MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS,

COMMERCIAL REVIEW AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

THIRTY-THIRD YEAR. MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1879 MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS, $1.10 POST-PAID.

SUMMARY.

MR. ALEX. WHITELAW, Conservative, member of Parliament for Glasgow, is dead.

A MOVEMENT has commenced in England to extend co-operation among farmers.

AN INTERNATIONAL ART EXHIBITION will open at Munich on the 19th of July.

CHOLERA has broken out in British Burmah, and Europeans are dying in great numbers.

SIR WILLIAM FOTHERGILL COOKE, who constructed the first telegraph line in England in 1838, is dead, aged 73.

SEVERAL FIRES have occurred in the Province of Xerez, Spain, and are attributed to incendiarism on the part of the Internationalists.

THE WALLS of the fortresses at Widdin, Silistria, Rustchuk and Varna have been destroyed, and the earth-works are left to the operation of the weather.

IMMIGRATION STATISTICS at Castle Garden, New York, show that 55,284 immigrants landed during the first six months of 1879, an increase of 17,356 over the same period in 1878.

THE REV. DR. JOHN CUMMING, the celebrated writer on the millennium, has been ordered by his physician to renounce all mental work. He is about to retire from the ministry.

A LAIRAGE capable of accommodating 8,000 head of cattle to facilitate the importation of American cattle is about to be erected at Barrow-in-Furness, Lancashire, which is connected with the whole railway system of England.

MISS JESSIE DUNBAR, aged 21, was walking in a street at Mattewan, N.Y., when some boys behind her threw a firecracker under her skirt, and her clothing took fire. She was burned in a horrible manner and died the same day.

THE ORANGEMEN of New York city and Brooklyn will observe the 12th of July this year with even less pomp than on previous occasions. Since their right to parade was vindicated on the bloody 12th in 1871, the members of the Order have waived their right to a public procession, and substituted excursions and picnics.

THE ELECTIONS for the members of the Austrian Reichsrath thus far show that the Clerical and National parties have gained fifteen seats from the Constitutionalists. The newspapers discuss the possibility of reorganization of the Cabinet on a Conservative basis.

THE CROPS in Southern Russia are almost destroyed owing to drought in some localities and excessive rain in others, while frightful swarms of grasshoppers and corn beetles have made their appearance and are destroying what little remains.

THE PROSPECTS of a cessation of the famine in Cashmere are gradually improving. The spring crops look slightly better, the area of the autumn sowing exceeds expectations, and the importation of grain is proceeding satisfactorily.

THERE IS GREAT EXCITEMENT in Williamstown, County Galway, Ireland, in consequence of a notice that has been extensively placarded, warning farmers to refuse to pay their rent unless they are granted an abatement of 25 per cent.

THE STATEMENT published in the English *Court Journal* to the effect that Lieutenant-General Smyth has been appointed Colonel of the 81st Regiment *vice* Forster, deceased, is premature. In any event the appointment would not interfere with the Lieutenant-General's present position.

HERR PLUNGE, of Hamburg, has just completed the construction of a standard kilogramme for the International Commission of weights and measures at Paris. It has occupied him eight months, and is of such delicacy that a person using it must not approach within two yards, as the warmth emanating from the body might disturb its working.

GENERAL METRON, ex-Minister of War, who disappeared eight months ago, being supposed to have committed suicide or to have been murdered, has just rejoined his family in Paris as suddenly as he left it. The death of his son so preyed upon him that he went into a Trappist monastery, and there stayed until he recovered his mental equilibrium.

SOME FRENCH COMMUNISTS of New York city have formed a committee to obtain subscriptions for a "lance of honor" to be presented to the Zulu who killed the Prince Imperial, if he can be found. A number of five cent and 10 cent subscriptions and a few 25 cent subscriptions have been obtained, the total amounting to $2.95.

THE CUBAN GOVERNMENT proposes to the authorities in Madrid to distribute 40,000 troops on the Island among the sugar plantations, for the purpose of working as field-hands paid by the planters, under the supervision of their officers. This measure would secure tranquillity and protect the estates during the gradual emancipation of the slaves; the soldiery getting accustomed to field-work on this service would form the nucleus for free labor when slavery shall have ceased. It will also enable the Government to reduce the taxes considerably.

A STATEMENT has just been published in St. Petersburg showing something of the overcrowded condition of the Russian jails. It appears that besides the establishment in connection with the mines in Siberia there are altogether eleven convict prisons in the Empire; that at Irkoutsk, which, according to regulations, should only contain 1,500, is now occupied by 2,000. Two prisons in the Charkoff Government, constructed, one for 450 and the other for 475, contain respectively 600 and 500 unfortunate convicts. In spite of this overcrowding, it is stated that 500 miserable beings are lying in ordinary town jails, awaiting vacancies in central establishments.

SWARMS of butterflies are reported from Southern and Central France. They first appeared in Italy recently. The Marseilles coast was covered with them, and a cloud of white and yellow butterflies passed the same day near Montelimart Station, the passage lasting fifty minutes, while stragglers followed for another half-hour. The invasion has extended as far as Alsace. At Angers there was a swarm estimated at 20,000, which, after passing over the public walks, traversed the Rue Du Mail, at only a slight distance above the ground, near the forest of Fontainebleau. They were less compact, consisting of groups of a dozen or twenty each. Westerly gales and occasional thunder-storms have occurred simultaneously with this unusual phenomenon.

CANADIAN.

WILLIAM GIBSON was committed for trial in Ottawa last week on a charge of setting fire to schoolhouse, section 10, Gloucester Township.

THE DEATH at Quebec of Mr. A. L. Cardinal, forty-five years chief messenger of the House of Commons, is announced. The deceased was superannuated about three years ago.

THE VOTE was taken in Queen's County, N.B., on the Temperance Act on Thursday. Little interest was manifested outside of the temperance people. Only four parishes have been heard from, and they give majorities for the Act.

THE WRIT for a new election for Yale, B.C., caused by the appointment of Mr. Dewdney to the Indian Superintendency of the North-West, has been issued. As is always the case with British Columbia elections, the returning officer will fix the dates.

J. H. HARGREAVES, of London, Ont., who was sent to the penitentiary in connection with cruelties practiced on one of Miss Rye's orphans at his hair factory, has had his sentence commuted after serving less than two-thirds of his time, which was three years.

MRS. BETSEY KINSMAN, of Horton Landing, N.S., was found dead in her bed on the 2nd inst.; she lived alone; aged 105 years. Her first husband was in the battle of Waterloo, and she accompanied him as hospital nurse. She married again, and her second husband died fifteen years ago.

AN INDIAN has been arrested at Fort Saskatchewan, near Edmonton, for murdering and eating his wife and four children. The Mounted Police found the bones and skulls, which had been boiled and the flesh taken off, the skulls smashed and brains extracted.

THE CROP prospects in Prince Albert, North-West Territory, are splendid. The *Free Press* says that the crop reports from the different parts of Manitoba are encouraging, though considerable loss has been sustained by heavy rain in certain localities.

DR. RALPH LESSLIE, a native of Toronto, and son of Mr. Joseph Lesslie, late of the Toronto Post-office, occupies a position as surgeon on Sir Garnet Wolseley's staff. Dr. Lesslie's friends have been notified of his safe arrival at the Cape. Dr. Lesslie was surgeon on the medical staff of the Turkish army during the recent campaign.

THE PROSPECTS of a bountiful harvest in Quebec were never more promising than at present. Notwithstanding the general backwardness of the season, the growing crops of all kinds look splendid, and should the weather prove favorable for harvesting, a large yield will be gathered in. The hay crop will be the heaviest ever cut here.

IN A LETTER to Mr. Donald Ross, of Dartmouth, N.S., the Duke of Argyll says: "My son and the Princess have indeed every reason to be gratified, as they are, with the reception they have met with in every part of the Dominion. I am very sorry that it will not be in my power, on this occasion, to visit Nova Scotia; but I am well assured of the kindness and hospitality with which I should be received in that province. I thank you very heartily for your letter."

SHERIFF TASCHEREAU, of the County of Beauce, Quebec, has discovered a valuable coal mine on his Seigniory in Beauce. Many of the farmers on the seigniory have effected profitable sales of their land to strangers lately. Their reason for purchase was not understood at the time, but latterly it has been found out that they were speculators who had made the discovery that this was a rich coal district. The specimens exhibited by Sheriff Taschereau are said by experts to be a rich and luminous coal.

W. J. BLANCHARD, grocer and postmaster at Donmount, near Toronto, has departed for parts unknown, leaving a number of regretful creditors. He had sent in his resignation as postmaster some weeks ago, and if there is any deficiency in his accounts with the Department it must be small, and is fully secured by the sureties. A firm to whom he is indebted made some enquiries since his departure as to the amounts due him by a number of his customers, with a view to garnishee, when it was discovered that he had settled the same by taking notes for the amounts, which he probably negotiated.

MR. BODWELL was officially notified on Saturday evening he had been reinstated in his position of Superintendent of the Welland Canal, the Commissioners having reported that none of the charges preferred had been sustained, and fully exonerating him from all blame as regards the management of the canal. It is understood the Government is to pay all costs of the investigation as well as Mr. Bodwell's salary during the time he has been suspended. General satisfaction is expressed at the result, both among Reformers and leading Conservatives, amongst the latter of whom Mr. Bodwell has many staunch friends.

TWO BELLEVILLE BOYS named Sales and Donohue, aged respectively about sixteen and fourteen years, went to the woods near Canifton in search of gooseberries, taking with them a gun. Sales loaded the gun with powder, but the ramrod being short he could not withdraw it, saying to his companion that unless he got some berries he would shoot him. The gun which was pointed toward Donohue, who stood about fifteen feet off, discharged, whether accidentally or by design cannot be stated, although the former supposition is generally accepted. The rod struck Donohue on the thigh about midway between the knee and the hip, and, hitting the bone, the wood splintered, making two additional wounds. One of these pieces was taken out after much difficulty, but others of the splinters remain deeply imbedded in the flesh. It is quite uncertain how the case may result, as there is much danger from the after effects of the injuries.

FATALITIES.—A young married man named John Christie, employed as a yardsman on the Grand Trunk Railway in Toronto, met his death on the 1st inst. He was engaged in shunting cars, when he slipped and fell on the track, several cars passing over his legs and crushing them in a frightful manner. He was removed to the hospital, where he died shortly afterwards. ——On the 2nd inst., while a number of boys were bathing in the St. Charles River at the Rubber Company's step, Quebec, one of their number, a boy sixteen years of age named Grifford, was drowned. The body was recovered shortly afterwards by one of his companions.——James Mahoney, aged thirty-three years, while walking on Hall's booms at Sillery, Quebec, on the 2nd inst., fell and died shortly afterwards, —it is thought from sun-stroke.——By the premature explosion of a blast at Gow's phosphate mine in the township of Templeton near Ottawa on the 3rd inst., a man named Patrick Gannon was instantly killed and another man seriously injured.——A farmer named Wm. Ryland, of the 13th concession of London Township, Ont., hanged himself on the 4th inst., in the barn of his brother, with whom he lived. He had tied a halter over a beam, and had to sit on the floor and strangle himself by main force. He was of weak mind, and beyond that fact there was no reason for his rash act.——A young Frenchman named John Jacques, was drowned on the 5th inst., while bathing in the Don at Toronto.——While bathing in the Rideau River, near Kars, Ont., on the 6th inst., two young men about nineteen years of age, named William McCurdy and John Henry Bradley, were drowned.

FIRES.—A destructive fire occurred at St. Johns, Nfld., on Sunday, 22nd June. It broke out in a house situated second above Mill Lane, near Torpig's Cross, River Head. The property destroyed was two houses of James Murray, insured for £150 in the Imperial Insurance Company. Two houses of John White's, uninsured. Mr. Percy's house and contents, insured for £120. Mr. Murphy's house and contents, uninsured. These are the houses destroyed on Water street. On Mill street, west side, were a large store and bakery—the largest bakery in the Island. Both were levelled with the ground. On the east side were three houses belonging to Mr. Shortall, River Head; insured for £150. Two houses belonging to Mr. Curtis, uninsured. A large coal and flour store and an office building, the property of Messrs. Browning. Messrs. Browning lost 5,000 bags manufactured biscuit, value £6,000; 800 barrels flour, value £120; and 300 tons coal, value £350. Besides the machinery of their mill they had also a quantity of Brazil barrels, and other property almost impossible to give a note of. The following are insurances upon Messrs. Browning's property: Imperial Insurance Company, £2,050; Guardian Insurance Company, £2,050; Liverpool, London & Globe Insurance Company, £2,550; Queen Insurance Company, £3,550. Total, £10,200. The only other insurances are noted above.——The storehouse at Orangeville, Ont., belonging to the Mason Manufacturing Company, of Oshawa, with a quantity of reapers, mowers, rakes, seed drills, &c., was burned on the 2nd inst. The loss is said to be about $2,000. Insurance not known. ——A disastrous fire occurred at Dunnville, Ont., involving a loss of as near as can be estimated over $18,000. The fire broke out in a frame building in rear of H. Penny's shoe store, occupied by J. Nant as a barber shop, W. D. Derby as a jewellery store, and J. A. Whitmore as an insurance office, and in a few minutes the fire communicated to the adjacent buildings. Every effort was made by the fire brigade and citizens to save the property, and by hard work, what threatened to end in the destruction of the town, was got under control and finally extinguished. The following are the losses as near as can be ascertained: H. Penny, buildings and stock, $7,000; insurance, $4,400; J. Nant, loss, 500; insurance, $300; W. D. Derby, loss $150, no insurance; Thos. Crayston, $4,000, insurance $1,500; N. J. Ramsay on wool stored in one of the buildings, $800, no insurance; Mansion House and stables owned by G. Montague, loss $5,000, insurance $1,000; G. Sparling $2,000, no insurance; J. A. Whitmore $600, no insurance.

OFFICIAL ITEMS.—The *Canada Gazette* of Saturday contains a modification of the postal regulations between the Dominion and the United States. It is provided that there shall be a regular interchange of money orders between the two countries for sums received from remitters in one country for payment in the other. The maximum amount of any money order is fixed at $50. Provisions of this new order took effect the first June last.——The military regulations provide that surgeons who have served twenty years shall have rank of surgeon-majors without extra pay. Assistant surgeons serving ten years shall rank as surgeons.——Lieut.-Col. Blanchet and Capt. Boyd of the Wimbledon are given leave of absence——Military changes——Sixty-fourth battalion of Infantry, Voltigeurs de Beauharnois, No. 4 Company, Beauharnois, 2nd Lieutenant Narcisse Pelletier having left the limits his name is hereby removed from the list of officers of the active militia.——No. 6 Company, Beauharnois, 2nd Lieut Pierre Martin having left the limits his name is hereby removed from the list of officers of the active militia. To be assistant surgeon, Arthur Lesage, Esquire, M.D., *vice* Leonidas Michel Brunel, left the limits. 76th Battalion of Infantry, Voltigeurs de Chateauguay, No. 1 Company, St. Philomene—To be lieutenant provisionally, Sergeant Chas. D'Amour, *vice* J. B. D'Amour, promoted. No. 4 Company, St. Martin, to be second Lieutenant provisionally Corporal Francis Laberge, *vice* Louis Marcelle, left the limits.——F. W. Fishwick of Halifax, G. Cheney of Montreal, and others are incorporated as the International Express Company.——R. A. Campbell, Henry Hogan and C. S. Burroughs, of Montreal, with others, are incorporated as the International Railway Supply Agency.——Notice is given that one of the duplicates of the amalgamation of the Coteau and Province Line Railway and Montreal and City of Ottawa Junction Railways, has been duly deposited in the Department of the Secretary of State.————Notice is given that under the Canada Joint Stock Companies Act letters patent have been issued incorporating Peter Redpath, George Drummond, Francis Redpath and Gilbert Scott and the Hon. John Hamilton, of Montreal, for the purpose of importing, manufacturing, refining and dealing in sugar, molasses and syrups by the name of "The Canada Sugar Refining Company (limited)," with a total capital stock of one million dollars, divided into ten thousand shares of one hundred dollars.——The waters of Rice Lake and tributaries, together with the River Trent down to the Bay of Quinté and that portion of the Otonabee River extending from its inlet at the said lake to Look's Bridge, Peterborough, are set apart for the natural and artificial propagation of fish for three years from 1st May, 1879.

ORANGE.—Some changes in dates have been made in connection with the Orange meetings. The Grand Lodge meets on the 22nd, the Triennial Council on the 23rd, and the Royal Black Chapter on the 24th. About 150 delegates in all are expected to be present.

MAJOR CAVAGNARI, C.S.I.

The bearer of the formidable foreign name Pierre Louis Napoleon Cavagnari is an Englishman by birth and education, and is the officer whose name has been most prominent in the Afghan negotiations, and who successfully negotiated the terms of peace with Yakoob Khan. His father was a Genoese, who came to settle in London from the North of Italy after the overthrow of the French Empire. Cavagnari attended the Charterhouse School in his boyhood, but entered the military service of the East India Company in April, 1858. He was then posted to the 1st European Bengal Fusiliers, and served with that corps during the Oude campaign, and received the Indian Mutiny medal. He joined the Bengal Staff Corps, and was appointed an Assistant-Commissioner in the Punjaub in July, 1861. He has served on the North-Western Frontier uninterruptedly since April, 1862, principally as Deputy-Commissioner of Kohat, of which important district he held charge for nearly twelve years. For his services on the frontier, and especially for those in connection with the surprise and capture of the Bizoti village of Gara in February, 1869, he was recommended by Lord Mayo for a Companionship in the Order of the Star of India, which decoration was conferred on him on January 1, 1877. Major Cavagnari served as political officer with General Ross's force during the Jowaki campaign, and also in the same capacity during the Sapri, Skakote and Utman-khel expeditions during the spring of 1877. He was last year appointed [illegible] member of Sir Neville Chamberlain's mission to Cabul, and was with him when the diplomatic mission to Shere Ali was stopped at the entrance to the Khyber Pass. Major Cavagnari has since then been attached in a political capacity to the "Peshawur Field Force"—that is to say, the first division of the British army in Afghanistan, under the command of General Sir Samuel Browne, at whose headquarters he has been constantly engaged in dealing with the chiefs of the various hill tribes along the road to Cabul. The portrait given is after one in the *Illustrated London News*.

THE ZULU WAR.

Cape Town advices to June 17th say:

The troops have commenced to advance from Fort Pearson to Fort Chelmsford, and a junction has almost been effected with Col. Wood, who is also advancing. The rumor that an armistice had been agreed to is not confirmed.



MAJOR CAVAGNARI C.S.I.

A Cape Town despatch says the decisive action is likely to be fought at Umlassi, which the Zulus have strongly entrenched.

The *Times* correspondent with the general headquarters, under date June 15, says Cetewayo occupies an impregnable position east of Ulundi.

The *Daily Telegraph's* despatch, dated Cape Town, June 17, says the Tugela column advances on the 20th inst. The 91st Regiment has evacuated Fort Chelmsford. It will defend the frontier, and be combined with the advance shortly.

A Pietermaritzburg despatch says the proposed line of advance is from Dornberg. Major-General Newdegate will move down the White Umvaloosi towards Ulundi. Wood's column will keep near the Black Umvaloosi. The nature of the ground on the right bank of the White Umvaloosi is well suited for cavalry, being somewhat hilly, but open and without bush. As these columns move over the ground stretching southeast, Crealock's column will push its two divisions, one along the coast, leaving the Inyezane run and making for Point Durnford, skirting the seashore, and coming up in the rear of Cetewayo's kraal. The other, making straight for Ungyawa, will endeavor to clear out the women and cattle now in the bush, and will then form a junction with the right brigade at Empangi and from there move on the White Umvaloosi. Our three columns—viz., Crealock's, Newdegate's and Wood's flying force—arriving about the end of June, within striking point of each other, within thirty miles north-east, south-east, and east respectively of Ulundi. The great difficulty about the successful carrying out of this programme is that there is no communication between the columns; neither are there any reserves, and should the forces of the Zulu king be concentrated upon one particular point, any check sustained by one column could not be remedied by help from the others. It is universally allowed that we have wasted precious time in not having, immediately after the relief of Ekowe, pushed one column through the bush; and we are now losing more valuable time through want of means of transport. Notwithstanding the excellence of the chief of the Commissariat Department, Strickland, there is also much suffering amongst the officers and men by unnecessary stringency of orders, preventing carrying comforts which are absolutely necessary in a South African campaign. The men are exposed without tents to a burning sun by day and to cold dews by night, and lads from England are unable to resist the climatic influences, and go down wholesale by fever. The loss during the campaign has already been heavy. Indeed, 107 officers in all have already fallen in battle or by disease. Many more are very sick. Experienced surgeons are required, not the young apothecaries' lads now being sent out.

CAPE TOWN, June 14.—Col. Newdegate has cleared the country between the Ilyotoshi and Upoko Rivers without loss. A later telegram says intelligence has been received of the arrival of two more messengers from Cetewayo at Pietermaritzburg, asking time for conference. They have been sent to headquarters. The rumored fortnight's armistice has been agreed to. The official inquiry into the death of the Prince Imperial has closed. Lieut. Carey will be court-martialed.

LONDON, June 30.—It seems certain the last peace overtures of King Cetewayo are *bona fide*.

A special from Gen. Wood's camp says the messengers of King Cetewayo have been recognized as important persons by native spies. While palavering with Lord Chelmsford a report arrived that the Zulu army was advancing on Wood's camp. The messengers readily agreed to be shot if this report should prove true. When it was ascertained that the report was unfounded the messengers were released. Lord Chelmsford after stating terms of peace declared before treating further the two cannon captured at Isandula and some hostages must be given up. The messengers asked Lord Chelmsford to halt pending an answer, but he refused.

A Utrecht despatch of June 8th says, yesterday a body of Zulus raided a farm within a mile of Lunelburg. A small detachment sallied out from Lunelburg, but finding the Zulus in a strong hill position retired.

Despatches from Cape Town give further particulars of the Prince Imperial's death. The Prince, who was always desirous to be actively employed, was anxious to join Lieutenant Carey, of the Ninety-eighth, who was starting with six men of Bettington's Horse on a reconnoitring expedition. The staff objected to his going, but he laughingly overruled their wishes and started. Lieutenant Carey, the leader of the reconnoitring party, gave the following account of the expedition:—"We left Koppie Allein at half-past seven, rode to Itelezi and waited for the Basutos. The Prince being impatient at their non-arrival we rode on without them to a hill seven miles and a half this side of Ishlawani Hill; reconnoitred with telescopes for one hour, but saw no one; descended to a deserted kraal in the valley below, off-saddled and rested one hour. I reminded the Prince of the time. He said, 'Wait ten minutes.' At length, as we were about to resaddle our horses I saw the black faces of Zulus peering out between the maize stalks all round. The Prince, looking aside, said, 'I see them too.' We leaped upon our horses and rode off, amid a sudden volley of musketry from the Zulus, who, as soon as they saw us mounting, rushed forth on all sides from the maize. All rode off. On crossing the donga, 200 yards away, we noticed the Prince's horse following, riderless. I expect the Prince had been killed in the kraal. Two of the escort were killed."

The subject of the Prince's death was referred to in the discussion of the English Parliament. Sir Robert Peel made an enquiry which seemed to reflect on Lord Chelmsford's care of his charge. To this Colonel Stanley said that he knew nothing of the precise position held by Prince Louis Napoleon, and could only repeat that Lord Chelmsford was in complete ignorance of the fact that the young volunteer had been sent on the mysterious mission which had proved so sadly fatal. "Officials," says a London correspondent, "no less than independent members, condemn in fierce terms the fool-hardiness of sending young men from the camp, and their fatal folly of smoking cigarettes in a mealie field in an enemy's country. Lord Beaconsfield attributes it to the same mistaken self-confidence that lost us Isandula." Another correspondent says:—"Part of the sympathy turns to indignation at the manner in which a war is being conducted, which from Isandula to the death of Prince Louis, has been a series of surprises for our side. The same message which records the death of the heir of the Napoleons tells also of another surprise in Basutoland leading to the massacring of our men in their tents. It would seem as if everybody in South Africa were taking things so lightly and leisurely and contemptuously, as to omit the few precautions which are absolutely necessary. The only battle which was not a surprise, was Gingilhovo, and the relief of Ekowe is the only matter for English satisfaction that has occurred since war was declared. If this sort of thing goes on much longer, we shall be sending out officers and men to simple butchery."

The troopers who were with the Prince Imperial when killed, contradict Lieutenant Carey's statement that the survivors galloped two or three miles without stopping. The *Times'* correspondent, summarizing the various accounts of the death of the Prince, says the Quartermaster-General disobeyed Lord Chelmsford's orders, by sending the Prince on a dangerous expedition with an escort which deserted its duty. In the whole affair there is not one redeeming feature.

A telegram from Lord Chelmsford's headquarters, dated 6th June, gives a connected narrative of the negotiations between Lord Chelmsford and the Zulu King. Lord Chelmsford promised if the two cannons captured at Isandula were surrendered within a week, and certain hostages sent into the British lines as evidence of King Cetewayo's sincerity he would grant an armistice pending the arrival of the terms of peace, for which he had telegraphed to England three weeks ago. Lord Chelmsford at the request of the Zulu messengers sketched out lines of the probable terms, namely the enforcement of Sir Bartle Frere's ultimatum of unconditional surrender, indemnity to England for the cost of the war, and the return of the spoils taken at Isandula. If Cetewayo was unable to comply with the last-named condition the British must themselves recover the spoils from individual holders. The messengers were warned to be prepared for the probability of the final ceremony of the conclusion of peace at Ulandu.

A despatch from Cape Town, June 10th, says: Strong hopes are entertained of the success of the peace negotiations. The British forces are disgusted and disheartened with the war.

THE POPE AND BISMARCK COMING TO TERMS.

ROME, July 3.—The negotiations between Prince Bismarck and the Pope concerning the religious difference between Germany and the Vatican are proceeding rapidly, and it is expected they will be successfully terminated before the appointment of Dr. Falk's successor as Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs.

THE BRITISH ARMY IN INDIA TO BE REDUCED.

The English Government has decided to largely reduce the European army now in India. No further difficulty is apprehended by the Government either in Afghanistan or Burmah, and a considerable reduction of the European forces now employed in India it is believed can be safely and advantageously made. Details respecting the regiments which are to be brought home have not yet been made public, but it is thought that within the next few months the British garrison in India will be very materially reduced and the military necessities of the Empire supplied by native Sepoy regiments to a very great extent. If the war in South Africa, contrary to the present opinion, continues, some of the regiments withdrawn from India may be sent to the Cape.

THE CHANGES IN THE GERMAN CABINET.

A profound sensation was caused in Berlin by the authoritative announcement that Dr. Falk, Minister of Instruction and Worship, Herr Hobrecht, Minister of Finance, and Dr. Freidsuthal, Minister of Agriculture, had all resigned their portfolios, and that the resignations had been accepted and successors named to two of the departing Ministers—Count Udo Slotberg to the Ministry of Agriculture, and Baron Seydurtz to that of Finance. Both of these nobles are ultra-Conservatives in their views respecting political and religious affairs, and are opposed to the anti-Catholic legislation instigated by Dr. Falk. No official announcement of the successor of Dr. Falk has yet been made. Various rumors are in circulation to the effect that Prince Bismarck is preparing for peace with Rome. The moderate critics do not, however, regard the changes as of serious import, and argue that they signify only a desire on the part of the Chancellor to place himself more in harmony with the conservative instincts and wishes of the people.

DEFEAT OF CHILIANS BY PERUVIANS.

NEW YORK, July 7.—The Panama *Herald* of the 28th ult. is received, bringing Lima dates of the 18th of June. A report prevailed there of a battle at Calama, resulting in its capture from the Chilians by the Peruvians and Bolivians, the Chilians losing 1,500 killed. Four Chilian war vessels are reported to be blockading Iquique, but a report was current on the 18th that the Peruvian ironclad "Huascar" had disabled the Chilian frigate "Blanco Encalada" in an engagement, and that two Chilian corvettes had gone to Valparaiso for repairs. Large numbers of the inhabitants of Iquique have left for fear of a bombardment.

Twelve thousand rifles and six million cartridges have been landed for the Bolivian army at Arica. The vessels at Callao have been ordered to anchor farther outside to avoid any cross-fire from the forts. There are 177 vessels at Callao, and efforts are being made to declare the Guano Islands neutral.

A "MARVELLOUS" INVENTION—A POOR LOOKOUT FOR THE SPINNERS.

A London correspondent of the New York *Times* tells of the discovery of a Mr. Birns, practical inventor and designer and cotton spinner, at Bradford, England, who has constructed machinery which can be set at work at the beginning of the week and would go ahead until the end without being touched, so long as the steam engine continued to work. The operation of manufacturing proceeds continuously, without tending. The owner can lock up his mill at night and go to bed, the while machines maintain their busy revolutions, turning out miles of silk cords, fringes, trimmings and other things. Where before he used to employ scores of hands, he will now only need a stoker, a book-keeper and a few cleaners and packers to put up the produce of his automatic mill. When there is a breakage of the yarn the machine pauses, mends the break and goes on again. Mr. Birn thinks of coming to America some day.

ORANGE DEMONSTRATION AGAINST THE PROPOSED CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.

A despatch from Dublin states that at Portadown the Orangemen on Tuesday last made violent demonstrations against the proposed Catholic University bill. They paraded through the town carrying an effigy of the O'Connor Don, which they finally burned amid a scene of great noise and confusion. Speeches made at the demonstration claimed that the proposed bill was a concession to Catholic demands which the Orange party could not submit to.

NIHILISM.

A meeting of four hundred Nihilists at Kieff was on Friday surprised by the police and all were captured; also a large quantity of weapons, cartridges and dynamite. Subsequently a wholesale seizure of revolutionary literature was made.

A Russian telegram says it has been ascertained that, before the recent executions at Kieff, one hundred Nihilists arrived there from different parts, some even from western Europe, to attempt a rescue, but their intentions were frustrated by the precautions of the people and the seizure of a quantity of dynamite, intended to be used in the attempt.

TALMAGE IN LONDON.

The Rev. Dr. De Witt Talmage preached at the Agricultural Hall on Sunday afternoon to two congregations of 20,000 each. Thousands upon thousands thronged the streets leading to the hall for miles, almost blockading the passage of vehicles and pedestrians. Many people were crushed, and Dr. Talmage's carriage was almost demolished by the crush of the great crowd, every individual in which was anxious to see the distinguished American preacher. His presence here is creating a *furore* through Great Britain. The press comments deal with him daily from various points of view as a preacher or lecturer, but all admit his power and originality.

A FAILURE.

A London despatch says the slight modification of weather on Wednesday has been succeeded by renewed and excessive rains, and the great agricultural show has now been entirely ruined. The ground kept for the purpose became a complete quagmire. Many prize sheep have died, and cattle are being removed by their owners in order to save their lives. The pecuniary loss caused by this unfortunate failure of what is the most interesting agricultural event of the year in England has been very great.

THE NEW EGYPTIAN MINISTRY.

The new Egyptian Ministry has been constituted and was proclaimed on Thursday. Sherif Pasha, G C S I, is made President of the Cabinet and Minister for Foreign Affairs, an office which he held for a long time under the late Khedive. Ismael Eyoub Pasha is appointed to the post of Finance Minister, which was recently held by Mr. Charles Rivers-Wilson. Osman Galib Pasho is made Minister of War, and Murad Pasha Minister of Justice. This Cabinet is considered a remarkably strong and good one, and it has been constituted on the principle of compromise.

KASHGAR RETAKEN BY THE CHINESE.

LONDON, July 7.—A despatch from Kapal, Asia, says the Chinese have retaken Kashgar. A portion of the Mussulman population have fled. Not many people were massacred. A large body of Christians are shut up in the citadel. The inhabitants of Kuldja have determined to fly if the town and province is restored to China by the Russians.

MORE CARDINALS FOR AMERICA.

NEW YORK, July 1.—It is reported that an ecclesiastic of high position states that two new American cardinals are shortly to be appointed; one for the West and one for Quebec.

THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN.

A despatch from the Viceroy of India states that Major Cavagnari has started for Cabul, which place he expects to reach about the end of July. The situation of Afghanistan is satisfactory, and Yakoob Khan's position as Ameer is considered secure.

THE GERMAN TARIFF.

LONDON, July 7.—A Berlin despatch says the prospect, now regarded as certain, of the early adoption of a high protective tariff, has caused merchants to import large quantities of goods in advance, and so escape the increased duties; hence a great falling off in trade is feared, apparently with good reason, after the new tariff shall become law. Prince Bismarck in the face of serious objections insists upon an increased duty on foreign corn. The second reading of the tariff bill being now complete the third reading will be merely formal, and the measure will probably be completed on Saturday, when it is intended to prorogue the Reichstag. The Liberals and Socialists made a desperate stand against the duties on coffee and petroleum. Herr Bebel declaring they would breed much discontent and furnish a fresh stimulus for Social and Democrat agitation.

THE AUSTRIAN CROPS.

LONDON, July 7.—The *Times'* correspondent at Ischl says the journey across three quarters of Western Austria shows the crops in Upper and Central Bohemia run unduly to straw, in consequence of the unprecedented rain-fall. In the Valley of the Danube, above Linse, the fields are superb, but it is feared the continual rains will prevent successful harvesting. The same anxiety is prevailing throughout the East, and now being intensified by almost daily showers.

THE REVOLUTION IN HAYTI.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 7.—Advices from Hayti say Port-au-Prince is in flames, business is suspended, blocks of buildings are in ashes, and the Custom House is closed in consequence of the revolution.

THE VICEREGAL PARTY.

NARROW ESCAPE OF THE PRINCESS AND DUKE OF ARGYLL.

Under date of Metapedia, June 26, our correspondent sends the following:—

"News of an event which might have been of a startling, if not a most serious and fatal character, reached us here to-day, and produced a corresponding impression. The intelligence was brought by a courrier from the Viceregal camp.

"It appears that yesterday evening the Princess and the Duke of Argyll were both in the same canoe, which was manned by two Indians. While crossing the river at a point where there is some extremely rapid and turbulent water, the canoe, by the force of the current, was dashed against a quantity of logs that had jammed just below. The shock of the concussion was not very great, however, thanks to the efforts of the Indians, but as the canoe suddenly swung around, a log which seems to have been projecting out from the jam struck one of the men in the breast, and threw him against the side of the boat. In an instant more all would have been in the river had not the Indian, with great presence of mind, leaped head foremost into the water. In doing so his foot caught in a trout rod which had been lying lengthwise in the bottom of the canoe, but fortunately it was of a slight nature, and readily broke, thus allowing the man to clear himself from the craft. He was, of course, immediately rescued. Although it was such a narrow escape, yet the figure cut by the noble red man, as he rather ungracefully went over the side, excited the risibilities of the Princess and the Duke, and a peal of merry laughter greeted the dusky hero as he was hauled on board.

"It is needless to say that their fishing was over for that afternoon."

"Thirty-two salmon have been taken by the entire party."—*St. John Telegraph.*

OBITUARY.—The Rev. Alfred C. Morton died at North Gower, on March 22nd, after a lingering illness, borne with great patience and resignation to the divine will. Mr. Morton was born June 24th, 1850, in the Township of King, County of York, Ontario, being scarcely twenty-nine years of age when he died. He pursued his studies at Toronto Normal School, Knox College Toronto, and McGill College, Montreal. Graduating in April, 1877, he was licensed to preach on July 10th of the same year, and ordained as missionary to Taylor Church, Montreal, January 15th, 1878. In the spring of 1878, Mr. Morton accepted a call to North Gower and Wellington, and was inducted to the charge in April 19th. Shortly after settling in North Gower his health failed so that he became unable to preach. But though unable to engage in active work, his people became very much attached to him. Mr. Morton was married December 31st, 1875, to Tilla, daughter of Mathew Arthur, Esq., of Hillier, Prince Edward County, Ontario, whom he leaves to mourn his loss. Mrs. Morton has the sympathy of the entire community in her sad bereavement. At his own request his remains were interred in the burying ground of the congregation amongst whom he had closed his labors. The funeral services were conducted by the Rev. James Fleck, of Montreal, the resident clergyman also being present. A large concourse of people assembled to pay the last tribute of respect to the deceased. Mr. Morton was a man of very considerable ability, and a zealous worker in the service of his master. He rests from his labors, but his works do follow him." "Dead, but not forgotten."—COM.

North Gower, July 1879.

THE LETELLIER AFFAIR.—The *Globe* of Saturday contains the following special cable dated London, July 4th:—After Sir Leonard Tilley's interview with the authorities at the Colonial Office, they resolved to undertake the decision of the Letellier affair without awaiting the arrival of Sir John Macdonald. A despatch to the Marquis of Lorne announcing the decision was sent yesterday. I believe the decision is in the precise terms of my last cable message. Messrs. Langevin and Abbott sailed by the "Sarmatian." The previous cable despatch above referred to reads as follows:—"London, June 20th.—The feeling in the Colonial Office is against sanctioning the dismissal of Lieutenant-Governor Letellier, but impressed with the idea that this is a constitutional question, they hold that it is not proper for the Government here—in England—to deal with the matter. It is assumed as probable that both political parties in Canada might take umbrage at such interference with Canadian internal affairs. Further, it is held that the Canadian Government has constitutional authority to deal with the matter. It is understood that interference with the question will be declined."

THE INDIANS.—The *Saskatchewan* of June 2nd has been received. It contains no reference to the rumored raiding by Indians on Lieut.-Governor Laird's residence. Only 150 Indians are now encamped at Battleford, the remainder having removed to the Plains. Great destitution has prevailed, owing to the scarcity of buffalo, causing changes in the circumstances and conditions of the Indians, who must be fed. The visit of the Plain Indians has had a beneficial effect, as it has indicated how much better off are those who had previously gone on reserves and tilled the ground for their support, than were their brethren who depended on hunting and fishing and aid of the Government. The visitors worked, chopping wood, hunting and fishing, and so by their own efforts provided means of support for themselves. The *Herald* says that the newly appointed Indian agents should be at their posts at once, as timely action will save a whole season's work on the reserves, and this is very desirable in view of the present condition of the Indians. It editorially speaks of the trying circumstances of the times, but beyond that makes no mention whatever of the threatened outbreak, which is regarded as now improbable, on account of the temporary relief which has been afforded.

QUEER SITE FOR A CHURCH.—"A proposal has been set on foot, with every prospect of success, to build a memorial church on a site which will bear a mournful but immortal name in English history."—*Times.* By all means raise a memorial to the brave who fell at Isandlana; but would not a preferable place for it be inside St. Paul's? Or if the monument must needs be a church, had it not better stand in some neighborhood where it would have a chance of being occasionally occupied by a congregation? Have we gone the right way to convert the Zulus by invading their territory? Are they likely ever to frequent a sacred edifice erected on a battlefield which Christian and heathen have made memorable by mutual slaughter? The only place of worship to build with propriety over interred carnage would be a Temple of Mars.—*Punch.*

RUSSELL ELECTION.—The *Ontario Gazette* of Saturday last corrects its previous announcement and declares Mr. Morgan as having been elected for Russell.

MAY PEMBERTON'S MISSION.

BY LAURA M. LANE.

