, is one of the gravest blot on American national honor. The Mormons will not be able to supply the place of their late high priest. No other leader will be able to maintain them in the contest with the United States. Even Brigham Young was failing of late, and there is now an administration at Washington which may reasonably be expected to show much more vigor in dealing with such matters than has ever yet been displayed. Mormonism may stick together for a while longer if it emigrates to Northern Mexico, but if it remains in Utah it is almost certain that it will soon go to pieces.

CANADIAN SUMMARY. BISHOP'S COLLEGE, Lennoxville, is hereafter to be run on a new system as regards finances. THE EXTENSION of the Kingston & Pembroke Railway is completed to the Mississippi River. THE UPPER WATERS of the Riviere Restigouche are set apart for the propagation of fish. THERE ARE several applications for the vacant office of Recorder at Hull, P.Q. A NEW DRY DOCK at the mouth of the Don River, Toronto, is proposed. THE SHIP "DUNSTER," owned by Mr. Gignac, of Quebec, has been wrecked on Bird Rocks.

IN P. E. ISLAND excellent crops are being reaped by the farmers, and fishermen are making good catches of fish. AN ATTEMPT was made to rob the vault in the ruins of the Savings Bank, St. John, N.B., on Tuesday night. HANLON has accepted a challenge from Wallace Ross of St. John, N.B., to row for \$1,000 a side on the Toronto Bay.

THE LICENSED VICTUALLERS' ASSOCIATION of Bruce County, Ont., have resolved to oppose the passage of the Dundas Act in that county. AN INDIAN, named Thos. O'Brien, has just died at the House of Providence, Toronto, at the age of 101.

THE WINNIPER FIELD BATTERY are camped four miles from the city, putting in their annual drill. The Battery is in full training. IT IS FEARED that the almost incessant wet weather will seriously interfere with the harvesting operations in the Quebec district.

AN ORDER for locomotives for the Intercolonial Railway has been given to the Canadian Engine and Machinery Works at Kingston. A BONUS of \$200,000 from the Corporation of Toronto has been asked for by promoters of the Toronto and Ottawa Railway.

HON. MR. CARCHON has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, and Mr. Laurier will succeed him in the Dominion Cabinet. AN ATTEMPT was made to wreck the Georgetown train on the H. & N. W. Railway at the Beach on Friday evening by piling on the track a number of fence posts.

IT IS WHISPURED that Dr. Conroy, the Papal Delegate, is making considerable improvement in ecclesiastical matters in this Province, to the consternation of some of his local clergy. A VICTORIA, B.C., despatch to San Francisco says the prudent action of the Commissioners averted the threatened Indian troubles at Shuswap, but opposition is feared from Oranigan tribes now visible.

ALD. HARRY PIERCE, of Toronto, is charged with having seduced a girl of fourteen, named Andrews, the daughter of his washerwoman. The girl is now a mother, and is a low state of health.

THE SHIPPING BUSINESS in Toronto is looking up. Will be until the close of navigation; the grain and lumber business having created a demand for vessels.

THE QUEBEC EXHIBITION COMMITTEE announce that owing to the near approach of the exhibition they cannot do more than provide suitable accommodation on the grounds for parties desirous of exhibiting fruit and flowers.

PROFESSOR HICKS took occasion to say at the supper tendered by the Quebec Club to the Montreal chess players in the journey that he looked upon chess as an excellent educating medium, and favored the teaching of it in schools.

THE POTATO BUG having destroyed the potato vines in some parts of the Ottawa district, is now attacking potatoes that are not quite covered with earth. One farmer reports them destroying his potato crop.

M. DEBNOT, who is a practical California gold miner of thirty years' experience, has been prospecting at Gilbert River, in Beauce County, and thinks gold can be as profitably worked there as it has been in California.

TRANSACTIONS IN CHARTERED VESSELS at Quebec continue at about late quotations, but the price of rates having reached the bottom figures is quite evident from the desire to ship at the low rates, and the fact that in some cases sixpence extra has been paid for leading ports.

A NATIONAL THANKSGIVING DAY has been agreed upon by the Ontario and Quebec Provincial Governments, and November 22nd will

probably be the day set apart for thanksgiving for the blessings of a bountiful harvest and returning prosperity.

AN ASCENDING TAILOR of Lower Town, Quebec, named A. Algar, is much wanted by his creditors. The tailor had before made several seizures upon his stock, but when he went the last time, he found that both the man and the stock had gone.

THE SILVER MIKE recently discovered near Lake Nipissing is said to yield something like sixteen ounces of silver to the ton. Mr. Edward Wright of the owner, proposes to bring the precious metal down to Ottawa on rafts of marketable timber.

MR. L. P. DESJARDINS, of the Canadian newspaper, Quebec, is suing Mr. L. H. Fréchet, M.P. for Levis, for alleged libel. Damages are laid at \$45,000. An action is pending against Mr. Desjardins for \$20,000 for alleged libel contained in the *Canadian* some time ago on Mr. Fréchet.

A YOUNG GIRL, 15 years of age, and connected with a most respected family at Ottawa, left her home Wednesday night, and entered into a house of ill-fame. Efforts have been made by the police to rescue her, but she has managed to evade them. The family are well nigh distracted.

THE BONDS reported stolen from St. Catharines were taken from the trunk of a man named T. Sandfield at an hotel on the 15th ult. He did not notify the police of the robbery for two weeks, and then he informed Toronto detectives, who discovered three of the four missing bonds had been sold to city brokers.

IT IS CONSIDERED very significant by liberal Roman Catholics at Quebec that Dr. Conroy, the Papal Delegate, has granted his patronage to the coming concert to be given by the St. Patrick's Literary, or as it is nicknamed by the Ultramarines, "The Guitard Institute."

THE ST. JOHN "FREEMAN," Mr. Adelin's Ultramarine paper, comes to us for the first time since the fire, as a daily printed from new type, by a new H. Co. press, and from a new office, which last does not seem to afford the *Freeman* much pride. We wish the *Freeman* as much success as we wish its principles discomfiture.

THE INTERNATIONAL Coal Company's property at Sydney, N.B., was sold by the Sheriff, under foreclosure, on Thursday. The first bid was \$50,000, by Mr. Day, of New York. After spirited contest between him and Mayor Beaudry of Montreal, the property was knocked down to the latter for \$200,000. The amount of mortgage is over one million dollars.

A PROFESSIONAL BUREAU'S has been found on a swamp near Berlin, Ont., has been found out, and the occupant captured. He is a German named Alois Linsinger, and is one of a gang who committed extensive depredations in that town. His hiding place was a hole under the ground, and contained every conceivable kind of stuff which they had stolen.

IN THE QUEBEC'S BENCH at Toronto, on Saturday, an application was made for a rule nisi to quash the Dundas Act in the County of Frontenac for want of sufficient notice. The application was granted till Friday next on the understanding that nothing was to be done in certain proceedings before the magistrates.