CHAPTER XII.—(*Continued.*)

May was delighted with the apartments. One large room contained a long "Board-table," which would serve excellently for the purpose of meals. The other, a smaller apartment, contained bookcases, a writing-table, etc.; and there was one corner where May thought she might insinuate a piano. There was a large landing outside the door where a movable book-case could well stand; and a box to hold any "odds and ends," such as writing materials, candlesticks, table-cloths, antimacassars—anything, in fact, that would serve to make the rooms look more cosy and inviting. Already May's eyes, travelling around the bare-looking room, had adorned the walls with pictures, and had filled the window-sill with pots of flowers.

"Yes, it will do beautifully," May thought; "and oh, I do hope this dreadful Secretary will listen to reason." By which, in this instance, May meant her own peculiar behests.

"Is it allowable to ask the nature of your meditations?" Major Trevor said that evening. May had been invited to a musical party at Mrs. Singleton's, and had carried thither her perplexities and her calculations.

"Why do you want to know?"

"I perceived that you were not listening to that last duet, and—I thought it a pity. That is all."

"Dear me, what a cracked mirror I must be! I confess that I was wool-gathering. Do you think the Secretary of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is a very terrible being?"

"On the contrary, I should imagine him to be particularly mild and humane."

"That is a comfort, for I am going to introduce myself to him to-morrow." And then May explained the difficulty to her friend.

"I suppose you would despise masculine aid," Major Trevor said, wrinkling up his eyebrows in a deprecatory manner; "otherwise I would suggest that I should tackle the Secretary, and—let you know the result. May I?"

"Indeed I shall be very grateful," May replied, earnestly.

"And now you must enjoy the music," Major Trevor said, with a smile. So May laid aside her perplexities, and gave herself up to the enjoyment of the hour.

The Secretary proved amenable. He consented to let the rooms to May from 1 P. M. on Saturday to 10 A. M. on Monday morning, stipulating that whatever were the changes made in the apartments between those hours, they should be reduced to the pristine severity of a "board" and "committee" room by Monday morning. And this Major Trevor, in the name of Miss Pemberton, had faithfully engaged to do.

"I am so much obliged to you," May said heartily. "It is so kind of you to take all this trouble."

"I did not think it trouble," Major Trevor said, a sudden flush suffusing his sunburned cheek. "We men are useful to do the rough work of the world," he went on, lightly; "that is all I can say for my sex."

"I am glad you are so humble-minded. Those are not my views, exactly."

"Won't you tell me what you think?"

"No," May said, shaking her head. "My mind is full of practical details. We will define man's position in the universe when my club is fairly started."

CHAPTER XIII.

MAJOR TREVOR'S IDEAL.

Major Trevor was sitting in his brother's study. It was a wet, dismal afternoon. A good fire burned cheerfully on the hearth. The vicar, seated at his writing-table, was immersed in a pile of parish accounts.

"Do you dine at home to-day?" he enquired, looking up suddenly.

"Yes, but I am going afterward to the Despensers."

"Ah, young Despenser is not home, is he?"

"No, he is careering about, on the top of a camel, somewhere in the East."

"I always thought," the vicar went on, placidly—"I always thought that there would be a match between Despenser and that charming girl, Miss May Pemberton."

An indistinct growl was the only reply vouchsafed by Major Trevor to this observation.

"He is a well-meaning young man," the good vicar said, indulgently; "a little priggish, perhaps, but decidedly above the average."

"I don't know what the 'average' can be like, then," said Major Trevor, exploding suddenly. "I never saw a fellow who needed kicking more than young Despenser."

This unexpected outburst was sufficient to cause the vicar to elevate his eyebrows to a considerable height; and then a smile of great intelligence flitted across his face.

"I wonder why you do not marry, Frank," he said, after a decent interval had elapsed.

"I wonder, too."

Major Trevor seemed to derive some special satisfaction from the contemplation of his boots; for, after the above remark, he sat for several minutes nursing his leg, and eyeing his foot-gear in a meditative manner.

"One gets that sort of thing knocked out of one, rather," he said, enigmatically.

"What sort of thing?" asked the vicar, laconically.

"I started in life with rather a grand ideal of womanhood; but I must confess that my sentiments have undergone a very considerable change."

"That is a pity," said the vicar, gravely.

"Do you know these lines?" Major Trevor asked:

"'Oh wasteful woman, she who may
On her sweet self set her own price,
Knowing they cannot choose but pay,
How has she cheapened paradise;
How given for naught her priceless gift;
How spoiled the bread and spilt the wine,
Which, spent with due respectful thrift,
Had made brutes men, and men divine.'"

"No. What a wonderful fellow you are, Frank, for odd scraps of poetry! They are noble lines."

"I wish you would preach a sermon on them, Bob."

"A great preacher expressed much the same idea when he said, 'There are two rocks in a man's life upon which he must either anchor or split—God and Woman.'"

Major Trevor rose from his chair and commenced pacing up and down the room. His face was full of strong excitement.

"I have seen young fellows come out to India," he said, "full of good impulses, though weak and impressionable—fellows that in good hands might have turned into splendid men. A good woman's influence would have been the saving of them—but they never got it. All that the women thought of, married or single, was amusing themselves: flirting, coquetting, trifling with a fellow's best feelings. Every moment they spent in a man's society only served to degrade his ideal of womanhood; I will even say to lower his standard of female purity. And when that is gone, a man is lost indeed. I should like those words you quoted just now to be written over the dressing-room of every woman in Europe. You wouldn't smile, Bob, if you knew as I do the terrible result of this state of things. A young fellow falls into the hands of one experienced coquette after another, till he comes to believe that no faithful woman exists, and that there is no real purity of heart in the world."

"My dear Frank, I only smiled at your vehement way of putting things," explained the contrite vicar. "You have my thorough sympathy in all you say, I assure you."

"I wish, then, that one of you parsons would just take upon yourselves to tell fashionable women of the mischief they are doing. You can't think how refreshing it is to meet a woman who looks at you with a candid glance, and talks frankly and purely—without any coquetry or humbug. The worst man will respect and appreciate a really good woman, but when he loses his belief in the possibility of her existence, it is all up with him."

"I hope you haven't come to that, Frank."

"I nearly had, in India."

"But now, in England?"

A deep flush suffused Major Trevor's bronzed cheek. The vicar went up to him and laid his hand upon his shoulder.

"I should like to see you married, Frank. You would make a woman very happy," he said, earnestly.

"Thanks, old fellow!" the soldier said, wringing his brother's hand warmly. And then the vicar went back to his accounts.

In Lady Despenser's crowded drawing-room that evening, May surprised Major Trevor with the sudden remark, "I want to find out what has become of a soldier: his name is Travers, and he has gone to India."

"India is a large place," said Major Trevor, stroking his mustache, and looking exceedingly comic; "and to look for a soldier named Travers in India would be—excuse me—extremely like looking for a needle in a bundle of hay."

"It's too bad of you to laugh at me," May said, coloring a little; "but I won't be snubbed. It is just possible that you may come across this very Travers when you go back to India, and then you must let me know about him."

"*When you go back to India!*" The words had not a pleasant sound! A cold hand seemed laid upon Major Trevor's heart. After a moment's hesitation he asked,

"What is the man's Christian name?"

"Charles, and he comes from Dorking, and he used to be a carpenter: now you are in possession of all the facts."

And now I must explain the reason of May's sudden interest in a soldier of the name of Travers, who once lived in Dorking. On the previous Saturday evening Mary Browne failed, for the first time, to make her appearance, and May learned from some of the other girls that she was engaged in nursing her mother. May missed her terribly all the evening. The young dress-maker's pale sweet face and intelligent eyes had become very dear to her friend.

Early on Monday morning May set off to pay her a visit. She had never gone to her house before, as Mary was usually occupied elsewhere till late in the evening. Her address was 15 Edward Street—a poor little lane, not very far from Will's abode. But, in spite of its poverty, the small house looked clean and bright, the windows were well polished, and the miniature door-step was white as snow.

Mary's radiant face, when she caught sight of her visitor, was a sight worth beholding.

"Oh, miss, my eyes have ached for the sight of you!" she exclaimed; and May thought it the most genuine compliment she had ever received.

"I am so sorry to hear your mother is ill," May began, in her sympathizing voice. "May I go in and see her?"

A distressed look crossed poor Mary's face. Then from the inner room came the sound of a querulous voice, bidding her, in peremptory accents, to "leave off gossiping, and shut to the door."

"It's Miss Pemberton, mother; the lady I go to on Saturday," cried poor Mary, in evident perturbation. Then she added, in a low tone, "Mother's that fidgety, miss, that I can't bear the thought of your going near her."

"Oh, I am used to invalids; I can understand, quite," May said, taking her friend's hand and pressing it gently. "Dear Mary, it is very hard for you—but sick people can't be always reasonable, you know."

"There was nothing that Miss May didn't understand and could not sympathize with," Mary thought, as she ushered her gracious visitor into her mother's presence, feeling her heart wonderfully cheered and warmed, somehow, by the magical pressure of May's soft fingers. The poor little room was as clean as a new pin. The hearth was bright, the bed-clothes were smooth, the walls were covered with pretty pictures, cut from newspapers, and bound by Mary's skillful fingers, and on a little tray stood a basin of soup and a square of crisp-looking toast.

May ventured on some word of congratulation on the comfort of the room, and the pleasure of having so kind a daughter for a nurse; but this was a fatal error.

Mrs. Brown belonged to that unfortunately numerous class of persons who consider a cheerful word to be a species of insult, and who insist upon the general adoption of a dolorous tone of conversation.

Comfortable, indeed! Mrs. Brown would just like one of those rich folks who turn up their noses at the poor, to be in her place, lyin' there with a draught comin' thro' the key-hole fit to blow her out of her bed, and a lodger up-stairs that walked the floor incessant. "As for the girl, bless yer, she does well enough for the house-work, there's no denyin'; but when it comes to cookin', she's no more sense than a babby, and not a morsel of food fit to eat has passed through her poor mother's lips since lyin' there she's been, and—." Here, most opportunely, the doctor made his appearance, and May seized the occasion to withdraw.

"Can I speak to you now, Mary," she whispered outside the door.

"Do you mind coming into my room, miss?"

"No; I should like it."

The two girls climbed the creaky staircase to the attic, where Mary slept. It just contained a truckle-bed, a box, a washstand, and a couple of clothes-pegs. May mentally resolved that a few bright pictures should soon adorn the walls of this poor little chamber.

"It's quite true, miss, about the cooking," Mary said, blushing violently. "I'm a poor hand at it, I know. You see I was 'prenticed out as soon as ever I could handle a needle, And mother's a rare manager herself."

"She has generally good health, then."

"Yes, miss; that's why it seems so hard on her to be laid by; she isn't used, you see, to sufferin'," Mary explained, in a deprecating tone. "The doctor says she'll soon be about again; and they are very good to me at the shop: I get my wages paid just the same."

"I'm very glad; but, Mary, we must send you some beef-tea. Now, Mary, you mustn't look like that! Wouldn't you send *me* beef-tea if I wanted it?"

"Indeed I would, miss;" and the look of love and gratitude that accompanied the words was worth receiving.

"Then it is only fair that some of my mother's beef-tea should go to yours, isn't it?"

The logic of May's argument may have been doubtful, but the logic of her sweet voice and glance was irresistible. Mary was obliged to succumb.

"I wish I knew the best way to make it," she said, after a short pause. "Can you tell me, Miss May? I think you know everything."

"Indeed I don't know anything about cooking. I wish that I did. But, Mary, I will learn. Oh dear! Aunt Grace was right," she added to herself; "one wants so much knowledge of all kinds before one can be of real service to the poor."

"What is that hanging by the side of your bed—on the wall, I mean?" May asked.

"'Tis a profile, miss," Mary answered, hesitatingly.

"A profile? Oh! one of those black things cut out of paper, do you mean? May I look at it?"

Mary reached down from the wall the little black portrait, enclosed in a cheap gilt frame, and put it in May's hand.

"What a nice face!" May said. "Is this your brother, Mary?" Then, seeing the crimson flush that overspread Mary's wan face, she added hastily, "Oh, I beg your pardon, Mary; I ought not to have asked. Pray forgive me."

"Miss May," Mary said, kneeling down by her visitor's side, and raising her tearful eyes to the kindly face that looked down upon her; "there isn't a thing that's ever happened to me that I'd mind telling you, and I think it'll ease my heart to talk a little. Well then, Miss May, I was engaged to be married to him—him whose picture you hold in your hand. 'Twas before we came to London, in Dorking, where I was born and bred. And I'd known him from my childhood, and we had kept company a long time, and at last we was engaged. Charles Travers was his name, miss; a carpenter, getting on well. We was going to be married in the spring, when mother, she took, all of a sudden, the idea that London was th place for us, and that she'd get more money at her ironing here. Well, Charles was right down mad at this, but it couldn't be helped. I'd just got to go, and there was an end of all our walks, and going to church together. We could only write, and he wasn't very handy with his pen, though he was a beautiful talker, miss."

Mary paused to wipe her eyes, but she meant to go on. May's face encouraged confidence.

"Well, miss, I'd meant to spend Christmas at Dorking along with his aunt, and we had talked about the church we should go to on Christmas morning, and the walk we should take, and all; but, when Christmas came, I couldn't get away. A great mournin' order had come in, and none of the hands could be spared. I wrote to Charles, and got—oh, such an answer! He seemed right mad with me, and threw out hints that I was tired of him and wanted my liberty, and he kept on writin' like that, till at last one day I up and wrote that if he thought so of me we had better part. Oh, miss, how I wish that letter had never been wrote!"

"My poor Mary!" May's own eyes were full now.

"I never knew how dreadful he was imposed upon till afterward—when it was too late, miss," Mary went on between her sobs. "There was somebody in Dorking who wanted to marry him herself, and she kept goin' to him with tales of my goin's on in London, and how I kept walking about with young men—me, miss, who never stirred out of a Sunday afternoon except to go to Miss Blanche's class. And then one of the workers from my room (who was not much of a hand at crape-work) got leave to go to Dorking for Christmas, and so Charles he thought that I might have come if I'd chosen. And when my hasty letter came, he said, po'r fellow, he said to his aunt, 'I'll never trust woman or man no more, and I'll go and 'list for a soldier'—and he did so that very night; and I never heard of him no more."

"You don't even know where he has gone?"

"To India, miss; that's all we know."

"Mary, I have a friend, an officer"—May felt herself blushing slightly—"he is going back to India, and I will ask him to try and find him out."

"Thank you, miss, thank you, kindly. I should like him to know I did not deceive him, as he thought."

"I believe it will all come right, Mary; I do, indeed. I am sure that truth and love must conquer in the end."

"Do you, miss?" Mary said, doubtfully. "It comes over me sometimes of nights that he may have taken to bad ways, to drink and such-like, all along of me."

"Ah, Mary, don't think of that. I believe, on the contrary, that he is working out his repentance, and that he will come back some day to tell you how ashamed he is of his unworthy suspicions."

May's voice inspired hope. Mary looked up in her face and smiled through her tears.

"God bless you, miss! I'm so glad I've told you!" she said, simply. The hearts of the two friends were brought very near each other by this little episode.

"Poor Mary!" May said to herself as she hurried home. "Separated from her lover in such a cruel way, and shut up with that crabbed old mother—how hard is her lot! Oh! if I can make only one evening in the week a little bright for her, how glad I shall be!"

CHAPTER XIV.

MR. GOWER'S OPINION.

"Do you think Mrs. Simpson would teach me how to make beef-tea?" May asked her maid on the following morning.

"Yes, I think so, miss," responded the abigail, somewhat dubiously; for Mrs. Simpson's temper was of that uncertain kind which is peculiar to ladies who devote their lives to the manufacture of comestibles. Every one in the house trembled before the august cook. Nevertheless, a civil message was sent from the regions below, informing Miss May that Mrs. Simpson would be disengaged about half-past eleven, and would be happy to show Miss May anything she wished to learn.

So at 11.30 May descended the kitchen stairs, donned a white apron, watched Mrs. Simpson while she chopped and expounded, and, finally, was permitted to assist in the construction of an invalid pudding, which Mrs. Simpson condescended to produce for the delectation of Mary Brown's mother. In the midst of the experiment down came a message from Mrs. Pemberton. Miss Harcourt had arrived unexpectedly, and Miss May must entertain her till lunch-time. May hastily plunged her floury hands into a bowl of warm water, and was proceeding to disengage herself of the large white apron which enveloped her slight figure, when a sudden thought struck her. What fun it would be to show herself to Aunt Grace in her cooking attire! The wish was father to the deed. She flew upstairs, followed by old John's admiring eyes, and, after modestly knocking at the door of the study, she danced into the room, and greeted her aunt with a profound courtesy.

"Why, my dear child!" Aunt Grace began; and then, oh horror! Major Trevor's tall form emerged from the window and confronted May.

What with the kitchen fire, and the energetic nature of her recent occupation, and her present confusion, her cheeks were a sight to behold.

"Are you posing for Antigone?" Major Trevor enquired.

"No, I am not 'posing' at all," May replied, wrathfully; "I am just making myself useful."

"That is not so very unlike Antigone, after all," Major Trevor said, quietly. And then May, remembering what he had formerly said about "faithful, helpful womanhood," grew more scarlet than ever.

Aunt Grace's gentle voice helped May to recover her equanimity. "I have introduced myself to Major Trevor, my dear," she said, pleasantly. "Marion was called away, and I found him sitting here alone. We have discovered that we possess some mutual friends." Then the talk, to May's intense relief, glided away from Antigone to Indian subjects. May thought, half jealously, that Major Trevor did not talk half so nicely to her. He always made her talk about her own affairs, and was often quite silent. But it was delightful to hear him talk to Aunt Grace about Indian politics, and Indian statesmen, and different forms of native religion, and of native character. He seemed to have made the dispositions of the various races his especial study, and May was delighted to learn that he thought native feeling, and even native prejudice, ought to be respected, and that English people had no right to force their own opinions upon the conquered race, or their own religion either.

"I confess that some of the missionaries I have come across have disgusted me unspeakably," Major Trevor said at last. "They are often ill-educated, uncultivated men—not the least fitted to cope with the thoughtful Brahmin; and they sometimes take a peculiar delight in shocking the susceptibilities of their would-be converts. They rarely take the trouble to look at a matter from the native point of view."

"What a terrible mistake!" Aunt Grace said, earnestly. "Surely the goodness that knows how to stoop to the poor necessities of others is the truest image of the Divine Love. Love can never stand 'afar off.' It must draw nigh, and lay its healing hands upon suffering and sin."

"I think we might be the better for a little more sympathy in England too," May said softly, thinking of all her young lady friends who "wondered how she could give up so much time to shop-girls," and "wondered again what she could find to say to them."

"I am sure we might," Major Trevor said. "Half the evils of modern society come from class prejudice, and mutual ignorance of one another's thoughts and feelings; and any one who fights against this state of things is doing a great work." Major Trevor looked at May and smiled; and then she knew quite well that he was thinking about—her "girls."

"Oh, aunt, you can't think how kind Major Trevor has been about it!" she exclaimed, hastily.

"About what, dear?"

"About the club, I mean," May said, blushing. "He arranged all about the rooms with the Secretary. Didn't I tell you?"

"Yes," Miss Harcourt replied, laughing; "but what made your thoughts fly off so suddenly, May? Mine were settled in India, and could not be so easily uprooted."

Poor May! here was a dilemma. She could not say "Major Trevor's face suggested my exclamation." Clearly the whole world was in a conspiracy against her cheeks that morning. They never would cool!

"Why, May," her aunt said, when Major Trevor had departed, "I had no idea that the vicar's brother was Frank Trevor, my Indian hero. I have heard about him for years from my friends the Keiths, who think him *preux chevalier*—a real Bayard. He was a British Resident for some time at one of the native courts, and he worked wonders. The people adore him—the good Sahib Trevor. I am so glad to have met him!"

"I am glad too, auntie," May said, averting her face. Her aunt longed to take her in her arms and kiss her, but she refrained. Not for worlds would she have troubled the calm, still depths of her little May's pure heart.

A young girl's first affection, what a holy thing it is! How painful are the jests that sully its purity! How coarse is the worldliness that would make of the sanctuary a house of merchandise, and would invite the clamor of the money-changer into its sacred chambers!

Poor May had heard marriage discussed from a social and mercenary point of view all her life. She had heard some girls lauded for making a fine match, *i.e.*, allying themselves to rank or wealth, and others sneered at for misusing their opportunities. But, happily for May, her mother recognized the "peculiarity" of her nature, and saw that the very way to set her against an eligible suitor would be to parade him as a good match." So all Mrs. Pemberton could do was to leave her daughter alone, and to trust in Providence, as many a good mother had done before her.

Miss Harcourt was obliged to return home that evening, but she found time to accompany May on a visit to Will Barton. Will knew all about Aunt Grace. He had heard how good she was, and how clever, and how beautiful, over and over again; and when the sweet-looking middle-aged lady came into his little room, he guessed at once who his visitor was. The two got on so well together that May ventured to slip away and have a little chat with the cobbler.

"Well, you don't mean to say, miss, that you've left Will, and come to set yourself down along-side o' me?" enquired Mr. Gower, laying down his awl, and surveying his visitor with a benign countenance. "Well, I never!"

"Why shouldn't I come?" May replied, blithely. "I haven't had a talk with you ever so long, and Will has another visitor now."

"Is that lady your mar, may I ax?" was the cobbler's next enquiry.

"No—my aunt."

"H'm!" said Mr. Gower, meditatively. "Good looks seem to run in your fam'ly, miss." This was a reflection that may have crossed Major Trevor's mind, but which he would certainly not have dared to express.

"What are you doing there?" May said, a little confused by the abrupt nature of the compliment.

"Somethin' in your line, miss," sad the cobbler enigmatically.

"In my line! Dear me, I am sure I couldn't put elastic sides into boots so cleverly. Please explain."

"Well, then, it's just this, miss," said Mr. Gower, pushing his spectacles high upon his forehead, and nodding his head with great emphasis. "These here last days I see a gurl passin' along 'ere with the sides of her boots busted. I ses to myself, 'That ere gurl's a fool (savin' your presence, miss), for she don't know that "a stitch in time saves nine," which is Bible truth if ever a proverb was—as you'd know, miss, if you was in the shoe-makin' line. Every mornin' I see her pass, and every mornin' I see her boots a little more busted, till I couldn't bear it no longer. So I ups and ses, 'Young woman,' I ses, 'axin' yer pardon,' I ses, if you goes on a-wearin' those boots much longer,' I ses, 'they'll drop off yer feet,' I ses. 'Now why can't yer leave 'em with me, and for a few pence they'd be set to rights,' I ses, in a snarlin'-like tone (for I didn't like to seem to be askin' for a job). 'You go right home,' I ses, 'and put on another pair, and send these straight back to me.' With that, miss, she bust out a-cryin', and ses she hasn't got no boots, or no mar; and I was that right-down soft that I had her in, and lent her a pair which I was patching between whiles, and meant to sell second-hand—and I off'd with her boots, and here I be a-mendin' of 'em, and a-sayin' to myself, 'After all, maybe she's an idle good-for-nothin' hussy, and you're a fool for yer pains.'"

"Oh no, you are not, Mr. Gower," May said, brightly. "Anyhow, it will do you good. It is so nice to feel one can do things for other people!"

"Yes, that's your line, miss," said the cobbler, with a facial contortion that was meant for an admiring smile. "Ain't you always thinkin' of other folks and doin' things for them? That's what I meant when you axed me what I was a-doin' of."

Miss Harcourt, moving softly down the passage, came upon this little scene—the cobbler seated on a low bench surrounded by his tools, while May, perched on the corner of a broken arm-chair, set for customers, was looking down brightly on the man's rugged face, which seemed to soften beneath her gaze. It was a pretty picture.

May ran off to say good-bye to Will, and then accompanied her aunt out into the street. Mr. Gower, shading his eyes with his hand, stood watching them for some time.

"A sweet, purty cretur, and as good as she is purty," was his comment; and then he went back to his cobbling.

"I like your friend Will exceedingly," Miss Harcourt said. "We had a most interesting talk; and the cobbler has a remarkable face. I am sure he is a character."

"Oh, aunt, he is! You should have heard our talk this afternoon." Then May proceeded to pour out the affecting history of the "busted boots," and her aunt listened and laughed.

"People talk about the selfishness of the poor," she remarked, "and about their ingratitude (especially those who never do anything for them), but my experience has taught me that the poor are very kind to one another. I know several instances of hard-working folk adopting deserted or orphan children, and bringing them up exactly as if they were their own. And as for their ingratitude to us, I can endorse those lines of Wordsworth's,

"'Alas! the gratitude of men
Has oftener left me mourning.'"

"I feel that too, Aunt Grace. One does so little—at least I do—and one gets such oceans of praises and thanks. I feel quite ashamed very often."

"I am glad you do, May; I always feel I must be upon my guard against the insidious whisper, 'I am very unselfish and benevolent,' which is breathed into my ear by one special demon, who sits on my shoulder when I am visiting my cottage friends. That is one of the reasons why I think social life—life among one's equals—has such a wholesome effect upon character. It is so much easier to play the Lady Benevolent, and to accept the loving homage of the poor, than to put up with the ordinary rubs, the give and take, of society."

"That is just one of your speeches, Aunt Grace. Now most people would admire and prefer a woman who gave herself up entirely to one or the other."

"Yes, my dear, we are still tempted to think that the religious life must be something quite apart and separate; that we must be not only not 'of' the world, but not in the world. And it has seemed an easy way of arranging matters, a prudent division of labor, that one class should devote itself to things sacred, and another to things secular. And what has been the result? Bigotry and morbid asceticism, on the one hand: 'forbidding to marry and commanding to abstain from meats;' and, on the other, a total disregard, an utter forgetfulness of God. Religion is a thing to be kept for Sundays, and to be rigidly excluded from the week-day affairs of the world. Ah, May, my child, never fall into this mistake. There is no gulf between the sacred and the secular: all life is holy."

"Aunt Grace, I do love to hear you talk," May said, giving her aunt's hand a loving squeeze. "I should like to go on listening for hours; but here, alas! is John, and your cab is waiting. Oh dear! Will has had a much greater share of you than I have. I shall scold him well to-morrow for keeping you so long."

CHAPTER XV.

THE CONSULTATION.

Marion's housekeeping experience proved of the greatest service in the formation of the club. This was not one of the least important results of May's new work; for Marion had felt herself, rather painfully, at times, to be a mere "hewer of wood and drawer of water" in the Temple of Life, and had often secretly envied those who (like her sister Blanche) were fluent of speech, and were possessed of a commanding manner, and felt themselves capable of undertaking any kind of parochial work. It had seemed to Marion that Providence, in withholding from her these gifts, had shown that she was manifestly incapable of taking part in any scheme of usefulness. We may judge, then, of the satisfaction she experienced upon learning that, without going out of her own groove, and overstepping the limits assigned to her, she could assist in the development of a scheme which her practical mind enabled her thoroughly to appreciate.

Marion never felt more happy in her life than on the morning when May came to beg her assistance and co-operation. This was her own province. Here she felt at home—which she certainly would not have done at a Bible-class or a Mother's Meeting. For the first time in their lives the two sisters possessed an interest in common, and conversation never flagged between them.

Marion volunteered to make all necessary arrangements respecting the provision of meals. The prices tallied pretty well at all the shops, so she selected the nearest, and made an agreement for the supply of tea on Saturday, and dinner and tea on Sunday, at a fixed rate.

Mrs. Pemberton did not take kindly to the idea at first. "It seems such an extraordinary thing for a lady to do," she said, "providing meals for all the shop-girls in the neighborhood. I can't think what could have put the idea in your head."

"Dear mamma, does it vex you, really? You know Aunt Grace told you of our plan weeks ago. I would never have engaged in it without your leave. And"—there was a short heroic struggle in May's breast—"I will give it up now if you wish me to do so."

"Nonsense, child; now you have begun, you must go on," Mrs. Pemberton said, impatiently. "Here, let me put this flower a little more to the left. That color suits you admirably, May. Have you no other ornaments?"

"No."

"Well, you must wear my pearls next time. Don't forget to ask me." And Mrs. Pemberton, having talked out her discontent, smiled and patted her daughter's cheek most good-humoredly. The conversation took place in the drawing-room, as May stood waiting for the carriage which was to convey her to a dinner-party at Lady Despenser's. The prospect of an evening spent under the roof of her rejected suitor filled her with dismay: for Mr. Despenser, who had betaken himself abroad immediately after a certain episode in his life, was again in London, and, to all appearance, perfectly cured of his wound. He received May as though nothing had ever passed between them.

"I have just returned from a most delightful tour," he said.

"Indeed! where have you been?"

"To Egypt."

"How charming! I should like to see the Sphinx so much! Did you visit the tombs of the kings?"

"Yes;" and then Mr. Despenser launched forth into a graphic description, and May felt perfectly satisfied. It was clear that the injury she had wrought him was not irretrievable. Some questions she asked touching the condition of the "fellahs" showed her more plainly than ever how wide was the gulf stretching between them; for Mr. Despenser had had no eyes for the living present: all his attention had been bestowed upon the "sacred past."

"I suppose he would have liked me still better if I had been a mummy," she thought. Then she smiled a little, and Mr. Despenser thought her a most intelligent listener. She did not say anything about her "club" to this friend; but on the following day she unfolded her new plan to Will, who expressed the deepest interest and sympathy in the work, and greatly encouraged her by his enthusiasm. But Mr. Gower scouted the idea.

"Bless yer, miss," said that worthy, "clubs is made for men—not for those chatterin' womenkind, savin' yer presence, miss. What's the use of bringin' them together to talk nonsense, and gossip about their neighbors?"

"We are not going to gossip," May said, laughing. "You talk as if clubs were created for men. "Isn't it rather that the men have made them for themselves? Why shouldn't we women follow the example of the lords of the creation? Come now, Mr. Gower, isn't that a very meek suggestion?"

"Well, well, miss, if they was all like you there wouldn't be much harm done," the cobbler admitted. "But I hate these speechifyin' women, I does, like pison! What business, I ses, has a woman to go a-settin' of herself up and makin' a noise in the world? That ain't the ornament of a meek and quiet spirit, is it?"

"I think all nice women will always shrink from appearing in public," May said, "unless they feel that there is some good end to be obtained by it that can't be got at in any other way. Then I think it would be selfish of them to stand aloof. But you needn't be afraid of my club, Mr. Gower. We are not going to speechify. We are just going to live together as a happy, united family. Come, won't you wish us good speed?"

"God bless you, miss!" the cobbler replied, warmly. "'Tisn't many a lady as would put up with my snarlin' tongue as you does. I wish you joy of your work, miss, and may the Lord bless you in it!" So even Mr. Gower's carping spirit was brought into sympathy with May's new plan.

That evening she wrote Miss Harcourt the following note:

"MY DEAREST AUNT,—All my preliminaries are arranged. There is nothing to be done but to convoke the girls. Will you come to my next 'Saturday evening' and lay the scheme before them? Don't think me a coward if I confess that I can't quite get over my shame-facedness with regard to the money question.

"Ever your loving niece, MAY."

Miss Harcourt made her appearance on the following Saturday. We can easily imagine the conversation which took place between the aunt and niece, as the former rested on the sofa after her journey, and May, seated on a low footstool by her side, pouring all her hopes and plans and fears into the sympathizing ears of the elder lady.

"I will not make my entrance with you, May," Miss Harcourt said. "It will be better to wait till you are all thawed. I will join you later in the evening."

No one noticed the appearance of a strange lady in the door-way at first. Miss Harcourt stood watching the group. May had evidently been reading aloud, but the book was now laid aside, and an animated conversation was being carried on. Some of the girls were working; others, whose fingers bore the traces of long acquaintance with the needle, were enjoying the luxury of sitting with their hands folded upon their laps. Some remark from May provoked a general laugh. Then one girl noticed Miss Harcourt standing in the door-way, and, by means of a significant nudge, acquainted her neighbor with the fact. Soon all eyes were turned in her direction, and a dead silence fell upon the party.

"My aunt, Miss Harcourt," May said, by way of introduction. "A lady you all ought to feel glad to see, for she first induced me to begin these 'Saturday evenings' which we all enjoy so much."

A kind of shy shuffling movement, and a few nervous coughs were offered to the new-comer by way of greeting, and Miss Harcourt was perfectly satisfied.

"I am very glad to be admitted to your pleasant gatherings," Miss Harcourt said, looking around her with a cordial smile. "I have come, at my niece's desire, to speak to you about a plan which has been occupying her mind a great deal during the last few weeks. She hears that many of you are turned adrift on Saturday and Sunday, and that you are obliged either to spend your time in your lonely room, or to seek for society and refreshment where it is not fitting that a Christian girl should be seen. I trust that the eyes of your employers may be one day opened to perceive the the terrible risk which you are made to run by this negligence on their part, so that this sin may no longer be laid to their charge. But while we are awaiting the day when all employers shall recognize the extent of their duties toward the employed, as some already do, can we not set on foot a better state of things for ourselves? Have any of you thought of a plan?"

After a little more perplexed shuffling and coughing, a girl said, timidly, "I've thought sometimes, ma'am, that it would be a good thing to get a room where we could all spend our Sundays together; but I didn't see how it could be all managed—the meals, I mean, and the paying, and all."

"I am very glad to hear you have thought about this for yourselves," Miss Harcourt said, brightly, "for now you will see that all you need is a little help in the organization of your plan. My niece and I have been putting our heads together, and now I will show you the result."

A brief account of the object of the club, the rules of membership, the price of meals, and the amount of the yearly subscription, was then read aloud; May's ears tingling a little when she came to a mention of that terrible money question. But the girls seemed to take it quite as a matter of course. Miss Harcourt then re-read the report very slowly, pausing after each rule to gain the assent of the meeting; and then she asked, "I want to know if you are satisfied with the price of the meals? Is it more, or less, than you are accustomed to spend?"

"No, it was about the same," the girls thought. So that detail was soon disposed of.

"And now I want to hear what you think of the scheme as a whole," Miss Harcourt said. "In order that you may discuss the matter more freely, my niece and myself will go into the study, and when you are ready one of you must come to fetch us." So Miss Harcourt and May went across the hall into the pleasant little apartment where we first made May's acquaintance, and securely closed the door; but it was quite impossible to shut out the Babel of tongues which arose upon their exit.

"They'll go on all night, I believe," May said. "I am sure they are all talking at once. They haven't the least idea of giving their opinions in order."

"Ah, when you start your club, May, you must hold a 'general meeting' sometimes, and teach them the art of addressing the chair," Miss Harcourt replied, laughing. "It is really a pity that women have so limited a conception of the way to use their tongues, isn't it?"

The dining-room door was then heard to open, and Mary Brown, looking very flushed and perturbed, appeared in the study.

"We can't agree anyhow, Miss May," she said, despairingly.

"Why, we shall have to lock you up without food, like the juries," May said, laughing. "Aunt Grace, what is to be the next move?"

"Do you know what you differ about?" Miss Harcourt asked, trying hard not to laugh; for to Mary it was evident that this was no laughing matter.

"Some of us like the club, and some of us don't, ma'am," Mary replied perplexedly.

"Well, then, all of you who like the club sit on the right hand side of the room, and all who don't, on the left. Then we shall soon settle the dilemma."

Accordingly a great scraping of chairs made itself heard, and very soon a messenger was sent to tell the ladies that the girls were ready. Miss Harcourt and May walked into the room, and sat down at the head of the table. On the right were the eyes, looking jubilant and triumphant. On the left were the members of the opposition, wearing a gloomy and dissatisfied air.

"Well," Miss Harcourt began, briskly, turning to the right, "you are satisfied, I see. Are you willing to join the club and to enroll yourselves as members?"

"Yes, ma'am, all of us," responded the girl who had first proposed the idea of a "room where Sunday could be spent." She had a bright, intelligent face, and Miss Harcourt took to her at once.

"Very well, I will take down your names presently. And now," turning to Mary Brown, who sat as leader of the opposition, "what is your objection?"

"Please, ma'am," the girl said, flushing scarlet, "it sounds selfish, I know, and we've nothing to say against the club for those who've got no homes to go to, and Miss May is right welcome to help them; but it's hard on us," Mary went on, suddenly dissolving into tears—"us who've got homes of our own, but who want all the same to see Miss May, and to learn from her! Oh! ma'am, it's selfish, I know, but it seems we can't give her up even for those who has no homes;" and here poor Mary's sobs became distinctly audible.

I think there was an answering tear in Miss Harcourt's eye, so sweet to her heart was this genuine tribute to the worth of her godchild's influence.

"Are you afraid that Miss May is going to forsake you?" she asked, very kindly; and Mary took heart at once. "Do not fear; you will all meet just as usual for the present. By-and-by, if the numbers increase, some new arrangements may have to be made; for a club, like every other good thing, must be a gradual growth; but no one will be left out. Are you satisfied now?"

"Yes, ma'am," responded all the voices, cheerfully, Mary Brown's louder than the rest. So the measure was carried unanimously.

"And now, may I say a few words to my niece's friends?" Miss Harcourt said, looking around her with a pleasant, courteous gesture. ("If we'd been duchesses she couldn't have been more polite," May heard one of the girls say afterward.) "I wish to thank you for all the help and comfort you have given to my niece during the past year. Your evenings were started just a year ago, were they not?"

"Yes, ma'am; a year last Sunday," was the prompt response.

Miss Harcourt smiled to note that the date was imprinted on the minds of the young girls as that of a red-letter day in the calendar of their lives.

"Now I want to speak to you a little about these evenings. I don't want you working girls to think that you must be always receiving, and never conferring, favors. Ladies can help you, but you can also help them. I know that my niece has been greatly helped and encouraged by the affectionate response you have made to her efforts. If you have reason to be grateful to her, I know she has also reason to be grateful to you, and I know that she will be better all her days for this year of work among you. Now I want to say to you that I do not think you ought to look upon this proposed club as a means of benefiting yourselves alone. Whatever good you get from it—increased knowledge, brightened spirits, encouragement, sympathy, affection—all these are so much increase of power which you must turn to use for others. Your knowledge must enable you to guide the affairs of those less gifted than yourselves; your brightened spirits must cause you to be a sunbeam in darkened homes; the help you gain from mutual love and sympathy must be expended in kindly words and acts to the friendless and forlorn. Your increase of power brings an increase of responsibility. Do you follow me?"

"Yes, ma'am," one or two voices replied, but the rest were silent. They sat with their eyes riveted to the speaker's face.

"My dear girls," Miss Harcourt went on, looking earnestly into the faces before her, "I want to remind you that we can none of us live to ourselves. The law of life is the law of love. Freely have you received, freely give. And I heartily pray that you may be able to show forth the power of our Lord's love to you by the sincerity of your love to others, be your tenderness to the fallen, your pity to the outcast, and your help to the erring."

There was silence for some moments tears the last words had fallen from Miss Harcourt's lips. No one felt inclined to speak, and tears were standing in many eyes. Strange as it may seem to those whose lives are habitually guided by the principles expressed in Miss Harcourt's address, her simple words opened a new world of thought to many of her listeners. Accustomed from their cradles to hear of good works undertaken for their benefit—of Sunday-schools and classes and visitings, of gifts from the rich and advice from the virtuous—it had never entered into their heads that they were called to any special function in the ministry of life, and that the object of all kindness extended to them was, in fact, less to help them personally than to enable them, in their turn, to be more helpful to others.

Silence was broken by the entrance of old John with the urn, and the stir which followed helped to loosen the girls' tongues. Miss Harcourt was pleased to see that May allowed the girls the gratification of making themselves useful. The table was spread by busy hands, but with a great deal more clatter than John considered seemly; and chairs were dragged hither and thither, in the desire to find an especially comfortable one for Miss Harcourt. After tea some glees were sung, and then Miss May was entreated to gratify the audience. Of course she sat down at once, without making any fuss; and Miss Harcourt thought she had never seen a pleasanter sight than the group of pleased, admiring faces which thronged around the young singer, and offered their praise and their simple criticisms when the song was ended.

"I think I must contribute something to the evening's entertainment," Miss Harcourt said, "Will you give me a hearing, May?" Then, in a clear, rich voice, she recited Wordsworth's "Highland Boy," holding her listeners in breathless suspense until the voyage in that wondrous shell had been brought to a happy termination.

In former days Miss Harcourt's elocutionary powers had won her applause in many fashionable circles, but I do not think she ever reaped a reward more sweet than from the gratitude of her niece's friends.

"I suppse we may say that the club is fairly started," May said, when the last good-bye had been spoken and she found herself alone with her aunt.

"I thank God that he has put it into your heart to begin this good work, my child," her aunt said, very solemnly; and May went off to her room feeling cheered and blessed by the words, which seemed to ring in her ears as the sounds of a bugle calling her to victory.

(*To be Continued.*)

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

THE PRINCESS LOUISE.—The Whitehall *Review* prints this story of Canada, the scarlet fever and the Princess Louise: The wife of an official was invited by Her Royal Highness to pay a visit to Government House, and a suit of apartments was placed at her disposal. Unluckily, and, as it turned out, disastrously for the guest, she and her child were attacked by scarlatina of the most virulent description, and the infant died. During the whole of the illness of mother and child not a day passed without the Royal Princess paying two visits to the sick chamber.

KING HUMBERT, of Italy, is reported to look remarkably ill. Though only thirty-four years old, his hair is quite gray, and he is so wan and thin as to excite pity. It is the opinion of some that he will not outlive the year. The Queen, on the contrary, grows prettier every day. She dresses with great taste, but prefers white to colors, and wears it on all possible occasions. She is very fond of white tulle mantillas, which she wears in preference to hats or bonnets, especially in summer time; and these tulle mantillas are so pretty with a rose in the hair and another on the shoulder, that the wonder is that every other lady does not follow the Queen's example, and wear white mantillas instead of hats, *à l'Anglaise*, which are adopted by the generality of Italian ladies.

EIGHT YEARS ago one of our most successful merchant manufacturers died, leaving to his only son a magnificent estate in the North, including, perhaps, the most costly private house in the kingdom, and half a million sterling in cash. How splendid was the residence may be gathered from the fact that the billiard room alone, with its decorations, cost about $200,000, a single fireplace $10,000, and the bedstead on which the owner slept no less than $7,500. Descending to minor details, the leather coverings of the seats in some of the rooms cost $90 a yard, and the spittoons in the smoking room $100 each. At the end of eight years that son was a penniless bankrupt, and the house itself, with all its contents, even the $100 spittoons, has been sold by auction, and the proceeds will go only a little way towards paying the debts of the silly scapegrace. —*London Correspondence Chicago Journal.*

AN ANTI-MISSIONARY RIOT IN CHINA.—A correspondent of the *Foochow Herald* sends the following details of another anti-missionary riot in the interior of the province of Fuhkien. In the present instance the mission properly belongs to American citizens. The correspondent writes: On Sunday, the 16th of February, a mob of over a hundred persons forcibly entered the Methodist Church at Yunch'un, 140 miles south of Foochow, and violently assaulted the Christians who had gathered therein for Divine worship. The catechist and congregation escaped to the magistrate's yamen, leaving the mob in possession of the chapel. The rabble immediately set to work and destroyed the seats, tables, &c. Previous to this attack the people had been called upon by the gentry to subscribe 100 cash—avowedly towards the extermination of Christianity in their district. Their *modus operandi* was to tear down the chapel in the first instance, and subsequently to destroy the houses of the Christians—thus forcibly driving them out of the place. But, happily, only part of the programme was carried out. The sufferers by the riot fled to the magistrate's yamen, where they were kindly received and promised protection. A few days later the magistrate went in person to inspect the wrecked chapel. He immediately instituted an examination into the whole affair, and required the offenders to pay all expenses attending the repair of the chapel, to furnish medical aid to the wounded men, and to find six months' security for the lives of the persons assaulted. The man who had been most severely beaten was ordered to receive $30 as compensation, but, with rare disinterestedness, he refused to receive the money—in order that the purity of his motives in becoming a Christian should not be doubted.

SOMETHING ABOUT ZULUS.—The Zulus live in a beautiful and fertile land in which they have two harvests every year, and need scarcely do more than scratch the soil and sow their seed, to secure an abundance of vegetable food. There are rich pastures on which large herds of cattle feed, so that beef is plentiful, and as the bush, or "hlanzi," as they call it, is full of antelopes, wild boars, and buffaloes (to say nothing of larger game), and many of the men are keen hunters, they are particularly well off for meat. They are also great lovers of beer, which has been compared to thin gruel made with weak hock, and though this beverage is not very intoxicating, they drink such quantities of it in the course of the day that they are sleepily stupid by night. The Zulu idea of perfect happiness is plenty of beef, beer, and nothing to do but just to sit still, eat, drink and listen to whatever news and gossip any one may be able to tell them. The women do all the field and garden work, with the exception of hoeing the King's corn, which is done by the men, who present themselves at the royal kraal every spring for this purpose. There is, however, one particular office which women are forbidden under pain of death to perform, and that is, milking the cows, which is always done by men or boys. They are a remarkably superstitious people and believe devoutly in signs, omens, and dreams. A man will not go out hunting if he has had a dream of ill-success on the previous night; and if he has a wonderful escape from danger or accident, always attributes it to the care of his "Ehlose," or guardian angel. Their ideas of a Creator are very indistinct, and consist merely in a tradition that the "big one of all" brought their nation originally "out of the reeds," and missionaries have not been welcome among them, because King Cetewayo has always thought that if he once admitted them a foreign army would soon follow, and, to use his own expression "eat him up"—*Little Folks.*

Contemporary Press.

THE HISTORY OF GAMES.

KITE-FLYING, BALL-PLAYING, POLO, LACROSSE AND HOCKEY AS OLD AS THE PYRAMIDS.

Travellers, observing the likeness of children's games in Europe and Asia, have sometimes explained it on this wise—that the human mind being alike everywhere, the same games are naturally found in different lands, children taking to hockey, tops, stilts, kites, and so on, each at its proper season. But, if so, why is it that in outlying barbarous countries one hardly finds a game without finding also that there is a civilized nation within reach from whom it may have been learned? And, what is more, how is it that European children knew nothing till a few centuries ago of some of their now most popular sports? For instance, they had no battledore and shuttlecock and never flew kites till these games came across from Asia, when they took root at once and became naturalized over Europe. The origin of kite-flying seems to lie somewhere in southeast Asia, where it is a sport even of grown-up men, who fight their kites by making them cut one another's strings, and fly birds and monsters of the most fantastic shapes and colors, especially in China, where old gentlemen may be seen taking their evening stroll kite string in hand, as though they were leading pet dogs. The English boy's kite appears thus an instance, not of spontaneous play instinct, but of the migration of an artificial game from a distant centre. Nor is this all it proves in the history of civilization. Within a century, Europeans becoming acquainted with South Sea Islanders found them down to New Zealand adepts at flying kites, which they made of leaves or bark cloth, and called *manu*, or "bird," flying them in solemn form with accompaniment of traditional chants. It looks as though the toy reached Polynesia through the Malay region, thus belonging to that drift of Asiatic culture which is evident in many other points of South Sea Island life. The geography of another of our childish diversions may be noticed as matching with this. Mr. Wallace relates that, being one wet day in a Dyak house in Borneo, he thought to amuse the lads by taking a piece of string to show them "cat's-cradle," but to his surprise he found that they knew more about it than he did, going off into figures that quite puzzled him. Other Polynesians are skilled in this nursery art, especially the Maoris of New Zealand, who call it *maui*, from the name of their national hero, by whom, according to their tradition, it was invented; its various patterns represent canoes, houses, people, and even episodes in Maui's life, such as his fishing up New Zealand from the bottom of the sea. In fact, they have their pictorial history in "cat's-cradle," and, whatever their traditions may be worth, they stand good to show that the game was of the time of their forefathers, not lately picked up from the Europeans. In the Sandwich Islands and New Zealand it is on record that the natives were found playing a kind of draughts which was not the European game, and which can hardly be accounted for, but as another result of the drift of Asiatic civilization down into the Pacific. Once started, a game may last on almost indefinitely.

Among the children's sports of the present day are some which may be traced back toward the limits of historical antiquity, and, for all we know, may have been old then. Among the pictures of ancient Egyptian games in the tombs of Beni Hassan, one shows a player with his head down so that he cannot see what the others are doing with their clinched fists above his back. Here is obviously the game called in English hot cockles, in French *main-chaude*, and better described by its mediæval name of *qui fery?* or "who struck?"—the blind man having to guess by whom he was hit, or with which hand. It was the Greek *kollabismos*, or buffet-game, and carries with it a tragical association in those passages in the Bible which show it turned to mockery by the Roman soldiers—"And when they had blindfolded him......they buffeted him......saying, Prophesy unto us, Christ, who is he that smote thee?" (Luke xxii. 64; Matt. xxvi., 67; Mark xiv., 65.

Another of the Egyptian figures plainly represents the game we know by its Italian name of *morra*, the Latin *micatio*, or flashing of the fingers, which has thus lasted on in the Mediterranean district over 3,000 years, handed down through a hundred successive generations who did not improve it, for from the first it was perfect in its fitting into one little niche in human nature. It is the game of guessing addition, the players both at once throwing out fingers, and in the same moment shouting their guesses at the total. I asked myself the question whether the ancient Aryans distinguished odd from even, and curiously enough found that an answer had been preserved by the unbroken tradition not of Greek arithmeticians, but of boys at play.

Following up the clews that join the play-life of the ancient and modern worlds, let us now look at the ball-play, which has always held its place among sports. Thus the ancient Greeks, whose secret of life was to do even trivial things with artistic perfection, delighted in the game of Nausikaa, and on their vases is painted many a scene where ball-play, dance and song unite in one graceful sport. The ball-dance is now scarcely to be found but as an out-of-the-way relic of old custom; yet it has left curious traces in European languages, where the ball (Low Latin *balla*) has given its name to the dance it went with (Italian *ballare*, *ballo*, French *bal*, English ball) and even to the song that accompanied the dance (Italian *ballata*, French *ballade*, English ballad).

The game known to us as polo has been traced by Sir W. Ousely, in Persia, far back in the Sassanian dynasty, and was at any rate in vogue there before the eighth century. It was played with the long-handled mallet called *chugan*, which Persian word came to signify also the game played with it. This is the instrument referred to in the "Thousand and One Nights," and among various earlier passages where it occurs is the legend told by the Persian historian of Darius insulting Alexander by sending him a ball and mallet (*gui ve chugan*) as a hint that he was a boy more fit to play polo than to go to war. When this tale finds its way to Scotland, in the romance of King Alisaunde, these unknown instruments are replaced by a whipping top, and Shakespeare has the story in the English guise of a newer period in the scene in "Henry V."—"What treasure, uncle? Tennis balls, my liege." We should not talk of polo as being "hockey on horseback," but rather regard hockey as dismounted polo, and class with it pall-mall, golf, and many another bat-and-ball game. Indeed, when one comes to think of it, one sees that no stick being necessary for the old foot game of hurling, none was used, but, as soon as the Persian horsemen wanted to play ball on horseback, a proper instrument had to be invented. This came to be used in the foot game also, so that the Orientals are familiar both with the mounted and dismounted kinds. The horseback game seems hardly to have taken hold in Europe till our own day, when the English brought it down from Munniepoor, and it has now under the name of polo become a world-wide sport again. But the foot game made its way early into Europe, as appears from a curious passage in Joinville's "Life of St. Louis," written at the end of the thirteenth century. Having seen the game on his crusade, and read about it in the Byzantine historians, he argues that the Greeks must have borrowed their *tzycanisterium* from the French, for it is, he says, a game played in Languedoc by driving a boxwood ball with a long mallet, and called there *chicane*. Metaphors taken from sports may thus outlast their first sense, as when again people say, "Don't *bandy* words with me," without an idea that they are using another metaphor taken from the game of hockey, which was called *bandy* from the curved stick or club it was played with.

In France, the name of *crosse*, meaning a crutch, or bishop's crosier, was used for the mallet, and thence the game of hockey has its ordinary French name, *jeu de la crosse*. In Spanish, the game has long been known as *chueca*. The Spaniards taught it to the natives of South America, who took kindly to it, not as mere boy's play, but as a manly sport.

The Persian apparatus kept close to its original form in the game of pall-mall, that is, "ball-mallet," into which game was introduced the arch or ring to drive the ball through, whereby enough incident was given to knocking it about to make the sport fit for a few players, or even a single pair. Playing the ball into holes serves much the same purpose as sending it through rings, and thus came in the particular kind of bandy called golf, from the clubs used to drive the The stool ball, so popular in mediæval merry-makings, was played with a stool, which one protected by striking away with his hands the ball which another bowled at it; the innplayer was out if the stool was hit, or he might be caught out, so that here is evidently part of the origin of cricket, in which the present stumps seem to represent the stool. In club-ball a ball was bowled and hit with a club; and a game called cat-and-dog was played in Scotland two centuries ago, where players protected not wickets but holes from the wooden cat pitched at them, getting runs when they hit it. We have here the simple elements from which the complex modern cricket was developed. Lastly, among the obscure accounts of ancient ball-play, it is not easy to make out that the ball was ever sent against an opposite wall for the other player to take it at the bound and return it. Such a game, particularly suited to soldiers shut up in castle-yards, became popular about the fourteenth century under the name of *pila palmaria*, or *jeu de paulme*, which name indicates its original mode of striking with the palm of the hand, as in fives. It was an improvement to protect the hand with a glove, such as may still be seen in the ball-play of Basque cities, as at Bayonne. Sometimes a battledore faced with parchment was used, as witness the story of the man who declared he had played with a battledore that had on it fragments of the lost decades of Livy. But it was the racket that made possible the "cutting" and "boasting" of the mediæval tennis court, with its elaborate scoring by "chases." No doubt it was the real courtyard of the château, with its pent-houses, galleries, and grated windows, that furnished the tennis court with the models for its quaintly artificial grilles and lunes so eruditely discussed in Mr. Julian Marshall's "Annals of Tennis."

The use of lots or dice for gambling arose out of an earlier serious use of such instruments for magical divination. The magician draws lots to learn the future, and the gambler to decide the future, so that the difference between them is that between "will" and "shall." But the two-faced lot that can only fall head or tail can only give a simple yes or no, which is often too simple for either the diviner or the gambler. So we find African negroes divining with a number of cowries thrown together to see how many fall up and how many down; and this, too, is the Chinese method of solemn lot-casting in the temple, when the falling of the spoon-like wooden lots, so many up and so many down, furnishes an intricate result which is to be interpreted by means of the book of mystic diagrams. —*Edward B. Taylor, F.R.S.*

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN FACES.

When I landed in England, one of the very few differences that I observed between the people whom I had left and those among whom I had come was a calmer and serener expression of countenance. This in the descending scale of intelligence became a stolid look, the outward sign of mental sluggishness. But, higher or lower, in degree or in kind, there it was—placidity instead of a look of intentness and anxiety. Now to suppose that this difference is caused by less thoughtfulness, less real anxiety, less laboriousness on the part of the Englishman is to draw a conclusion directly in face of the facts. The toil and struggle of life is harder in England than it is here; poor men are more driven by necessity; rich men think more; among all classes, except the frivolous part of the aristocracy (not a large class) there is more mental strain, more real anxiety, than there is here, where all the material conditions of life are easier, and where there is less care for political and social matters.

Why, then, this difference of look? I am inclined to think that it is due, in a great measure, to difference of climate—not to such effect of climate upon organization as makes a difference in the physical man, but to a result of climate which is almost mechanical, and which operates directly upon each individual. Briefly, I think that an expression of anxiety is given to the "American" face by an effort to resist the irritating effect of our sun and wind. Watch the people as they pass before you on a bright, windy day, and you will see that their brows are contracted, their eyes half closed, and their faces set to resist the glare of the sun and the flare of the wind; and besides, in winter they are stung with the cold, in summer scorched with the heat. For about three hundred days out of the three hundred and sixty-five they undergo this irritation, and brace themselves to meet it. Now, a scowling brow, half-closed eyes, and a set face unite to make an anxious, disturbed, struggling expression of countenance, whether the man is really anxious, disturbed and struggling or not. By the experience of years this look becomes more or less fixed in the majority of "American" faces.

In England, on the contrary, there is comparatively no glare of the sun, and little wind. The former assertion will be received without question by those who have been in both countries; but the latter may be doubted and may be regarded as strange, coming from a man who before he had been on English land forty-eight hours was almost blown bodily off Chester walls, and came near being wrecked in the Mersey. In fact, there are not unfrequently in England wind storms of a severity which, if not unknown, are of the greatest rarity in the United States or in Canada. We have records of such storms in England in the past; we read announcements of them at the present day. I had experience of one there more severe than any that I remember here, and heard little or nothing said about it. But in England, when a storm is over the wind goes down. Here, on the contrary, our "clearing up" after a storm is effected by the setting in of a northwest wind, against which it is at first toilsome to walk, and which continues to blow out of a cloudless sky for days with a virulence quite diabolical. Because it does not rain or snow people call the weather fine, and delude themselves with the notion that the wind is "bracing;" but nevertheless they go about with scowling brows, watery eyes, and set faces, as they brace themselves up to endure it. On my return this wind met me nearly two hundred miles at sea. It was something, the like of which I had not felt once while out of reach of American shores. The air was as clear as a diamond, the sky was as blue as sapphire and as hard as steel, the moon, about fifty thousand miles higher than it was in England, blazed with a cold, cheerless light; life seemed made up of bright points; and the wind blew from the northwest, not tempestuously or in gusts, but with a steady, overbearing persistence for which nothing in nature affords any simile; it is itself alone. I knew that I was near home. There is nothing of this kind in England. Not only did I not find it in my brief experience, but I never heard of it, nor if it is is there any record. The absence of it there and the presence of it here may, I think, be reasonably regarded as a very important influence in the fashioning the facial habit of the people of the two countries. All the more does this seem probable because I have observed that Americans who reside in England for a few years generally lose, in a great measure, if not entirely, the look in question, and on their return to their own shores soon acquire it again. Of course there are numerous exceptions to these remarks in both countries.—*Richard Grant White in July Atlantic.*

DON QUIXOTE.

This was the first book I read after I had reached the age of intelligence, and had sufficiently mastered my letters. I can still vividly recall that childish time when I stole away from the house in the early morning, and ran off to the Castle Garden, to read "Don Quixote" there without fear of interruption. It was a beautiful May day, and the blossoming spring lay listening in the morning light to the nightingale, its sweet flatterer, who was singing to it a hymn of praise in tones so caressingly soft, and with such fond enthusiasm, that the most timid buds burst into blossom, and the gay grass-plots were kissed more fervidly by the sunbeams, and trees and flowers trembled for very joy. I seated myself on an old moss-grown bench in the so called "Sighing avenue," near the waterfall. My young heart found delight in the wonderful adventures of the brave knight. In my childish honesty of soul, I took everything for sober reality. However ludicrous the pranks that fortune played the poor hero, I imagined that it must necessarily be so; that to be scoffed at was the fate of heroism as well as to receive bodily wounds, and the former vexed me as sorely as the latter moved me to pity. I was a child, and knew nothing of the happy irony which God had interwoven in the web of life, and which the great Cervantes had imitated in the world of his own creation. I could have shed bitterest tears when the noble knight received nothing but ingratitude and blows for all his chivalry. And as I was but little practised in the art of reading, and had to pronounce the words aloud, so that the birds and the trees, the streamlet and the flowers, could hear it all, and as they, like children, are ignorant of the irony of the world, they, too, must have taken it for sober earnest, for they wept with me over the sufferings of the poor knight. An old spreading oak tree actually sobbed aloud, the waterfall shook vehemently its gray beard, and seemed to rail at the baseness of the world We, at least, felt that the chivalrous ardor of the knight was not the less deserving of admiration because the lion turned his back upon him, and refused the combat, and that his achievements were the more worthy of honor in proportion as his body was frail and withered, his armor rusty, and his steed reduced to skin and bone. We despised the low-born mob that treated our poor knight with such brutal blows; but still more did we despise the high-born nobles in their gay satin cloaks, with their courtly phrases, and their ducal titles, who jeered at one infinitely their superior in chivalry and grandeur of soul. Dulcinea's knight rose ever higher in my esteem, and gained ever more of my affection, the longer I read in that wonderful book, which, indeed, I continued to do daily in that same garden, so that by autumn I had reached the end of the history. Never shall I forget the day when I came to read of the woful combat wherein the knight was so ignominiously vanquished. It was a dismal day; dark, heavy clouds sped across the sky, the yellow leaves were falling mournfully from the trees, heavy teardrops hung from the last flowers, whose withered, dying heads drooped sadly; the nightingales had long since ended their song; on all sides images of decay were staring at me; and my heart almost broke as I read how the noble knight, stunned and bruised, lay stretched on the ground, and how, without raising his visor, he said to his victor, in a voice so weak and faint that it seemed to come from the grave, "Dulcinea is the fairest lady in the world, and I am the most unhappy of knights; but it becomes not that my weakness should belie the truth—strike home with thy lance, sir knight." Alas! the dazzling knight of the White Moon, who overcame the bravest and noblest man on earth, was only a barber!—*Heinrich Heine.*

SOCIAL RECOGNITION IN THE SOUTH

I would say in regard to social recognition, that the principal objection to us workers here is, that we are Northerners. I do not think any class regards it such a terrible disgrace to do something for the elevation of the negroes. Charleston is far in advance of other cities of the South in this respect. It is the only city that I have seen where a real Christian conception, or rather perception, of duty seems to be felt. The city has built some of its finest school buildings for the colored children; in one of which there are twenty-five white teachers, all Southern born. In another school, under the care of the Rev. Mr. Adams, a colored man, as principal, there are three or four white ladies from some of the most respectable families in the South. Several of the colored churches are ministered by white men. In ante-bellum days, Dr. Jeredeaux (Presbyterian) had a church of colored people, where the whites had to take the gallery, while the blacks held the pews below. The building was one of the largest in the city and used to be thronged. Since he left, his congregation has become a good deal scattered. He had a singular power over his people. He thought as much of his "niggers" as he did of his white congregation, if not more. He would not let any man preach to his colored church. He was pastor of a white church at the same time, and many of his white congregation would go to hear him at Zion Church, but they had to take the gallery. I do not mean to say, by any means, that everything is pleasant and sweet between the two races, but there are things to commend. The things to be condemned, we hope, will soon pass away, and we shall not have to think of some things we leave unsaid. It is certainly pleasant to labor in a community where you are not constantly reminded that you are despised by Christian people, and some of them from the North, too, because you are doing what your conscience and every sentiment of our holy religion commends. If anything will stir up all the depths of righteous indignation, and sorely tempt one to go a little over the bounds of the term righteous, it is to be brought into contact with that phase of Christianity which prevails almost universally in the South; and the fact that letters are not filled with burning words of scathing criticism of this spirit is a standing proof that our workers exercise the largest spirit of charity. And they are right. We are not here to seek the applause of men, and I presume it is altogether better for us and the people among whom we labor, that the white people do not welcome us to this field. I can easily see the snare that popular favor would be to us. I have long since come to the conclusion that God knows best how to have His work accomplished. If some misconstrue our motives in coming into this work, it is no more than the men in Christ's day did in regard to His motive. It is sufficient if the servant be as his Lord. Oh, for grace, grace, grace, to do our Master's will. —*Letter from Rev. Temple Cutter of Charleston, in American Missionary for June.*

THE UNITED STATES WANTS A COLONIAL EMPIRE.

Discussing German policy in the Pacific Ocean in its relations to English commercial interests, the *Pall Mall Gazette*, after speaking of Samoa, says: "We have always regretted that no notice was taken, in another part of the Pacific, of the reciprocity treaty between the Sandwich Islands and the United States. This has been damaging to us commercially, and American influence ought not to be supreme in the Hawaiian Archipelago." It seems to us that the converse of this statement would be nearer the fact. American influence ought to be paramount in the Sandwich Islands. Their geographical position makes them naturally a commercial appanage of the United States. San Francisco is their nearest continental seaport. They lie on the direct route of commerce between the Golden Gate, and Australia, and New Zealand. Their shortest route to Europe is by way of our Pacific Railway. They look to this country as their only protection against the greed of England for more colonial possessions. They would long ago have been the property of the United States had it not been for the indifference of our people toward all projects for acquiring outlying territory—a feeling that has caused us to be rather too careless of the fate of petty nations and colonies lying within the legitimate range of our influence. We have furnished them with systems of government, but have been content to see the English, Germans and French monopolize their trade. This state of affairs cannot last much longer. The time will soon come when our merchants and manufacturers will conquer from the Old World a large share of the trade of the West Indies, Mexico, Central and South America and the fertile archipelagoes of the Pacific, and when our commercial interests in those quarters will be keenly watched and jealously guarded by our Government. The *laissez faire* policy has had its day, and will be succeeded by aggressive, intelligent enterprise.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

A MATRIMONIAL ROMANCE.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF ALLEGED BIGAMY.

The other day the *Spectator* contained the particulars of a veritable case of the amalgamation of May with December, in the marriage at Burlington village of a man of 87 years of age to a buxom damsel of 19 summers. The sequel to this strange matrimonial alliance, which has been the talk of the village for the past few days, is of an equally extraordinary character. After spending a brief honeymoon with the wife of his choice in Burlington, the jolly old husband brought her to this city and settled down for a short stay in a Wellington street residence. But the apparently happy union was destined not to be of long duration, for on Saturday afternoon a middle-aged woman arrived in the city and procured a warrant for the arrest of the old gentleman on a charge of bigamy, claiming that she was his wife, having been married to him at Cobourg from fifteen to twenty years ago. Detective Rousseaux executed the warrant yesterday afternoon, and last evening the alleged bigamist languished in the cells at the Central Station.

AN EVENTFUL LIFE

had been that of Thomas Burke, the gentleman now in trouble. One of the pioneers of the Cobourg district, Mr. Burke has lived in that locality nearly all his lifetime. He has not only been successful in business, but has held with credit to himself first the position of jailer of the county, and afterwards that of sheriff. Being successful in his undertakings he has amassed a large amount of wealth, and has therefore for a number of years past been living in quiet retirement. By his first wife, who died many years ago, he had a round dozen of children, all of whom are now grown up, and in not a few instances have large families of their own, as in the case of the Widow Wright, of Hall's Corners, who is a daughter of his, and whose family numbers fourteen. He has no fewer than four sons-in-law in the ministry, while another son-in-law is Judge Dumble, of Cobourg. Mr. Burke married his second wife at Cobourg, as has already been said, some fifteen or twenty years ago, but the union would appear not to have been a very congenial one, the young wife and her elderly husband and step-children not living on the most amicable terms. Whilst living at Rice Lake some years ago the quarrel reached a crisis and a separation took place. Burke's story is that his wife

FIRST TRIED TO POISON HIM

by administering an overdose of morphine, from which he suffered severely for four days; but in this the old man may be mistaken. At all events fully eleven years ago Mrs. Burke took her departure from the family mansion, and it was understood went to New York, where it was reported she subsequently died. No children resulted from this marriage, and Mr. Burke lived a life of loneliness for eleven long years. Though far beyond the allotted three score-and-ten the old gentleman does not appear to have

FORGOTTEN HOW TO LOVE,

and it is therefore not remarkable that his abilities to court were remarkably good. A short time ago, whilst visiting at the residence of one of his clerical sons-in-law (Rev. Mr. Laird, a Methodist minister in Whitby), Mr. Burke looked upon the pretty rosy-cheeked winsome serving maid, and looked upon her with favor. It was the old story. The maiden responded. Her heart went forth towards the old man. Such a romantic union required a romantic spot for its consummation, and what more delightful spot than Burlington village? The two arrived there by train one day last week, and were quietly married. The rest has been told, and it only remains to be said that the accused acknowledges he was lawfully married to wife No. 2, who has again appeared upon the scene at such an inauspicious moment for wife No. 3. But he contends that, inasmuch as wife No. 2 left him unceremoniously and has neither visited nor had any communication with him for over eleven years, he has been guilty of no bigamy. He blames one of his sons-in-law for bringing wife No. 2 along at the present juncture, in consequence of the old gentleman having made a will settling his entire property on his young wife—a proceeding which the first wife's family very naturally resent. The young wife (whose maiden name was Miss Eliza Moore) feels the awkward position very keenly. The old man takes the matter lightly, and says he has no fear of clearing himself. His only anxiety is that his latest acquired wife will injure herself by over-anxiety for his fate.—*Hamilton Spectator.*

A CRYSTALLIZED WOMAN.

Another very remarkable instance, we are informed, has just come to light as to the preserving or petrifying effects of nitrate of soda. A well-known and influential city firm, who have very extensive connections with South American planters, miners, &c., have recently received from Peru a curiosity in the shape of what may be termed a crystallized female body, which, as their correspondents advise them was some short time since discovered by a set of miners at Pisagua, in that country, completely embedded in one of the great nitrate of soda deposits peculiar to the district. The body is described as having the appearance of a petrified mummy, and is stated to be in a singular state of preservation. This curiosity has already been seen by several of our best known naturalists and scientific analysts, and it is believed that the woman who apparently was of middle age, must have perished either through accident or design at a remote period of the past, probably, as some even go so far as to say, two or three thousand years ago. That her death was violent there is little room to doubt, inasmuch as when discovered the body was in a recumbent position, partly on the side, with chest slightly crushed, as if through a severe fall, the legs drawn up, and the fingers and toes contracted. The hair is in a most perfect state, and maintains its contact with the skull in a peculiarly astonishing manner, and the mouth is open, displaying the teeth and tongue, which are plainly visible. The extremities are remarkably small and perfect, even the nails being in their respective places. The hair on the head, we should add, appears to be plaited in a very peculiar manner, and is of great length and thickness, though in some parts detached, owing to part of the skull having been destroyed. The curiosity at present is at the offices of the firm who have imported it from South America, but we understand that arrangements are being made that it shall be publicly shown at the Westminster Aquarium at an early date.—*Glasgow Mail.*

A CHARLEY ROSS IN THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS.

The Cowansville *Observer* has the following in its issue of Thursday last:

A report was current last evening to the effect that a boy answering identically to the description of the long-lost Charley Ross was discovered to be living with a French family by the name of Guertin, about three miles north of East Farnham. The boy says he was brought there from New York by two men, a long time ago, and that his name in the States was Charley Ross. The man with whom the little fellow is stopping speaks no English, and from his account one would not judge him to be French, though he claims to be. He is very reticent and sullen about answering questions relative to himself or the boy. He says he does not know who the supposed boy Ross is, nor does he care. One hundred and twenty dollars are paid him for board every year, semi-annually in advance, and thirty dollars for clothes. The drafts are sent him by mail from New York, signed Edward Pierson, and payable at Molsons Bank, Montreal. A telegram was sent to Mr. Ross yesterday, and later an answer was received to keep the boy, and a messenger would be here on Thursday to investigate the affair Considerable excitement prevails in the vicinity.

THE LATE MAJOR-GENERAL AULDJO.

Major-General John Richardson Auldjo, who died on Saturday at his residence, Myrtle Bank, Broughty Ferry, Dundee, and whose death is announced in our obituary column, was the second son of the late George Auldjo, of this city, and grandson of the late Hon. John Richardson. He joined the 36th Regiment Bengal Native Infantry as ensign on 28th February, 1844. He served in the Sutlej campaign of 1845-46, including the battle of Alliwal, for which he obtained a medal. He was promoted to a lieutenancy on 22nd June, 1847, served throughout the Punjaub campaign of 1848-49, including the affair of Ramnuggur, the passage of the Chenab, the action of Sadoolapool, and the battles of Chillianwalla and Goojerat, for which he received a medal with two clasps. He proceeded to Oude in 1855-56, and during the annexation was in command of the left wing of the 36th Regt. Native Infantry, and was first attached to Brigadier Wheeler's column, and afterwards to that of Capt. Waddy, R.A., which scoured the country with Major Banks as Political Officer. He served during the Mutiny of 1857-58-59, as Compiler of Regiment from 1st April 1857 to June 1858, was appointed Acting Adjutant 7th June 1857, G.O.C.C. 11th September 1857, officiating also as Quarter-Master. He commanded his regiment from 10th June, and acted as Brigade-Major at Jullunder from October 1857 until the disbandment of the regiment in June 1858. Major Auldjo was next appointed by Sir John (the late Lord) Lawrence to raise and command a Sikh Police Battalion at Lahore for service in the North-West Provinces, Oude and Bengal, in June 1858. This regiment was afterwards styled the 10th Bengal Sikh Police Battalion, which he continued to command in Oude in November and December 1858, and afterwards in Tirhoot till April 1859 (medal). He marched from Lahore for Cawnpore on 4th September, 1858, being the only European officer with 1,200 men (natives). This regiment formed the infantry portion of the King of Delhi's escort from Delhi to Cawnpore. He became brevet-captain on 28th February, 1859, and captain on 25th September, 1860, and brevet-major on 28th February, 1864. He acted as brigade-major at Fyzabad in April, 1866; was appointed major on 12th September, 1866; acted as sub-assistant commissary-general at Fyzabad from 15th April to 15th July, 1869; was made lieutenant-colonel on 28th February, 1870; acted as assistant commissary-general at Sealkote from 15th August to 14th October, 1871; was made colonel on 28th February, 1875, and major-general on his retirement on 14th June, 1876.

SIR WILLIAM FOTHERGILL COOKE, whose death was briefly announced on Monday, was born at Ealing, Middlesex, in 1806, and having received his education at Durham and the University at Edinburgh, was appointed in 1826 to the East Indian army, in which he held various staff appointments till 1831. On his return home he devoted his time to the study of anatomy and physiology at Paris and Heidelburg, and modelling his anatomical dissections for the illustration of his father's lectures at Durham University. In March, 1836, directing his attention to the electric telegraph, he occupied himself exclusively with it for many years. He entered into partnership with Professor Wheatstone, and formed in conjunction with Mr. J. L. Ricardo, M.P., the first telegraph company of which he is still a director. The first telegraph line in England was constructed by Mr. Cooke, from Paddington to West Drayton, on the Great Western Railway, in 1838-9. In 1840 he established the telegraph on the Blackwall Railway, and in 1841 a short line from the Queen Street Station at Glasgow, through the tunnel to the engine house at Cowlairs, on the railway to Edinburgh. In 1842-3 the line from West Drayton was continued to Slough; in 1843 two short lines were made in Ireland and in England; and in 1844, one of considerable length, from London to Portsmouth, for the Government. In 1867 he received the fourth Royal Albert gold medal, his name being preceded by Faraday's, for the first introduction of the practical electric telegraph. Her Majesty conferred upon him the honor of knighthood, Nov. 11, 1869, as a recognition of his great and special services in connection with the practical introduction of the electric telegraph, and in 1871 conferred on him a civil list pension of £100.

DOMINION NEWS.

QUEBEC.

THE ORFORD NICKEL AND COPPER COMPANY.—For some time past the Capelton Copper Mine has been shut down, but is now being used by the Orford Nickel and Copper Company, who have leased the plant and avail themselves of the already sunk shaft to strike upon a very rich and paying vein of copper.

THE FIVE SCHOLARS who obtained the most marks in the Protestant superior schools and colleges of this province, lately examined by Mr. Inspector Emberson, are as follows:—Stanstead Wesleyan College, Miss Jessie M. Colby, 659, and Miss Jennie Wilkie, 611; Huntingdon Academy, William Ewart, 663, and William Fraser, 630; Upper Senior School, Montreal, Miss Grace Darling, 618.

GOLD has been discovered on Shefford Mountain. This is no humbug. The most precious of metals has really been discovered on the farm of a man named Gervais, and an investigation into the extent and value of the discovery that has been made is now going on. Gold is found in quartz and in the washings of a brook that streams down the mountain side. As a result of one day's washing of this sand, Mr. Gervais procured gold dust valued at three dollars. Great excitement prevails.—*Waterloo Advertiser.*

QUEBEC CENTRAL RAILWAY.—At the recent annual meeting of the Quebec Central Railway Company, further surveys were directed to be made with a view to continuing the line through Broughton to a connection with the Levis and Kennebec Railway, near St. Joseph, instead of near Ste. Marie. The necessary authority was given to the directors to effect arrangements with the Levis & Kennebec Railway Company, for connection with that line, and also to treat, if expedient, with the Grand Trunk Railway Company, as to a junction with that line at Chaudiere. The former Board of Directors, with the Hon. Mr. Robertson as President, and R. D. Morkill, Esq., as Vice-President, was re-elected. Work is being pushed on the extension of the line, with a view of completing the work this season.

ONTARIO.

WOOL is being purchased in Lucan, Ont., at from 22c to 24c.

MADOC'S POET, Mr. T. C. Dean, has issued a volume of sixteen pages.

A NEW ROWING CLUB is being organized in London, Ont., where would-be Hanlans are numerous.

THE WOOD-WORK in the Railway Suspension bridge across Niagara is to be replaced by steel at a cost of $60,000.

A FARMER, Mr. Leonard Rupert, in the Township of Thurlow, turned up nearly a hundred counterfeit twenty-cent pieces while plowing the other day.

A CHANGE.—It is stated that Mr. W. L. Creighton, for four years in charge of the Bank of Montreal agency at Sarnia, will be be transferred to the management of the Brantford bank.

HARNON PEER, who made a successful leap over Niagara Falls not long ago, will attempt the same feat again on July 4th. Like that of Sam Patch, Peer's second jump will also be his last.

MR JAMES DOUGALL, of the well-known Windsor Nurseries, says the *Monetary Times*, has made a shipment for the first time to the Maritime Provinces of his fruit trees and ornamental shrubs.

NEWSPAPER THIEVES.—Selby and Evans, two boys charged with stealing copies of the London *Free Press* from the doorsteps of subscribers, were tried by Judge Elliot, and each sentenced to four years in the Reformatory.

A COLLEGE PRESIDENT RESIGNS.—The President of Albert College, Belleville, J. R. Jaques, D.D., has resigned on account of a heavy reduction of salary for the purpose of economy in the financial management of the institution.

A BIG DOSE.—On the 9th ult. a little daughter of Mr. Thos. Pierce, of Franktown, about a year and a half old, was fatally poisoned by eating pills. It appears that the child got hold of a box, containing twenty-one sugar-coated pills, and swallowed the entire contents. It expired shortly afterwards.—*Carleton Place Herald.*

THE LONDON TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION is considering a resolution that it would not be advisable to prohibit the attendance of children at the public schools under six years of age, as greater injury is caused by the crowded rate of the schoolrooms on account of the lack of accommodation, than by the youth of the pupils, and that it is advisable to introduce the Kindergarten system.

A SERIOUS AND PROBABLY FATAL ACCIDENT occurred at the R. C. picnic near Beaverton last week. Among the games was "throwing the shoulder stone," and while the game was proceeding the stone was thrown by one of the contestants a little out of line, striking a young man named Frank McIntyre on the head, and causing such injuries as left but little hope of his recovery. McIntyre is an estimable young man, with a wife and one child, and greatly respected by all who know him.