THE NEERING HOTEL COMPANY at Fort William, Man., have offered to re-purchase the Neering Hotel for the price (\$5,029), paid them for it by the Dominion Government in the expropriation of property at the above place for the terminus of the Canada Pacific Railway. This fact appears to refute the charges made against the Government of having paid an exorbitant price for the property.

THE RESIGNATIONS of ARCHBISHOP LINGEE of Toronto is the source of as much surprise as regret to the community. That the man who was doing perhaps more than any other to smooth the asperities between two sections of the people should be removed from a position he seemed so well qualified to fill, is discouraging. We sincerely hope a successor may be found of equally liberal tendencies.

THE REPORTS which have appeared in several newspapers saying there were 400 cases of typhoid fever in Quebec, are declared to be very much exaggerated. Several leading physicians of Quebec state that there are not 40 cases of typhoid fever in the city. The total number of cases under treatment in the Marine Hospital, the only institution admitting cases of contagious or infectious disease, is but 13, and there has not been a single death.

SIR G. TYLER, President of the G. T. R. Co., Mr. Hickson, General Manager of the road, Mr. Spicer, Traffic Manager, and the local superintendent, Mr. Gregory, arrived at Levis by a special train at three o'clock on Saturday afternoon, having inspected the line and all the bridges and culverts on the way from Montreal. After partaking of lunch, the party proceeded to inspect the line between Quebec and Riviere du Loup.

A SUIT FOR LIBEL upon the Hon. Alex. Mackenzie has been instituted at Toronto against the publishers of the *Sarnia Canadian*. The alleged libel was contained in an article published in the *Sarnia Canadian*, entitled "The Caministiquia Job," charging that Mr. Mackenzie was interested in, and had been speculating in lands at the terminus of the Canada Pacific Railway, and that, in consequence of such interest, he had located the terminus at its present place.

THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT have signified to the British Fair Exposition Committee their acceptance of the offer of thirty feet square in the main tower of the foreign department, Mr. Scott, chief architect of the Public Works Department, has been instructed to prepare a design for a Canadian trophy; if the space set aside for this purpose is, it will be understood, in addition to that set out for a general display of Canadian products.

A MEETING of farmers, to consider the subject of wheat-growing, was held at Oshawa on Saturday. It was attended by representative farmers and millers of the Darlington and Whitby townships; Mr. Lick, Reeve of East Whitby, in the chair. It was generally expressed that the wheat, as a seed, had become exhausted in that section of country, the farmers coinciding with the millers in this opinion. Meeting adjourned until Friday, 17th.

DR. STEIN, or Steiner, of New York, on Saturday, the 25th ult., after riding round several parts of interest, walked on to the falls of the new Suspension Bridge, Niagara Falls, and deliberately jumped off, striking the water, sunk, rose, and then sunk. Stein was a celebrated physician in Poland, banished for political reasons, and came to America with Kowalski, acquiring a lucrative practice in New York.

His mind was unsettled by his son having committed suicide.

THE PARTICULARS of the brutal murder near Bonne Bay, Nfld., of Captain Riddout and his crew, who were shipwrecked in 1874, and who, recently confessed to Captain Erskine, of the "Eclipse," by a woman claiming to be the daughter of one of the four brothers who committed the horrible deed. According to her story, these men undertook to conduct the shipwrecked mariners to their homes, but on the way, tempted by the large amount of money they knew Captain Riddout had, foisted murdered all of them. Captain Erskine has captured three of the murderers.

THE POISONING by strychnine of the unfortunate man Regan, at Locan, Ont., still remains a mystery. It appears that deceased had taken part of his breakfast, when he suddenly sprang up from his chair with a scream; he was seized with spasms, and showed the symptoms of being poisoned with strychnine. Twenty minutes after the arrival of Dr. Hosack, the man expired in great agony, exclaiming with his last breath that he had been poisoned. A cat, which had partaken of the same meal as deceased at breakfast, rolled over and died almost instantly.

A STRONG FEELING is manifested by the Quebec Government against the police of Quebec in that they still refuse to grant them search warrants, even when the parties making application and paying for them desire the municipal detectives to execute them. The magistrates of the city and district are about to call a meeting to protest against the present system of issuing warrants, and if this fails the city members will be requested to demand explanation of the treatment accorded the city and the police force at the coming session of the Legislature.

A SHAMEFUL SWindle is reported from Levis. While passengers were waiting about the depot of the Levis & Kennebec Railway, a swell approached a countryman, and represented himself as a large shipper of produce, who had run short of cash. He asked his companion to lend him \$10 for a quarter of an hour, which request was acceded to, the countryman feeling quite contented in watching a quantity of baggage, which the swell pointed out as his own. He only became undeceived when the baggage was removed by the party to whom it really belonged, when the sharper was found to have disappeared with his booty.

A FRIGHTFUL EXPLOSION, attended with fatal results to Mr. Jno. Morden, of Peterborough, and serious, if not fatal, to three others, occurred on the farm of Mr. John Nicholls, second concession, *Windsor*, about eight on Saturday morning. It seems Mr. Morden had just started his steam-threshing machine, when the boiler suddenly exploded, making a complete wreck of all its surroundings. At the moment of the explosion Mr. Morden and his brother-in-law, Mr. Hartshorn, and three young men were working the threshing, and all of them sustained serious injuries. An inquest is now in progress, and the prevailing opinion, gathered from the evidence given so far, is that the accident was the direct lack of knowledge how to work an engine.

FIRE.—A stable belonging to C. T. Bate & Co., Ottawa, was destroyed by fire on Sunday morning, and three valuable horses burned.—On Friday night the brick dwelling house, situated on the corner of St. John and St. George streets, and three houses belonging to Mr. Kennedy, who resides near Hog's Back, Ottawa, were consumed. Insurance had just expired. A destructive and supposed incendiary fire occurred at Perth, Ont., Thursday morning. It broke out in the railway lumber yard shortly after midnight, and nearly three quarters of the lumber was burned before the two hand engines of the place were reinforced by a steam fire engine from Smith's Falls. The following is a statement of the losses:—Wm. Ritchie, \$9,000; J. J. Playfair, \$6,000; Wm. Doran, \$7,000; Wm. Caldwell, \$2,400; Wm. Lees, \$3,500; Mr. Heron, \$2,500; John Chaffey, \$500; Jas. Allan, \$500; Thos. Wilson, \$450. The only insurance upon the burnt property was \$3,000 by Wm. Doran.

TORONTO MERCHANTS are much exercised over what they call the evident collusion between the Grand Trunk Railway authorities and the Montreal merchants to procure customers for the latter from Ontario by means of cheap tickets to Montreal. The Toronto Board of Trade observing that the Grand Trunk Railway granted such privileges to Montreal, addressed a letter to the General Manager of the road, asking that tickets good for fourteen days might issue from all stations west of Prescott to Toronto, and return. The dates requested were 27th August, 3rd, 10th and 17th September. That letter was not answered by the railway company. It is understood that Mr. Hickson is willing to issue the desired tickets on September 11th, 18th, 24th, and October 4th. It is stated that free tickets have been actually sent from Montreal to likely purchasers.