THE PEOPLE OF EXETER have under consideration a proposition to grant a bonus of $15,000 for the establishment of a silk factory in that village, the proprietors guaranteeing to employ not fewer than 100 hands, and expend in wages each week a sum variously stated at $500 to $700. The parties submitting the proposition have been reported again and again from different places, such as Fort William, Winnipeg, Victoria, B.C., and Berlin and Chatham, Ont., in connection with similar enterprises which have come to naught, and are fast achieving a Dominion-wide reputation as bonus hunters.

CLERICAL CHANGES.—His Lordship the Bishop of Kingston has made the following changes in the pastorate of the Roman Catholic Churches in Eastern Ontario:—Rev. Father Edward Murray, of Kemptville, to Cobourg; Rev. Father Larkin, of Cobourg, to Grafton; Rev. Father Duffs, of Crysler, to Kemptville; Rev Father Fox, of Andrews, to Crysler; Rev. Father D. J. Casey, of Gananoque, to Campbellford; Rev. Father J. M. J. Graham, of Montreal, to Lochiel; Rev. Father Macdonald, of Lochiel, to Alexandria; Rev. Father J. M. O'Connor, of Alexandria, to Perth, with Rev. Father M. Macdonald, of Kingston, as curate; Rev. Father T. Kelly, of Kingston, to Gananoque.

OF THE ALLEGED WIFE-MURDERER, George Antickrapp, of Arthur, the reporter of the Guelph *Mercury*, who interviewed him in prison on Friday, said: While conversing he was exceedingly nervous, and his knees and hands shook as though he was afflicted with palsy. He attributed this to rheumatism. On being asked what he thought of the finding of the coroner's jury, he said: "If I ever injured my wife I did not know it. I took an axe to chop down an apple tree for wood. When my wife asked me what I was doing I said, 'I am going to get you some wood, my dear.' But I've been out of my mind occasionally for a long time." While talking he had the appearance of one that was weeping. His appearance on the whole is not indicative of a great amount of intelligence, and it would not be strange if his mind was unevenly balanced. The prisoner said that he thought he had been married about thirty-six years, and that his family consisted of six sons and three daughters. His trial will not take place until the meeting of the Assize Court.

A SINGULARLY BEAUTIFUL mirage was visible in town last Friday. Shortly after 12 o'clock, John Cook, Esq., chanced to look in a southward direction from his house, at the corner of Wellington and Railway streets, and saw Lake Erie spread before him with all the distinctness of reality. After looking for a few moments he called Mrs. Cook and his mother-in-law to witness the scene. They were subsequently joined by Mr. Rathoven, builder, and by Mr. Sexton. The whole party could see the lake as if it were only a few rods off, and the waves rolling in regular succession towards the shore. Three steamers were speeding towards the east, the smoke from their funnels streaming behind them while a couple of vessels under sail were pursuing their steady course. They could see the lay of the land for a considerable distance along the coast, but it seemed as if some banks intervened to prevent a view of Port Stanley. The opposite coast of America was so distinctly visible that they could perceive the indentations and formations of the shore, the very trees, and a town away to the south eastward, and buildings of which were plainly discernable. Mr. Cook was of the opinion that the town was Ashtabula. The meridian sun was shining brightly all this time, and an opaque cloud fringed with pink, stretched along the southern sky from east to west. Under this cloud the mirage appeared, and after for some time presenting the scene described, faded and gradually dissolved away in the direction of Buffalo.—*St. Thomas Journal.*

MANITOBA.

MECHANICS' BANK BILLS IN THE FAR WEST.—Quite a number of bills of various denominations of the Mechanics' Bank are in circulation in town. One merchant, yesterday, took in forty dollars of that issue without noticing the name of the bank, but remembering the names of the parties from whom he took them, on discovery he returned the spurious bills and secured good money. One man from Pembina Mountain has $300 of the issue. The bills of the Bank, we understand, are worth .74 cents on the dollar.—*Emerson International.*

BETTER TERMS FOR MANITOBA.—The Winnipeg *Free Press* publishes a summary of the report of Hon. Messrs. Norquay and Royal, on the negotiations with the Dominion Government in reference to better terms for the province, and remarks: "It will be seen that the Federal Administration acted in a thoroughly liberal spirit; that they have promised to erect a Parliament House, Governor's residence, and Lunatic Asylum for the province; to withhold the school lands from the market until they reach a maximum value; to deal liberally with the settlers to whom seed grain, etc., was advanced; to maintain provincial lunatics in the penitentiary, for the present, at 50c. per day each; and to materially increase the provincial subsidy, as previously announced in these columns."

LOWER PROVINCES.

POTATO CROP.—We regret to hear from different parts of the country that the seed which was put into the ground early in the season has perished in consequence of the cold spring weather, and that the farmers are again planting seed for the second time this season. Other crops, however, are doing well.—*Sydney (C.B.) Herald.*

THE ARMY WORM.—This dreaded and destructive pest has put in an appearance at New Annan in immense numbers. They stripped the woods on Messrs. James Swan's and John Wilson's farms, and at last accounts were moving towards the grain fields and spreading to other parts of the district. There ought surely to be some means of arresting their progress. Prompt work will be necessary to save the crops from destruction.—*Truro, N.S., Guardian.*

A TERRIBLE FALL.—A little daughter of Mr. John C. Palmer, merchant, of St. John, N.B., fell from the fourth-story window of her father's shop to the sidewalk below, a distance of fifty feet. It seems she had been playing about the window, which was open, but which was protected by two strips of wood nailed across the lower part, and over which the child must have climbed. The mother had left the room only a few minutes before, and gone down stairs, and was standing at the door below, when the child fell almost at her feet. She was the first to reach it. It struck the ground about three feet from the door, falling on its left side, breaking one of the arms, and crushing the left side of the head in a horrible manner. The little girl was not dead when picked up, but she was unconscious, and died in a very short time.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

TEMPERANCE ADVOCATES—WOLVES IN SHEEP'S CLOTHING.

SIR,—Will you allow me to say a few words in reference to public advocates of temperance principles, especially as their services will be greatly needed erelong in connection with efforts to secure the adoption of the Canada Temperance Act in several parts of the Dominion. We have unfortunately been frequently imposed upon by men who have proved themselves utterly unworthy of the confidence reposed in them. Strangers without standing in any of the temperance organizations and without the endorsation of responsible parties have been welcomed into communities and often extolled in most extravagant terms, until a revelation of their true character has put an end to their usefulness, and driven friends from our ranks. We have also known of unsuitable persons being cordially recommended by responsible parties who have not had sufficient opportunity of becoming acquainted with them, and being themselves deceived have unconsciously helped to deceive others. More care must be taken in reference to the characters of men who are received as teachers of correct moral principles. But there are other things to consider. The Sarnia *Observer* says in reference to the valuable aid given to the Alliance by Vice-Chancellor Blake:

"The idea of bringing prominent men like Vice-Chancellor Blake to the front in the advocacy of the cause of temperance is calculated to give the cause a forward movement that no amount of eloquence of the hackneyed average temperance lecturer stamp could ever impart to it. It requires the active countenance and support of our best men to lift the cause of temperance out of the monotonous groove into which it has fallen of late years."

The above extract will undoubtedly commend itself to the approval of those who desire to promote the temperance reform, but it must be remembered that prominent men like Vice-Chancellor Blake who are willing to be brought to the front in that way are at present few in number. Their number is increasing, and the services of such men should be sought and utilized more than has hitherto been the case, but at best if we wait for such men we shall wait a long time before the entire country has the opportunity of listening to and being aroused by, their appeals. We must find men of inferior social position and intellectual ability who will devote themselves to a careful study of temperance principles, and to the laborious work of advocating those principles throughout the country. Such advocates are needed, but we need not expect to get them unless we are willing to give them a reasonable remuneration for the time and trouble they must take properly to prepare themselves for the work, and the difficulties they have to meet in its vigorous prosecution. Men with average ability, but with good record, can find useful work, and should be secured and honestly supported, but untried and unreliable advocates should understand that there is no place for them on the staff of temperance advocates here. Good honest workers need not be pushed aside; their knowledge and experience will be needed in coming contests, but we can well afford to dispense with the services of men, however clever, whose introduction to our homes may bring sorrow to ourselves and discredit to the cause. TEMPERANCE.

IN DEFENCE OF SELKIRK.

SIR,—In one of the letters of your Manitoba correspondent I think he deals very unfairly with Selkirk. His brief allusion to the locality as the site of a future city is depreciatory and unjust.

Apart from this his almost sole reference to the place is contained in a single paragraph, from which your readers would infer it to be notorious for its drunkenness and general demoralization.

The impression thus naturally created would be an erroneous one, and it is against this description I protest. I have been a resident of Selkirk nearly two years, and unhesitatingly state that in no place in which I have resided have I seen less to offend the eye or ear, or where public order is better maintained. As a set-off to the representation given in your columns allow me to state that in our Sabbath-school, of which the Hon. Mr. Sifton is the superintendent, we have a temperance organization numbering seventy-two members, children and adults. There is also a lodge in connection with the Independent Order of Good Templars of sixty-five members, the largest and most successful in the province. Our population is less than five hundred.

Is there a place in the Dominion which relative to its population presents such a record in connection with the temperance cause?—and such being the case is it not unfair to brand our young community through the columns of your widely circulated journal as pre-eminent for its drinking habits because some exceptional disorder was witnessed by your correspondent during his brief stay in our town? WESLEY CASSON.

Selkirk, 10th June.

LEFT THE CHURCH OF ROME.

SIR,—In your issue of the 31st ult. appears a paragraph from the London *Echo* stating that the Rev. Dr. Case, Canon of Clifton, and the Rev. W. W. Roberts, an oblate of St. Charles Borromeo, Bayswater, have left the Church of Rome. No such name as Dr. Case or any name resembling it appears in the official list of canons and clergy of the Roman Catholic diocese of Clifton, neither does that of the Rev. W. W. Roberts figure among those of the fathers of St. Charles Borromeo, Bayswater, or as being connected with any of the churches of the archdiocese of Westminster as per official list published in the Catholic Directory *permissu superiorum* and edited by Rev. Canon Johnson, Secretary to Cardinal Manning.

W. J. MAGUIRE.

Quebec, 11th June, 1879.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TORONTO.

(*Special Correspondence of the Witness.*)

TORONTO, June 28.

THE CITY WATER

has been exercising the minds of a good many of the people of late, and has occupied a good deal of space in the newspapers. In Toronto's water system, the water is taken from outside of the Island, which closes in the bay. It is brought across the bay in a flexible pipe, and pumped up to supply the city by engines in a building on a wharf on the city side of the bay. The water is not bad, and there has been a good deal more said about it than to ordinary people there seems to be any justification for. Tadpoles and so on are occasionally chronicled as issuing from the pipes, and when the hydrants are blown off the water has certainly a dirty appearance. But it is

NOT SO BAD AS IT SEEMS;

in households, where the taps are in constant use, the water comes out clear, and there is nothing unpleasant in its taste. It is probable that the dirty appearance of that coming from the hydrants is caused by rust and other matter collecting in the intervals between use, and also to dirt collecting in the mains, which is carried out by the greater current in the pipes created when the large demands of the hydrants are added to the ordinary supply needed for household purposes. For some little time past the mains have been gradually blown out, and it is intended to keep them clean in future by repeating this process at regular intervals.

THE FILTERING BASIN.

at the Island, which was to have purified the waters before the pumps got at them, has not satisfied expectations, and now the lake is to be let into it, while there is some sort of project for extending a pipe out into the lake. It is thought that silica may have collected in the flexible pipe across the bay, but there is no easy way of ascertaining in reference to this. The general state of affairs may be said to be that there is a good deal of dissatisfaction about the water, but that neither engineers, nor corporation, nor committee nor any others seem to know where the fault is or how to set to work to remedy it.

THE CITY SCHOOLS

have been holding their midsummer examinations within the last few days. The results have been satisfactory, and it is gratifying to be able to state that those who should be most interested, the parents of the children, are satisfied that great progress has been made in the efficiency of the schools within the past few years. One feature of the examinations here is that they are combined ones, in which the best scholars from each school are sent to enter into a general competition, and thus test the comparative efficiency of the various schools. This is calculated to make the teachers more diligent and careful in training the young idea how to shoot. There are some indications, however, that this rivalry may be being carried too far. From some things that have occurred, and particularly a rather unpleasant discussion which took place between the inspector and a lady teacher in the newspapers, there seems to be some cramming going on, as teachers are all anxious that their pupils should make as good an appearance as possible, especially as very often their chances of promotion to better positions are dependent upon it. Cramming is not a good substitute for the thorough, genuine training which ought to be given, and it would be better if there were fewer studies and more thorough work in those undertaken. A high

AVERAGE ATTENDANCE,

it appears from the inspector's report, has been secured, and what may have had a good deal to do with this is that there is a system of giving certificates which absence for a single day, even from illness or removal, will lose. Half a day is allowed for a Sunday-school picnic, but nothing to a pupil having to move perhaps nearly two miles, and, of course, to change schools with the operation. Some interest has been created in school circles by a head master being fined in the Police Court for punishing a girl too severely. An investigation is now being made by the educational authorities, and it seems likely that they will acquit the master of any wrong-doing in the matter.

THE CREDIT VALLEY RAILWAY

has been fighting hard during the last few weeks to get an independent line into the Toronto Harbor. The opposing parties are the Northern Railway and the Grand Trunk, more especially the latter. Mr. Laidlaw, the President of the Credit Valley, is a very energetic man, and well understands how to work his case. One of the great difficulties in the way is that the Grand Trunk wish some arrangement as to tariffs, as part of any agreement about right of way, while the Credit Valley is distinctly pledged to the municipalities which have granted it bonuses not to make any such arrangement.

PUBLIC OPINION

both in the city and outside of it is very strongly in favor of the Credit Valley—so strong indeed that even the Grand Trunk authorities see that it must and will get in sooner or later, even if an Act of the Legislature were necessary for that purpose. It is probable, therefore, that an amicable arrangement will be arrived at before long. The people are not disposed to have railways either shut out from Toronto, or hampered in their freight arrangements, and the rulers recognize this fact, and are quite prepared to act upon it. The steady success of the

QUEBEC LIBERALS

in the by-elections is giving great satisfaction to the Liberals here. The *Globe* has been going pretty far, having actually advised the Governor-General to refuse the advice of his Ministers if they again counsel him to dismiss Lieut.-Governor Letellier. This is rather a bold stand for a Liberal paper, and it will no doubt confirm Mr. Goldwin Smith and some others in their opinion that the political parties in Canada are misnamed, and that the Hon. George Brown is the greatest Tory in the country. Staggered by

THE GREAT SUCCESS

of the Mowat administration, the Conservative journals seem so dazed that they are coming to the conclusion that it only portends the final complete disaster which will overtake it, in four years, if not sooner. There is not any more ground for this belief than for their own confident anticipations before the election that they would have fifteen or sixteen majority in the new House or so much. A Government which has weathered seven years with such a good record is not likely to commit any such folly as will result in its complete overthrow in a short time. Some

DOG-CATCHER'S STATISTICS

have been published. The principal item is that about one hundred and twenty out of one hundred and fifty dogs captured up to the first of June have been destroyed. Recognizing, as they could not fail to do, the great unpopularity of their operations, the myrmidons of the law have of late taken to pursuing their avocation early in the morning, before there are many people on the streets. A good story is told of one case in which a capture was not made. The pursuer chased a dog several times round a block without getting his net over it. At last the dog, getting tired of the sport, took refuge on a doorstep, where it was safe under the protection of the law, as even unlicensed dogs cannot be taken except on the street.

PONTIAC COUNTY.

One of the schoolhouses, a new one, belonging to the Clarendon School Commissioners, was destroyed by fire last week. It is the supposed work of an incendiary, there having been no fire in or near the building.

On Friday night last the dwelling-house of Mr. Carey, owned by James Hodgins, near Shawville, was totally destroyed by fire; it is supposed to have been from lightning.

The annual examination of the Clarendon Model School took place on the 26th ult., reflecting great credit on the attainments of its pupils, under the able tuition of its principal. The Rev. Mr. Scott conducted the examination with ability and to the delight of all present. The attendance of visitors was large.

Very heavy rains fell in the county on Saturday morning, the fields being occupied by streams flowing in all directions.

MR. ARTHUR ARNOLD writes that a farmer in the isle of Jersey, who had just thrashed a crop yielding the fine average of fifty bushels to the acre, said to him in 1877: "I should like to be an English farmer." "Why?" I asked. "What I wish," I added, "is to see English farmers produce crops like yours." "Ah," he said, "that is all very well, but what I should like would be to ride in a gig like an English farmer and to go about the fields with my hands in my pockets and take it easy." Why did the Jersey farmer do so very well? "Because upon his little farm there is no waste of labor, no eye-service, and he possesses such abundant capital that an expenditure of £20 an acre for the manuring of a single season is by no means uncommon."

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

ALL IN ADVANCE.

Daily Witness		$3 00
Weekly Witness		1 10
Northern Messenger		30
"	10 copies to one address	2 50
"	25 " "	6 00
"	50 " "	11 50
"	100 " "	22 00
L'Aurore		1 00

TERMS TO MINISTERS AND TEACHERS.

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— We invite communications from farmers giving their experience on matters interesting to them as a class, also enquiries which, if we cannot answer ourselves, some of our readers may.

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The Witness.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 2, 1879.

"RUSTICUS" IN THE NORTH-WEST.

It has been complained of the letters of "Rusticus" that they are all written in the minor key, as if the writer were determined to depreciate the country; and it has been asserted that, from his descriptions of muskegs, overflowing rivers, almost impassable roads, alkali spots and other undesirable features, it would be gathered that the sections travelled through by him were not fit for settlement, while the fact is they are amongst the very best and most populous in Manitoba. This may be true, and still "Rusticus's" statements may be correct. He is travelling through the North-West Provinces, not in the interests of the residents especially, but more particularly in those of intending settlers who wish to take up land in the most advantageous districts. This being the case his descriptions are more generally directed to unappropriated lands visited by him. In this connection he says: "I have hurriedly marked on a map the route "taken by me in my excursions from Winnipeg. "I have marked with red my route where the "land was very good, although in many places "too wet for cultivating until drained, which "can be done at comparatively small expense on "the whole, but is much too costly for a few "farmers to undertake. The blue mark is "where the land is of secondary or inferior quality, having too much sand or "gravel in its composition. So far as "I have gone, I have seen no Government land "on which I would recommend any poor man "to locate at present. Some very good half-"breed land can be purchased in many places at "from $1.50 to $3.50 per acre, but where there "are good roads to it the price is higher. Of "course a man without means has no chance to "make a beginning on any of the good land I "have yet seen; but I suppose there is a better "chance westward of the province, to which I "have not yet gone, as I am visiting the English "settlements near at hand until the wet season "is past." Let all of our readers who are interested in the subject and have preserved their maps of Manitoba take them out and follow "Rusticus's" journeys as he has marked them in colors on the map referred to. Winnipeg is the centre from which he travels, with the exception of his journey from Selkirk to the capital, which is marked in red. Beginning, then, at Winnipeg, and following the north shore of the Assiniboine westward to St. Paul, and returning in nearly the same track, but crossing the river at Headingly, he found very good land, as shown by the red mark he has traced, which example may be profitably imitated. Then trace another red mark from St. James Parish on the Assiniboine, a few miles west of Winnipeg, in a jagged line north and west through townships eleven to fourteen inclusive, ranges one and two, east. Then township fifteen, immediately to the east of, and bordering on the principal meridian, is to be marked with red and blue both, and range two to the east with red, and the two townships immediately north with red also, when, turning, trace the line directly up to Winnipeg all in red, with the exception of through township fourteen, range two, east, which must be marked in blue. Then, again beginning at Winnipeg, follow the highway to the north-west angle of the Lake of the Woods to the south-east as far as St. Anne's, marking the course in red; next enter township seven, range seven, marking the course with blue, until range six is entered at its south-west angle, when a northward course must be indicated in red up to the third correction line, and thence to Kildonan, and let the red lines cross in several places the two townships immediately to the east of that Scotch settlement. Only one more journey remains to be indicated. Beginning once more at Winnipeg, follow the west side of the Red River down to St. Peters, marking the course in red; when, to the mouth of the Red River at Lake Winnipeg, blue must be used. Then mark a course in blue through a portion of the unsurveyed country east of that lake, representing the inferior district on either side of Winnipeg River, which "Rusticus" visited by steamer. This completes his travels as far as mapped out; and by a general survey of his journeys it will be seen that most were through the most populous sections of the province, which, however, have been either reserved or all the best farms have been settled on. Were the description of the country travelled over confined to these favored portions the result would be that those who would be induced to journey there in the search of good free-grant lands would justly consider they had been deceived. By reading one or two letters of the series only, a fair understanding of them or of the country cannot be expected; but by a careful perusal of all, and comparison of one with another when necessary, a very fair idea of the character of the Prairie Province may be obtained. To this end we have revised and are printing "The Letters of 'Rusticus'" in pamphlet form, and they will be presented to the public in that shape as soon as the series is completed.

THE DOMINION AND AMERICAN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

The readers of the WITNESS will have been pretty well prepared for the nature of the agreement arrived at between the Dominion and the American Union Telegraph Companies, the substance of which, as the result of a meeting of shareholders yesterday, is published to-day. Many will be surprised, however, to learn that the lease extends over a period of ninety-nine years from July 1st, although we are soothingly told that the Canadian public need not be apprehensive on that score as the lease protects their interests. There are two matters to be looked at while discussing this agreement, the interest of the shareholders and the public interest. That the shareholders believe they have been acting in their own interest is patent from the fact that a motion declaring the lease inexpedient fell to the ground for want of a seconder, while it was boldly stated that the disaffected party's interest in the Montreal Telegraph Company had something to do with his action. The shareholders are assured a dividend of five per cent., and should the American Union at any time during the lease form a working arrangement with any other Canadian company, then they will pay the Dominion Company six per cent. Without doubt this agreement is a very advantageous one as matters now stand to the Dominion Company. Its stock at present is only a five per cent. stock; it is generally believed it has not of late been earning the dividends it has been paying, and it is a matter of doubt whether or not the Company was not crippling its operations by paying dividends at all during the past year. The prospects certainly favored a reduction in the dividend rather than otherwise. Mr. Swinyard at the meeting in question stated in fact that had it been possible to assure the shareholders more than a five per cent. dividend the "present arrangement would have been un-"necessary." Of course times might have improved, and a larger dividend would then be earned; but again, there was a chance of them getting still worse. With regard to this American Union Telegraph Company the presence of Mr. Jay Gould as the leading money man naturally at first made the public view the company with suspicion; the whole thing was regarded as a gigantic "bear" movement, with the object of "breaking" Western Union Telegraph stock. The paying into the treasury of the Dominion Telegraph Company no less a sum than two hundred and thirty thousand dollars and a quarter's rent in advance, for, like a landlord suspicious of his tenant's good faith, the rent is collected beforehand, are guarantees that the agreement with the Dominion Company is a *bona fide* one, and will be carried out. The prospects are, too, that the American Union Company will build several important lines already undertaken between leading American cities. But while the public will gain by such competition as is foreshadowed by the construction of a competing line to the Western Union, what guarantee have we that the Dominion Telegraph and the American Union may not, like the Atlantic and Pacific a short time ago, be handed over to the Western Union when it suits the views of Mr. Jay Gould and his fellow operators in stocks? What arrangement has the Dominion Telegraph Company made for this line being kept an independent line? We can see none in the details of the agreement, as far as received, and unless some such provision has been made, we may find that the lease may be made to do service in Wall street, in the interest of the speculative spirit which now controls the line.

BREAKERS AHEAD.

Canada is drifting towards "soft money." We do not mean to predict so improbable a thing as that a majority of Canadians will ever be found to vote for the adoption of the well-worn "rag "doll" of the American demagogues, but merely to point out that the party that nursed Protection in secret until the day of its epiphany, now has this other infant stowed away in its secret chamber, ready to be displayed to an admiring populace when circumstances call for its services. A few years ago it seemed impossible that the Conservative party of Canada would ever be a unit in favor of a policy at once so unEnglish and so anti-Imperial as Protection. But it did become so, and the strongest free-traders in the party voted for protection for party purposes, comforting their consciences probably with some such reasoning as this: The people want it, and it is the duty of good rulers to carry out the wishes of the people, whom they are elected to represent, and it is the part of good citizens to support good rulers. Doubtless most of them would be ashamed of such reasoning if it was brought home to them, but it served their turn at the time. No one could now imagine the Conservative party devoting itself to the service of "fiat money," but who dare say it never will? Not one of the organs of the party has said so yet—at least so far as we have known. Our present object, we may as well own, is to elicit such a repudiation of the whole folly as will be of service to recall should there ever be an attempt to make party capital out of this impudent fallacy. The way in which such an attempt would make headway is unfolded to us by the Hamilton *Spectator*, a thoroughly trustworthy organ of the party now in power, in its history of the protection wave of the seventeenth of September. Protectionists were then, we are told, singularly favored by circumstances.

"The state of the country forced public attention to their question, and made men think about it who in reasonably prosperous times could not have been induced to give it serious attention. The Conservative party was under a leader who sincerely (?) believes in their policy, and who for many years had been among the most advanced of our thinkers upon it. Restrained by the ties of official responsibility from becoming a propagandist of it, he nevertheless shaped the legislation of the country in favor of protectionist views to the full extent which it was safe for him to do so. Fortunately, his party's confidence in his judgment was boundless. They believed implicitly in his skill as a leader, and thought him almost incapable of making a mistake in regard to the interests of the party, and they knew that he would not advise them to take any course which he thought opposed to the interests of Canada. When, therefore, he proclaimed protection to be the policy of the party there was no murmur in the ranks. Those members of the party who had not studied the matter for themselves, and had no decided views about it one way or another, found no difficulty in accepting the opinion of their leader as the one likely to be right, and even those of them who inclined to free trade were too anxious to see him restored to power to break the party ranks over the question. By seizing the favorable moment Sir John Macdonald at one blow made his party a unit on the protection question. No other leader could have adopted protection without causing a division in the ranks, and at no other time could Sir John have done it without the same result. In addition to this, protectionists were singularly favored by the stupidity of their opponents."

The *Spectator* goes on to say that it would be a great mistake to suppose that the Conservative party is even now so thoroughly identified with protection that it must support it under all circumstances. On the contrary, should it be found at any time opposed to the "selfish instincts" of the party, it must look for short shrift. Now, let us imagine a continuance of the present hard times or an early recurrence of a condition of financial depression, and people looking everywhere for help except to their own economies and diligence. Sir John Macdonald or his probable successor, being in extremities, sees his only chance of success in a promise of prosperity. Protection will no longer serve his turn. The people have tried that and found it hollow. Then the people are told that Government should throw off the old-fashioned notion that gold and silver are necessary for the purposes of money; that paper will do just as well, and as paper costs nothing Government will be able to manufacture as much as it likes of it for its own purposes and those of the people, and every one will have as much money as he likes. The voters, who have no opinions on the money question, rejoice in having a leader who has such happy ideas, and who is not "restrained by ties of official responsibility," and those who do see in the matter a complete upsetting of every principle of political economy are so anxious to see their leader elected, that they will not divide the party on such a trifle, and the party is a unit for soft money. We think it wise to make this forecast now, so that the organs of the party may tell us plainly where they stand, and give the country a chance to think out the matter, and not be betrayed into it in a sort of opium dream under the spell of a party contest.

AN EMPEROR'S TESTIMONY.

Every one acknowledges the power and pathos of the last scene in the third act of Henry the Eighth, in which "the great child of fortune, "Cardinal Wolsey," is depicted taking leave of all his glory, pointing out to Cromwell the only sure and safe way to rise, or, failing that, to fall nobly; and above all, declaring his trust in God. But though there is much about this that awakens sympathy for him, there is nothing that arouses our admiration. It is impossible to forget that he announced his "hope in heaven" only when he said, "Farewell the hopes of court," and his farewell was not voluntary. Another "old man broken with "the storms of State" has under peculiarly fitting circumstances borne testimony grander far. At a religious festival held lately in the Cathedral in Berlin, the aged Emperor of Germany said: "If there is anything capable of acting as "a stay to us in the life and turmoil of the present time, it is the support alone to be found "in Jesus Christ." This great truth, set forth in such simple words, will surely have a great influence with all who recognize the significance of such a testimony coming from one who has struggled through a great deal of turmoil during a long life and an eventful reign. He is now very infirm, and it must have seemed to many that his closing days were not and are not very bright, but all wonder regarding his fortitude will vanish in view of this avowal. His physical courage has been undoubted. Another sentence of his address sufficiently attests his moral courage. He said, "Let not your-"selves, therefore, be misled, gentlemen, by the "tendencies prevailing in the world, especially "in our days; and do not join the great multi-"tude who either entirely leave the Bible "out of account, as the only source of "truth, or falsely interpret it in their own "sense." To advise thus in the very centre of materialistic and atheistical learning surely requires great courage. There is something very great and noble in utterances such as these from such a man, and at this time. His people, of all faiths and of no faith, have just manifested their love and respect for him by celebrating his golden wedding with great demonstration. But he has not been restrained by the fear of offending some. An English journal remarks: "The sincerity of his own "Christian piety is unquestionable. And "although it will count for a negative quan-"tity among the cultivated Socialists of Ger-"many, it will be regarded by all impartial "men as not without significance in a strong-"minded realist—so far as crowned personages "can be realists—who has lived a life of active "danger and self-reliance. Doubtless this "avowal is the expression of one of the chief "elements of the Emperor's mental and moral "firmness."

THE DECAY OF CANADIAN BUSINESS ENTERPRISE.

The spirit of enterprise once so characteristic of Montreal appears to have left the city. When any people begin to look to the Government for that business success which depends principally on individual effort it is hard to believe there is much enterprise left. This policy, if policy it may be called, closely resembles that of the ne'er-do-well who is convinced that all the world is against him, and sits down to wait for something to turn up, that something generally being the demise of a wealthy uncle or other relative. Thus when Montreal and other Canadian cities and towns placed their hopes of better days in the "National Policy" instead of in themselves they left a good battle ground for one of which they had no knowledge. In the old days of enterprise the books of mercantile establishments used to have accounts with such headings as "Adventure to the Cape of Good Hope," or other places. These adventures were generally under the charge of a son of one of the partners, or a promising clerk who was ambitious enough to think of a partnership, and likely to use every exertion to insure success, and oftentimes these adventures netted large financial profits and trained up a race of merchants of experience and enterprise. Now all seems changed. Canada appears to have but two important customers, England and the United States, and these it has made commercial war upon. In the opening of new channels of trade the Government is looked to. But the Government while capable of gathering very general information and statistics, cannot asume the *role* of a trader; this depends on individual effort. Canada has money enough, materials enough, ships enough and men enough to double its trade, and pay for everything it buys in kind. It is to be hoped that the present feeling of disappointment at the results of the National Policy will be superseded by a determination to do the best, despite the incubus, and build up a profitable outside trade. It is rumored that a ship is being fitted up at Three Rivers for the Cape of Good Hope with a cargo of articles now needed at that place. This, true, seems a little like old times, and reminds us of the maritime self-reliance of our ancestors. Of course there is something of risk in all such ventures, but it is risk of a much more honorable sort than betting on stocks.

LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS.

The protection afforded to buildings by lightning conductors is receiving some attention in England, and a writer to the *Times* mentions several instances of disastrous results through the use of insufficient, incomplete, or badly constructed conductors. The trouble with lightning conductors in Canada seems to be that most persons who have had them placed on their buildings, did so on account of the eloquence of the agent, and took no care in seeing that a good quality of rod was obtained, or that it was properly put up; or, if these two requisites were attended to, that the "conductor" was kept in a state of good repair. Franklin's theory of the lightning-rod—that it imperceptibly draws the electricity from the dangerous cloud, has often since been demonstrated by science, and sometimes by statistics. Although the latter are difficult to obtain, they have been furnished by German insurance companies, and support the theory that the conductors afford a great deal of protection to buildings, while the English Association of Telegraph Engineers, whose poles were frequently struck, obviated the trouble by mounting them with wire extending to some depth into the ground, and if there connected with a large mass of metal all the better. In cities, where there are myriads of elevated points, there is little danger from lightning, but isolated dwellings in the country districts are often struck. In America wrought-iron conductors are commonly used. These should be at least three-quarters of an inch in diameter, made of as long pieces as possible and securely jointed, so that the ends of the rods can touch each other for several inches along their length. The terminations would be rendered more effective by being filled around with charcoal, and the points should be protected from rust by gold leaf, and the rest of the rod may be painted with black paint, containing lamp black as its principal ingredient. Every prominent elevated part of a building should be protected by its own rod, and it is well to unite them together, and have two or more stems running into the ground. In addition the rods should be straight, and not allowed to touch the building at any part.

GOVERNMENT BOOKSTORES.

The booksellers are asking for the abolition of the Government bookstore at Quebec. Government bookstores might be necessary in a country where there was not competent enterprise and abundant compeition in the book and stationery business, or it might possibly be imagined that certain school requisites might be ordered by a school board which the booksellers failed to keep in stock, or to bring within the reach of scholars, and in such a case it would of course be the duty of Government either to rescind the order or to see that the article in question was supplied, but a store to keep in stock copy-books and slate-pencils is an institution open to question in principle and to abuse in practice. In the first place, it is very unlikely to be carried on without serious loss in the long run, as is generally the case with institutions of the sort. Of course, the books may balance and show no deficit, but there may, at the same time, be an untold amount of dead stock on the shelves, which will never realize the price at which it is held. In a book store such as that at Quebec this evil may or may not exist. It is not in the first or second year of its history that it would show itself. Another evil, which we need not presume to have occurred as yet in this province, but which is so probable in the future as to be considered almost a certainty, is that this store would be used as a means of patronizing Government adherents, who might come to the department with goods for sale, and quantities might be ordered for a longer period ahead than was at all necessary. Persons desirous of dealing with the Government store might find it wise to secure the co-operation of some hanger-on of the party, who had interest at court, and regular and respectable business might thus be cut out. Nay, further, attachés of the department might form themselves into companies for the supply of certain requisites, and the employee as an officer of Government might be found buying from himself as a member of a company. This is, we say, a more than possible state of things, as the Government warehouse grows into an institution of importance, and it would be worth while for an honest and economical Government to inform itself with care as to the inner working of similar institutions elsewhere before bequeathing to the possibly less economical Governments of the future, such a machinery for rewarding their favorites.

LITERARY REVIEW.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Thackeray, not long before his death, had his taste offended by some fulsome biography. Paragraphs, of which the eulogy seemed to have been the produce rather of personal love than of enquiry or judgment, disgusted him, and he begged of his girls that when he should have gone there should nothing of the sort be done with his name. Acting upon these instructions, his daughters have carried out the order, which has appeared to them to be sacred. Mr. Trollope therefore, taking in hand to prepare a volume on *Thackeray* for Mr. Morley's series of "English Men of Letters" (Harper Bros.) takes care to explain that it was not his intention to write a life of the novelist. He commences the volume, however, with a biographical sketch, and then proceeds to discuss Thackeray's books, lectures, burlesques, style and manner of work in a manner which cannot fail to arouse in the reader a desire to study anew the works eulogized. Thackeray, he says, thought that more could be done by exposing the vices than extolling the virtues of mankind. "No doubt he had a more thorough belief in the one than in the other. The Dobbins he did encounter—seldom; the Rawdon Crawleys very often. He saw around him so much that was mean! He was hurt so often by the little vanities of people! It was thus that he was driven to that overthoughtfulness about snobs. It thus became natural to him to insist on the thing which he hated with unceasing assiduity, and only to break out now and again into a rapture of love for the true nobility which was dear to him—as he did with the character of Captain Dobbin." Mr. Trollope declares his belief that the bulk of the young people in the upper and middle classes receive their moral teaching chiefly from the novels they read, and therefore it is of great importance that the novels which they read should be wholesome in character as are Thackeray's.

Another volume of the same series is Robert Burns, by Principal Shairp, Professor of Poetry, in the University of Oxford. The learned writer says that it is no wonder that the peasantry of Scotland have loved Burns as perhaps people never loved a poet. "He not only sympathized with the wants, the trials, the joys and sorrows of their obscure lot, but he interpreted these to themselves, and interpreted them to others, and this too in their own language, made musical and glorified by genius. In looking up to him, the Scottish people have seen an impersonation of themselves on a large scale—of themselves, both in their virtues and in their vices." Of Burns' character Principal Shairp says:—

> Among his countrymen there are many who are so captivated with his brilliant gifts and his genial temperament that they will not listen to any hint at the deep defects which marred them. Some would even go so far as to claim honor for him, not only as Scotland's greatest poet, but as one of the best men she has produced. Those who thus try to canonize Burns are no true friends to his memory. They do but challenge the counter-verdict, and force men to recall facts which, if they cannot forget, they would fain leave in silence. These moral defects it is ours to know; it is not ours to judge him who had them.

While acknowledging and lamenting the occasional grossness of Burns' poems and songs, his critic holds that he was emphatically the purifier of Scottish song. The old Scottish melodies were a moral plague on account of their indecent words, but purified and ennobled by Burns, these songs embody human emotion in its most condensed and sweetest essence. (Dawson Bros.)

GEORGE ELIOT AGAIN.

George Eliot appears again before the public in a volume entitled *Impressions of Theophrastus Such*, which is no story, but consists of a series of essays on different characters such as a "Too Deferential Man," "A Political Molecule," "A Watch-Dog of Science," and such like. Theophrastus, for instance, thus describes his valet:

> I have taken to asking him hard questions, and as I expected, he never admits his own inability to answer them without representing it as common to the human race. "What is the cause of the tides, Pummel?" "Well, sir, nobody rightly knows. Many gives their opinion, but if I was to give mine it'ud be different." But while he is never surprised himself, he is constantly imagining situations of surprise for others. His own consciousness is that of one so thoroughly soaked in knowledge that further absorption is impossible, but his neighbors appear to him to be in the state of thirsty sponges which it is a charity to besprinkle. His great interest in thinking of foreigners is that they must be surprised at what they see in England, and especially at the beef. He is often occupied with the surprise Adam must have felt at the sight of the assembled animals—"for he was not like us, sir, used from a b'y to Wombwell's shows." He is fond of discoursing to the lad, who acts as shoe-black and general subaltern, and I have overheard him saying to that small upstart with some severity, "Now don't you pretend to know, because the more you pretend the more I see your ignirance"—a lucidity on his part which has confirmed my impression that the thoroughly self-satisfied person is the only one fully to appreciate the charm of humility in others.

Throughout the book, which is not a large one, there is a great deal of George Eliot's shrewd wit and penetrating good sense. Here is her estimate of the educational force of the scornful criticism of the age. She says:

> We soak our children in habits of contempt and exultant gibing, and yet are confident that—as Clarissa one day said to me—"we can always teach them to be reverent in the right place, you know." And doubtless if she were to take her boys to see a burlesque Socrates, with swollen legs, dying in the utterance of cockney puns, and were to hang up a sketch of this comic scene among their bedroom prints, she would think this preparation not at all to the prejudice of their emotions on hearing their tutor read that narrative of the *Apology* which has been consecrated by the reverent gratitude of ages. This is the impoverishment that threatens our posterity; a new Famine, a meagre fiend with lewd grin and clumsy hoof, is breathing a moral mildew over the harvest of our human sentiments. These are the most delicate elements of our too easily perishable civilization.

The book is re-published in the Franklin Square Library. Dawson Bros.

SCIENTIFIC.

"All sciences are making an advance, but astronomy is moving at the double-quick," says Dr. Henry White Warren in his preface to a new work, entitled *Recreations in Astronomy* (Harper Bros.), published in sky-blue binding, emblematic of the subject. Dr. Warren seems to have popularized the facts of astronomy with great success, and fails not to point his readers through the creation to the Creator. He gives directions for practical experiments and telescopic work, and the eighty-three illustrations and maps of stars throw light upon many questions difficult to the student. Of the accuracy required in astronomical work Dr. Warren says:—

> Men fall into a habit of estimating some numbers of tenths of a second oftener than others. It will be found that a given observer will say three-tenths or seven-tenths oftener than four or eight. He is falling into ruts, and not trustworthy. General O. M. Mitchel, who had been director of the Cincinnati Observatory, once told one of his staff officers that he was late at an appointment. "Only a few minutes," said the officer apologetically. "Sir," said the general, "where I have been accustomed to work, hundredths of a second are too important to be neglected." A dozen men seeing an electric spark, are liable to bring down their recording marks in a dozen different places on the revolving paper. Hence the time that it takes for each man to get a thing into his head and out of his fingers is ascertained. This time is called his personal equation, and is subtracted from all of his observations in order to get at the true time.
>
> (Dawson Bros.)

The Annual Record of Science and Industry for 1878 is the eighth volume of the series. It is edited by Spencer F. Baird with the assistance of eminent men of science, and records the advances made during the year in the various departments of astronomy, physics, chemistry, geology, microscopy, anthropology, &c. These volumes contain, of course, a great deal of information and are valuable for reference.

PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

The North American Review for July contains an article on "The Revolution in Russia" by a Russian Nihilist who claims that every element of Russian public life which the Nihilists are accused of wishing to destroy is *de facto* already decayed and corrupted to the core, and is stimulated to a sort of artificial life only by a system of artful lies and hypocrisy. The writer says:

> If Russia enjoyed at present anything approaching a normal condition of public life, the Socialist movement would enter into the peaceful channel of action open to every party in free land, and would confine itself to the ordinary means of propaganda through the press, through public meetings, and other legally recognized methods of agitation.

The Nihilist concludes his paper with the following threats, for which the editor of the magazine carefully disclaims all responsibility:

> Supported as it is by the sympathy of all the intelligent classes in Russia, as well as by a powerful organization which spreads over all the empire, the party of action is now the true master of Russia. To every act of violence and tyranny on the part of the Czar and his executioners the Nihilists will in future answer in the same manner as they do now; their vengeance will become still more terrible and merciless. The time for compromise has passed long ago. It is not Nihilism which has inaugurated the reign of terror in Russia, but, once it has come, its followers are ready to accept it with all its horrors, and to return terror for terror, and death for death, until their immediate purpose is attained—the downfall of that czardom which has through centuries been a curse and a shame to the Russian people.

"The Psychology of Spiritism," by George M. Beard, is an interesting paper, though hardly sufficiently explicit. Mr. Beard considers that spiritism is on its decline, and that the advent of the Fox girls and table-moving marked in this country not the birth but the beginning of the death of the general popular belief in spiritism. He boldly says "no delusion of history, not even astrology, has been more completely elucidated by science than has spiritism; of no one of its facts or phenomena can it now be admitted that it is even mysterious." The trance, he says, is speedily and powerfully contagious, and in an instant it may spread through a wide assemblage until all shall simultaneously see, hear, feel and experience alike, and our present knowledge of trance and of the involuntary life unlocks half of the secrets of the world's delusions.

Blackwood's Magazine for June contains a long account of the "Destruction of Szegedin," from personal notes, also a political paper discussing "The Duke of Argyll's Motion." Mrs. Oliphant's story of "John Caldigate" is at length concluded, and the curious Mexican story of "Reata" is continued. A thoughtful paper on "Bank Failures and their Remedies" concludes as follows:

> One can hardly fail to see that the present panic threatens to bring about a crisis in banking practice and legislation. The banks, in alarm, think only of reducing their liability to the public; and our statesmen and the public, nay, the banks themselves, should keep clearly in view towards what goal or practical issue our acts and desires are now tending. Our banking system as a whole has given remarkable satisfaction; but its legislative constitution is illogical and anomalous,—the diversities are glaring, while the temptations to symmetry and uniformity are very strong, and doubtless will ultimately prevail. But what is to be our model? Were it to be strictly limited liability, we should infallibly and of necessity land in the American system, where the State has to impose stringent conditions for the security of the public; where a hard-and-fast cash-reserve of one-fourth of the deposits must be kept in hand, however severe may be the run upon the bank or the crisis which sweeps over the country; where the Government holds the security for the notes; and where a system of Government inspection is established over every bank in the country,—where a vast staff of Government inspectors or accountants is kept up, whose duty it is to overhaul all the books of the banks, and to obtain production of the cash and securities, at frequent times throughout the year, without notice, and on any day they please. Such a system is the natural concomitant of strictly "limited" banking. It is needless for our Ministers and statesmen to deprecate (as all of them do) such an extension of Government work and responsibilities, and such State interference with banking, unless they at the same time resolve to maintain British banking on substantially its old footing as regards liability.

FOR FUN, it appears a correspondent of a Toronto newspaper, adverse to the Liberal Government, made the statement that the Quebec Legislative Assembly sat over Sunday. The journal very rightly, and we must presume from sincere motives, commented very severely upon the practice of transacting business on Sunday, which with a little inconvenience and loss of time could as well wait over. The mis-statement of the correspondent has, whatever its motive, led to an announcement from the Premier which was needed, and which will go far to confirm the high opinion of him already entertained both by Conservatives and Liberals in this province. Mr. Joly said that "he would have refused in "the most positive manner to allow the House "to sit on Sunday." This announcement is in accordance with all we know of Mr. Joly, and is in the very highest degree creditable to him. It was needed also in view of the fact that the Solicitor-General certainly led both the House and the country to believe, by his quoting English precedents for such action, that the Government intended to terminate the debate before again rising, even if it was prolonged over Sunday. It may have been merely an idle bluff. If serious it was unworthy of a member of the Government of Mr. Joly, who evinces such strong feeling on the subject, and whose sincerity cannot be doubted.

TROUBLE STILL SMOULDERS in Burmah and threatens at any moment to break out into war. A collision has, if we are to believe a rather vague despatch, already occurred between the Burmese police and the British Residency Sepoys. The British Resident protected several Burmese princes from the fury of the King some months ago, and out of this the whole trouble arose. Ever since the Residency has been a sort of refuge for terrified relatives of the King. It would, therefore, appear likely that this disturbance arose through the determination of the King to arrest some one whom he deemed an offender, whether protected by a foreign power or no. It is a question which Britain will probably decide by force if compelled. An extraordinary thing about this affair is the fact that it was compromised by the payment of money. An interesting question is, who paid the money. Britain has just closed a successful war with Afghanistan and instead of receiving an indemnity, has agreed to pay a large sum of money annually. If England has to fight her foes and even when she is successful pay them for the privilege of having done so, the Englishmen will soon beat their swords into ploughshares and spears into pruning hooks, and bid their rulers cease to take upon them gratuitously the role of arbiter between barbarous foreign rulers and their subjects.

LORD BEACONSFIELD has acted very boldly in view of his fast-waning popularity and the coming elections, in refusing the golden wreath which was purchased for him with the penny subscriptions of the working-people of England. He has done even a bolder thing in publishing his reasons for refusing the honor. His letter of refusal to Mr. Tracy Turnerelli's hints that the whole thing was got up for Mr. Turnerelli's advantage rather than for my Lord Beaconsfield's glory. This, of course, implies that the working people who have subscribed have been made the dupes of a self-seeking politician. This is probably the truth, but it is not a very palatable one to the honest subscribers, who, no doubt, imagined that in doing something uncommonly un-English for a Premier whose tastes were understood to be as un-English as his policy, they were complimenting him very highly, not considering that His Lordship knows the English people thoroughly, and is the last man in England to enjoy the mockery of a people that very quickly tires of staginess. He has had to choose between this and mortally offending fifty-two thousand eight hundred Englishmen, who will hardly like to be plainly told that they were being fooled by a schemer. What will now be done with "that "interesting object," the wreath?

THE LACROSSE MATCH on Saturday was not expected to result in such a complete victory for the home team, though many who had observed the diligent practice of the Shamrock felt sanguine for their success. The Toronto men did not play with the confidence which characterized them in previous matches, but there is no reason to suppose that their glory is departed, or that, profiting by this experience, they will not soon be in form to undertake another contestation of the championship trophy. If sympathy is to be extended at all, the spectators are most entitled to it, having received but fifteen minutes' entertainment for their entrance fee. The lacrosse clubs should consider whether it would not be an improvement to introduce the custom of playing on time, an hour and a half or two hours, as is done in England. Thus the spectators would be guaranteed an afternoon's amusement, while a truer test of the quality of the teams would also be secured.

CANADA is, it is said, to have a cardinal at last. The WITNESS has more than once called the attention of the Pope to the fact that in proportion to their members and faithfulness the Catholics of Canada were far from having their share of dignities—irreligious Italy having a score of cardinals and pious Canada none at all. Even now this distinction can hardly be looked upon as the reward of faith, as it was not even talked of until the Canadian Catholics had begun to turn liberal by the run. Perhaps if Mr. Joly's Government only increases its majority sufficiently we may have as many red hats in proportion as Italy has. How ornamental they will be, these red hats!

THE SHINTO sect of Buddhists in Japan have just completed a college at Kioto in which six hundred students will be trained for proselytizing purposes, some being prepared for missions to Europe and America. It has recently established a flourishing mission in China.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTES.

(*Special Correspondence of the Witness.*)

QUEBEC, June 27.

Yesterday's sitting showed conclusively the mistake which Mr. Chapleau made in extending his attack to the whole conduct of the Government, instead of confining it to some one particular and well-established fact. Mr. Church, it will be remembered, followed in the same strain, and although Mr. Nelson, of Montreal, very wisely drew attention to the danger and inconveniences which necessarily attend the discussion of subjects on which as yet no reliable and official information has been obtained, Mr. Loranger yesterday followed in the same strain as his leaders. Like them, he was impassioned in his censure, taking exception to the conduct of the Government throughout, and, in other language, reiterating the charges previously made by Mr. Chapleau, to which he added disapprobation of

MR. JOLY'S TRIP TO ENGLAND,

and an allusion to the steel rails and St. Anne's trap, as a set-off for the Pacific Scandal and Tanneries Land Swap. At about five the honorable member resumed his seat, amid the cheers of the Opposition. He was followed by the Treasurer, and scarcely had the Hon. Mr. Langelier opened his lips when it became evident that those who had allowed themselves to be carried away into making hasty statements were about to be called to account. The House was very still as the member for Portneuf began to peruse the somewhat lengthy notes he had taken. In reference to the St. Anne's trap he began by reminding the member for Laval that the same tactics were supposed to have been used on a previous occasion, suggesting that a trap of the same kind was credited with having done good service in the County of Laval in one of the honorable gentleman's previous elections. The difference, he claimed, that would be found between the Premier of the province and those whom he had referred to and declared his unwillingness to be classed with, would consist in the readiness with which a real *bona-fide* investigation would be held as soon as the charges made against him had been properly formulated. Against the Conservative leaders, when serious accusations had been made, in spite of their professed readiness to submit to any investigation, as a fact, he argued, no committee of enquiry which

HAD NOT TURNED OUT A MERE FARCE,

had ever been obtained; and as an example, he reminded the House that when Mr. Bellingham made, some years ago, a most serious charge against the leader of the Opposition, the member for Terrebonne, no enquiry was held, though of course one had been very loudly promised. The members opposite would find, he was pleased to assure them, a difference in the conduct which would mark this administration, as soon as their changes were properly made; so that in the event of their proving groundless, the discredit of having made them should be properly fastened upon their authors. Both Mr. Church and Mr. Chapleau had laid great stress upon the fact that, by obtaining $500,000 from the Federal Government, the Ministry had diminished the interest-bearing capital of the province, and permanently decreased the provincial subsidy. The Hon. Mr. Langelier regretted that before accusing the Government of such misdeeds, the honorable gentlemen opposite had not waited until the papers had been set before them, when they would have learned that the payment had not been made out of interest-bearing funds, but on account of a suspense account of some $1,-300,000, which bore no interest, and which until the present Government assumed the negotiation, the Ottawa authorities had persistently refused to acknowledge. This statement evidently

TOOK THE OPPOSITION COMPLETELY BY SURPRISE.

Mr. Church frankly admitted that had he known whence the money came, he would not have made the remarks he had allowed himself, but added that the money thus paid fell naturally into the Consolidated Revenue Fund, and under the circumstances, questioned the power the Government had to expend it as they had done. The Treasurer, in answer, read a clause of an Act, introduced and passed by Mr. Church himself, authorizing the appropriation of Consolidated Revenue Funds to pay subsidies due to the South Shore Railway lines. "But that only allows the payment to South Shore lines," objected Mr. Church. "Exactly," was the reply, "and the moneys were expended on the South Shore lines. It is true the honorable gentlemen have declared the money was employed in paying the interest due on the debentures held in England, but that is a mistake, another of those mistakes into which they would not have fallen had they waited until the papers were properly laid before them. The money required to pay the interest on the provincial debentures is due on the 1st of November; it must be in London fifteen days before; it takes fifteen days more to transmit; the $500,000 was paid to the Government towards the end of October; it could not therefore possibly have been used to pay the interest on the debt, and, as a fact, was not. These corrections, of course, were greeted with cheers from the Ministerial benches. Mr. Loranger, Mr. Chapleau and Mr. Church having been attended to, the Hon. Mr. Langelier turned his attention to Mr. Robertson. The member for Sherbrooke seems to be in no great favor with the Ministry. He has been particularly well treated by them, and in return has been by no means gracious. It

WAS OPTIONAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT TO DISTRIBUTE

or not among the South Shore lines the subsidy to the Bonaventure Railway which has lapsed; though Mr. Robertson had no claim for consideration at their hands, they did so, and by so doing, materially benefited a line in which he has a large personal interest. Under the circumstances, it would perhaps have been as well if Mr. Robertson had not gone out of his way to furnish Mr. Church with information with which to attack the Ministry, and at all events, it was not expecting too much that in giving such information, if he chose to give it, he should have been extremely careful that such statements should have been quite accurate. As it was, the Treasurer showed clearly that the delay complained of was attributable, not to the Government, but to the fact that the Conservatives in the Legislative Council had last session thrown out a measure which had been passed by the Ministry through the Lower House, for the very purpose of facilitating and hastening the payments complained of as tardy.

The Hon. Mr. Langelier spoke both before and after the session, and his speech was the most telling one which has been delivered so far. It was not only a powerful vindication of the Government, but also a well-deserved rebuke to the leaders of the Opposition, and will be of good effect if it should tend to make members more careful in accusing each other in future. This system of attributing improper motives and corrupt practices to political opponents on inaccurate information is too common, and cannot be too much deprecated. The sitting closed with a lengthy and abusive harangue from Mr. Tarte.

QUEBEC, June 28.

Yesterday's sitting of the House of Assembly was unusually stormy. It opened with a declaration from the Hon. Mr. Joly that he had not published an account of his interviews with the Minister of the Colonies in London. When asked why he had permitted its publication, he replied that he had no control over the WITNESS, but had seen the editor, and failed to obtain any information as to who had reported the conversation. He added that he had not gone home with letters to prominent Protestant clergymen,—not because he would not have deemed himself honored by presenting them, but because his mission was a political one, and he thought that clergymen of all denominations ought to keep clear of the bickerings and squabbles of politics. Then Mr. Gagnon, of Kamouraska, rose to answer Mr. Tarte. It is an unpleasant duty which has to be assumed by some one, and Mr. Gagnon was called upon to perform it because for a long time he has been subjected to constant abuse in the columns of the *Canadien*, apparently for no better reason than that he happens to be a personal friend of the Lieutenant-Governor. Some conception of the extreme coarseness of these attacks may be formed from the fact that Mr. Gagnon, in yesterday's *Canadien*, is styled the "slop-can" ("*porte-ordure*"). To

INSULT OF THIS OUTRAGEOUS KIND

it is somewhat difficult to know how to answer. The wisest plan, of course, would be to treat it with silent contempt; but silence is not always possible. At times the old Adam is suddenly stirred up, and then the choice would seem to remain between equally ungentlemanly language or a heavy cow-hide. Yesterday Mr. Gagnon's indignation boiled over, and Mr. Tarte got a lesson he ought not to forget in a hurry. Though exceedingly severe, the member for Kamouraska would appear not to have been unparliamentary; so, at least, the Speaker ruled, when at last one

of Mr. Tarte's friends, unable any longer to stand the well-deserved castigation to which the member for Bonaventure was being subjected, attempted to come to his rescue by a call to order. It could certainly not have been pleasant to be held up to the contempt of a whole public, in the way in which the editor of the *Canadien* was yesterday, and even Mr. Tarte seemed to feel that he was in an unenviable position, nor could all his love of notoriety make pleasant to him the undivided interest he was causing. Mr. Gagnon was followed by Mr. Gauthier, who, to the best of his ability, which by the way is not saying a great deal, was offensive to the Government. Among other causes of complaint, he accused the Ministry, through motives of petty economy, of having held no criminal term in the district he represented for a considerable time, and, as a consequence, declared the prisons to be full of unfortunate prisoners, held in custody and awaiting trial. This brought the Attorney-General to his feet, who asked the names of the prisoners so held, and the crimes of which they were accused. Mr. Gauthier not being able to give either, suggested that those were particulars it was the business of the Government to know. To that the Attorney-General was understood to reply that the honorable member was guilty of falsehood. In a moment from one end to the other of the Opposition benches came loud calls to order. After some sharp words between the leader of the Opposition and the Hon. Mr. Laugelier, in which the Treasurer was aggravating and Mr. Chapleau less civil than usual, the Hon. Mr. Ross condescended to say that if he had not been interrupted, or if his voice had not been drowned, he would have completed the sentence with the words "picked up in the newspapers." The explanation was most certainly a somewhat lame one, but it was accepted. After recess, Mr. Chapleau rose to a

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

The news had spread that Mr. Prefontaine was coming down by the North Shore train due at a little after ten, and would take his seat that night, and consequently vote in the division on the amendment to the Address, which was expected to take place that night. The object Mr. Chapleau had in view was to prevent Mr. Prefontaine, if possible, from taking his seat. The ground he chose was that the writ for the election was addressed to an improper person, and as a consequence the election was null. On the first day of the session he had given notice of a motion demanding the papers in this matter, and his notice of motion was on the votes and proceedings of the day. He now sought to interrupt the debate and proceed with his enquiry into the appointment of the returning officer. It was perhaps a fair enough move to make in party warfare, but the leader of the Opposition must have felt that he had no chance of succeeding, and it would have been as well not to have pressed the point so obstinately as he did. The decision of all election matters have been vested in the courts, and it is scarcely to be supposed that the House will undertake the decision of a question which can be quite as well if not better decided by another tribunal. The Hon. Mr. Joly, in answer, raised a point of order, and claimed that, though on very urgent occasions questions of privilege might be made to interrupt a debate, this was not one of those urgent occasions, and that the debate should continue. The Speaker took the same view of the question as the Premier. The debate was then resumed by Mr. McShane, of Montreal, who made a strong speech in favor of the Government. Mr. Beaubien followed on the other side, in a vigorous and able address, going over the ground already touched upon, and laying particular stress upon the purchase of the Gale farm, which he strongly censured. At half-past eleven Mr. Prefontaine was introduced, amid the cheers of the Ministerialists. Mr. Chapleau then called attention to his presence on the floor of the House, as he had threatened to do, pretending that Mr. Prefontaine had no right to be there, not having been duly elected, and proceeded to make a motion to call the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery to the bar of the House in order to make him produce the commission addressed to the returning officer. This motion was resisted, the same point of order as before being raised, and the Speaker once more ruled, as he already had done, that the debate could not be interrupted. From this ruling Mr. Chapleau appealed to the House, when the

FIRST DIVISION OF THE SESSION

was taken, resulting in a majority of two for the Government, Mr. Prefontaine having retired during the debate of which he was the subject. Then ensued a scene of disorder, noise and confusion, which lasted until early morning, Mr. Picard, as usual, on the Opposition side, making himself unpleasantly conspicuous.

It is impossible not to notice that the tone of debate is deteriorating throughout the whole House, and the bearing of many of the members is scarcely what it should be. There is noticeable, on the Ministerial side, among the younger members on the back seats, a disposition to talk and chaff each other while an opponent is speaking, which is in very dubious taste. Interruptions also are constant, sometimes by no means civil, while some members go so far as to imitate the voice or manner of the person speaking, in a way which it is needless to say is exceedingly rude and ill-bred. Rudeness, of course, begets rudeness, and it may be easily imagined that much encouragement is not required to make some of the members on the Opposition benches, Mr. Picard or Mr. Taillon for instance, as noisy, rude and objectionable as any of those opposed to them. This want of courtesy seems to be very catching, so much so, that it is easy now to detect in the tone and manner even of the Premier and the leader of the Opposition, when they reply to each other, an undercurrent of impatience and irritability which used to be very foreign to the manner of either.

QUEBEC, July 2nd.

It is difficult to understand what good purpose the Opposition intended to serve by the course they followed on Saturday last. It is scarcely probable that in doing as they did, they followed the directions and wishes of their leader; noise and confusion and want of dignity is not his style. If Mr. Chapleau found himself obliged to yield to the wishes of the most turbulent of his followers, the fact, for their sakes, is to be deplored. The member for Terrebonne is by far the most able man on the Opposition benches, and if those who hold seats on the same side of the House as himself, would only condescend to be guided completely by him, they would probably avoid in future most of the errors and blunders into which they so far have been stumbling. No one, for instance, can doubt that the hands of the Hon. Mr. Joly have been

VERY MATERIALLY STRENGTHENED

by the unwise debate which followed the equally unwise amendment to the Address. Not that the amendment itself was unskilfully drawn,—on the contrary; but any amendment was injudicious. The positions held by the Opposition would to-day be a much stronger one if Mr. Chapleau, after a vigorous speech, had concluded by saying that as the Legislature had been convoked at a most inconvenient season, much as he deprecated some parts of the Speech from the Throne, he nevertheless would abstain from moving any amendment the effect of which could only be to prolong an ill-timed session. After that, by applying for returns, and availing himself of the various parliamentary tactics of which he is master, his different accusations might have been brought on in proper order one after another, supported by documentary evidence, and arrayed *seriatim*, without confusion or loss of strength. As it is, everything that can be urged in condemnation of the Ministry, has been already urged in an irregular way, and, as a consequence, through incomplete or unreliable information, serious mistakes have found their way into the indictment, which the Ministers have not been slow in turning to their advantage, and as a consequence of some of the charges having already been shown to be trivial or groundless, the others have come to be generally regarded as equally unfounded and insignificant. The

ACCOUNTS OF 1878

have been distributed. They may be said to contain the gravest impeachment yet made against the DeBoucherville Cabinet. If anything were required to brand the late Ministers with reckless extravagance and culpable mismanagement, it is to be found in the first pages of that uncompromising blue book. Total receipts, $2,026,324.19; total expenditure, exclusive of payment to railways, $2,711,827.43; sum total, a falling off in the revenue of nearly half a million, an increase in the expenditure of over a fifth of a million, and a balance sheet showing nearly three quarters of a million on the wrong side. This sad tale explains more clearly than anything yet has, why Mr. Angers and his colleagues had grown so desperate, they knew that

THE PROVINCE WAS FACE TO FACE WITH BANKRUPTCY.

Of course, we shall hear in good time what Mr. Church has to say on the subject. Even his constitutional indifferentism will scarcely bear him through that unpleasant task without some show of concern, if not of shame. It is the record plain, true and unimpeachable of the last year of the DeBoucherville mismanagement, and will furnish grave subject of thought to some of the most rabid of the Lieutenant-Governor's assailants. It will be remembered that His Honor Mr. Letellier warned the Hon. Mr. DeBoucherville at the time that the expenditure was assuming serious proportions, and it was to that warning that the Premier made his celebrated reply about being forced by the "railway rings." The account, as now furnished, will tend to show whether there was or not good cause and pressing need for interference and advice from the Crown. Mr. Nelson's

BILL TO AMEND THE CHARTER OF THE CITY OF MONTREAL

has been printed and distributed. It contains two clauses to which property-holders of Montreal might with advantage give attention—one is to facilitate the sale of real estate for overdue assessments, and the other to declare valid and binding all special assessment rolls now prepared, limiting at the same time to six months the delay within which any future special rolls of assessment or apportionment can be contested. Both clauses are probably open to objection. While it is fair that the taxes due the city should be collected and their payment enforced, too great facility should not be given to the slaughtering of real estate either, and it is doubtful whether any step could be taken which will be found, in practice, to lead more to that evil than the clause which enables the city treasurer to sell his real estate without previously discussing the debtor's personal property. It is evident that if the Montreal people are not to be virtually deprived of the advantage of seeking redress through the courts, from improper and oppressive rolls of assessment or apportionment, the delay within which such rolls are to be contested must be computed, not from the passing of the by-law, but from the enforcement of the assessment. Otherwise, by-laws of assessment may be passed and laid aside for six months without any attention being paid to them, and when the contributors will be called upon to pay their additional assessments and apportionments they will run the risk of finding the day gone by for contesting the rolls, and the courts of justice closed against their reclamations.

QUEBEC, July 4.

The sittings of the House, both on Wednesday and yesterday, were disappointingly short. The Treasurer had given notice that he would move the House into Committee of Supply, two days ago, but so far he has failed to redeem his promise. The Government measures also seem to be in a backward condition. On Wednesday the House rose at half-past four because there was nothing before it to do, and yet the session is a fortnight old. The principal feature of interest in yesterday's short sitting was a motion by Mr. Molleur for the appointment of a select committee to examine into and

AMEND THE LAWS CONCERNING HYPOTHECS AND REGISTRATION.

Mr. Chapleau, very properly, drew the attention of the House to the fact that the subject was one of considerable importance, which ought not to be left in the hands of private members, and with which the Government, as a Government, should deal. Mr. Molleur was evidently unaware of the trespass he had committed, and the Attorney-General, it must be admitted, seemed equally surprised when informed that his domain was being infringed upon. A discussion followed, which brought out the fact that the Hon. Mr. Ross had, for some time, been busying himself with the same subject, and was even then preparing a measure intended materially to change our system of mortgages and registration. All the members who spoke, both on the Ministerial side and from the Opposition benches, agreed that some improvements were called for. Such being the case, and the attention of the Government having been specially drawn to the subject some time before the House opened, it is difficult to understand why the matter was not mentioned in the Speech from the Throne, and a proper measure, carefully studied and prepared, submitted by the chief law-officer, and carried through by the Government as a Government measure, openly and manfully. And, perhaps the hope may be expressed that this measure, as well as the other Government bills brought before the House this session, will show a little more skill in their wording, more thought and study in their preparation, more completeness in their various details and provisions, and more finish and care as a whole than they did last summer. Allowance, of course, had to be made last year for the fact that the Legislature was summoned immediately after the elections; the Ministers had only come back from their constituents after a long and arduous election campaign; they all were new men, who had had no previous experience of office, some never before having even sat in Parliament, reasons which certainly explain, though they perhaps scarcely justify, the slovenly and imperfect shape in which many of the Ministerial measures were placed before the Legislature. No such excuse can be offered this year, and a material change for the better is expected, and ought to be insisted upon. The Attorney-General, in the course of his brief remarks, said the object he had in view was to assimilate, as much as possible, our system of hypothecation to the English, without, however, doing away with the characteristics which mark it as essentially French. It is impossible, without seeing the bill, to pronounce on the merits of such a measure, but it will certainly not be an easy one to draft, and will be looked for by all lawyers with interest. Mr. Church pointed out the danger incurred in times of depression by interfering with the laws affecting securities. It might, he argued, have for effect to alarm foreign capitalists, and result in the calling in of large sums of money, the withdrawal of which would be attended by serious inconveniences and considerable loss. Mr. Joly, in answer, laid much stress on the fact that the object the Government had in view was not to endanger the protection now given the lender, but to increase and strengthen his security. The subject was being attended to, at the urgent request of foreign capitalists, and would be as dealt with as completely to avoid the danger apprehended. The committee asked by Mr. Molleur was agreed to, the name of the Attorney-General being added so as to give it a semi-official character. Next week promises to open with a storm. Mr. Irvine will move on Monday for the reading of the record of the 5th February, 1878, from the official journal, and the expunging of that part of it which relates to the censure on Mr. Joly. On the same day the Premier will move the House into a committee to consider certain resolutions relative to

THE ATTEMPT MADE BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO DISMISS

the Lieutenant-Governor. A proper set of resolutions, censuring the interference of the House of Commons, and vindicating the autonomy of the province, will probably result in rendering still more complicated this already almost unintelligible question. At the same time if the resolutions are worded as they should be, they most certainly will place the members of the Opposition in a difficult position. With all their bitter hatred against the Hon. Mr. Letellier, it is doubtful whether any of these gentlemen would venture to proclaim, from his seat in the Local Legislature, that the province is not separate and distinct, independent in regard to its internal affairs, with a distinct autonomy and uncontrollable within the limits of its own jurisdiction by the Dominion. If it is established that the autonomy of the provinces is not distinct, as a matter of course there remains no valid reason for confederation, which was intended specially to guard against the interference and control of the central power. It would be a joke indeed, for those particularly who desire legislative union, to see the fatal blow to our present expensive and cumbersome system given by the followers of the very men who, in spite of all that could be said to the contrary, insisted upon its being absolutely necessary.

THE RESOLUTIONS ON THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

The following are the resolutions referred to above: Moved by Mr. Joly, seconded by Mr. Langelier, and resolved, that an humble address be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that His Honor be pleased to transmit the following resolution to His Excellency the Governor-General: That the Province of Quebec, through the representatives elected to sit in the Legislative Assembly, affirms its unalterable devotion to the Crown and to the person of Her Majesty.

That this province is satisfied with the form of Government which it enjoys under the British North American Act, and with the autonomy and self-government secured by it.

That while this province does not seek to encroach upon the jurisdiction of the Federal Government, it expects that its rights will be respected by the Federal Government, and it is the duty of its representatives, to whom it has entrusted the defence of those rights, to protest whenever they are threatened.

That the attempt by the Federal Government to dismiss His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec on the strength of a party vote of the Commons and Senate is in the present case an encroachment on the rights of the province.

That it belongs to the Province of Quebec, directly interested as it is in the results of the dismissal of the DeBoucherville Cabinet, to pronounce judgment on the opportuness and the wisdom of the act of the Lieutenant-Governor when he took the management of the affairs of the province from that Cabinet to place it into other hands.

That in accordance with the principles of responsible government the province pronounced upon the Lieutenant-Governor's act when it passed judgment on the new ministry who had assumed the responsibility of it.

That the general elections resulted in a verdict in favor of the new Ministry, who in the session immediately following, succeeded in carrying through this House all the measures introduced by them.

That since that session three of the electoral divisions of the Province, namely St. Hyacinthe, Rouville and Chambly, have been called upon to pronounce once more upon the Lieutenant-Governor's act, and they have each testified their approval of it by large majorities.

That this new expression of public opinion carries all the more weight with it from the fact that two out of these three electoral divisions called upon to replace Opposition members who had been unseated by the courts of justice reversed their apparent verdict of the 1st May, 1878, by electing supporters of the ministry.

That the approval by this province of the act of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has been too strongly expressed to leave any more doubt on the subject, and this House, elected to represent the opinions of the people of this province, thanks his Excellency the Governor-General for his firmness and wisdom in arresting the encroachment attempted by the Federal Parliament and Government on the rights of this province, and feels confident that His Excellency will continue with the same firmness and wisdom to acknowledge and protect those undoubted rights.

QUEBEC, July 5.

The Legislative Assembly held a long and interesting sitting yesterday. Mr. Chapleau again raised what he is pleased to consider the question of privilege in relation

TO THE LAST CHAMBLY ELECTION.

At first the impression outside the House was that the leader of the Opposition could scarcely be in earnest in this matter, but as day after day he pressed the point it at last became evident that, whatever may have been his opinion in the beginning, he has certainly ended by convincing himself that he had good grounds for his motion. The result of the division, an almost party vote, shows how much needed was the legislation which took from the House the control of electoral matters, and placed the decision of these important questions in the hands of men who cannot be influenced by party bias and political leanings. Mr. Chapleau was followed by the Hon. Mr. Mercier, whose amendment to the motion of the leader of the Opposition, states, as clearly as words can express, the view which every fair-minded man, unblinded by prejudice, will take of the question—"that the only legal method of attacking the validity of the said election is by means of a petition taken before the proper tribunal of law, and that this House will not examine into the validity of the said election, which properly belongs to the consideration of a court of law, in accordance with the terms of the Election Act of 1875." This was the first occasion on which the Solicitor-General addressed the House at any length, and his friends have every reason to feel satisfied of the way in which he acquitted himself. He spoke with ease and accuracy, his reasoning was close and forcible, and one or two interruptions attempted by Mr. Chapleau and others showed the new Minister to possess the power of quick and telling retort. He indulged moreover, at times, in a little pleasant banter, which being perfectly good-natured, could give no offence, and relieved the tedium of a technical augument which otherwise might have proved dull and uninteresting. When he resumed his seat, it was evident to everyone who had heard him that his presence on the Ministerial benches had brought an important accession to the debating strength of the Government. It is further whispered that on occasion his sarcasm can be as bitter and his denunciations as forcible as his humor is pleasant and his raillery good-natured. If so, some of the Opposition members, and especially the leader, had better be more careful than they sometimes have been when dealing with other Ministers as to the tone they may choose to adopt when speaking of or at him. The question before the House was one which in reality admitted of no doubt. The election law of the province is expressly stated in the statute to apply to every election, and from the moment that Mr. Prefontaine was returned by the returning officer as the member-elect, and that his return had been notified to the House by the proper officer, his election could not be questioned except before the courts of justice. So strongly, indeed, was this felt that both Mr. Mathieu and Mr. Desaulniers voted for the amendment, Mr. Mathieu first easing his conscience by moving an amendment to the amendment, in the shape of a vote of want of confidence, blaming the Government for having appointed an improper person as returning officer. Mr. Mathieu's amendment was lost by a vote of 26 to 21, and the Hon. Mr. Mercier's carried by 27 to 20, Mr. Mathieu on the second division voting with the Government. The debate provoked no incident calling for notice, except a gratuitous attack upon the Attorney-General by Mr. Chapleau. The law on the point having been dwelt upon at length by the Solicitor-General in an able and exhaustive argument, when his time came to speak the Hon. Mr. Ross treated the matter from a common-sense view, and simply remarked that Mr. Prefontaine had been returned by the majority of the voters of the county, that their wish ought to be respected, and that their choice should not be set aside and their representative ousted on a mere legal quibble. The leader of the Opposition replied in his worst form, speaking in English so as to make the impertinence more marked, and begged to thank the first law officer of the Crown for his display of eminent legal skill and acumen, his deep and telling researches on a knotty point, his close and arduous enquiries into precedents, and his lucid exposition of the quintessence of the law. This onslaught, it is needless to add, was entirely uncalled for, and is of a kind which is sure to call for retaliation. No man holding a seat in the House presents a record more open to attack than the leader of the Opposition, and one or two more unjustifiable aggressions, such as the one just noticed, will be well calculated to bring down upon him retribution, well-merited though unpleasant. The Chambly election matter, which has been needlessly taking up the time of the House, and, no doubt, causing the member-elect some annoyance, having been disposed of, the Hon. Mr. Joly moved the House into Committee to consider

CERTAIN RESOLUTIONS RESPECTING THE INTERFERENCE OF THE FEDERAL PARLIAMENT

in matters regarding the province, and the dismissal of the Lieutenant-Governor. The resolutions, which have been very carefully prepared, as the Premier assured the House, are unexceptional in tone, and a powerful defence of the Hon. Mr. Letellier's conduct. Mr. Mathieu found exception to them, on the ground that they were disrespectful to the Crown. It is a pity this objection was not made by Mr. Tarte, of the *Canadien*, when its full absurdity would have come out in bold relief. In the course of the discussion on the question of order, the member for Richelieu remarked that any censure upon the Federal Government came in bad grace from an inferior power. It was a mistake to say so, even if he thought it; but Mr. Mathieu has a way, not undeserving of commendation, of saying what he thinks, and carrying his premises to a logical conclusion, even when the conclusion may sound impolitic. The Hon. Mr. Joly corrected the expression; he begged to join issue on the point, and declared the provincial legislature to be in no way inferior or subjected to the Federal Parliament; within its own attributes, it was, he asserted, a completely independent and separate power, and, as such, could neither be called to account nor be interfered with. This would seem to be the issue at stake—the independence of the provinces from federal domination—the same question, in truth, which was so long and arduously fought out among our neighbors under the name of "State rights." So far only the Premier has spoken, and much curiosity is naturally felt as to the course which will be adopted by the Opposition. It is clear that if the autonomy of the province is to be maintained the Lieutenant-Governor cannot constitutionally be made answerable for a line of conduct of which his Ministers have accepted the responsibility. The people moreover, it is claimed, have upheld the Ministry, and by so doing justified the Lieutenant-Governor. This, no doubt, is the strictly constitutional view, if it is held that the provinces are independent provinces, each with a separate and distinct government. If, on the other hand, the provinces in reality were not intended to be independent provinces, but to be subjected through one of the branches of their legislature to the control of the federal authorities, it will be interesting to know what especial kind of constitution we are living under, and what good purpose the confederation system, which costs so much, is intended to serve.

ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE.

LONDON, June 19th.

A London correspondent is never at a loss for an opening paragraph; there is always the weather, and certainly more perverse and *mal apropos* weather than we are having it would be hard to conceive. In four weeks we have had but three days entirely without rain. Yesterday was one of them, and with characteristic perversity the barometric indications were all for wet. Serious complaining comes from all over the country. Vegetation is extremely backward, and the agricultural interest seems driven almost to despair. Many farmers are crying out for a return to protection, but even the old Conservative leaders tell them plainly that this is impossible. Earl Derby points to the only true relief in a readjustment of the contracts between landlord and tenant; this, of course, means diminished income for the wealthy land-owners, but there seems no reason why they should not bear their share of the necessary compensations for increased cheapness of living. To this it must come.

LONDON SOCIETY

is very quiet just now. The papers that live by calumnious gossip are more than usually driven to their imagination for their facts, and have to dish up vague generalities in lieu of special scandals. The event of the week has been the reception accorded to the famous *Comédie Française*, which has been dined and wined to something more than its heart's content. One member of the company, Mme. Sara Bernhardt, has achieved considerable notoriety, not only as an actress of consummate power, but also as an artist in painting and sculpture. She has also made a name in other directions not quite so praiseworthy. Ill-natured critics having accused her of being an artistic sham, Madame has answered by an entertainment in a fashionable London drawing-room, wherein—while playing a character something like herself—similar charges are brought against her. To these the artist-actress replies by deftly modelling before her audience a portrait-bust of her traducer, carrying on meanwhile the action and dialogue of her part.