IT SEEMS TO BE AT PRESENT THE FASHION when one person has a claim against another, real or imaginary, to take proceedings to throw the other into insolvency, and the latter finds recourse by arresting the former under the criminal charge of perjury. If the proceedings in insolvency are bona fide, the charge of perjury is disagreeable in the extreme. If, on the other hand, they are manifestly of a trumped kind, some sort of punishment is called for. There are said to be no less than four such double cases before the Montreal courts at present. A similar one has just been concluded in Toronto, in which Mr. John Rankin, a respected merchant of Montreal, was accused of perjury because a company to which he had advanced considerable sums, and which was otherwise almost entirely on paper, failed to return the money advanced, and had in consequence been by him thrown into insolvency. The case was dismissed with the declaration that there was not the very slightest evidence of perjury.

FATALITIES.—On Tuesday last week, John McMillan, of Erin Township, Ont., committed suicide by hanging himself to a tree.—Abe Argue strangled himself to death at Churchville, Ont.—Theophilus Saultier, on Thursday morning, fell into the hold of a vessel at Salmon River, N.S., and broke his neck.—On Sunday a young man named James Joyce, aged 21, living twelve miles from Kingston, committed suicide by hanging himself.—Two men named McLeod and Ferguson were shot by Archibald Bouthillier, at Glace Bay, C.B., while the former were attempting to rob the latter's dairy. Bouthillier has been arrested, and there is great excitement in the neighborhood.—A young lad named Willie Shea was drowned on Saturday night, while bathing in the Rideau Canal, at Ottawa.—A man named Bouchard, employed at Eddy's mill, Hull, was drowned on Monday.—A brakeman, on the H. & N.W. RR.,

named Tom Lindson, fell from the roof of a freight car near Caledonia, Ont., on Thursday, was run over and killed.—A laboring man named James Richardson, while under the influence of liquor, was drowned in Otty Lake, near Perth, Ont.—While out shooting with his sons on the 28th ult., a farmer named Arthur Arterbom, of Bear Brook, Clarence Township, Ont., accidentally shot and killed his eldest son, by the trigger of his gun catching in a tree.

THE POLITICAL PICNIC is again upon the country, the Conservatives having opened the fall campaign with one at Oshawa. Judging from the reports which each side gives of the other, and from what took place in Montreal, the enthusiasm at these political demonstrations is not at all extreme. At Montreal, any one of the cheers given during the return from the "Sackett" funeral completely threw into the shade all the cheering which was at the demonstration in honor of Sir John Macdonald. Grip a week or two ago depicted the result of the Liberal picnic in Ontario as being a complete shattering of the scandals charged against the Dominion Ministry in the minds of the people. From what we see, it was not so far from correct. The Liberals see a new spirit at the defence which the Ministers have been able to give themselves, and over the blows which they have given in return for those dealt out to them. The people in general, also with a good harvest and more prosperity, are disposed to be more easily satisfied than they would otherwise have been, and to regard the charges against the Ministers as having been fairly met, and to a great extent disproved. The whole political situation in the Dominion at present is looking more and more in favor of the continuance of the Liberal party in power. The cloud which has been over its prospects for two years past is passing away, and if there is a good harvest next year, until after which the next general election will not take place, there will be almost a certainty of a contented country giving another lease of power to Messrs. Mackenzie, Blake, and their colleagues.

THE PRESENTATION of the MEDALS and addresses to the Ottawa contingent to Montreal, took place in the Orange Hall, Ottawa, Friday evening. In replying to the address presented to him, Mr. Porter, who commanded the party, said during the course of his remarks, "When the news of the sad and tragic death of our late Brother T. I. Hall had flashed over the land, every one felt that a great crisis was upon us, a crisis that demanded prompt, vigorous and decisive action. We left our homes and our families, and we were called upon to defend our lives, the remains of our civil and religious freedom. The subsequent events and incidents of that expedition are known to you all, therefore I need not recount them. The remains of our martyred brother, wrapped in a glorious pall, the flag of our country, we bore to their last resting-place. Every item in the programme, every requirement of our order, we fulfilled to the letter. To us, however, the duty of respecting the only day of the creation in the streets of Montreal. Our appearance was greeted by the loyal inhabitants of that city with such delight and enthusiasm as shall never be forgotten by those who witnessed it. Fortunately no serious disturbance occurred. This happy result we have been kindly informed we owe entirely to the forbearance of certain parties who magnanimously resolved to allow the funeral to pass unmolested. This may be so, and we thank them for their wise self-denial. But from personal observation we are inclined to believe that the prepared and resolute front shown by men in procession and the glittering bayonets of the gallant volunteers contributed not a little to sustain them in so praiseworthy and discreet a resolution. (Applause.) The statements of gentlemen holding civil office in Montreal as to our bearing and appearance when in that city are so notoriously absurd that they hardly call for remark. The language employed casts a doubt on their sobriety, and in any event there was only room for one feeling, of compassion."

TERRIBLE HOLOCAUST IN NEW YORK.

A LARGE PLAZA FACTORY DESTROYED—GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—A fire broke out at 8:45 A.M. in J. P. Hale's piano factory, West 35th street. The factory was entirely destroyed. The Evening Telegram's report of the fire at Hale's piano factory says all hands were at work when the fire started, and a large number must be more or less injured. Two bodies have been recovered. The wives and families of workmen are sobbing and weeping about the ruins. There is now no hope that a single vestige of the entire block bounded by 35th and 36th streets and 10th and 11th avenues will be left. A school-house on 35th street, is already demolished, and the tenement-houses on the four sides of the block are in ruins. Sparks of fire fell in the gospel tent on 13th street and it was consumed. The piano factory was an eight-story building, and the flames spread with extraordinary rapidity. The fireman could probably have prevented the flames from spreading but for the inadequate water supply. Before noon the fire was under control, although it is still burning fiercely. The lowest estimated loss is a million. Rumors concerning the loss of life are conflicting. Edward Packmaster was fatally injured by jumping from a window, and two others were seriously hurt. A woman died during the fire, but whether in attempting to escape from the building or from excitement is not stated. It is believed that from 20 to 40 workmen perished in the piano factory, but this is mere supposition. No doubt 25 to 30 girls, employed in the upper stories of Hale's factory, perished. The fire originated in the scumming-board drying room on the third floor, where steam was used for heating the steam apparatus not having yet been put in. A spark from the stove is supposed to have ignited some of the dry material; 165 men were in the building. The flames spread so rapidly that the employees above the drying room were cut off from the staircases. They ran to the roof and to windows, and some dropped to the ground. Some of the firemen say on 30th street at least fourteen men were clinging to the windows of the upper stories, and were buried in the falling debris. They could not be reached by ladders, and the flames Jovey back the firemen. One man dropped before the walls fell, and was picked up dead; others were injured and taken to the hospital. The inmates of the tenement on West 36th street generally escaped. One woman died from fright, and a little girl named Annie was suffocated. The wife and three other children of Louis Smith, her father, are missing. The whole loss is \$300,000. The Fire Commissioners believe none except the employees were burned, and say reports of the loss of life have been exaggerated.

The Commercial reports that 350 families were rendered homeless. One woman jumped from a tenement house window and was killed. It is stated that a woman rushed into the house to save property and perished.

The latest accounts state that only four employees were reported missing, but no bodies had been found as the bricks were yet too hot to be removed. There was a great lack of water supply. The loss is said to be quarter of a million.

Family Reading.

AN ORANGEMAN'S REPLY TO MR. DONOVAN.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

Sir, In reply to Mr. Donovan's blood-thirsty speech at the Montreal Council on the 14th inst., I have to say to our Orange brothers:

Speak gently, tho' our Brother's gone To an unseen world above; Speak gently, tho' our Saviour spoke, And won us by His love.

Speak gently, for the soft answers given Are never given in vain; The spark that's fanned will burn again, And cause the greatest pain.

Speak gently, for we are "Orangemen"— Your answer should be calm; Speak gently, it will heal the heart, And prove the surest balm.

AN ORANGEMAN.

"MY SABBATH DAY."

I have a birthright straight from heaven, A birthright in which all men share; By my own hands I have it given, 'Tis sanctified by praise and prayer; I shall not give that right away, 'No man shall have my Sabbath day."

All through the week let anvils ring, And hammers clang and bellows blow; Let fire and furnace gleam and glow; And break up, blacksmith, boldly say, "You shall not have my Sabbath day."

Beid, weary weaver, e'er your loom, Or week from dawning's glimmering sky, And till the twilight gathers gloom, Let troubles tramp and shuffles fly; But speak up, brother, boldly say, "You shall not have my Sabbath day."

Let axes flash in forest glades, While ash and oak and elm-tree fall; Let the slow saws and the shadings Obey to their driver's call; But speak up, woodman, boldly say, "You shall not have my Sabbath day."

From mill and factory and mine, Still let this self-same cry arise; In which to commune with the skies; Speak up, and loudly, boldly say, "No toil shall mar our Sabbath day."

It is our birthright straight from heaven, 'Tis sanctified by praise and prayer; By my own hands I have it given, 'Tis sanctified by praise and prayer; We shall not give that right away, 'No man shall have my Sabbath day."

—Gospel Trumpet.

FARMER PENNIMAN'S DREAM.

BY MRS. E. M. STEWART.

"There's no need of a donation for Mr. Goodman," growled out Mr. Penniman, on his way home from church, after the notice of a proposed donation visit had been given; "he has salary enough without—six hundred dollars a year and a parsonage and garden spot—that's enough for any family to live on, and it don't cost us near that to have his children, and they have only four. 'Twas real mean for Mr. Goodman to exchange, and get that man to give out the notice." And Mr. Penniman fretted away in the ear of his silent wife till they had nearly reached home, quite unmindful of the four children who, with wide open ears, were eagerly listening to every word.

Rev. Mr. Goodman was pastor of a little church in a small village of Manistee—a Home Missionary church composed of farmers, with a few members in the village, where two other churches of different denominations were not doing so well as they should do.

Four hundred dollars was the normal salary of Mr. Goodman from the Home Missionary Society. Of the four hundred Mr. Penniman gave twenty-five dollars, usually in advance, "to get it off his mind," he said. If all the subscribers had followed his example it would have been better for the church. But the ladies, subscription was two hundred dollars in arrears, and the Home Missionary Treasury was empty.

It was mid-winter; the minister's credit and provisions were well-nigh exhausted, and nothing had been said of the accustomed donation visit.

When almost to desperation, Mr. Goodman rode over to a neighboring city, where one of his classmates was preaching to a large, prosperous church, and laid the case before him.

"Let's exchange," said the sympathizing listener, when the story was told. "I'll give you a donation visit to the bank of that village. The exchange was made; and the notice was given, to the astonishment of every one. Mrs. Goodman included.

Mr. Penniman's family went into their large, warm kitchen, laid aside their wrappings, and sat down to a beautiful dinner prepared by the best daughter of the house; and with the appearance of the hot mince pie, began the discussion of the coming donation visit.

"Mother, may I go?" from a chorus of little voices, and comments from the elder members of the family according to their moods.

"Well, I suppose you'll go," said Mrs. Penniman, long ago, said Mr. Penniman, with a satisfied air, "and if the rest had done the same, there would be no excuse for having a donation visit."

"I don't believe Mr. Jones has paid a cent, and he's rich, too," said Clara, a bright little girl.

"No, nor Mr. White, nor Mr. Cook, nor even Deacon Sloum," added George, a stout lad of sixteen, who knew more, in his own estimation, than any man in the neighborhood.

"Thank you, my son, now run into the house."

"Where shall I put your cow?" asked Mr. Penniman.

"My cow! Why, Mr. Penniman, you can't afford—"

"Got nine left," interrupted Mr. Penniman.

"Drive on, George, we'll find a place."

"The little barn was a rickety, old affair, but Brindle was soon tied in one corner of the stable, and Mr. Penniman and his son stowed away as best they could in the hay and shanty loft. The boards on the sides were some of them hanging by one nail, but George said the roof looked as if it would not leak, and he would drive a few nails into those boards before night.

Then came the unloading of the second load, and the exclamation of wonder and delight from Mr. and Mrs. Goodman and children, and such a time as they all had preparing the little almost unused cellar for such an unexpected supply of vegetables. Then the pork-barrel was, with much labor, lifted and pushed and twisted down the narrow stairway and stowed away back as far as possible "to make room for the rest that might come." Mr. Penniman said.

for the minister, and as good as twenty-five for Chicago—fifty dollars. That's a tenth and more too, but I don't begrudge it, and with a self-satisfied smile he fell to sleep, and dreamed.

Half an hour passed, and the sleeper awoke with a groan and a start. Rousing himself, he said to the children, "Run away now and crack some nuts; I want to talk with your mother a while." The children obeyed, and the mother sat with folded hands, and heart full of prayer, and listened patiently to more fault-finding.

"I have had such a fearful dream, Jennie," said Mr. Penniman, in a low, troubled voice; "a warning from God, I do believe. You are a better Christian than I am—let me tell you my dream, and I know you will help me do my duty."

"Then, in words often choked with emotion, he told his dream, while tears rained down his wife's cheeks.

The profound silence which followed was broken by the husband's voice solemnly repeating the vow of Jacob, henceforth to be his own, and "Of all that thou shalt give me I will surely give the tenth unto thee."

"Amen!" was the wife's joyful response. "Isn't it Sunday work to look over the books? It seems to me I shall feel better to have this matter all arranged to-day."

Mr. Penniman brought the books, in which her husband kept a full record of all the farm products.