A CURIOUS LIBEL CASE

has been another feature of the week. The *Athenæum* has been sued for traducing a Mr. Shepherd, who had "resurrected" some very early poems of Mrs. Browning, the copyright of which had expired. Mr. Shepherd's work—oddly enough—was likened to that of the hangman; and sundry very choice expletives were hurled at him. The legal gravamen lay in the fact that he was said to be "devoid of even the merest dash of literary talent." Mr. Shepherd said this injured his means of living as a literary man. The jury thought so too; and gave him £150. The

"SALVATION ARMY"

is becoming another London sensation, after having what may be called its "trial trip" in the provinces. Sober people are denouncing this last exhibition as simply a necessary development of "revivalism." They say that the very nature of this requires a constantly-growing series of exciting absurdities. But while there is much that is grotesque and even absurd in the military epithets and processions of these people, who go from place to place "capturing" towns by means of parading bands and "hallelujah lasses" who both sing and exhort, yet it is confessed that they have reached and influenced for good some of the worst characters. The "Coventry Bear" is a case in point. This man, once the terror of that ancient city, is now earnestly persuading his fellows to reform, and begin a new life in the power of the Gospel. In London the movement is assisted by the labors of Mr. Charrington, a son of the wealthy brewer at Stepney. This gentleman has relinquished his highly lucrative prospects in the firm of Charrington, Head & Co. on account of his decided temperance convictions. The sacrifice is real and great. He has thrown himself heart and soul into various efforts to do good to the poor people of the wretched and degraded locality where the brewery is situated, and towards the degradation of which it has doubtless done its share. A great building of iron plates is erected here, and flaming placards and blatant music are used to attract a Whitechapel crowd. One cannot wholly condemn a movement carried on by such men, and which has borne such fruit; and yet the neighboring ministers complain that their evening congregations are sadly thinned by these gatherings, and that serious evils are induced. The existence of these is shown by an application made yesterday for some of the "army" to be sworn in as special constables.

DR. TALMAGE

is making another sensation for us. Some leading ministers, among them Dr. Parker (who is not noted for squeamishness in regard to sensationalism), have openly condemned Dr. Talmage in regard to the issues raised in the late trial; but this did not prevent the Brooklyn celebrity from gathering a crowd sufficient to fill Dr. Thain Davidson's chapel four or five times over. The reported

EMBASSY FROM OTTAWA

to secure the Imperial guarantee for the railway loan is likely to make a stir. Mr. Bright has already given notice of a series of questions regarding it. The attempt will certainly raise a storm of opposition, and the Government in view of the coming elections will scarcely dare to propose the guarantee.

The International Telegraph Conference will probably do some useful work. At present all we know of it is the public banquet given by the local authorities, but an equalization of rates all over the world, and a general one-fourth rate for the press are amongst the points hinted at.

V. V.

"ON THE FIRST DAY OF THE WEEK."

Under this caption the *Mail* says: "There was no assignable necessity for forcing a division on the Lord's Day at four in the afternoon, and the entire proceeding was extremely discreditable to a professed Evangelical like M. Joly. * * * Why could not the Address be as well passed, in normal order, on Monday afternoon, as on Sunday? How do the people of the true blue persuasion like this semi-tincture of Popery in the name of a bastard Protestant infidelity? It suits the purpose of the *Globe* here to publish letters from a Catholic prelate which would have been pitched into the waste-basket twenty years ago; and it backs Voltairian infidelity, as professed by the Rouges of Lower Canada, in flouting boldly in the face of its Sabbatarianism.

"There was not the slightest need for that protracted session. The *coup d'etat* of M. Letellier has turned the day of rest into a working day; for 'there is no rest for the wicked.' The entire proceedings, from first to last, were of a piece. If the House had been in Committee of Supply, or Ministers had felt it necessary to hurry through exceptional legislation, it would have been another matter. M. Joly was not sure of his majority over Sunday, and the thing had to be done religiously or irreligiously. They are all infidels, from Laflamme, who is not honest enough even to be an infidel, down to Doutre or Mercier, who are blasphemers by profession."

DOBIE *VS.* THE TEMPORALITIES BOARD.

CONTINUATION OF THE EVIDENCE AT ENQUETE.

Evidence has been taken for the past ten days in this case, the witnesses being Mr. Jas. Croil, the Rev. John Macdonald, Sir Hugh Allan and Mr. Douglas Brymner, of Ottawa, the latter being under examination during the past two days. The Rev. J. S. Mullen, one of the witnesses for the respondents, was examined by consent, the evidence adduced going to show that the fund in question was obtained by virtue of the connection of the Synod of Canada with the Church of Scotland, and that the act of incorporation of the Board specifically set up this fact.

Mr. Croil stated that since June, 1875, the capital had been reduced by $74,251.52.

The Rev. Mr. Lang, who was recalled, produced a letter from the convener of the Colonial committee of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, addressed to him as convener of the Corresponding Committee of the Presbyterian Church in Canada in connection with the Church of Scotland, intimating that the Rev. Mr. Spratt, one of the ministers of the Church of Scotland, had been sent as a delegate by the General Assembly, to convey their cordial greetings, thus showing that the Synod in Canada had a connection with, and was recognized by the parent Church in Scotland.

EIGHT MINUTES UNDER WATER.—A boy seven years of age was seen to fall from a bulkhead into the Hudson River, June 2nd. After considerable delay a youth named Thomas Berry came to the rescue, and the spot where the boy sank was pointed out to him. By a plucky dive and a long swim under water he succeeded in recovering the boy, who had been in the water eight minutes, and was apparently lifeless. A successful effort was made to resuscitate him, signs of returning consciousness appearing at the end of twenty minutes. The officers of the patrol of the water front pronounced this the most remarkable case of resuscitation after long submergence that had come within their knowledge, and it was put upon record as such. The happy issue should encourage hope and persistent effort in all similar cases.—*Scientific American.*

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL WITNESS OFFICE, July 8.

—Greenbacks bought at ½ @ 00 dis; sold at 00 @ 00; Silver, 6 to 8.

P. D. BROWNE & Co., Brokers,
124 St. James street.

—The London *Times*, in its financial article of Saturday says: "The silver market yesterday (Friday) was rather flat. Recent purchasers show a great disinclination to give more orders at anything above 52d. per ounce. The supplies were short, and holders did not press sales; the prices, therefore, were merely nominal." Silver is quoted to-day at 52d. an ounce.

—The Georgian Bay and Wellington Railway Directors have just entered into an agreement with the Great Western English Directors to build a line right through to Owen Sound. Work will be begun at once, and the line from Palmerston to Durham is to be ready for carrying freight and passengers by November. The road is to be completed to the satisfaction of the chief engineer of the Great Western Railway, which company is to run the line. The second section, from Durham to Georgian Bay, will be perfected during the summer, and when completed tenders for its construction will be called for.

WHITE WHEAT IN LIVERPOOL.

The following letter, dated June 19th, 1879, has been received from Mr. J. E. Beerbohm, London, by the Managing Director of the Dominion Line in Toronto:

"I learn from our Liverpool friends that the stock of white wheat there has been increasing, and that in consequence the price of white has gradually been advancing, but I have been unwilling to cable the advanced price, fearing that a wrong impression might be established on your side; but it appears likely that the temporary scarcity may for a time become permanent, and then require to be so quoted, it being asserted by some that the prospects are for only small shipments of fine American wheat until next harvest."

FINANCIAL.

At the annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Mechanics' Bank held on Monday, the Directors were authorized and directed to wind up the affairs of the Bank in the speediest and cheapest manner possible. At the meeting of the Directors of the Consolidated Bank held on Monday, Mr. Renny tendered his resignation, which was accepted. Mr. Archibald Campbell, Manager at Toronto, was appointed to act as General Manager. During the past week the Stock Market has been dull. Business has been confined principally to Telegraph and Merchants' and one or two other stocks. Prices are almost unchanged. The money market is quiet and unchanged. Good commercial paper is discounted at 7 to 8 per cent. Stock loans are negotiated at 5 to 6 per cent. on call, and at 7 per cent. on time. Sterling Exchange is dull at 109⅛ to 109¼ for round amounts of 60-day bills between banks and 109⅜ to 109½ over the counter. Drafts on New York 1-16 to ⅛ premium.

(*Furnished by Macdougall Bros., Brokers.*)

MONTREAL, July 8.

Bank Stocks.	Par value of shares.	Amount paid up.	Last div'd half year.	Sellers p.c.	Buyers p.c.	Last sale per share.
Bank of Montreal	200	all	6 p.c.	134¼	133	268.50
Ontario Bank	40	all	4 p.c.	......	61	24.00
†Consolidated B'k	100	all	3 p.c.	48	45	48.00
Banque du Peuple	50	all	3 p.c.	51	45	24.50
Molsons Bank	50	all	4 p.c.	......	......	......
Bank of Toronto	100	all	4 p.c.	......	108	......
Banq. Jac. Cartier	50	all	....	60	58	11.80
Merchants Bank	100	all	....	73¾	73	73.50
East. Townships	50	all	4 p.c.	......	......	......
Quebec Bank	100	all	3½ p.c.	......	......	......
Union Bank	100	all	3 p.c.	......	......	......
*B'k of Commerce	50	all	4 p.c.	103	102	51.50
Metropolitan B'k	100	all	....	......	......	......
Exchange Bank	200	all	3 p.c.	......	......	......
Miscellaneous.						
Mont. Tel. Co.	40	all	3½ p.c.	88½	88	35.40
Dom. Tel. Co.	50	all	3 p.c.	90	......	......
Rich. & Ont. N. Co.	100	all	4 p.c.	43	42	42.00
City Pass. RR. Co.	50	all	....	......	......	......
City Gas Co.	40	all	5 p.c.	115	114	26.60
Royal Can. Ins.	100	15 p.c.	....	......	45	......
Loan & Mort. Co.	50	all	....	......	......	......
Corp. Bonds	......	......	....	......	......	104.00

†New Basis.

(*Furnished by Frank H. Burnett & Co.*)

MONTREAL, July 8.

Bank Stocks.	Par value of shares.	Amount paid up.	Sellers p.c.	Buyers p.c.	Cash Value per share.
Montreal	200	all	134¼	133½	267 75
Ontario	40	all	62	61½	24 70
Consolidated	100	60 p.c.	50	45	28 50
Du Peuple	50	all	52	49	25 25
Molsons	50	all	79	75	38 50
Toronto	100	all	110	107	108 50
Jacques Cartier	25	12½	60	59	7 43
Merchants'	100	all	74	73½	73 75
East. Townships	50	all	100	95	48 75
Commerce	50	all	103	102½	51 37
Hamilton	100	all	......	......	......
Exchange	100	all	50	45	47 50
Miscellaneous.					
Montreal Telegraph	40	all	89	88¾	35 50
Dominion Telegraph	50	all	82	70	38 00
Rich. & Ontario Navigat'n	100	all	43½	41½	42 50
City Passenger Railway	50	all	81	77	39 50
City Gas	40	all	114½	113¼	45 55
Loan & Mortgage Co.	50	all	......	......	......
Royal Canad'n Insurance	100	60 p.c.	100	98	49 50
National Insurance	100	30 p.c.	47	45	7 00
Stadacona Insurance	100	30 p.c.	......	......	......

THE STATE OF TRADE.

The wholesale trade has passed another very quiet week, and little or no change is looked for until the fall business commences, which will not be for a couple or three weeks yet, at the earliest. A somewhat holiday character has been imparted to business generally, by the observance of Dominion Day. In the dry goods and hardware trade a small business continues to be done, the small sorting-up orders being somewhat more numerous than is usual at this season. There is a somewhat more cheerful spirit amongst business men generally, caused principally by the prospects of a bountiful harvest, which after the hard times may be expected to be followed by a fairly active renewal of business. The flour and grain trade has been very quiet during the week, but the market is exceedingly firm. The prospects are that the fall and succeeding spring business will be more than ordinarily large and profitable. The Ontario millers, who were sorely disappointed in the tariff changes, and with great reason, are looking forward with some hope, now that an average crop at least is assured in Canada. The flour receipts for the week ending July 2nd, were 17,956 barrels. The total receipts from January 1st to July 2nd were 360,843, against 366,877 barrels at a corresponding date in 1878, being a decrease of 36,034 barrels. The shipments for the week were 16,588 barrels. The total shipments from January 1st to July 2nd were 267,743 barrels, against 247,537 barrels at the corresponding date in 1878, being an increase of 20,206 barrels. The wheat receipts for the week ending July 2nd were 228,726 bushels. The total receipts from January 1st to July 2nd were 2,939,192 bushels against 2,291,384 bushels at the corresponding date of 1878, being an increase of 647,809 bushels. The shipments for the week ending July 2nd were 222,459 bushels. The total shipments from January 1st to July 2nd were 2,438,433 bushels, against 2,125,635 bushels at the corresponding date of 1878, being an increase of 312,808 bushels. The provision trade has been extremely dull. Nothing but very finest butter can be exported, and that only at the very lowest figures. The receipts of butter for the week ending July 2nd were 3,116 packages, and shipments, 3,546 packages. The receipts of cheese were 19,655 boxes; shipments, 18,209 boxes. Cheese is going forward principally in consignment.

DRY GOODS.—Business has been very quiet during the past week. Some small sorting up orders have been received. Some houses are now taking stock, and all are preparing for the fall business, which it is hoped, in view of the good crop prospects, will be fairly large. Goods are now being received from England, but it is expected that importations will be light. Travellers will go out for the fall trip probably in about three weeks. Remittances are still much complained of.

WOOL.—There is very little wool being brought here at present, and quotations are therefore almost nominal. Long pulled fetches 22c to 24c, and heavy fleece 21c to 22c. Lambs wool is quoted at 21c to 23c. The market for foreign wools continues very dull. Greasy cape is steady at 16½c to 17c.

LEATHER.—Business has not been so good during the past week, but there is a feeling that prices must be higher owing to the advance in hides, which are too high for the present price of leather. Waxed Upper and Splits are in fair demand at quotations. Other kinds are quiet and prices steady.

Hemlock Spanish Sole, No. 1 B. A.	21	@	23
do do No. 2 B. A.	19	@	20
No. 1 Ordinary	20	@	23
No. 2 do	18	@	19
Zanzibar do No. 1	19	@	20
do do No. 2	17	@	18
Buffalo Sole No. 1	18	@	19
do No. 2	16	@	17
Hemlock Slaughter No. 1	20	@	23
Waxed Upper, light and medium	30	@	36
do do heavy	30	@	33
Grained	31	@	35
Splits large	22	@	27½
do small	18	@	24
Calfskin (27 to 36 lbs.) ⅌ lb	40	@	60
do (18 to 26 lbs)	40	@	55
Sheepskin Linings	20	@	30
Harness	21	@	30
Buffed Cow ⅌ foot	12	@	15
Enamelled Cow "	15	@	17
Patent Cow "	15	@	17
Pebbled Cow "	12	@	14½
Rough "	20	@	23

BOOTS AND SHOES.—A fair business is being done by a few manufacturers, buyers generally purchasing in small parcels for present demands. Some of the leading summer lines are still asked for, but stocks held in those are light. Prices remain firm and without change.

Men's Stoga Boots	$2.00	to	$2.50
do. Kip Boots	2.50	to	3.00
do. French Calf	3.25	to	3.75
do. Buff Congress	1.40	to	1.75
do. Split Brogans	0.90	to	2.50
Boys' Split do.	0.85	to	1.25
do. Buff and Pebbled Congress	1.25	to	1.50
Women's Buff and Pebbled Balmorals	1.15	to	1.75
do. Prunella Bals	0.75	to	1.50
do. do. Congress	0.65	to	1.25

PIG IRON.—Business is very quiet. Some small sales have been reported during the week, and enquiry continues to be made, but the present prices are considered high, and few transactions are expected until they realize that prices are not likely to be lower.

per ton: —	$ c		$ c
Coltness	17 00	@	18 00
Langloan	17 00	@	18 00
Calder	17 00	@	18 00
Gartsherrie	17 50	@	18 50
Summerlee	16 00	@	17 00
Carnbroe	16 00	@	17 00
Eglinton	16 00	@	17 00
Hematite	22 00	@	24 00
American	00 00	@	00 00

IRON AND HARDWARE.—There is no change to report in this branch. Orders for shelf goods have been fairly numerous, but not large. In heavy hardware there has been very little done. In England the iron trade is again quieter, owing to closing of the continental trade. Some stimulus had been given by German importations, which were unusually large in anticipation of the tariff changes.

	$ c		$ c
BAR, ⅌ 100 lbs:			
Scotch and Staffordshire	1 80	@	1 90
Best do.	2 25	@	2 40
Swedes and Norway	4 00	@	5 00
Lowmoor and Bowling	6 00	@	6 50
CANADA PLATES, ⅌ box:			
Glamorgan and Budd	3 25	@	3 35
Garth and Penn	3 25	@	3 35
F. W. and Arrow	3 50	@	3 75
Hatton	3 00	@	3 25
TIN PLATES, ⅌ box:			
Charcoal, I. C.	6 00	@	6 75
do. I. X.	8 00	@	8 75
do. D. C.	5 00	@	6 00
Coke, I. C.	5 25	@	5 50
14 x 20, 25c extra.			
Tinned Sheets Charcoal, Best No. 26	0 11	@	0 12
Galvanized Sheets, Best Brands, No. 28	00	@	8 00
Hoops and Bands, ⅌ 100 lbs	2 50	@	2 60
Sheets, best brands	2 60	@	2 70
Boiler Plate, ordinary brands	2 70	@	2 80
" " best do.	3 25	@	3 50
Russia Sheet Iron, ⅌ lb	0 10	@	0 12
Cut Nails, 2 D Lath	4 25	@	0 00
do. 2½ to 4 Shingle	3 50	@	0 00
do. 5 D to 6	3 40	@	0 00
do. 8 D to 10	3 15	@	0 00
do. 12 D and larger	2 85	@	0 00
100 keg lots, 5 per cent. discount.			
Cut Nails, Patent Chisel Pointed, 25c extra.			
Pressed Spikes	4 00	@	4 75
LEAD:			
Pig, ⅌ 100 lbs	4 50	@	5 00
Sheet, do.	5 50	@	6 00
Bar, do.	5 50	@	6 00
Shot do.	6 50	@	7 00
STEEL:			
Cast, ⅌ lb	0 12	@	0 14
Spring, ⅌ 100 lbs	3 50	@	3 75
Sleighshoe Steel	3 00	@	3 25
Tire do.	3 50	@	3 75
Ingot Tin	18 00	@	19 00
Ingot Copper	19 50	@	20 00
Horse Shoes, ⅌ 100 lbs	3 50	@	4 00
Proved Coil Chain, ⅜ in	4 50	@	5 00
Anchors	5 00	@	7 00
Anvils	0 08	@	0 11
Wire, ⅌ bdl. of 63 lbs	1 90	@	2 00

GROCERIES.—The splendid growing weather and very bright harvest prospects we are being favored with, demand our universal recognition and acknowledgment of the goodness and mercy of Almighty God. In the time of drought and cold and backwardness a few weeks ago, many doubtless were led to ask for relief, and now that it is happily afforded, the national gratitude must not be withheld. In trade, prospects from the favorable outlook for crops have considerably improved, although much of remaining effects of wrong courses and past disasters are still with us. Lessons of caution, prudence and moderation have been strongly given us, let us not forget them in the time even of beginning of returning prosperity.

SUGARS.—Direct arrivals of West India produce, Sugars and Molasses have been considerable, but sales have been fair, and a little like former times. About 350 hogsheads Barbadoes and Porto Rico Sugars have been sold, mostly on private terms. Prices are, however, from 6¼c to 6⅞c for Barbadoes, and 6½c to 7¼c fot Porto Rico. Some low Yellow Refined offering; good, ordinary to bright qualities are 6⅞c to 8⅛c. Granulated is steady; held for outside lots, in quantity, 8⅝c to 8¾c. The range is 8½c to 8⅞c. A new article of half cubes in 50 lb boxes has been introduced by our refinery, and it is very good.

Later—GRANULATED SUGAR.—An advance of ⅛th has taken place since yesterday, and considerable sales made lately. Cable from England this afternoon reports rather more firmness in Yellows.

TEAS.—Late cable advices from Japan confirm reports as to almost entire exhaustion of first crop in unmixed condition, and for Second Pickings, $23 to $25 the picul for good medium is asked, equal, considering quality, to an advance. On the other hand, the New York market, partly probably owing to business being largely suspended for their national holiday. Prices of new crop teas rather favor buyers, the excitement having a good deal subsided, so that teas likely have got to the top and may droop; but as far as we are concerned in Canada at late advices almost nothing was done for us in the way of buying in Japan. Sales to the extent of probably 2,500 packages have been made here during the week at full prices, mostly for fair to good drawing qualities, on the range of 31c to 36c; ordinary, 24c to 29c; choice, 39c to 55c. Young Hyson and Black Teas are rather inactive, though some very good values at low prices are now on this market.

MOLASSES.—Sales of Barbadoes to extent of about 250 hhds. on private terms, something under 30c; ordinary figures are 30c to 35c. Porto Rico and other kinds are 25c to 29c. Little doing in syrups as usual at this season; prices without change.

COFFEE, steady but not active as before reported.

RICE, not an over stock, $4.10 to $4.40. Happily some famine reports from the East are modified.

CHEMICALS, dull, little business doing.

SPICES.—Some enquiry for Jamaica Ginger; held for advance, 19½c to 23c; African and other lower qualities dull. Pepper, Pimento, Nutmegs and Cassia are without change.

FRUITS.—For some Prunes held an advance is asked owing to the unfavorable reports from France of growing crops. Valentia Raisins steady; Malaga fruit quiet; Currants a little firmer than they have been; Almonds firm; Canned fruits, the duty has largely increased the cost and diminished the trade.

OILS.—Cod, 38c to 46c; Steam Refined Seal, dull, 43c to 48c; Petroleum very low.

SALT, 50c to 55c for Coarse, 90c to $1 for ordinary Factory Filled.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

FLOUR.—Receipts 1,500 barrels. Owing to the upward tendency of the English flour and grain market, the flour market here has advanced all round. Buyers are fairly numerous and enquiries for future delivery are being made. We quote a rise of from 5c to 10c all round in quotations of flour to-day, these quotations having been confirmed in most instances by sales. The following are the sales reported to-day: 300 bbls. Superior Extra at $5.00; 200 Spring Extra at $4.60; 400 do. at $4.50; 200 Strong Baker's at $4.75; 100 do. at $4.90; 600 Medium Baker's at $4.75; 1,000 Ontario Bags at $2.25; 200 do at $2.30; 100 City Bags at $2.40. To-day's quotations are: Superior Extra, $5.00; Extra Superfine, $4.80 to $4.85; Fancy $4.70; Spring Extra, $4.60; Superfine, $4.30 to $4.35; Strong Baker's, $4.65 to $4.90; Fine, $3.50 to $3.70; Middlings, $3.15 to $3.25; Pollards, $2.80 to $3.00; Ontario Bags, $2.25 to $2.30; City Bags (delivered), firm at $2.40.

MEALS.—Market quiet. Ontario Oatmeal, firmer, at $4.35 to $4.45; Cornmeal, $2.40.

FARM PRODUCE.—As usual on Monday morning, the market is dull and characterless. There appears to be a somewhat better prospect for business this week, owing to the fact that producers' ideas have now got down to the beat of the market. No business has as yet been reported, so last week's quotations continue to be the nominal ones of to-day. Cheese unchanged. Receipts of both butter and cheese continue large, and a good deal larger proportion of the latter now goes into store here. Eggs are weaker at 10½c to 11c.

HOG PRODUCTS.—The market is dull and unchanged, there being very little demand for pork at present.

ASHES.—Pots, per 100 lbs., $3.40 to $3.45; Pearls, $5.70.

GRAINS.—The market is quiet but firmer. It is impossible to get at the real state of the wheat market here to-day. Sales of Canada Spring by sample were made on Saturday at $1.06. Sellers in the west are asking $1, which, with the freight of 8c added brings the price here up to $1.08. We quote Canada Spring Wheat at $1.03 to $1.06; White Winter, at $1.09 to $1.11; Red Winter, $1.12 to $1.13. Receipts of Wheat, 17,661 bushels. Corn quiet and unchanged, at 43c to 44c in bond. Peas receipts, 350 bushels, quoted at 75c to 77c per bushel afloat. Oats held at 31c to 31½c per bushel of 32 lbs. Rye, nominally 58c to 60c. Barley nominal.

Beerbohm's advices report: Floating cargoes. Enhanced pretension on the part of Wheat sellers prevent business. Corn steady. Cargoes on passage and for shipment; Wheat, higher prices asked but no advance established. Corn quiet but steady. Mark Lane, wheat and corn, the turn dearer. Arrivals off coast, f.o., wheat and corn moderate. English country wheat markets generally dearer; French do. very strong, and in most cases dearer. French deliveries of wheat during the week, 30,000 to 35,000 quarters. Stocks of wheat and corn in the principal ports generally light. Liverpool wheat, spot, strong; do. corn, active, at full prices; Red American Spring Wheat, 7s 7d to 8s 5d; American Ex State Flour, London and Liverpool, 11s 4d; Shoulders, 21s 6d; Hams, long cut, 44s; Prime Western Lard 32s 6d.

RECEIPTS.—Wheat, 17,761 bushels; Peas, 350 bushels; Oats, 86 bushels; Flour, 1,500 barrels; Ashes, 32 barrels; Butter, 499 packages; Cheese, 2,724 boxes; Tallow, 3 barrels; Leather, 15 rolls.

THE FARMERS' MARKET—JULY 8.

The supply of all kinds of seasonable vegetables, garden and dairy produce has been abundant during the past week, while the demand has not been in equal ratio, owing to the large number of citizens absent in the country.

The following are the prices: Spring chickens, 40c to 50c per pair; fowls, 50c to 60c; turkeys, per pair, from $2 to $2.50; ducks, 50c to 60c; domestic pigeons, 25c per pair; fresh eggs very scarce, but such as offer are 11½c wholesale; retail, 12c per doz; butter, in prints, 15c to 18c; tub, 8c to 12c per lb.; maple sugar, from 7c to 9c, according to quality; maple syrup, 90c to $1 per gallon; strawberries, Western, 8c to 9c per quart in crate; per quart, 9c to 10c; cherries, $1 to $1.50 per basket; currants, 80c per bucket of three gallons; oranges, $10 to $12 per case; lemons, $6.50 to $7 do.; pine apples, $3.50 per dozen; apples, russets, $6 per bbl. A few new apples (early harvest) were on the market at 80c to $1.25 per box. New potatoes, plentiful, and selling at $1 to $1.20 per bucket; last year's, 60c per bag; green peas, in pod, 60c per bush.; shelled, 20c per quart; Montreal French beans, $2 per bushel; cauliflowers, $1.50 to $2 per dozen; Montreal cabbages, from 60c to 75c per dozen; American do., $1.50 per dozen; cucumbers, 60c to 75c per dozen; celery, the first of the season, $1.20 per dozen heads; tomatoes, $5 per bushel; turnips (American), $1 per basket of half a bushel; asparagus is getting out of season, and sells for $2.50 per dozen bunches; onions, 30c per dozen bunches.

FISH.—Haddock, 6c to 7c per lb.; fresh mackerel, 15c; halibut, 15c; salmon, 20c; black bass and doré, 50c per bunch; pike, 10c per lb; lobsters, 10c per lb; sturgeon, 10c; sword-fish, 15c; perch, 20c per bunch; rock bass, 20c do; smoked eels, 50c per couple; white fish and trout, 12½ cents per lb. The market during the week has been dull, owing to the absence of patrons at seaside.

FLOUR, RETAIL.—Strong Bakers', $5.30 per bbl; Spring Extra, $5 do; Superior Extra, $5.50; flour in bags, $2.40.

INDIAN CORN, 57½c per bushel.

GRAIN, RETAIL.—Peas, 80c per bushel of 66 lbs; oats, 34c per bushel of 32 lbs. The supply and demand for these grains the past week has been good.

ST. GABRIEL CATTLE MARKET.

On Thursday the arrivals at St. Gabriel Market were five carloads of cattle. Two loads of these were from Toronto by Mr. Frederick Richings, consisting of forty head for shipment; they were purchased by Mr. James McShane, who exports them to Liverpool. One load by Mr. Robert Cochrane, of Guelph, eighteen head of inferior cattle sold on the market. Mr. Wm. Hern, Guelph, brought one load of nineteen cattle, also sold on the market. One load by Mr. Wm. Roberts, of the Townships, was sold on the market, and another by the same was purchased by Mr. McShane for shipment. The market the past week has been dull for poor cattle, prices ranging from $4 to $4.25. Good cattle for shipment are in demand at $5.50.

HOGS.—None have been offering the past week, but they are in good demand at 5c live weight.

SHEEP.—None on market.

HAY AND STRAW MARKET—JULY 5.

The general supply of hay during the week has continued fair; prices for all kinds remain unchanged since our last. A few loads of new hay, this season's crop, came on the market yesterday, but was sold with difficulty, as there is a prejudice against very new hay.

Straw was in good supply, ranging from $4 to $6, according to quality.

OTTAWA MARKETS.

(*Special to the Witness.*)

OTTAWA, July 7.—Sheep, each, $2.50 to $4; Calves, $2.50 to $6; Mutton, 5c to 6c per lb; Veal, per lb., 5c to 6c; Fowls, per pair, 40c to 45c; Chickens, 20c to 25c each; Turkeys, 50c to 75c each; Geese, 35c to 40c each; Ducks, 40c to 45c per pair; Butter, in pails, 8c to 9c per lb; fresh prints, 12c to 13c; roll, 11c to 12c; Cheese, 10c; Eggs, 11c to 13c per doz.; Potatoes, 90c to $1.10 per bag; new potatoes, 25c per gallon; Turnips, 20c per bush; Carrots, 25c per bush; Parsnips, 30c do; Onions, 70c do; Gooseberries, 10c per quart; Red Currants, 10c; Blueberries, 10c to 12c; Buckwheat, 40c to 45c per bushel; Oats, 37c to 39c do; Corn, 55c to 60c do; Peas, 65c to 70c do; Beans, $1 do; Barley, 40c to 45c do; Fall Wheat, $1.05 do; Spring Wheat, $1.05 do; Double Extra Flour, $6 per bbl; Extra, $5.50 do; No. 1, $5 do; Oatmeal, $4.50 do; Cornmeal, $3 do; Cracked Wheat, $5.50 do; Wheatmeal, $5.50 do; Provender, $1 per cwt; Bran, 80c per cwt; Honey, 15c per lb; Lard, 10c to 12c per lb; Tallow, 5c to 8c do; Homespun Yarn, 55c to 60c; Wool Socks, 20c to 25c per pair; Hay, $10 to $12 per ton; Straw, per ton, $5.00 to $5.50 do.

TORONTO MARKETS.

(*Special to the Witness.*)

TORONTO, July 7.—Market quiet, but still advancing. Flour higher, with sales of Extra at equal to $4.50, and of Strong Bakers' at $4.50 f.o.c., but both lots fresh ground. Spring Extra worth $4.30. Wheat inactive, with none offering, but buyers could probably be found at $1.00 for No. 2 Spring. Oats, unchanged, at 37c for Eastern, and 39c for Western. Barley and Peas nominally unchanged. Wool quiet and weak, with sales on the street market at 22c. Stocks in store to-day: Flour, 425 bbls.; Fall Wheat, 37,510 bush.; Spring Wheat, 87,780 bush.; Oats, 15,900 bush.; Barley, 33,755 bush.; Peas, 9,301 bush.; Corn, 200 bush.

HAMILTON MARKETS.

(*Reported by telegraph for the Witness by W. & J. Morden, Produce and Commission Merchants.*)

HAMILTON, July 5.—White Wheat, per bush., 97c to $1; Treadwell, 97c to $1; Red Winter, 96c to 98c; Spring, 94c to 96c; Peas, 55c to 60c; Barley, 45c to 50c; Oats, 39c to 41c; Corn, 47c to 48c; Apples, 00c to 00c; Potatoes, 65c to 70c; White Wheat Flour, per bbl., $4.25 to $4.50; Strong Bakers, $4.25 to $4.35; Butter, in rolls, 10c to 13c; firkins, 9c to 10c; Eggs, 10c to 12c.

LONDON MARKETS.

(*Special Telegram to the Witness from A. M. Hamilton, Produce and Commission Merchant.*)

LONDON, July 7.—White Fall Wheat, per cental, $1.70 to $1.75; Red Fall, $1.65 to $1.72; Oats, $1.15 to $1.18; Spring Wheat, $1.25 to $1.50; Corn, $1.00 to $1.05; Barley, $1.00 to $1.10; Peas, 80c to $1; Butter, 8c to 11c; Eggs, 12c to 14c; Wool, 22c to 23c. Deliveries fair.

PORT HOPE MARKETS.

(*Special to the Witness.*)

PORT HOPE, July 7.—There is so little doing on account of the scarcity of wheat and flour that it is difficult to quote prices. Buyers and sellers are far apart, consequently there is a wide range as follows: Fall Wheat, $1 00 to $1.05; Spring Wheat, 96c to $1.03; no other grain offering. Wool, 23c; Flour, Superior Extra, $4.60 to $4.75; Extra, $4.50; Strong Bakers, $4.30 to $4.40; Spring Extra, $4.20 to $4.32; Bag Flour, $2 to $2.10. The weather is favorable to grain crops, and everything promises well.

CHATHAM MARKETS.

(*Special Telegram to the Witness by Messrs. Taylor, Richards & Co., Proprietors Flouring Mills, &c.*)

CHATHAM, July 7.—Fall Wheat, White, 95c to $1; Red do., 95c to $1; Spring Wheat, per bush., 85c to 90c; Oats, 30c to 33c; Corn, 40c to 44c.

STRATFORD MARKETS.

(*Specially Reported for "Witness" by Ross & Fortune, Produce and Commission Merchants.*)

STRATFORD, July 7.—White Wheat, $1 to $1.05; Red Wheat, $1 to $1.03; Spring Wheat, 90c to 94c; Oats, 38c to 39c; Peas, 50c to 52c; Potatoes, per bag, $1.20 to $1.30; Wool, 23c to 24c; Butter, per lb., 9c to 10c; Eggs, per doz., 10c to 11c.

Family Reading

ERIN TO HER GRANDSON, NED HANLAN.

(*Written for the Toronto "Telegram" by Isabella Valancy Crawford, author of "Winona," &c.*)

Shure, Ned, now that Canada's said out her say,
And there's a stop for a time to confusion and bother,
It wouldn't, I think, be far out of the way
To let the boy spake to his ancient grandmother.
It's all mighty fine all the credit to give
(And they're all kindly welcome to shout it an' bell it)
To Canada—yet 'tis shure as I live
'Tis myself mostly owns the tight boy that beat Elliott!

Shure don't I remember, I was sittin' one night
By the beautiful bay just outside of ould Dublin;
An' I'd just stopped my singin' to settle up tight
A loose string of my harp that my music was troublin',
When who should I see just forninst me so bold,
Ridin' up to the baich on a thunderin' breaker,
But Neptune himself with his trident of gold,
An' he says (the old lad is an illigant speaker):

"The smile of the night to yourself, ma'am, says he;
"I've just come from Canada, full of a notion
To get your advice," with a low bow to me,
(There, he once was my sweetheart, the King of the ocean)—
"She's a fine, handsome colleen an' promises well;
She's the grip of the hand for the humblest peasant;
So I've just come across on this bit of a swell,
To tell you I'm going to make her a present.

'Now you've plenty of taste an' a mint of good sinse;
My brothers, the gods, have all given her many
A right royal gift; so, who cares for expinse?
I must find her a rare one or not give her any.
Now I thought maybe, ma'am, you would like to combine
With myself, in the project of givin' a fairin',
In the crown of the pretty young colleen to shine,
The gift of King Neptune an' glorious old Erin.

"You ladies have taste, so just give me a hint
What gift you'd consider sublime and judicious:
If it takes all the pearls I have in my mint,
I'll just carry out to the letter your wishes."
He stopped—an' says I, after thinkin' a bit,
(The waves playin' round us in gentle commotions),
"Ah, thin, Neptune, what's come to your illigant wit?
Hasn't Canada got five great fresh-wather oceans?

"What ails you it hasn't come into your brain
That salt wather's enough your great rule to be swayin'?
So give her a fresh-wather Neptune to reign
O'er the world's fresh wathers—Now mind what I'm sayin'.
For my part of the gift, there's a son of my sod
Settled out in those parts, an' it's not on high land."
"At least so I've heard," replied Nep with a nod;
"Your right, ma'am, it's only a taste of an island."

"Well," says I, "let a fringe of your mantle descend
On his new-born son, who's my own very moral;
And a prong of your trident to the boy you may send
To help out his teeth with, instead of a coral!
And thus from the Bay of Toronto shall rise
A young fresh-wather Neptune to conquer quite ready,
And Canada 'll smile as she welcomes the prize,
The King of the Sculls, Erin's grandson, young Neddy!"

INCONSIDERATENESS.

We have often wondered at the habit which so many people have of restlessly fingering, as they talk, the books and other articles within their reach. We all know such. Charming people too, they often are in other respects; they are intelligent and converse well; above all, they profess a warm friendship for us. Yet they rasp our feelings to the last degree by their gross violation of good manners, their amiable though selfish forgetfulness of what is due to us and their failure to recognize the *meum* and *tuum* of social life. What manual of politeness is it that makes it obligatory for us to smile sweetly, never disapprovingly, while some lady caller says pleasant things to us, and rubs her fingers constantly over the arm of our pale blue satin sofa, utterly unconscious that her black gloves will leave a soiled spot, which will remain long after she has gone, and which will not be a pleasant reminder to us of her visit?

Why must we close our eyes to the fact—a very palpable one to us, alas!—that this dear good man, while he so earnestly expounds to us Bible doctrines, is also scratching with his nail the top of our polished inlaid table; and when he gets up to take his leave, emphasizes the point of his argument with the end of his umbrella, which sinks deep in the seat of our most delicate chair?

Why are we to remain silent and helpless when, after going to the trouble and expense of providing an entertainment for the pleasure of friends, whom we wish to have meet each other and enjoy a pleasant evening together, they, with sublime indifference, set wet tumblers on our piano and spill coffee or lemonade upon our marble-top tables and carpets?

We may be criticised in our view of this subject by those who regard hospitality so large a virtue as to cover all the shortcomings of one's guest, and who include in it entire self-abnegation on the part of the host and hostess. We confess that we do not look at it in that one-sided way. We can see no good reason why the entertainer should be the only one to exhibit a disinterested spirit; nor why those who accept and enjoy that to which they are made heartily welcome, should not feel an equal obligation to make it pleasant for those whom they visit. Perhaps you will say, "Do not have blue satin sofas if a few finger marks are going to affect you so unpleasantly."

As well may you utter your edict against polished pianos and parlor carpets. You would, then, not only deprive us of the privilege of making for ourselves such a home as suits our ideas of taste and comfort, but how do you know that it is not this same taste and individuality that makes our home so attractive to others? Suppose we do set aside the tasteful and esthetic, and substitute that which is common and homely, shall we have gained anything? We think not. Even then some dear friend might whittle one end of our wooden table in order to ascertain if it be real pine, or might playfully draw pencil sketches on our whitewashed walls. Mrs. Grundy, as society goes, would no doubt be horrified if we should, with goaded spirit, venture to say, "Do not, if you please rub the down from the wings of our butterfly," or "We would be obliged if you would not punch our gold fish with the end of your cane." No; that would never do. Our guests are the spoiled children whom she pets and defends in all their graceless ways, and we the long-suffering, patient elder daughters who must bear without a murmur all their naughty tricks.