"Now, Jennie," said he, "take a piece of paper, and as I call off the yield you take out the tenths, and we will estimate the value and see how much we fall short."

The amount of tithes is.....\$97.65

deducting the tax.....\$50.00

Leaves.....\$47.65

one barrel of pork.....\$10.00

and the tithe of turnips, beans and potatoes which will.....\$11.25

Amount to be paid.....\$26.40

This sum deducted from.....\$47.65

Leaves.....\$21.25

a little more than the price of two tons of hay, as we valued it. But we have not tithed our cattle yet; we have ten cows, you know—shall they 'pass under the red?'" asked the husband with a meaning smile.

"Well, then, you shall say which ones—and two tons of hay to feed her on. There are a good many things we cannot tithe this year, so I will take a good large crust, and you may take what you like from the house, and next year we will be more exact," said Mr. Penniman in a tone of great satisfaction.

"A good deal to give away," said Mrs. Penniman, doubtfully, for in her heart she feared her husband would repent his liberality when the excitement of his dream had passed away.

"Why, Jennie, you are not sorry the Lord made the tenths so large, are you?" he said, half reproachfully. "Nine-tenths are left for us to use without doubt or reproach. How blind I have been all my life!" he added, with a sigh.

"Father, George says it is making-time," called out little Clara, looking in at the door.

"Yes, I'll come," answered the father rising. "Jennie, which cow shall I give," he asked, turning to his wife.

"Give the best to the Lord," was her reply.

"Well, come here a few minutes," said Mrs. Penniman to her eldest daughter, a young lady of nineteen, when the door had closed on the father and the two boys. In a few words the mother related what had transpired within the last hour; and the daughter listened with clasped hands and glistening eyes.

"Oh, mother, I am so glad!" she exclaimed. "I have been waiting for this since I read God's own law to the Jews. He must know best. If the Jews were commanded to give tithes, surely, with our greater blessings, a tenth of our income is the very least we ought to think of presenting to the Lord as a thank-offering. It seems a great deal because God gives us so much."

"I'll give you a cow, dear, and I must look up our tithes to-morrow," said Mrs. Penniman with a smile.

The day of the donation visit came at last.

"George, I guess we'll take over our loads this morning," said Mr. Penniman while they were doing the chores at the barn. "You may give Brindle to the bank of that village, and let her eat while you help me load up the other sleigh; then you may harness the old horses, I will take the colts, and we will go over together."

"Why, father, what are you going to do with old Brindle?" asked the astonished boy.

think Him who put the thought of this great kindness into Mr. Penniman's heart."

The afternoon and evening passed off as usual on such occasions, with the exception that the children had all faithfully tithed their nuts, popcorn and the money in their savings banks, and brought their gift to the children at the parsonage, and listening children, and some of larger growth.

"We are all tithed," said Mr. Penniman, and Mabel brought butter and eggs and dried apples, and ever so many cans of fruit, and father tithed everything in the cellar, and even tithed old Brindle, too."

"What is tithing? I don't know what you are talking about," said Willie Greene, the merchant's son.

"Why the Bible says folks must give to the Lord one tenth of all they can raise on the land," replied Robert. "Clara and I read it there last Sunday, and that is just what we have been doing at our house. We have just begun, but we mean to keep on doing so all the time. I tell you, my dear Willie, the summer is out, and the chickens before summer is out, and I shouldn't wonder if you should get now and then a harvest apple. I have one tree that's all my own."

"That boy of yours has been telling quite a long story to the children about the tithing done at your house," remarked Mr. Penniman, who went out after supper to attend to their teams. "Haven't you changed your mind lately?" he asked.

"Yes, I have most essentially," replied Mr. Penniman, "but it is a long story; come to prayer-meeting to-morrow evening, and you shall hear all about it."

The twenty-first came early in the house, and Mr. Penniman would explain the reason for the change in his feelings and practice at the next prayer-meeting, and everyone had resolved to go to-morrow evening—not long to wait.

"Are you going to prayer-meeting to-night to hear Penniman tell his dream?" asked Mr. Greene, the merchant, of the first customer who made his appearance the next morning.

"Yes, I want to hear what he will say; it seems silly, though, to talk about a dream doing such wonders, for his donation was large for any one, and certainly wonderful for him."

"A dream!" sneered Mr. Greene, brushing his coat-sleeve; "conscience more likely."

"I don't know about that," was the reply; "Mr. Penniman is close, but he is honest, and true to his word—always pays when and what he agrees to pay; his subscription is always paid in advance; he is very conversant with every shop and store the subject of tithing was thoroughly discussed, always concluding with a wise shake of the head and the sage remark: 'The Pennimans won't hold out long. No farmer can afford to give away one-tenth of what he raises, and he can't give the cold cheerless list of tithes, and for once the cold cheerless list of tithes was packed off with a meaning smile."

Mr. Goodman opened the meeting as usual, and then remarked: "Brethren and friends, I know you are all anxious to hear the message which Brother Penniman brings us to-night, and we will listen to him now."

Silently Mr. Penniman rose to his feet and looked around on the congregation. His face was deadly pale, and his lips quivered for a moment. Then, in a calm, distinct tone, he said:

"My first duty to-night is confession. I have frequently said, in the presence of many of you, brethren, that our minister's salary was amply sufficient to support his family without donation parties; that he must be extravagant, or he would not get into debt. Now, that was all wrong; I am sorry for it, and ashamed of it. In the first place, the statement was not true, and in the second, I was not a Christian. I made the mistake which we farmers are apt to make; we only reckon our money outlay, and count as nothing what we consume."

"Yesterday I took my books and deducted the amount of family supplies I had sold from the amount produced on my farm last year, and I was surprised. Now, I only wonder how, with the closest economy, our pastor's family could live comfortably on his salary and our donations too. But if my assertion had been true to the letter, it was no business of mine how he spent the money he had honestly earned, and more than that, how he spent it, and how he raised it. He had a right to do as he pleased, and I have no right to interfere with him. He had a wonderful power over all, even the roughest, and I loved him as a brother. He remained with us a year, preaching, talking and praying, till profanity was banished, and many seemed almost persuaded. His second year's labors were scarcely begun, when news came that he had been elected to the ministry, and his treasury was empty, and they did not know how long it would be before they would be able to pay what remained due on his salary, and there were so many feeble churches needing a little help, so many new settlements to be occupied, that they could not wait. I have a Missionary Society, sorrowful heart was full of grief. He loved those rough men. He would have gladly worked with his hands as did Paul, but had not the strength, nor could he live without the salary. The miners might have paid it, but they would not; they liked him, but he was a restraint upon them, and he left us with his family, and his children, and his farm, those beautiful harvests, and those men and women professing so much love to Christ, yet neglecting to fully support their own minister, and doing nothing to give these poor miners the Bread of Life. I might have been a Christian if young Hurd had remained here, but when he went away, when he left us, I had only enough to support myself. I went back to my old ways, and now I cannot repent."