Therefore we seem likely to go on, smiling outwardly, though inwardly annoyed, until a new order of things shall come to us. That time may be long in coming, but it may be hastened if we will each exercise a little consideration and common sense.

Sometime it shall happen that we shall assume the role of guest. Then will be our opportunity to do as we would be done by. Though we may have few articles of luxury, or none at home, we can use those furnished for us by our friend as though they were ours. We would not, we are sure, lie down on the top of a beautiful lace and satin bed-spread if we had one, nor should we take our afternoon nap on our nicely-ironed and fluted pillow shams. We can at least exercise the same care when we visit our friend. At all events though we "put-upon" elder sisters are permitted neither to complain nor to scold, no one can prevent our trying the experiment of setting a good example.—*Christian Intelligencer.*

BAD BOOKS.

A standing item in the daily press is the account of some silly boys who have attempted to put into practice the reading which occupies their leisure hours. That children are by nature prone to imitate the deeds of the elders is a truism. The mischief of the works which set lads on fire for adventures on the prairies is not in their description of impossible and thrilling adventures. Robinson Crusoe has filled the imagination of youth from the days of Defoe to the present.

The harm lies in a false representation of boy heroes, by which it is made to appear to be the easiest possible thing for a lad of twelve or fourteen to achieve every variety of success. This is utterly wrong, not only because it is hopelessly false, but because it misleads just where the natural weakness of youth ought to be its protection. The most eager boy who dreams of killing Indians and buffaloes has a lurking consciousness that his arms are hardly strong enough to hold in a wild mustang and to bring a man's rifle to the level. These books of which we speak are devoted to break down this very self-distrust, and therefore are the most hurtful which can be well conceived of, and yet they are to be had by scores at every shop and stand of cheap literature.

Here is an evil that parents must take into account. We do not suppose that a law like that which forbids the sale of liquor to minors can be enacted in regard to books and printed matter. But parents must take the pains to see that nothing is read by their children unless they have at first inspected and approved. A child must be taught, "so soon as it is able to learn," that it is forbidden to look into any book without permission first had. This is the only safeguard. It is an extreme rule, we grant, but it is like that which, in a cholera season, a wise parent would set up in regard to eating and drinking. There are places where the public sentiment may be used to drive bad publications out of the market, but this will not reach the makers and vendors at first hand. Domestic prohibition is the only rule, and this must be enforced more thoroughly than it now is.

We are not puritanically fastidious about books. We know that children will pass over unharmed a great deal which suggests to older people ideas unfit for childhood. But these of which we speak are poisoned by the use, as one may say, of childhood. They must be kept out of the hands of the children. And we can think of no better way than a rigid rule that no book, paper, magazine, or printed matter of any sort be bought or borrowed without first being seen and passed upon by the parent or guardian. This will give trouble to the heads of the household. So will any sanitary measure. Vaccination is a trouble when small-pox is about; but it will be trouble well taken, and, unless it is taken, the consequences to the rising generation may be more serious than we can well say.—*The Churchman.*

WHY A LETTER DOESN'T GO.

The Cincinnati *Saturday Night* publishes the following reasons why a letter don't go:

Because you forget to address it.

Because you forget to stamp it.

Because you forget to write the town or State on the envelope.

Because you didn't write the street and number plainly.

Because you didn't put three cents on the letter for every half ounce or fractional part thereof.

Because you used a once-cancelled stamp.

Because you cut out an envelope stamp and pasted it on your letter.

Because you used internal revenue stamps instead of postage-stamps.

Because you used old, out-of-date stamps.

Because you used a foreign stamp.

Because you wrote the address so badly that no one could read it.

Because you wrote the address on the top of the envelope, and it was surely obliterated by the post-office dating, receiving, and cancelling stamps.

And because you put your letter in a blank envelope, and sealed it and forwarded it to—the dead-letter office, where thousands upon thousands of valuable letters are daily destroyed, because the people are either careless or ignorant of the postal laws.

And to the above we would add a few reasons why an answer doesn't come:

Because you do not sign your name.

Because you sign it so indistinctly it cannot be read.

Because you do not give name of post-office.

Because you do not give name of county.

Because you do not give the name of State.

Because you write with a pencil, which is rubbed off and illegible.

Because you use ink so dim and pale it cannot be read.

Because you write so poorly no one can read it.

Because you do not enclose stamp to prepay postage on the answer.—*Episcopalian.*

ARE THE CONVERSIONS GENUINE?

The question is often asked of the results of missionary work. It can best be answered by exhibiting specimens of what conversion has made of the men it has operated upon. The Rev. Mansel Hall furnishes one specimen of a Fiji islander who wanted to go down to New Britian as a teacher, where some of his friends had just been killed and eaten by the natives.

A number of Fijian teachers went in the *Wesley* as a reinforcement to the mission. The news of the murder of Sailasa and the teachers reached Fiji some considerable time in advance of the tidings concerning later events, and the volunteers were at once informed of what had occured. One and all refused to draw back, though it was explained to them that they were at liberty to do so if they pleased; and they expressed their resolve to go in a quiet manner, without any attempt at flourish or bravado. One of the men is a bachelor, Kemueli by name. He volunteered before when the first company of teachers went with the Rev. George Brown, but it was though well not to send him because he was unmarried. When the wants of the mission and the noble generosity of Mr. Henry Reed were laid before the Quarterly Meeting, of which he was a member, in September last, he arose and addressed the chair as follows: "When Misa Perauni spoke to us before at Navuloa I heard the voice of God calling me, and I said, 'Here am I.' But you would not send me. His voice has been in my heart ever since, and now to-day I hear it once more with my ears. Let me go I beseech you. Do not hinder me; for I know it is the voice of God that I hear." After consultation with the chairman of the district, Kemueli's superintendent sent him word that he could go and thereupon he began to haunt the mission house. First of all he came and besought the missionary not to change his mind about the matter. He was told that it was finally settled unless he himself wished to draw back. So he went away pacified for the time being. But after a few days, doubts seemed to arise lest his fatal lack of a wife should prevent his going, and nothing would satisfy him short of coming again to hear from the missionary's own lips that his going had not been countermanded. Nor did he neglect to use the means. He rushed from town to town making frantic offers, of marriage to all the widows, in the neighborhood, but without success. One woman, indeed, I have been lately informed, offered to take him in charge if he would stay in Fiji, but he treated her as an embodiment of the Tempter himself. When he had finished with the last widow he felt bound to pay another visit to his superintendent in order to tell him the result. "I have tried them all sir," he pleaded, "and it's no use. They wont have me; and it is well, for I don't want them. Only I was afraid lest you should repent because I have no wife." Then came the news of the murder of poor Sailasa and the teachers, and a messenger was sent to tell him of it, with a notification that he could withdraw from his offers if he pleased. This brought him straightway to the mission house. He seemed to look upon the message as a hint that he was not wanted. So he came over hotfoot, sat down on the grass in front of the verandah and poured out his soul. "Am I then to say because they are killed? Why should I stay? Their places are empty. Is it a new thing for us Fijians to be killed? Why are you fainthearted, sir, about it? We are not fainthearted, we sadinanaiwaukoya. That slaughter has indeed been done. Some have been killed. That was Satan's doing, sir. Yes, but the Lord is living still!" and he threw out his left hand with a contemptuous sweep, as if he thereby finally disposed of the devil and all his works, and then he burst into tears. "Let me go, sir," he sobbed forth. "Hinder me not." And there were wet eyes on the verandah of that mission house, as well as on the grassplat in front of it. On the very day after the news of the *Wesley's* arrival came to his hearing, he made his appearance at the mission house with his packages ready and his loins girded. He was for starting at once, an it was not without difficulty that he was persuaded to go back to his town. And finally; at last a week before the day of sailing, he came in just as the evening lamps were lighted, and squatted on the floor, "I have bought my box, sir," he said.

"All right," was the reply, "Take it to such and such a house, and then go back to Nakelo, and wait for the word."

"He patted the floor with his hand. "I shall see Nakelo no more. Here will I stay till the Johnny goes. Why should I go back? I have taken my departure from my town, and I am here on the path. I cannot go back. Let me reach the new land, and then I shall be at rest." And his face beamed as he spoke. So he had his own way, and he is gone to help Mr. Brown. May God go with him.—*The Methodist.*

ADVANTAGES OF "PLAIN LIVING."

There are many good reasons for living on plain, simple-cooked, but nourishing food. Variety is necessary; that is, a judicious mingling of dishes of grains, vegetables, fruits and meats. There need be but a few kinds at one meal if the family are agreed in their tastes. The larger the family, as a general rule, the more need of variety at each meal, that each one may follow natural instinct in selection, as far as can be done with due reference to the rights of others. Plain living reduces not only our expenses, but our labor in the kitchen. Another important thing I have been taught by both reason and experience—plain living reduces our liability to diseases of all kinds. As I said recently, there has been but one case of absolute sickness (down sick in bed, undressed all day) in our little family of four children during the more than dozen years since the eldest was born. I think this is due to care in regard to the general rules of health, as no preventive or curative medicines—not even catnip tea or camphor—have been used. Yesterday a daughter complained of a slight sore throat—a very unusual complaint here—and I felt some little uneasiness, as diphtheria is abroad in this part of the country. But I felt condemned for the dinner of the day before—hot bread pancakes, upon which I knew the little girl was eating quite too much butter in a melting condition, followed by pumpkin pie, which disgraced me because it was too sweet and spicy for health. She had the good sense (or the cultivated instinct) to go without supper last night, and a wet cloth on her throat during sleep, covered by a dry one, perfected a cure of all sore throat. Children who live habitually on plain fare show evil effects from rich food much more quickly than those who live regularly on the latter, and some suppose this proves that their stomachs are weaker on account of plain living, but I think it is because they have a more correct or healthy tone.—*Faith Rochester, in Agriculturist.*

PAINTING WALLS—SEASONABLE HINTS.

Of course, says the *American Builder*, everybody knows, or ought to know, that walls and ceilings are finished with plaster. But everybody may not be aware that plaster has the property of absorbing moisture. This, perhaps, will not take place in rooms where a fire is kept steadily; but in rooms left, as is often the case, for weeks without a fire, the walls will take up a considerable quantity of damp. The effect will be injurious to the health of the inmates. There are few persons who have not suffered from a mysterious cold, caught they know not how, though, perhaps, damp in the plaster had something to do with it.

The extent to which damp is absorbed in a plastered wall may be discovered by noticing what so often takes place in rooms where the walls are painted and have become chilled by a season of cold weather. As soon as the temperature becomes warmer the atmosphere is condensed on the walls, and at times in such quantities as to run off in streams. Now, had it not been for the paint, the greater portion of this moisture would have been absorbed by the plastered walls. And as a consequence the quality of the plaster would have been impaired and the room made unwholesome. In view of this defect in plastered walls, it becomes a question well worth considering, whether, in finishing a house, the walls should be papered or painted. If paint is decided on, it is highly necessary that the painting be properly done and good materials employed. White lead, which is the chief ingredient of all paint used, is of late years heavily adulterated—a reason why some painters can do work so much cheaper than others. There are also dishonest painters who will lay on nothing but "whiting" and size for the first coat, and finish off with one coat of oil paint. It is not easy to detect the fraud at the time, but as such paint soon wears off the wall, and attaches itself to the garments of those who rub against it, the customer speedily finds out that he has been cheated. It takes three or four coats of good oil paint honestly laid on to make good work of painting plastered walls. —*Scientific American.*

LIGHT ON THE DAILY PATH.

He led them forth by the right way.

He found [Jacob] in a desert land, and in the waste howling wilderness; he led him about, he instructed him, he kept him as the apple of his eye. As an eagle stirreth up her nest, fluttereth over her young, spreadeth abroad her wings, taketh them, beareth them on her wings: so the Lord alone did lead him. —Even to your old age I am he; and even to hoar hairs will I carry you: I have made, and I will bear; even I will carry, and will deliver you.

He restoreth my soul: he leadeth me in the paths of righteousness for his name's sake. Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil: for thou art with me; thy rod and thy staff they comfort me.

The Lord shall guide thee continually, and satisfy thy soul in drought, and make fat thy bones: and thou shalt be like a watered garden, and like a spring of water, whose waters fail not.—For this God is our God for ever and ever: he will be our guide even unto death.—Who teacheth like him?

Ps. 107. 7. Deut. 32. 10-12.—Is. 46. 4. Ps. 23. 3, 4. Is. 58. 11.—Ps. 48. 14.—Job 36. 22.

THREE CLERGYMAN at a meeting in the North of England set up Timothy as their model man morally, lauding and magnifying sobriety, but commending the temperate consumption of alcohol. When they had concluded, an elderly farmer rose and said: "I've heard that kind of talk for the last forty years, and I can't see that people are a bit more sober now then when it commenced. It reminds me of what I once saw take place at a retreat for imbeciles. It is the custom there, after the patients have been in residence for a certain time, to put them to a kind of test to see whether they are fit to leave the asylum or not. They are taken to a trough full of water with a small pipe continually running into it and supplying it. They are given a ladle, and told to empty it. Those who have not regained their senses keep ladling away, while the water flows in as fast as they ladle out, but them as isn't idiots stop the tap."

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON.

CHRISTIAN LOVE.

July 20.—1 Cor. 13: 1-13.

EXPLANATORY.

1. "Though I speak with the tongues of men." The gift of tongues, on which the Corinthians so much valued themselves, is mentioned first, because it was the prominent subject in this whole discussion. A mode of expression equivalent to all languages, human or divine.—*Hodge.* "Have not charity." The original Greek word here rendered by charity means love, and this was the meaning of charity when our translation was made. The change of meaning which the word has undergone is a process of contraction,—charity, which originally meant love, being now limited to certain manifestations of it as in almsgiving, forbearance towards the supposed or admitted frailties of others, &c.—*Swinton.* No single word in any language will express the fulness of the Christian grace here spoken of, therefore the description is needed which is given from the fourth to seventh verses.—*Robertson.* "I am become as sounding brass;" *i.e.*, the mere want of love has reduced me, notwithstanding the gift in question (of tongues), to a level with sounding brass; not a musical instrument made of brass, which has some dignity about it, but to a piece of clattering brass which makes a senseless noise.—*Hodge.* "Tinkling cymbal." "Cymbals," says Josephus, "were large broad plates of brass." The Hebrews name for them is most expressive, "*Tzeltzelim.*" There appear to have been two sorts mentioned in Ps. 150: 5, "sweet (well tuned) cymbals," and "loud (high-sounding) cymbals." Winor thinks the former answered to our *castanets*, the latter to our *cymbals*. The large kind would be here meant.—*Alford.*

2. "The gift of prophecy." This word means to declare both the divine will; to interpret the purpose of God, or to make known in any way the truth of God, which is designed to influence men. Its first meaning is to predict or foretell future events, then in any way to communicate the will of God; and even to utter devotional sentiment or praise.—*Barnes.* "All mysteries." All the secrets of the divine counsel. The knowledge of these would be the perfection of the gift of prophecy.—*Alford.* "All knowledge." By knowledge is meant the intellectual apprehension of revealed truth. "All faith;" literally, all the faith. All the faith required to remove, &c.—*Alford.* "So that I could remove mountains;" *i.e.*, so as to be able to accomplish that which transcends our natural powers, and appears impossible. Compare Matt. 17: 20; 21: 21.—*Kling.* "I am nothing:" *i.e.*, worthless. Neither intellectual gifts nor attainments, nor power, without love, are of any real value. They do not elevate the character, or render it worthy of respect or confidence. Satan may have, and doubtless has, more intelligence and power than any man ever possessed, and yet he is Satan still. Those, therefore, who seek to exalt men by the mere cultivation of the intellect, are striving to make satans of them.—*Hodge.* All these other things are gifts, are what we have; charity is what we are, and therefore, is so much better.

3. "I bestow all my goods to feed the poor." The true and most significant sense of this phrase is, "though I dole away in mouthfuls all my property or estates." Who that has witnessed the almsgiving in a Catholic monastery or the court of a Spanish or Sicilian bishop's or archbishop's palace, where immense revenues are syringed away in farthings to herds of beggars, but must feel the force of the apostle's half-satirical expression? —*Ms. Note by Coleridge, quoted by Stanley.* "Give my body to be burned." He evidently means in self-sacrifice for country or friends. Both the deeds mentioned in this verse are such as ordinarily are held to be the fruits of love; but they may be done without it, and if so are worthless.—*Alford.* Whether there is any reference here to martyrdom, is uncertain. Hodge says, "It is not probable that Paul refers to martyrdom. The context requires that the reference should be to a sacrifice made for the good of others." King thinks it may refer to such. "But if such self-devotion did not spring from love, martyrdom thus suffered would be only of a kind that often occurred later in the history of the church, a mere parade of heroic endurance or defiance."—*Alford.*

4. "Charity suffereth long." Suffereth long, *i.e.*, is long-minded or slow to be roused to resentment; patiently bears with provocation, and is not quick to assert its rights, or resent an injury.—*Hodge.* "Is kind," *i.e.*, inclined to perform good offices, is good-natured. The root of the Greek verb from which the word "kind" comes means useful, and hence its primary sense is, disposed to be useful. This describes the Christian gentleman, full of gentle courtesy and the daily thoughtfulness in small things as well as great.—*Hodge.* "Envieth not." The word in the original means more, "knows neither envy nor jealousy." Both are included under it.—*Alford.* It is willing that others should be greater, more honored, more gifted, than we, with no desire even to pull them down, "Vaunteth not." Doth not act insolently with pride and ostentation. It includes "all that a man takes upon himself, not from duty or necessity, but for the sake of self-exaltation."—*Basil.* "Is not puffed up;" *i.e.*, conceited. This is the root of the preceding. The man who has a high conceit of himself is apt to be boastful and desirous of praise. Love, on the other hand, is modest and humble, modest because humble.—*Hodge.*

5. "Behave itself unseemly." Does nothing of which one ought to be ashamed. Its whole deportment is decorous and becoming. —*Hodge.* Most of our unseemly behavior grows out of pride, or some opposite of charity. "Seeketh not her own." There is perhaps not a more striking or important expression in the New Testament than this; or one that more beautifully sets forth the nature and power of that love which is produced by true religion. Its evident meaning is, that it is not selfish; it does not seek its own happiness exclusively or mainly; it does not seek its own happiness to the injury of others. True religion, or love to others, will prompt us to seek their welfare with self-denial and personal sacrifice and toil.—*Barnes.* "Not easily provoked." Is not quick-tempered or does not suffer itself to be roused to resentment.—*Hodge.* Anger cannot rest in the bosom where love reigns.—*Henry.* "Thinketh no evil." This may mean, (1), it does not plan or devise evil; (2) it does not impute evil, *i.e.*, attribute evil motives to others, or is not suspicious. This sense is not so good in itself, but not so suitable to the connection as, (3) it doth not lay the evil which it suffers to the charge of the wrong-doer. Instead of being resentful, it is forgiving.—*Hodge.* "Faults are thick where love is thin."

6. "Rejoiceth not in iniquity." The trait here brought out is that disposition to rejoice in the downfall or injury of others, which springs out of ill-will or jealousy, and which is gladdened when those who are envied for their advantages are compelled to come down from their high position and incur disgrace.—*Kling.*

7. "Believeth all things." Shows a trustful disposition, which, instead of suspiciously and malignantly surmising and exposing faults, is ever inclined to suppose the existence of a good not seen, and in failures to presume the existence of a right intention.—*Kling.* "Hopeth all things," *i.e.* hopes for the best with regard to all men.—*Hodge.* "Endureth." This word in Greek is properly a military word, and means to sustain the assault of an enemy. Hence it is used in the New Testament to express the idea of sustaining the assaults of suffering or persecution in the sense of bearing up under them and enduring them. —*Hodge.*

8. "Charity (love) never faileth." The sense is, that while other endowment of the Holy Spirit must soon cease and be valueless, love would abide, and would always exist. The argument is, that we ought to seek that which is of enduring value; and that therefore love should be preferred to those endowments of the Spirit, on which so high a value had been set by the Corinthians.—*Barnes.* "Whether there be prophecies," *i.e.*, the gift of prophecies in all its varied forms. "They shall fail," *i.e.*, be done away with. The gift shall cease to be necessary, and therefore shall not be continued. "Tongues . . . shall cease," *i.e.*, the gift of tongues shall cease, because the occasion of them, the many languages of the world, the want of power to express all we feel, shall cease. "Knowledge shall vanish away," *i.e.*, cease to exist. It is not knowledge in the comprehensive sense of the term that is to cease, but knowledge as a gift; as one of the list of extraordinary endowments mentioned in (ch. 12: 8-11).

9, 10. "For we know in part." Here we have the reason why knowledge and prophecy were to cease. As here exercised, they were partial and imperfect, and therefore in their present form must necessarily pass away when the state of perfection arrived.—*Poor.*

11. "When I was a child." The knowledge which we now have, compared with that which we shall have in heaven, is like that which is possessed in infancy compared with that we have in manhood; and that as, when we advance in years, we lay aside, as unworthy of our attention, the views, feelings, and plans which we had in boyhood, and which we then esteemed to be of so great importance, so, when we reach heaven, we shall lay aside the views, feelings, and plans which we have in this life, and which we now esteem so wise and so valuable.—*Barnes.*

12. "We see through a glass." These words admit of three interpretations. The preposition translated "through" may have the meaning of, (1) by means of a glass, or (2) its local sense, through. Assuming glass to mean a window, the meaning is, we see as through a window; and as the windows were commonly made of mica, and therefore imperfectly transparent, to see through a window was to see dimly. As the word, however properly means a mirror (Jas. 1: 23), the best interpretation probably is, (3) We see as through a mirror; the optical impression is that the object is behind the mirror, and the spectator seems to look through it. The ancient mirrors were of imperfectly polished metal, and the reflection which they gave was very obscure.—*Hodge.* "Darkly, obscurely," literally, in an enigma. We are almost obliged in an English version to take the words adverbially, "enigmatically;" but the strict propriety of the expression is thus disguised. "In an enigma," means "in a dark discourse," viz., the revealed word, which is dark, by comparison with our future perfect knowledge (or rather is dark by reason of the imperfect medium through which we read it.).—*Alford.* "Then," in the life to come. "Face to face," without the intervention of any distorting media, or imperfect comparisons.—*Biblical Museum.* By immediate intuition; so Gen. 32: 30.—"Then shall I know ... I am known," *i.e.*, perfectly. We may be perfect in our narrow sphere, as God is perfect in his; and yet the distance between him and us remain infinite. *Hodge.*

14. "Now abideth faith, hope, charity." Some gifts shall pass away, but these three great graces shall remain forever,—faith, hope, love. This is necessarily the meaning, and not that love alone shall abide forever, and the other two merely during the present state.—*Condensed from Peloubet's Select Notes.*

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

SAMMY SNAPPLE.

BY PAUL COBDEN.

"There you are again, boy, a sitting on them steps,—meeting-house steps, to be sure, but none the better for that when it an't Sunday and you an't waiting to go inside. There you sit, with your elbows on your knees, and your head bowed over, kind a discouraged like, on your hands; and you won't get up one peg higher in the world while you sit there."

"Have got to sit somewhere,—haven't I?" snarled out Sammy Snapple; "might as well sit as stand when there ain't the first thing a fellow can do, and I might as well sit on meeting-house steps as on anything else. I wish I had all the money and all the good clothes that the folks have who go inside; then I wouldn't be sitting here on the steps."

"They didn't earn their clothes a sitting on meeting-house steps,—did they, bub? I reckon if you should ask 'em they wouldn't tell you so. Some of 'em were early birds, I can tell you, bub; earlier than robins or orioles, or than any of them bright-breasted, bright-winged creatures that are up so early spring and summer mornings, it seems as if nobody could be up any earlier. And some of these moneyed folks and well-dressed folks you are envying had to sit up late nights to earn their money. They are eating sweet bread now, to be sure, but it ain't the bread of idleness."

"I—haven't—a—relation in the world," drawled out poor little Sammy Snapple.

"And lots of boys haven't," answered Farmer Tubs. "Besides, relations ain't always the best thing a boy can have. Sometimes the more you have of 'em the worse you are off. Now, bub, you've got your own way to make in the world. You've got to 'paddle your own canoe,' as folks say, and I'd be up and at it; and then if you want a little rest sometimes, and feel as if you must have it, why, it won't hurt you to sit down awhile on the meeting-house steps."

Mr. Jonathan Tubs, or "Farmer Tubs," as he was generally called, was known as a "hard-fisted farmer;" but his neighbors said that his heart, unlike his fists, was "as tender as a spring chicken." And this was true, or he wouldn't have hitched his horses in front of the meeting-house and let his waggon-load of beets and turnips stand half an hour and more, while he talked to Sammy Snapple. Though the hands were brown and hard with toil, the man who owned them had in his heart the tenderest human feelings for all poor waifs and wanderers who came in his way; and Sammy Snapple was certainly a waif and a wanderer.

"I'm sorry for you, Sammy, so I am," continued Mr. Tubs. "I'm a kind of tumbled-up farmer, but folks that expect to see my heart turned into stone will have to wait awhile. I want to help you, and I'll do what I can. I'd take you right home and keep you for my own, but you know how it is. Almost everything is harvested; and, besides, I've got a whole army of boys of my own, and the danger is that they'll die of laziness before the long winter is over, and the spring work is ready. So you see, there's no good place for you, bub, on my farm,—not at present, any way. But there's a place for you somewhere; for there ain't any living thing, from a grasshopper to a giant, that hasn't a place, though it may take good eyes to tell, at the first look, just exactly where the place is."

"I haven't a relation in the world," again sighed Sammy.

"I know it, bub; but, as I just told you, there's a good as well as a bad side to that. I know your story well. You had as first-rate a father and mother as ever a boy had; but, somehow, when the folks down here were wanting 'em to stay, and expecting they would, the Lord was making different calculations; and all of a sudden, they slipped away, first one and then the other,—only a few weeks apart. Then that poor old widow took you; and folks all thought she'd be kind, but she wasn't. She took to drink, and a wretched life she led you, my boy; and now she's gone, —but it's a good thing for you, she's gone, though you are all alone now in that little shanty of hers. I won't call it a shanty, though, for it's a tight little frame house. The wind may whistle around as much as it chooses, but it can't get in, nor the snow, either. And my advice to you is to stay right there, seeing the poor creature, who pretended to take care of you, left the house to you, and seeing you've got Aunt Tabby next door, so near that you can shake hands from window to window. There's a good stove there, and the same furniture,—such as it is,—that has always been there. I'll send you all the wood you'll need for the winter, and it'll be fine exercise for you to saw and split it. I'll see to it, too, that the baker leaves you a good loaf of bread every day. And I'll do more yet than this for you, Sammy, I'll set you up in business."

"Set me up in business!" exclaimed Sammy, and he stared at Farmer Tubs.

"Yes, that's what I mean. You can begin moderate, you know. I'm down two or three times a week, and whenever I come, I'll bring you three or four dozen of those bright red apples of mine that shine like mahogany, and you can hang 'em up in the window; and, my word for it, they won't hang there long, you'll sell 'em so fast. And you can have some peanuts and chestnuts too, in the window. My wife has got some idle glass jars, and I'll fill three or four of them with nuts, and you can set 'em up in the window, and let all the world know that you are keeping store for a living; so now, bub, don't grow to them meeting-house steps, but stir yourself before you are ten minutes older."

And Sammy Snapple did stir himself. He went home—to the little house, that was the only spot he could call home,—and when Aunt Tabby came over, as she did, in a few minutes, to bring him a bowl of bread and milk and a piece of pie, she found him washing the two front windows, to get ready for "keeping store." Of course, she wanted to know what had put it into his head to wash windows, and then he told her all about it; and she became so interested in his "store," that she gave him a great many things that she thought would find "a ready market," so that on "opening day," there was quite a grand display in the two front windows of "Sammy Snapple's shanty."

Of course Father Tubs and Aunt Tabby were heavy purchasers, on that day, but trade was pretty brisk all winter.

And who was Aunt Tabby? Some people called her Sammy Snapple's next-door neighbor. Others said, "Oh! she is a woman who has always lived alone,—peculiar, but everybody loves her."

The months came and went; and one day Aunt Tabby said to herself: "I believe I'd like to do it. Yes, I think that Sammy and I would get on splendidly under the same roof. I've got enough for both of us, and the fact is I'd like to give him a home. He's a brave little fellow, but he's kept store long enough, and now he and I will keep house together."

If there is any boy in all the world who has a comfortable, snug home, with a sweet-faced, motherly woman by his side to comfort and cheer him, that boy is Sammy Snapple. And Aunt Tabby says that the way Sammy won her heart was by "keeping store" so bravely all winter.—*S. S. Times.*

CHILDREN'S LETTERS.

BEAUTIFUL.

(*Lines Written on Baby Freddy.*)

Beautiful! beautiful! little one,
Thy journey short, so soon was done;
Soon thy little life was o'er,
Soon thou hast reached "the brighter shore."

Beautiful flowers in his hands so white;
Beautiful hands so still to-night;
Beautiful in his long last sleep
Are his beautiful eyes that will never weep.

Beautiful brow! so free from care;
Beautiful babe, so sweet and fair;
On his beautiful lips a lovely smile;
Beautiful babe, so free from guile.

Beautiful gem, shining to-night
In the Saviour's crown of glory bright;
Beautiful song, that our darling sings;
Beautiful angel with starry wings.

The Saviour has taken our baby away;
Have you not read that once He did say,
"Suffer the children to come unto Me,
Of such the Kingdom of Heaven will be!"

LILIAN JACKSON.

ST. JEAN, MANITOBA,
June 15th, 1879.

DEAR SIR,—I am a little girl ten years old. My papa takes the WEEKLY WITNESS.

Can any of the little readers of the WITNESS tell me what day of the week has been fatal to the Royal family of England, and how many children the Prince of Wales has, and their names; and what is the eleventh commandment, and who spake it, and in what book in the Bible is it to be found?

Hoping that you will print this,

I remain your little friend,

IDA WILTON.

142 BANK STREET, OTTAWA, June 30, 1879.

MR. EDITOR—DEAR SIR,—In answer to the question asked by A. J. Clarke, where is "cage" mentioned in the Bible, I should say it is found in Jeremiah 5.27, also in Revelation 18.2. To the second question asked by the same little girl: What name in the Bible is composed of the following letters: a a a a a h h h p p n n t e z; the answer I would give is Zaphnathpaaneah. Would some of your little readers kindly tell me where the word "cart" is found in the Bible?

I also send the following:

My first is in oil, but not in grease;
My second is in north, but not in south;
My third is in castle, but not in house;
My fourth is in one, but not in two;
My fifth is in high, but not in low;
My sixth is in wet, but not in dry;
My whole is the name of a fruit most girls and boys are fond of.

I remain, yours truly,

JESSIE SEPTIMA MITCHELL.

SELECTIONS.

A FORT MADISON (Iowa) man went home the other evening and found his house locked up. Getting in at the window, with considerable difficulty, he found on the table a note from his wife: "I have gone out. You will find the door-key on one side of the door-step."

NOT SUCH A FOOL AS HE LOOKS.—Father of adored one—"Then it comes to this, sir. You have no fortune, you have lost your appointment, you have no prospect of another, and you come to ask me for my daughter's hand and fortune!" Not such a fool—"No! Suppose we put it in this way: I am unembarrassed by wealth, am free from the cares of business, and my future is irradiated by hope. Therefore this is the crisis when I can best devote myself to your daughter, and enjoy that affluence with which you will crown our love."

THAT'S WHAT HE WANTED.—His hair having been cut, and various offers of fancy soap, hair restorer and so forth, having been declined, with and without thanks, the barber says unto him, "Will your hair do that way, sir?" The customer contemplates himself with care in the mirror, then returning to the sacrificial chair and enveloping himself in the calico wrapper, replies, solemnly, "Just a leetle longer."

—In one of the primary schools of Salem a teacher was endeavoring to ascertain the extent of her children's knowledge of numbers. The question being asked, "Would you rather have three paper bags with two oranges in each, or two bags with three oranges in each?" all but one little fellow expressed themselves as without preference. The teacher asked this pupil for his decision, and he was persistent in his liking for the three bags with two oranges in each, his reason, when finally given, being, "So I could have more bags to bust." The answer showed a comprehension of benefits to be derived worthy of an adult.

—A good story is told in Edinburgh about that genial Grecian Professor Blackie. One day shortly before the close of the past session the Professor being through some clause prevented from lecturing, there was posted on the Greek class-room door a notice to this effect:—'Professor Blackie regrets he is unable to-day to meet his classes.' A waggish student spying this, scraped out the initial letter of the last word of the sentence, and made it appear as if the Professor was regretful at his inability to meet those fair specimens of humanity familiarly known outside the college quadrangle as the 'lasses.' But who can joke with Blackie? The keen-eyed old man, noticing the prank that had been played on him, quietly erased another letter, and left the following to be read by whom it might concern:—'Professor Blackie regrets he is unable to meet his asses!'

HEART OF MIDLOTHIAN.—An English Chartist orator, addressing a meeting of working men on the Calton Hill, Edinburgh, commenced his speech grandiloquently thus: "Men of the Heart of Midlothian!" He was interrupted by roars of laughter and peals of ironical cheering, which only ceased when some friendly native explained his blunder. No doubt he means the appellation as a compliment, but he might as well have addressed his audience as gaol-birds! The same astounding blunder was lately committed by a member of the present Ministry, who, oblivious of the fact that the term meant the ancient prison of Edinburgh, said in reference to Mr. Gladstone's candidature for the Scottish metropolitan county: "There is a gentleman who is wooing the 'Heart of Midlothian,' (laughter), but whether he will succeed in carrying away the 'Heart of Midlothian' is a matter on which I venture to entertain a doubt." Sir Walter Scott's tales are not so much read as they once were.—*Leisure Hour.*

DOMINION ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS.

PRESBYTERIAN.—The Rev. G. M. Clark, who has for the past three years been pastor of the church in Kemptville, Ont., has resigned his charge. Since his settlement there the membership has risen from seventy to one hundred and fifteen, and the congregation have paid their pastor $900 a year without assistance, and built a manse costing $3,000, of which $2,000 is already paid. Mr. Clark and his family will leave for Scotland early this month.

METHODIST.—The new church at Alvinston, O., was opened on the morning of the 23rd ult. In the evening a reception service was held, when fourteen persons were received into full membership in the church.——Complimentary socials were given to the Revs W. Williams of the Centenary Church, Hamilton, and W. S. Griffin, of the First Methodist Church, on the occasion of their removal to their new circuits. ——The Elizabeth Street Church, Chatham, O., was re-opened on the 22nd ult., after having undergone extensive repairs.

EPISCOPAL.—On the 22nd of June twelve persons were confirmed in the Church of the Ascension, Toronto.——Forty-nine young persons were confirmed recently in St. Stephen's Church, Toronto.——St. Albans Church, Volgers' Cove, N.S., was consecrated on the 24th ult.——The Rev. J. Ambrose, Rector of Digby, N.S., on his visit to visit to England on behalf of the Church Building Fund of his parish, obtained $3,600.—— Thirty-two candidates were lately confirmed at Yarmouth, N.S.——The Bishop of Niagara confirmed fifty-two persons in St George's Church, Guelph, O., on the 22nd ult.

BAPTIST.——During the evangelistic services held in DeCewsville, O., twelve converts have been baptized.——The Rev. Peter Grant was ordained and installed as pastor of the churches of Fitzroy and Arnprior, O., on the 11th of June.——At the close of the services on Sunday evening, the 29th ult., Dr. Castle baptized six candidates.——During the past year in the church at Harwich, O., fifty-one persons have been baptized.——Four persons were baptized in the lake at Grimsby, O., on the 22nd ult.—— The Church at Fenelon Falls, O., has extended a call to the Rev. W. Evans, lately from England.——The Rev. W. G. Goucher, of Coaticook and Barford, Q., has resigned his charge.

CONGREGATIONAL.—The Rev. David Hickey, who two years ago, in the middle of his probationary course, left the Methodist Church, and was ordained pastor of the Pleasant River, N.S., Congregational Church, is now applying for readmission into the Wesleyan Conference of the Lower Provinces.——The Rev. W. J. Cuthbertson has commenced to hold religious services regularly in the new hall recently built at the Southwold Station of the Canada Southern Railway. —— The Congregational Church at Quebec recently held a social meeting to welcome their pastor-elect, the Rev. E. C. W. McColl, M.A.——Miss Baylis has arrived safely at Mississaqua, her mission field among the Indians.——The Rev. John Burton, of Belleville, O., has received a unanimous call to the pastorate of the Northern Church, Toronto.

DONATIONS.—Mr. Abernethy, choir leader of the Embro, Ont. (Cong.), church, a Bible.——Mr. D. O. Forbes, on resigning his position as Superintendent of the Bond street (Cong.) Mission School, Toronto, an illuminated address.—The Rev. Harvey N. Hall (Meth.), junior minister of the West Flamboro, O., appointment, a purse of money and address.——Mrs. (Rev.) Preston (Meth.), of Goderich, O., on the occasion of her removal, a present, by the Ladies' Aid Society.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

LATE news from the Presbyterian mission in Ooromiah, Persia, states that the revival movement continues. Revivals were in progress in three villages, with two hundred converts and enquirers, and there were calls for evangelists from several places.

THERE is no discrimination at the Hartford, Connecticut, High School. It has just graduated a class of fifty-six young men and women, among them being two Chinese students, Kie Kah Wong, and Shou Kie Tsai, both of whom delivered orations, while valedictory and salutatory were given by Mary C. Wells and Lilian M. Bogert. Mun Yu Chung took the second prize for declamation.

THE English Church Mission in Bonny, on the Niger, hopes that the period of persecution is over. The favorite wife of the king, who inspired the persecutions, has lately died. The chiefs are yielding very much, and the attendance at the Sabbath services has increased within two months from 120 to 349, including two chiefs, and the richest women in Bonny. The king and chiefs seem ready to yield what they cannot prevent.

BISHOP GOBAT, of Jerusalem, is dead. The establishment of this missionary see was the result of an agreement between the Governments of Prussia and England. Bishop Gobat was a Lutheran minister and was nominated by the King of Prussia. He accepted Anglican orders and consecration, and was supported in part by Prussia and in part by the London Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews. His salary was $6,000. The Queen has the nomination of his successor.

"THE SEA-SHELL MISSION" proposes to give some amusement and joy to the poor and, in many cases, sick children in the various homes and hospitals in London, by distributing to each inmate a box of sea-shells, to be gathered by the more fortunate boys and girls who visit or who reside at the seaside. It is proposed that each box should contain about 200 shells, with the name of the child to whom it is given written on it. This is a simple and inexpensive way to lighten the burden of life inherited by certain children. The small kindnesses will be twice blessed—by collectors and receivers. "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these My brethren, ye have done it unto me." —*Echo.*

GOD sometimes makes use of strange instruments in carrying forward His work. In Spain, where, since the restoration of the Bourbons, the intolerant priests resist the teaching, the preaching, or circulation of the Word of God, converted heathens are becoming colporteurs of the Gospel. A troop of intelligent Chinese acrobats, who became Christians while living in England, and who are familiar with many of the European languages, are visiting Spain, and besides entertaining the people with their wonderful feats, supply them with Bibles and religious literature which they take with them. They have their own Bible readings on the Sabbath, and always seek for evangelical services wherever they go. What a reproach to bigoted, priest-ridden Spain, that the "heathen Chinee" should be better qualified to teach them "the first principles of the oracles of God."