"My poor boy sank back on his pillow exhausted; a deadly pallor overspread his face, his breath grew shorter and shorter, and in my agony at seeing him dying thus without hope, I uttered a deep groan and awoke."

"I thought I had only dreamed, but it was very true; the minister did not even know that I had passed through such a dream, and then such a flood of contending emotions poured in upon my soul as almost overpowered me. I was indeed like one rescued from deepest misery, and put in possession of every needful blessing. How happy I was, how glad I saw my well-to-do barn in flames, my Father! and how glad I received an earthly good with half the satisfaction that it gave me to know that God would accept a thank offering at my hands. I was in haste to make the offering, for I feared the old lifelong selfishness would come back to trouble me; and I could see that my wife had not so much as a good faith, by us both. During the few days that have intervened since then, I have thoroughly investigated the subject of tithing, and it seems so reasonable, so just, indeed, so very little to offer in return for our many mercies, that I can only wonder I, a professedly religious man, should have been blind to my duty and privilege."

"Just think of it, year after year, I have ploughed my fields and sowed the seed, utterly powerless to make one single seed germinate. I have planted orchards, and could neither make the trees live, nor the fruit grow. And every year God has given the sunshine and the dew, and the fruitful rain, and more and more the little which I have sowed, and I have called 'blessedness.'"

"And all these years, men, like the miners in my dream, men from the corrupt nations of the Old World, whom God has sent to us for light; and our own people, somebody's sons, every one of them, have been going down to eternal death un instructed and unaware; while I, Cain-like, have said in my heart, 'Am I my brother's keeper? Oh, my brethren! God would be likely to just if he were to visit upon me all the horrors of that fearful dream.'"

"Yet He is long-suffering, and abundant in mercy, and His fearful denunciation is followed by the comforting words: 'Bring ye all the tithes into the storehouse, that there may be meat in mine house, and prove me now herewith, saith the Lord of Hosts; if I will not open you the windows of heaven, and pour you out a blessing that there shall not be room enough to receive it.'"

"I cannot recall the past; I can only pray God to forgive it; but most gladly for the future, do I, from the depths of a grateful heart, adopt Jacob's vow: 'Of all that Thou shalt give me, I will surely give the tenth unto Thee.'"

The solemn hush prevailed that large assembly

thing, impelled by a terror indescribable, till I know not how—I found myself in a deep agony, and my mind was as if broken up into broken fragments of rich gold-leafed quartz, the very earth beneath my feet seemed formed of golden sand, and on either side of the narrow valley the mountains rose, full of treasure. But all this wealth awakened no emotion, for yonder, trickling over the rocks, was water, pure and sweet. A light shone forth, and I rushed toward it, but fell fainting ere my lips were moistened. I did not lose consciousness, but too weak with my utmost effort to drag myself onward, there I lay, with the life-giving water almost within my reach."

"At a relief came, the miners gathered to the little grass plot not far away to eat their noonday meal. They seated themselves on the grass, made tables of the broken rocks, and spread out their bountiful repast. How delicious their food looked! I had not seen so much at one time for months. How I longed for the very crumbs that fell from their hands, and I sat there, and ate, and ate, and ate, and ate. All the ungrateful part of my life seemed to come up before me, the food I had carelessly wasted, or carelessly received, un mindful of the Giver. I never was hungry till this famine began, and now it seemed impossible for me ever to be fed. 'Cursed with a curse,' I thought, and I was right. A deep groan o'p my lips and discovered me to the miners. One brought me a cup of water, and others gave me food. What a luxury that cold water! How delicious was that coarse but wholesome food! I ate and drank till the faintness that had come to me fully fled, and my kind friends returned to finish their own repast, leaving me lying on the soft grass with a heart full of praise and thanksgiving."

"The miners were rough men, of many nationalities, Irish, Germans, Chinese, and French, but they were all good men, and worked side by side. And as they sat in groups, enjoying their noonday meal, I listened to their fearful profanity till my soul was sick within me. There they lay, all that long summer afternoon, living over the years of my past prosperous life, bemoaning my selfishness and thinking of the little that I had done to send the good news to such as the men in the mines."

"But all the future was dead within me. What could a poor, bereaved, famine-stricken man do, only to pray for pardon and for death?"

"At last the day was ended, and two of the kind miners, I felt, had carried me to their kind native land, and they were talking and their hearts were full of gratitude, and before seeking repose, I knelt to thank Him who had given such unexpected deliverance from famine and death."

"Scarcely had I lain down, when one of the men touched me on the shoulder, saying: 'Stand up, my brother, for you come and see a sick man just over here.'"

"I rose and followed him, and there, in a dirty tent, lay, and had his, for weeks, tossing with fever and delirium, my once happy, innocent boy, my long-lost Henry. The fever had left him, and now, pale and exhausted, he seemed only waiting for the last breath of a wasted life. Some of you, my brethren, will be glad to hear that the blood of Jesus, I told him simply and briefly as possible the story of the Cross, and assured him that he had but to look and live—to believe and be saved. Day after day I saw and conversed and prayed with him. He listened to me with an eagerness that was almost painful to witness. He seemed to be glad to hear of my conversion, and to hear of my mercy. At length, to the wonder of all, his wound healed, and his physician assured him he would recover. From that time I noticed a rapid change in his interest for his own welfare, until he frankly told me that with the hope of returning health to his serious thoughts I could not be so long in the world, and he had a wonderful power over all, even the roughest, and I loved him as a brother. He remained with us a year, preaching, talking and praying, till profanity was banished, and many seemed almost persuaded. His second year's labors were scarcely begun, when news came that he had been elected to the ministry, and his treasury was empty, and they did not know how long it would be before they would be able to pay what remained due on his salary, and there were so many feeble churches needing a little help, so many new settlements to be occupied, that they could not wait. I have a Missionary Society, sorrowful heart was full of grief. He loved those rough men. He would have gladly worked with his hands as did Paul, but had not the strength, nor could he live without the salary. The miners might have paid it, but they would not; they liked him, but he was a restraint upon them, and he left us with his family, and his children, and his farm, those beautiful harvests, and those men and women professing so much love to Christ, yet neglecting to fully support their own minister, and doing nothing to give these poor miners the Bread of Life. I might have been a Christian if young Hurd had remained here, but when he went away, when he left us, I had only enough to support myself. I went back to my old ways, and now I cannot repent."

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The solemn hush prevailed that large assembly

when Mr. Penniman ceased speaking, broken at length, by Mr. Goodman's voice in prayer. A hymn was then sung, and the meeting closed.—Chicago Advance.

DEATHBED REPENTANCE.

BY REV. J. R. ROCKWELL, D. D.

There is no limit to the power of God's grace and mercy towards lost sinners who are willing to be saved on these terms. And it is not in vain that they are called to repent, and to be unprepared for their final audit by their Maker. Yet I have sometimes thought it unwise to speak with too much confidence of what may seem to be genuine conversions upon a deathbed, and especially to speak in such a way as that worldly and positive men may think safe to put in their words of repentance until they come to die, giving themselves up to the pursuits of worldly gain and pleasures—turning a deaf ear to all the invitations of the gospel—neglecting wholly the service of God and the interests of the soul, and when they feel that death is approaching, they are hurried to repent, and to be unprepared for their final audit by their Maker. 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AGRICULTURE.

HINTS UPON BUDDING.

Budding is a method of propagating fruit trees less frequently practiced by the farmer and cultivator than grafting, but for some fruits men employ it extensively.

In the instructions given in the April Notes, in grafting, it was stated that in that process "we take a piece of the stem, and instead of putting it in the soil, we plant it in the branch of another tree," and that the object of doing this was, "to plant the twigs of a fruit that we know and want upon the roots of a fruit that we know nothing about, or of an undesirable kind."

Budding is a kind of Grafting.—Indeed, the French call it "grafting with an eye." In grafting, a twig with several buds is used; in budding, we use but one bud, and the end to be accomplished is the same as in grafting.

The old term was innocuous from the Latin, and, as such, is occasionally used for grafting; but the same term is also used for imparting disease, by inserting the virus into the flesh, as in vaccinating, and many persons think that inoculating a tree imports to it the power to bear better fruit, while really the bud that is inserted is the starting point of a new tree, all of the twigs of the tree in which the bud is placed, being cut away above the bud.

Grafting and Budding Differ in other points which that mentioned. In grafting (at least so far as fruit trees are concerned) we use buds of the last season's growth, and expect them to grow the same season we insert them. In budding, we use buds that have been formed the same season, and expect them to grow the same season, and to start growth the following spring, hence budding is done in summer and early fall.

What are Needed in Budding.—Stocks on which to work; buds, a suitable knife for the work, and material for tying the buds after insertion.

The Stocks are usually small, from one fourth of an inch to an inch thick; peach and plum stocks from seeds planted in the spring are usually large enough by mid-summer; slower growing ones will be older. The stock must be in a thrifty, growing state; the proper condition is shown by the bark parting freely from the wood, or as bidders say, "the bark will run."

Buds are formed in the axils of the leaves of twigs that have grown the same season. They must be well, and of course green, and should be taken to get them true to the kind. The suitable twigs are cut, taking care to keep from withering by thorough wetting. To prevent evaporation, each leaf is cut away, leaving about half an inch attached to the leaf-stalk; as the lowermost buds on a twig are usually very young, the twigs are cut not more than two-thirds of the way through, and the twigs are cut off. A twig thus prepared is called a "stick of buds," and is ready for use. It must be kept in the shade and cool until used, and in budding the sticks, except the one in hand, should be kept covered and damp.

The Knife.—Budding knives of various patterns are sold with round and square points, and with and without a thin ivory spatula at the end opposite the blade, as in figure 1. Each regular budder has his own notions about the best shape, but the rapid budders generally use a round blunt-pointed knife, and some prefer to have the blade fixed, and in a round wooden handle. Whatever the style of knife, it should be very sharp.

The Tying Material in most general use is bast, either imported in the form of Russian matting, or that made from our native Basswood; other imported fibres are sold, such as Rofia, Japan-Flax, etc. Some budders at the West prefer selected inner corn-husks, or "shunks," to any other material, while some use soft cotton twine exclusively.

The Operation is here illustrated by some engravings from Fulton's "The Gardener." The buds are cut from the lower part of the stock, the budder makes an upright cut through the bark, and another crosswise at the top of that, as in figure 2. He then



Fig. 1.—BUDDING KNIFE. Fig. 2.—THE SHIELD AND BUD. Fig. 3.—THE BUD INSERTED.

cuts a stick of buds, and selecting a leaf bud (fruit buds are larger and rounder, and are not used), he enters the knife about half an inch above the bud, and cuts downward so that the knife will come out about as far below the bud; this will remove a shield of bark, upon which the bud and the leaf-stalk below it, which serves as a handle to the shield (Fig. 3). A small portion of the wood will be taken off with the bark. Some advise the removal of this bit of wood, but in practice it is usually left, taking care to have it as thin as possible. The corners of the cut being lifted by the blade of the knife, or thin ivory on the handle, the bud is inserted as in figure 4, and the top of the shield cut square with the cross cut on the stock. The bud is now to be tied in, with a few turns of bast or other material, leaving the bud exposed to the air.

The Time for Budding varies with the character of the season. Plums usually come first, Pears on Pear-stocks; Apples, Peaches, Cherries, on Mazzard stock; Pears on Quince and other stocks. The buds should follow in the order named.

After Care.—If the bud has formed a union with the stock, or has "taken," it may be known at the end of 10 days or two weeks from the time of insertion. If it succeeds it will remain plump, the portion of bark attached to it will be fresh and bright, while the leaf-stalk that served as a handle will have ripened and fallen off. Shrivelled buds and bark with the leaf-stalk dried up and holding fast, show a failure. At the end of three weeks the ties are cut and removed, but in some stalks the growth may have caused the tie to strangle before the union is complete, and it must be loosened before it can be removed altogether. The next spring the stock is cut away above the bud, and the whole growth of the tree confined to that.

Expert Budders work with astonishing rapidity, and consider 1,600 to 2,000 buds a fair day's work, but some will put in 3,000. By practice they acquire a knack of working with the fewest motions; both cuts are made with one hand, and the knife is kept in the place, and out taking the stock in proper condition, the bark is not lifted other than by the bud when it is pushed into its place. These experts have one man or two to go ahead and strip the stocks, and two to follow and tie.—American Agriculturist.

CARE OF HARNESS. Few farmers realize the care needed in the proper preservation of leather, and the lack of knowledge of its requirements causes the loss of many dollars to the owners of horses. The practice of washing harness in warm water and with soap is very damaging, unless

a coat of oil is applied immediately after washing. No harness is ever so soiled that a damp sponge will not remove the dirt. First, even if the sponge is applied, it is important to apply a slight coat of oil by the use of a second sponge. All varnishes and blacking that contain the properties of varnish should be avoided. When a harness loses its lustre and turns brown, as almost all leather will do after long exposure to the air, the harness should be given a new coat of grain-black, first washing the grain carefully with a brush and potash-water, to kill the grease, and after the grain-black, applying oil and tallow to the surface. This will fasten the color and make the leather flexible.

Next-foot oil only should be applied on harnesses, and no more should be applied to the leather than it will absorb, as many harnesses are injured by applying too much oil. A superabundance so applied works out to the surface in hot weather, absorbing dust and dirt and soon looking very shabby.

An excellent harness polish may be made by breaking in small pieces five ounces of oil, pouring it into a basin black-dust and tallow, and letting it stand until it becomes soft. Take two ounces of gum in another vessel and pour in half a pint of black ink, letting it stand until it is perfectly dissolved. Mix two drachms of isinglass in a cup with as much water as will cover it. To mix the whole, turn the soft mud glue into a saucy part of a tin, stirring until perfectly dissolved, being careful not to let it burn at the bottom nor reach the boiling point. Next add the gum, and, after arriving at the same heat, add the isinglass. Then pour it on for use. Apply a thin coat, sufficiently heated to be fluid, with a piece of fine muslin, which is to be dried quickly, either in the sun or by the fire, it will have a better polish. This answer equally well for boots and shoes.—N. Y. Independent.

SANDY SOILS.

The common white or yellow brown sands so common upon farms in many parts of the country are regarded as almost or quite valueless for crop purposes. It is, however, a bit puzzling to farmers when they find that fine crops of rye and corn will flourish on sandy plains, and this too when they are planted for several consecutive years.

The reason is, of course, that the soil is not so sandy as it appears, and the rock which has largely been subjected to the process of comminution is granite, a variety which prevails extensively in the New England and Northern States. As our soils are largely granite, it is plain that if granite contained nothing but quartz, or silica, and no other elements, it would be a sterile soil, and would not supply the needed food of plants. The other constituents of granite to which we have alluded contain an abundance of potash, and other plant-food, so that soils which are produced directly from granite, and which have not been disturbed, are the richest in the world. Very finely pulverized granite, however, forms a soil of excellent fertilizing agent, and will benefit lands to a high degree when applied to them.

By the action of water, mainly, the constituents of decomposed granite have been separated, and the different parts widely dispersed. A barrel of good sand, as we call it, is the result of the process of comminution, and is separated, before it finally rests upon the bottom. The coarse pebbles will fall to the bottom, and form a separate covering; the next to fall will be coarse sand, and the next the fine, and ultimately, at a low distance from the place where the earth was disturbed, the finest sand will be deposited. This fine sand will find a place of rest, each forming a distinct layer.

In this manner to a considerable extent our soils have been formed. The separation has not, however, been as perfect, fortunately for us. The sand deposits have retained a considerable portion of the fertilizing material of the parent rocks. Sea sand, which is the purest form, does not often contain over seven per cent. of quartz particles, and the sandy plains of New England contain usually less than 50 per cent. The remainder is made up of notable quantities of potash and phosphoric acid, and in other rock particles, hence the fertility of the deposits. Sands contain but little organic or combustible matter, and even where it is entirely wanting there is not necessarily sterility. It is indeed surprising how luxuriously some plants will grow in pure sand, the grains of sand, and the next to fall will be coarse sand, and the next the fine, and ultimately, at a low distance from the place where the earth was disturbed, the finest sand will be deposited. This fine sand will find a place of rest, each forming a distinct layer.

The sand which is often carted upon low bays, producing sometimes enormous crops of rice, and other crops, is a kind of sand, and is a very fertile soil. It is not necessary to say that the sand is a very fertile soil, and is a very fertile soil. It is not necessary to say that the sand is a very fertile soil, and is a very fertile soil.

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DOMESTIC.

PARIS FASHIONS.

Fashion has come to a decision with respect to winter wrappings. It will adopt all known shapes, employing them for different purposes, however. Short sacques will be worn only by very young girls and for negligé and early morning dresses. The half-long sacques will represent the majority, and the long mantles will be adopted by elegant minority. All these wrappings will have sleeves, rather narrow than wide. They will be made of figured material of wool or silk, and the most elegant of velvet. Those designed for morning wear will be made of heavy cloth, and of woollen goods of a rough and coarse appearance, and will not be trimmed.

Habit basques and polonaises in the shape of neck-constants will become general. At the last grand dinner given by Madame la Maréchale de MacMahon, there were several habit basques, one of garnet velvet on a robe of gray-blue, écrie de Chine. The buttons of the basque were of diamonds. The polonaise, in red-velvet shape, had a light-colored lining, and the appearance of a gentleman's frock or over coat. They are very pretty, but fashion favors this style, and seems anxious to break all connection with draped polonaises. It is true that fashion does not always have its way, and when ladies opposed to decided a resistance, is an exception, and especially for the fall, fashion favors the red-velvet. The front of the corsage simulates a vest, long, or reaching only to the waist, and the red-velvet separating from the vest falls entirely straight in front. Generally the red-velvet is made of different material from the skirt, and the latter being always a lighter shade of color, and lighter in texture. The red-velvet has no trimmings, but simply a galloon set on the under-edge. The pockets, sleeves, vest, and back are trimmed with ruffles of lace and bows of ribbon. As in the masculine, the equivalent of a gentleman's dress-coat, is more dressy than the red-velvet or frock-coat, the latter being made chiefly for street costumes, visiting toilettes, and for toilettes to be worn at not very ceremonious dinners.

Very rich trimmings for fall and probably winter toilettes will be composed of colored silks mixed with the pommeterie, and matching the color of the dress. I do not know by what process of fabrication they have been enabled to make colored silk, preserving at the same time its metallic lustre and its fine gloss. The fact is that at present these beads are manufactured in all the shades, and are employed for composing the trimmings of the most fashionable dresses, and the equivalent of a gentleman's dress-coat, is more dressy than the red-velvet or frock-coat, the latter being made chiefly for street costumes, visiting toilettes, and for toilettes to be worn at not very ceremonious dinners.

Children seem to be devoted for some time to come to two kinds of toilettes—the princess dress for girls from five to eleven years old, and the English frock for little boys, from the time they begin to walk to four and a half years of age; a similar English frock is worn by the girls up to five years of age. This English frock is in front and pleated in the back, and the princess dress is plain all around.—Correspondent Harper's Bazar.

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SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON.

POWER OF THE WORD.

September 16.—ACTS 19: 17-28.

Ephesus was a great and magnificent city, situated in a fertile region, with an excellent climate favorable to the growth of all manner of products. A fine harbor afforded convenient means of trade, and the most energetic of traders for that portion of Asia that lies within the Taurus, and it carried on an extensive traffic with all the ports and cities in the eastern part of the Mediterranean. It was distinguished for the splendid and substantial character of its temples, theatres, and public buildings. The temple of Diana, its patron goddess—so an imagine of whom they feigned to possess, which had fallen down from heaven, and which gave special sanctity to their shrine. This temple was one of the wonders of the ancient world. It was built by the efforts and contributions of all the nations of Asia, and it stood for many centuries. Its dimensions were four hundred and twenty-five feet in length and two hundred feet in breadth. It was supported by one hundred and twenty-seven marble columns of the Ionic order, each sixty feet high, the gifts of various kings. The temple was the shrine of Diana, and it was the center of the religious life of the city. Strangers flocked thither to see it and worship at its shrine from all parts of the world. Images of it, or little models of silver, were fabricated by the silversmiths of Ephesus, and formed an important article of trade. Diana was the patron of the city, and she was the center of the religious life of the city. Strangers flocked thither to see it and worship at its shrine from all parts of the world. Images of it, or little models of silver, were fabricated by the silversmiths of Ephesus, and formed an important article of trade. Diana was the patron of the city, and she was the center of the religious life of the city. Strangers flocked thither to see it and worship at its shrine from all parts of the world. 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