CITY OF ROME.—The Gospel is making wonderful advances in the city of Rome. This is all the more remarkable when the religious ignorance of the people and the abundant means at the disposal of the Papacy are taken into account. The Free Italian Church stands in a most prominent position on the St. Angelo Square, where martyrs have shed their blood for the cause of Christ. It is under the eyes of cardinals and prelates, who all come and go by the St. Angelo Bridge to the Vatican. A few years ago the galleys or the Inquisition would have been the fate of the membership of the church, which is now always crowded with above 200 persons, even when the eloquent Gavazzi is not preaching. Twenty-two converts were admitted to the communion in 1878, and nine joined the ranks of catechumens. And despite all Papal enmity and opposition, the church is sympathized with by all the liberal and good citizens; it is protected by the authorities; so that not the slightest disturbance, nay the loudest applause, takes place when Gavazzi, on Wednesday evenings, is thundering his truthful blasts against the Papacy across the way. We may well exclaim, "What hath God wrought! This is the Lord's doing; it is marvellous in our eyes." The monthly reports furnish ample evidence of really spiritual success —*Evangelical Christendom.*

INDIA.—The caste prejudices of the native Christian community of Krishnager have greatly interfered with the work there. The Rev. J. Vaughan, of the Church Missionary Society, is now able to report that these prejudices are being overcome, and he narrates some remarkable examples of the power of divine grace in this respect. Romish priests have been attempting to make converts among the native Protestants, but with very little success. In one outstation—Joginda—they have failed to gain even a temporary footing. "When, some two months ago," writes Mr. Vaughan, "the priest presented himself there, these good men at once confronted him. 'Sahib,' said they, 'pray, what has led you to invade our fold?' 'I have come,' said he, 'to make Christians.' 'What!' said they, 'are we not Christians? are we not disciples of Christ? have we not been baptized in His name? We have got a pastor and a church of our own; we don't want you, and we won't have you; but if you really want to make Christians, go to the thousands of heathen around, who have never heard the Saviour's name.' Hereupon the priest set off to another of our villages, but he found these faithful brethren at his heels; he tried another village, but wherever he went, there they were to tackle and baffle him. At last, in disgust, he beat a retreat."—*Evangelical Christendom.*

AGRICULTURE.

AGRICULTURAL QUESTION DRAWER.

[We are glad to inform our readers that Mr Clarke will answer through the WITNESS questions on agricultural topics that may from time to time be sent to him by subscribers to the WITNESS. Correspondents can either address Mr. Clarke at his residence, Lindenbank, Guelph, or send their enquiries to this office. Not only questions, but items of interesting information and communications on matters pertaining to the farm and garden will at all times be welcomed, and will receive the best attention we can give them.]

CRANBERRIES.

DEAR SIR,—I read an article in your valuable paper some twelve months ago relative to cranberry culture. I think it stated that the roots could be obtained in Canada. Can you inform me where I could find some? Also, do you know of a cranberry marsh that is cultivated in your province, or anywhere near Montreal? ARTEMUS BISSELL.

Algonquin, Ont.

[The cranberry grows wild in many, perhaps most parts of Canada, where there are swamps suited to its habits and requirements, and it is said that the wild plants improve greatly with culture. In a township adjoining that in which I live there is quite a tribe of farmers bearing the same name. Among them there are several "Johns," and one is called "Cranberry John," because his farm adjoins a large cranberry swamp. I should think Mr. Bissell might, on enquiry, find some cranberry plants in a state of nature not far from his home. If not, I can give him "Cranberry John's" address on application. I do not know of a cultivated cranberry marsh anywhere in Canada. There are a number of them in New Jersey, and some of the American nurserymen advertise the plants in their catalogues. Perhaps some correspondent of the WITNESS can furnish the information desired.]

SALTING GRASS LANDS.

P. S. McKillop, of East Swanton, Vermont, wishes to know what grass lands are best adapted to the application of salt, and generally, in what quantities to the acre.

[Salt in moderate quantities is thought to be beneficial to all grass lands. It invigorates the plants; promotes the decomposition of animal and vegetable matters; is a protection against frost; causes the soil to attract more moisture; destroys grubs and worms; and improves the herbage, so that cattle eat it more eagerly. Opinions vary as to the quantity to be applied. From 6 to 16 bushels per acre are advised by different authorities.]

GOOSEBERRY BUSHES.

Hannah Ford, a thirteen-year-old correspondent, writes, "My sister planted over two dozen gooseberry bushes, and they are getting on very well; she would like to know very much if she should break off the young shoots when they grow on the bushes."

[There is no need to break off the young shoots, except when it will make the bushes more shapely and stocky to do so. Some gooseberry bushes, especially the Houghton's seedling, incline to make a long weak, spindling, straggling growth; and they may be improved in appearance and vigor by pinching off the terminal buds, so as to make the shoots thicker and stronger. This is a plan that may be adopted with advantage in the case of all fruit trees.]

HEDGES FOR MANITOBA.

William Hill asks for information through the WEEKLY WITNESS whether hedges can be grown in Manitoba or the North-West.

[I have not seen any statements of experience in hedge-growing by the settlers in Manitoba, but would be inclined to think the buckthorn, cedar, and other hardy hedge plants might be successfully used in that region. Except in parts of the country where land is plentiful and fencing material scarce it is hardly advisable to plant hedges. They occupy a large amount of space, and are considered exhaustive to the land on either side of them. Evergreen hedges are valuable as wind-screens in exposed situations; but to get the full benefit of them for shelter belts, it is necessary to plant them so wide apart that they hardly make a fence tight enough to turn stock. Where posts can be obtained at moderate cost, barbed wire is probably the best and cheapest fence material. It would probably be worth all the expense of its construction to do duty while a hedge was growing along the line of it.]

MAPLE BEACH FARM,
St. Pie, June 21st, 1879.

DEAR SIR,—I have read with undissimulated pleasure your lectures, replete with interesting and practical suggestions on farming, and I have reason to believe that they will be extensively carried out and prove to be useful. I, for one, have gone as far as taking your hint on the desirability of giving appropriate names to rural property, and have named my farm "Maple Beach," for the obvious reason that one quarter of a mile of my property on the beach of the Yamaska River is shaded by some 700 maple trees. But, sir, my object in writing you to-day is to enquire if you think a young orchard of apple trees (two inches diameter on the stump) can be transplanted with some probable success, with a view of having it in a better soil and a safer locality. If practicable, when is it best to be done—fall or spring? Yours truly,

R. P. D.

THE REV. W. F. CLARKE.

[I should not advise the removal of a young orchard of the size specified, unless it seemed to be imperatively required. It would undoubtedly retard the growth of the trees considerably, and perhaps permanently stunt them. No doubt it could be successfully done with extreme care and pains, but the question is, Would it pay? The soil can be made better by top-dressing, and working in manure about the roots of the trees. As to safety, if it be exposure to winds that is feared, would not a high board fence, or shelter by means of an evergreen belt be cheaper and better than removal? If it be safety from orchard thieves, that is another question. It is of little use to cultivate fruit trees where they are liable to be robbed. But even in such a case I think I would rather plant another orchard of younger trees than remove those already grown to the size mentioned. It is a frequent mistake to plant large trees with a view to getting fruit sooner. But, without an expenditure of time and trouble which is rarely practicable, trees of considerable size receive such a shock by removal that younger trees will outdo them in growth, fruitfulness, vigor, and beauty.

WM. F. CLARKE.

PROFESSOR A. J. COOK, of the Michigan Agricultural College, writes to *The Scientific Farmer* that having given the subject no little research and observation he is fully convinced that nearly all of our birds, not excepting the robin, jay and grackle, are the farmer's efficient aids and very worthy of his fostering care. He has made "actual examination of the birds' stomachs purposely to eliminate every possible source of error."

FARMERS' REVIEW.

The following hints are for the work of the month of July from the *American Agriculturist*:

Late Haying.—The failure to gather the hay while it is at its best, is a too frequent and inexcusable neglect at this season. If farmers could be convinced of how much of the feeding value of hay is lost by leaving the grass to become ripe, hard, and woody, it would no longer be permitted.

How to Cure Ripe Hay.—Hay that has been cut late may be improved by curing it in the cock instead of drying it in the sun. Being comparatively dry when cut it is very soon cured; and if put up in cocks as soon as it is thoroughly wilted, it will heat and steam and become much softened, and will remain greener than if sun-dried in the swath.

Cutting Wheat and Rye.—If there was any doubt about the best time for cutting grain, the general experience last year went far towards settling the question. All over the country a hot spell came on just as the cutting became general, and the grain shrank badly. Had the harvest been a few days earlier, the total gain would have been enormous. In the writer's field, stopping the cutting for the 4th of July holiday last season, caused a loss of $100 in the quality of the grain and in shrinkage of weight and bulk. As soon as the grain is solid, but will still crush dry between the finger nails, it may be cut, and hot weather will not injure it in the shock as it will when standing. Dead ripe grain is not only less valuable, but the straw is worth less than if cut three or four days earlier.

Hay Caps will serve a good purpose upon grain shocks, and are much more secure than cap sheaves.

Rake the Fields after the grain has been drawn; the labor will be well repaid.

Protect the Horses.—A cotton sheet will be found a great protection to the horses working in the harvest field. It screens them from the heat, from flies, and from dust, and the labor of cleaning them is lessened. It will be found desirable, when horses are washed, to use a soft sponge and water in which some carbolic soap has been dissolved. This cools the skin, assists perspiration, removes the strong pungent smell, greatly refreshes the animals, and drives away flies. Where there is a river near by, a bath in the evening will be agreeable and safe, if the horses are kept in the water only two or three minutes, are driven home at once and rubbed dry.

A Scraper for the Horses may be made of a piece of old scythe, with the edge dulled on the stone; with this the sweat or moisture, after washing, may be easily removed.

Green Feed for Horses.—Give a share of the green fodder when horses do not run at pasture. If at pasture at night, a generous feed should be given before they are turned out.

Corn should not be neglected in the hurry of harvest. Frequent cultivation hastens growth and the maturing of the crop. To see the difference, leave a row or two uncultivated. Much hand work later in the season may be avoided by a little work with the cultivator, and by keeping the weeds down.

Fodder-Corn may yet be sown. A rye or wheat stubble may be plowed and planted in drills with three bushels of corn per acre. The large Western or Southern corn, or Evergreen Sweet Corn, may be used. Some extra good ammoniated superphosphate, with potash added, or special corn-fodder fertilizer, should be sown broadcast and harrowed in before planting. Dropping the fertilizer in the drill does not answer well for corn when other manure is not used broadcast.

Roots.—Sow Ruta-bagas early this month, and white turnips later. Superphosphate of lime, or fine bone dust, is specially adapted for these crops. A stubble may be prepared for them by giving one good plowing and harrowing: a cross harrowing a week later will kill many small weeds.

Potatoes.—After early potatoes are dug for market, they may be followed by

Cabbages.—In planting late cabbages on potato ground there is no need to plow the whole area before planting. Plow open furrows, 3 feet from centre to centre, and mark out by cross furrows 2 feet apart. Drop a forkful of manure at each crossing, close the furrows over the manure, and set the plants in the lines of the cross furrows. After the planting is finished the ground may be worked out with a light plow or a cultivator.

Fodder Crops.—Hungarian Grass, common Millet, or the Golden Millet, may be sown this month for green fodder or hay. A bushel of seed per acre may be sown, though rather thick seeding, the fodder will be all the finer and thicker for it. Millet that was sown in May should be cut before the seed is ripe or the fodder gets hard, unless the seed is wanted. Millet seed makes an excellent addition to ground feed when mixed with corn and rye.

Buckwheat may be made profitable upon a piece of rough or newly-cleared ground. No other crop is so effective in mellowing rough cloddy land. The seed in northern localities should be sown before July 12th; otherwise early fall frosts may catch the crop. Grass and clover may sometimes be sown successfully with buckwheat this month.

Seeding to Grass Alone.—Last year the writer sowed a piece of fallow ground to Orchard-Grass and Clover, on the first day of August. The ground was thoroughly prepared in July, and was top-dressed with short manure harrowed in. Three bushels, 42 lbs. of Orchard-Grass seed, and a half peck of clover were sown, and covered by drawing a smoothing plank diagonally across the harrow marks. This covered the seed evenly, and smoothed the ground. The present year one crop of hay, equal to two tons per acre, was taken in May, and the after growth will give a second crop this month or next.

Cows.—A cool, dark, clean stable for the cows, is for many reasons preferable, to a hot pasture in the middle of the day. Cows that have been kept up on moderate feed, will shrink in their milk, on being turned into a luxurious pasture on a hot day. Dry earth or sand makes a better bedding than straw during the hot season.

Artificial Food.—Butter dairymen will find some of the artificial foods profitable to feed with green fodder or pasture. Scouring caused by green feed, may be stopped at once by giving the cow 2 quarts of dry cotton-seed meal.

Sheep.—Keep ewes intended for the butcher by themselves, and feed liberally. A quart of mixed ground feed or bran, and oil-cake meal, will soon bring them into marketable condition. Keep store sheep in a light pasture, and give a handful of feed daily. Provide shade of some kind.

Dysentery in Sheep is to be guarded against. Ailing sheep will retire from the flock, and may not be found until too late, unless the flock is watched and counted frequently. As soon as a looseness of the bowels is perceived, the sheep should be moved to a cool shed, and one ounce of castor oil be given. A bran or oatmeal mush will be beneficial.

Flies of all kinds are now very troublesome, and should be watchfully guarded against. If maggots are found upon the sheep, apply tar and grease (rancid butter or lard) to the parts, and clip off the wool closely. Carbolic sheep-dip, and other preparations of carbolic acid, may be used to prevent attacks.

Pigs.—Young pigs may be made ready for market, in 100 days if desired, by good feeding. The sow should be well fed with rich slop, to force a good flow of milk, and a feeding place for the pigs should be provided, in which they can get spare milk with a little fine ground barley meal or wheat middlings.

Poultry.—The flock should now be weeded out; all unprofitable fowls, poor layers, and poor mothers, should be used or marketed. Two weeks feeding in a coop will be sufficient to make them fat. A few of the best old hens may be kept over for early setting, but many in a flock are unprofitable.

The utmost cleanliness should be preserved about the premises in the hot weather. All wastes and garbage should be disposed of on a compost heap; a load of good soil and sods from fence rows will be useful, as the basis for it. Weeds should be gathered and added to the heap. Liberal additions of plaster will prevent disagreeable odors.

Pure drinking water is of the first importance. More dangerous poisons are taken into the system with the water used, than in any other way. That from brooks is dangerous, as wash from manured fields, and soakage from the soil flows into them. Water from clear wells and springs only, should be given to cattle, and if such precaution is needed for them, it is equally so for the owners. Much avoidable disease is due to impure water.

NOTES ON ORCHARD AND GARDEN WORK.

While these notes are made anew each month, there must, from the nature of the case, be some repetition. Sometimes repetition is useful; for example, we have in several years past repeated—not in the same language, to be sure, but the fact, that cultivators of the soil, whether farmers, orchardists, or gardeners, become too thoroughly fixed to the soil, and to their own special portion of it. No people more need recreation than they, and none take less. Then in no pursuit is travel so instructive as in that of the cultivator. It is hardly possible for one intelligent gardener or orchardist, to visit the grounds of another, without learning something. When the warm months come, we advise all who can possibly do it,—and most can if they will, to go away from home for a few days, if for recreation only—well; if for both recreation and instruction,—better. Nothing enlarges one's ideas so much, as to see and talk with others in the same occupation. No money expended gives a better return than that invested in judicious travel. Of course, one is not expected to go off and "let his pursley get ahead of him," but the work should be planned in advance with this absence in view.... The hoe and horse-cultivator should be frequently used, especially if there have been rains. The weeds are easily killed by the hot sun, if uprooted.

ORCHARD AND NURSERY.

Marketing.—The marketing of early fruits, will be a large part of the work of the month. See that crates, baskets and other packages are at hand, and are tidy, and neatly marked; always assort the fruit, making three grades, firsts and seconds for market, and the third for the pigs. Pack so tight, that it cannot bruise in transit.

Pruning can be done in this month. Look to an open head to the tree, that the sun and air may reach the interior.

Thinning.—Though rather late, it will still pay in the apple and pear orchards. The first thinning is rarely sufficient. Better remove the excess even though the fruit is of some size; that which remains, will be enough better, to pay for the labor.

Budding should be done as soon as the buds are mature, and the bark of the stock rises readily. Several have asked us to describe the method of budding. It is not practicable to repeat such matters every year. Some time ago, we gave plain directions with engravings.

Insects.—Destroy any *Tent Caterpillars* nests that may have escaped earlier notice. The *Codling Moth* is best caught by bands of cloth or of heavy paper, placed around the trunks; these should be removed once a week, and all worms found under them, killed. Let the hogs eat the wormy wind-falls.

Slugs on cherry and pear trees, can be killed by dusting with lime from a muslin bag tied to a pole.

Blight.—If this appears, there is but one thing to do, cut away the blighted twig, branch, or whole tree, as the case may be. Cut down to bright sound wood, and burn the removed portions.

Young Trees.—The nursery rows should be kept clear of weeds. The horse-hoe will reach most of these. Use a short whiffle-tree, wound with cloth, or otherwise protected. Beds of seedlings must be weeded by hand. They should be shaded and watered if the weather is dry. If seedling evergreens damp off, sift dry sand upon the bed.

THE FRUIT GARDEN.

Grape Vines.—In spring we directed that vines planted then should be allowed to bear but a single shoot. It is well to wait until the vines are older before putting up a trellis; a stake 5 or 6 feet out of the ground will answer for the first two years. Keep the shoot tied up to this; if other shoots start from the root or the old wood, remove them. In the axil of each leaf, or where the leaf joins the stem a shoot may appear, this is a *lateral*, do not remove it entirely, but pinch all off but one leaf; if it makes another start, pinch that back to one leaf, and so on, should it start again. Should the vine reach the top of the stake, let it take care of itself. If the vine was planted last year, and two shoots are grown, keep these tied to the stake and treated in the same way. On established vines, keep the laterals pinched as above, and when the shoots are as long as desired, stop them by pinching. Insects that now appear are mostly those that can be hand-picked.

Mildew.—Keep a careful watch, and if whitish patches appear on the underside of the leaf, the growing shoot, or the fruit cluster, use sulphur at once. Bellows for the purpose are sold at the seed and agricultural warehouses. Sift the sulphur before putting it into the bellows, and in using the bellows so manage it that a light cloud of the sulphur will be scattered, to settle upon the vines. Choose a calm day. Repeat the sulphur after a rain.

Strawberries.—If grown in single rows, remove the mulch when the picking is over, fork in manure, keep the ground clear of weeds, and remove the runners. If the alternate system is followed, the spaces that have been used as paths this season, are to be manured, forked up, and raked level to make a rich fine bed into which the runners from the old plants are to be directed. If pot layering is practised, layer the earliest runners. This is to be commended for private gardens; it is simply to sink in the soil small pots filled with rich soil, under the runners as they appear; place the runner on the soil of the pot, and put a clod on the stem to hold it until it has taken root. When the pots are filled with roots, turn out the balls of earth and set them in a new bed. Plants so treated will go on and grow and bear a good crop next year.

Blackberries and Raspberries.—Treat all plants that come up, and are not wanted for next year's fruiting as weeds. Those to grow should be stopped by pinching at 6 feet for blackberries and 4 feet for raspberries. When the fruit is off of either, cut out the old canes that have borne it.

Currants.—The long weak shoots that push from the interior are to be broken out, and also all others not needed. Pick the fruit early, as soon as well colored, for jelly, but for table use let it be thoroughly ripened.

KITCHEN AND MARKET GARDEN.

Have no waste ground where weeds may grow. When the early crops are off, clear and plant again.

Asparagus.—Pull such weeds as appear, and if the Asparagus Beetle is discovered, cut away the branches on which their eggs are placed.

Beans.—Plant for late salting and pickling. Pinch the Limas when they have reached the top of the pole.

Beets.—Sow for succession of young roots and to supply beet greens. Sow only early sorts now.

Cabbages.—Set out for late crop. They need rich soil, and must be kept clean and watched for worms. Catch the white butterflies early in the morning when they are slow in moving.

Celery.—Set in rows three feet apart and six inches in the row on the level, in well-manured soil. The trench system has nearly gone out of practice.

Carrots.—Thin; hoe until the tops prevent further work among them.

Corn.—Plant early sorts for late use and drying. Save seed from best specimens of the early crop.

Cucumbers.—Dust with ashes or lime to keep off striped beetle.

Melons.—Remove late sets that would not ripen. Save only pure seed. Turn to secure even ripening.

Onions.—Harvest as soon as the tops die down. Store in a cool airy place.

Squashes.—Keep clear of bugs by hand-picking. Let the vines strike root at the joints.

Tomatoes.—Keep from the ground by frames or trellises. Brush or hay is better than nothing.—*American Agriculturist.*

DRAINING IRREGULAR SURFACES.

A young farmer wishes to know the best way for laying out the underdrains in a field with a surface too uneven to admit of regular parallel ditches, and he wants to make thorough work of it. In answer, we recommend the adoption of the universal rule, to make the drains always descend down every slope by

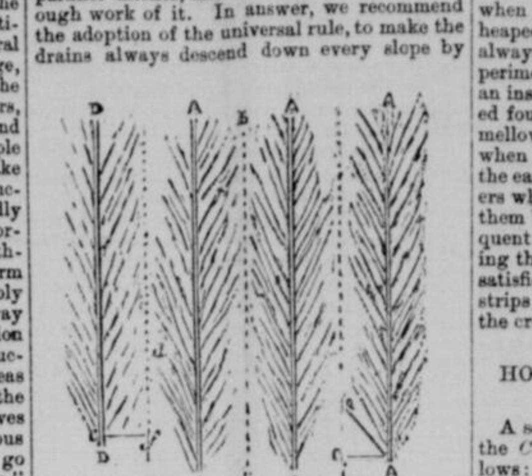


FIG. 1.

the shortest or steepest course, and to modify their positions to this rule, no matter how irregular the result may be. We have on a former occasion shown why the steepest descent should be always sought; we repeat briefly these reasons: If the ditch runs directly down hill, as from *B* to *C*, it drains the water from the soil on both sides, as shown in the diagram, fig. 1; and if they are two rods or 33 feet apart, the water in descending from *a* to *b*, at an angle of 45 degrees, would have to flow only 23 feet. But if the drains are laid obliquely down hill as in fig. 2, *B C* being the direct descent, then the water in the soil must all run from above to one side, as shown by the lines; and if the drains are two rods apart as before, then the descent from *a* to *b* will

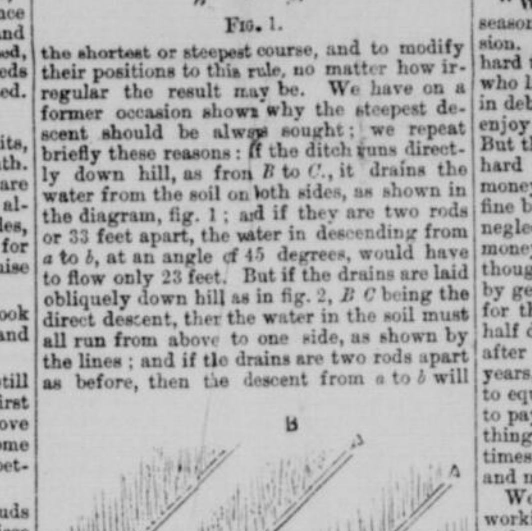


FIG. 2.

have to be 47 feet, or double the above mentioned distance. The diagonal ditches will therefore be less efficient on this account. There will be a still farther loss in their being more gradual in descent, and the water in them will not flow off so rapidly. There is still another disadvantage. If the subsoil is porous or gravelly in spots, it will let the water out to drench the soil below, as shown in fig. 3; a result which can never happen when the channels make a direct descent.



FIG. 3.

Now to apply this rule to the irregular field of our correspondent, the descent in the lowest channels must be first determined, either by observing the currents of water in time of heavy rains, or with a levelling instrument. Suppose that fig. 4 represents the field, the dark portions the lowest channels. The first thing to do is to cut a ditch in the bottom of each of the principal hollows, and insert a large pipe tile, or make some other large orifice, for a main drain. Then cut branches leading to it by the shortest course down the

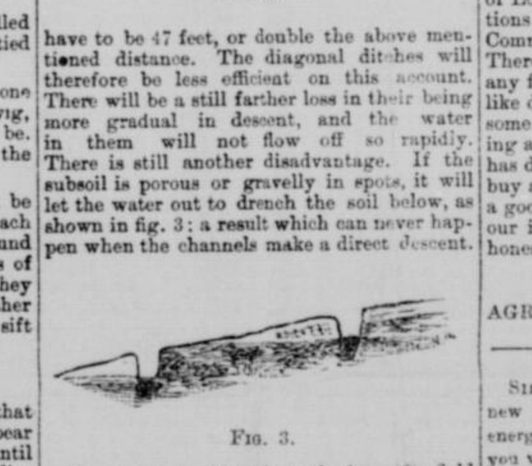


FIG. 4.

adjacent slopes, as represented by fig. 5. This mode possesses a special advantage. The bottoms of the hollows are the wettest, and need



FIG. 5.

draining more than any other parts of the field. If the whole work cannot be done at once, these mains will affect an important improvement of the field before the branches are cut. It may be that the owner will not be disposed to do anything more after these are finished. The importance of the entire drainage of the field may be easily determined. Dig a few holes the depth of the intended drains in a few different places, in the spring of the year, or at any wet season when draining is most needed, and observe how long the water which flows into these remains there. If they do not hold water at all, any draining at those places is obviously needless. If the water after flowing in, all passes out in two or three days, little will be gained by the operation. But if it remains in the holes for some weeks, it is very plain that artificial channels should be cut for relieving the subsoil of the water which remains there.—*Cultivator and Country Gentlemen.*

PULVERIZING THE SOIL.

Long experience has shown that the practice of frequent stirring of the soil among hoed crops, has tended to counteract the retarding influence of drouth. In the first place, the operation increases the growth of the plants, and sends their roots deeper into moist soil below. In some experiments, cultivating the corn crop, once a week or oftener, has added twenty bushels per acre to the product. More commonly the gain, although decided, has not been quite so great, the results varying with the fertility of the soil, and with the wetness of the season. Examinations of the soil some inches below the surface in a dry time, shows much more moisture under a mellow surface, than at the same depth in a hard baked soil. It is probable that in some instances the finely pulverized earth would dry less rapidly if pressed or rolled, than if left loose and porous. But hardened by baking, after being soaked with water, the reverse would be unquestionably true.

In many parts of the country, crops are now suffering from drouth, and the course of treatment here indicated would tend to lessen its injurious effects. For corn, it is generally admitted; but for potatoes it is less understood. It is true that the potato crop has been sometimes seriously injured by hoeing, when the earth was hot and dry, the soil being heaped about the plants. Hilling potatoes is always more or less hurtful, as different experiments have shown. We have never found an instance where potatoes, after being planted four or five inches deep, in a good bed of mellow earth, did not give a heavier yield when cultivated flat, than when side by side the earth was thrown up against them. Farmers who fear the effects of drouth, may lessen them by keeping a mellow surface by the frequent passage of the cultivator, and by keeping the surface flat. They may become easily satisfied on this point by treating alternating strips of land in both ways, and measuring the crops.—*Cultivator and Country Gentleman.*

HONEST FARMERS AND THEIR DUTY.

A sensible farmer writes from Michigan to the *Cultivator and Country Gentleman* as follows:

"We ought to be grateful for favorable seasons, and three good wheat crops in succession. And yet we hear a great deal about hard times, and the want of money. Farmers, who lived within their means, and did not go in debt in the flush times, may and often do enjoy about all the felicity earth can yield. But the flush times have ruined more than the hard times. When markets were good and money plenty, farmers bought more land, built fine buildings, dressed in expensive style, and neglected to pay principal and interest when money was cheap. That was the time when thoughtful men declared their independence by getting out of debt. It is very hard times for those who went into debt when a silver half dollar was equal to a dollar in paper, and after paying a heavy interest for a number of years, they find it takes two silver half dollars to equal a greenback dollar, so that they have to pay two dollars instead of one, and everything they owe. The hard times are the safest times to go into debt, when property is cheap, and money will not increase in value.

We are sorry to learn that so many hard-working, well-meaning farmers are in debt, and some are losing their homes and their good name, and are injuring themselves, their creditors, and their friends. This should be a warning to us all to be more careful in future. If we cultivate contentment, we can live happy, noble lives without giving a mortgage on our homes. Some good old homesteads have been thrown away for very vanity. The laws of fashion, to those who yield themselves slaves to its power, seem to be more despotic than the laws and taxes of old King George. We are under no obligations to follow the fashions of London or Paris. But we are under obligations to follow the good old-fashioned Ten Commandments, and owe no man anything. There is no merit in wearing expensive finery; any fool can go down the stream of fashion, like drift wood on a spring flood. It requires some moral courage to be laughed at for wearing a hat behind the style, or an old coat that has done good service for ten years. We can buy a new coat any day, but we can never buy a good moral character. So let us live within our incomes, and be worthy of the title of honest farmers."

AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS IN THE NORTH-WEST.

(*To the Editor of the Witness.*)

SIR,—There are great common interests in this new country which no amount of personal energy, unassisted, can do justice to. Perhaps you will allow me to suggest that the first thing necessary for the drainage of the muskegs in Manitoba and the adjoining country, so well described by your commissioner, will be the dredging of the shallow streams that run into and through them, increasing and equalizing their depth, and forming free channels where the streams are lost to sight under the surface of the spongy soil. That will be a comparatively simple and inexpensive process, though so important in its effects, and will naturally fall upon the authority which is to reap the advantage of the increased value of the adjoining, or rather surrounding, lands. If the Dominion Government takes this responsibility the work of road-making and tree-planting on the inferior sections might fall upon the Provincial Government, and while all possible encouragement should be given the local authorities, it seems as though it would be wrong to extend the boundaries of the province until what they hold already has thus been made more habitable. Without a main drainage system, subsidiary drains are useless, and the work of drainage altogether, when brought to a certain perfection, will pay for its cost many times over. Settlers coming upon the ground at an advanced period of the summer, although by the delay they will escape the miseries of the wet ox-roads, will be the more likely to be deceived as to the nature of the ground they are selecting, in the grave matter of floods in the spring and fall.

Water does not flow up the slopes and elevations, and neither, unfortunately, does the best soil. Good country and bad roads are found in connection in more places than the prairie province. H.

GIRLS ON THE FARM.

AN ECHO FROM AUSTRALIA.

SIR,—You will no doubt be surprised to receive a letter on this subject at this late date and from this quarter of the globe. But I could scarcely refrain from writing after the following circumstances, which took place where I am boarding. It is hardly necessary to say that the people here look upon America as a great country, and Americans as a smart race. There is no distinction made here between Canada and the United States. They are all classed as one nation. For instance, I have been asked where I came from, and on being told Canada, they would then rejoin, "Oh, you are a Yankee." This has occurred several times.

But, to return, when anything is published in American papers containing statements like "G.A's." it is not to be expected that they will lose the chance of making capital out of them should an opportunity present itself. It was so in this instance. I received three WEEKLY WITNESSES by this mail, being the first I have received since coming here, and, as the people are fond of reading American papers, I gave the WITNESSES to one of the young ladies where I am boarding, to read. The young lady in question soon came across "G's." article, and handing it to me to read wished to know if it was true. I, of course, contradicted his statements, and immediately turned to the other two numbers dated 19th and 26th of February, and found replies as I had expected. I handed them back to be read with the remark that I thought they would find answers sufficient to satisfy them of the falsity of "G.'s" statements, which seemed to be the case.

I would like to point out here how ridiculous it would have been for me to have tried to convince them to the contrary, had I not happened to have received the replies as already stated. The people here believe almost all the papers state as a rule, not being used to sensations as Americans and Canadians are; and if there had been no contradiction, every one of "G.'s" statements would have been accepted as truth, and thus a slur would have been cast on Canadian farmers through "G." flying to the papers with his article. Mr. "G." intimates that he has travelled considerably. One would imagine he would have profited by his travelling, and learned by this time, at least, civility. But, no! He greets us by throwing a stigma on Canadian farmers. I'll guarantee "G." is no Canadian, and I very much doubt if "G." ever saw a Canadian-born farmer compel his daughters to work in the fields, and allow his sons to loaf around the corners, spend ing the hard-earned money, and I challenge him to name a county where such a man lives. I have seen farmers' daughters beg to be allowed to go out in the field to work, but I never heard or saw but one man that I believe compelled his daughters to work in the field, and he did not allow his sons to do as they pleased. I have travelled hundreds of miles in Canada, and have called on thousands of farmers, and only know of this one case. In England, I believe, the girls are forced in many instances to go out regularly with the men in the harvest time, and if any such have found their way into Canada, is it to be wondered at if they continue the same practice there? and is it fair that Canadian farmers should be classed with the few that your correspondent has seen fit to write about? No. "G." knows as well as I do that Canadians are preferred in the United States to American labor, but would such be the case if they were the lazy drones as depicted by "G." in his article? If the girls of Canada are such slovens, why is it that those ideal American ladies of his are so eager in obtaining their services, and pay them the highest wages going?

In concluding, I will just remark that I hope the farmers' daughters will not look upon "G." as a sample of the men who travel through Canada, as I am acquainted with a goodly number of American agents who pronounce the farmers of Canada a very thrifty, hard-working and hospitable people, and I have heard many of them say they would sooner take one of Canada's fair daughters as a wife than one of their own country. I will now close by adding that "G.'s" article finds no sequel in Wellington County.

CANADIAN AGENT.

Melbourne, May 20th, 1879.

HINTS TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

BY GUISEPPE RUDMANI, *CHEF DE CUISINE*, OTTAWA HOTEL.

No. 2.

DIFFERENT WAYS OF USING OATMEAL.

OATMEAL CRACKNELS.—Procure a pound and a half of the finest oatmeal and mix in enough water to wet it through, let it stand about half an hour to swell the meal. Flour the paste board, turn out the dough and roll it out to the thickness of a quarter of an inch, cut with a biscuit cutter and lay on a greased tin, bake in a moderately hot oven. Care must be exercised that they do not become brown, they burn very easily. They will snap between the fingers, are delicious, requiring no butter to make them palatable.

OATMEAL GRIDDLE CAKES.—Take two cupfuls of cold oatmeal porridge, gradually thin it in a bowl with a pint of milk. When it is mixed quite free of lumps add a tablespoonful of molasses, two eggs, and enough flour—previously well mixed with a teaspoonful of baking powder—to form a rather thick batter. By this time the griddle, or whatever utensil is employed, should be quite hot, and having thoroughly greased it, pour the batter out of a small pitcher on it in cakes the size of a tea saucer. When brown on one side turn them on the other, and when quite cooked serve them hot with maple syrup, molasses, or milk and sugar.

OATMEAL WATER GEMS.—Set a pint of oatmeal to steep over night in a pint of water; in the morning add a tablespoonful of white sugar, a pinch of salt, and a cupful of flour previously sifted with a teaspoonful of baking powder. Now, having well greased the gem pans, place a tablespoonful and a half of the batter in each, and bake fifteen minutes in a moderately hot oven.

OATMEAL PUFFS.—Place three cupfuls of oatmeal in a bowl, add to it a cupful of Graham or fine flour, a little salt, three well-beaten eggs, and a pint and a half of sweet milk. Heat and oil the gem irons and bake rapidly in a hot oven.

OATMEAL BREAD.—Steep a quart of oatmeal over night in two quarts of water. In the morning add to a teaspoonful of salt, half a cupful of sugar, a pint and a half of Graham or fine flour, having two teaspoonfuls of baking powder sifted through it; mix all together rapidly and smooth. Grease a bread pan carefully, pour the batter into it, and bake it at once in a firm, steady oven for an hour to an hour and a quarter.

BANNOCKS (SCOTCH OATMEAL CAKES.)—Place a quart of coarse oatmeal in a bowl, add to it two ounces of butter just melted. Add to it gradually a sufficiency of water to form a light paste. Flour the paste board with meal, turn out the dough and thoroughly knead it, using meal from time to time as required to prevent sticking to the hands and board. Then proceed to drive it out with the rolling pin to the thickness of a quarter inch, or even thinner, if possible. Cut it now from the centre into six or seven pieces, partly cook them on the griddle, and finish by toasting in front of the fire.

OATMEAL BLANC-MANGE.—Steep over night a pint of coarse oatmeal in a quart of tepid water. In the morning strain the water through a fine sieve; place it on the fire with six ounces of sugar and the thinly pared rind of a lemon. Boil slowly half an hour, remove the lemon rind, strain again and pour into a mould. When about to serve turn it out carefully on its dish and dispose at the base ripe or preserved strawberries, pears, cherries, peaches, or cream and sugar.

ENGLISH NEWS.

AT THE MARRIAGE lately of Lord Durham's second son eight of the eleven bridesmaids were the bride's sisters.

THE DEATH is announced of the Rev. W. Leeke, who carried the colors of the 52nd Regiment at Waterloo.

AFTER a long absence Father Gavazzi has reappeared before a London audience in the Agricultural Hall, Islington.

GENERAL WOOD, one of the British commanders in the Zulu war, has never undressed nor had his boots off, save for his bath, since the 10th of January last.

THE CENSUS RETURNS of the Established Church of Scotland, just taken, show that there are in that communion 515,786 communicants, of whom 297,375 are females. These members are from a population of 3,360,000, and the list is larger by 56 000 than it was five years ago. The friends of the Establishment are rejoicing greatly over the favorable nature of the exhibit.

MR. TOM TAYLOR, editor of *Punch* and dramatist, has a house which is simply stuffed with pictures. There is hardly a square inch of wall uncovered. In one apartment, used as a summer-room for reading, working or painting, the walls are covered entirely with prints of Sir Joshua Reynolds' paintings; and opening from this is a chamber dedicated to sculpture, where an owl perches familiarly on a bust of Minerva. Chivy, as this bird is called, is a great favorite in the family, and very friendly with his master, though shy with strangers. In the dining-room, where Lambeth faience and Venetian glass abound, the very implements for use on the table are works of art; and the boudoir of Mrs. Taylor is a veritable cabinet of curiosities. It is impossible to be in the house without recognizing the influence of Mrs. Taylor everywhere. Coming of an artistic family, and being herself a good painter, she can thoroughly sympathize in her husband's tastes; and while the eye is feasted with all they see around, she will delight the ear with such music as can seldom be heard even from the best professional pianistes.

IRISH NEWS.

THE STATUE of Sir John Gray has been successfully placed on its pedestal in Sackville street, Dublin.

A MOVEMENT is on foot to erect a suitable monument to the memory of the late Archdeacon Gossan.

THE FOUNDATIONS are being laid for a vast permanent sea-wall in front of the beautiful villas which have been built on the Youghal Strand, Cork.

WHIT-MONDAY was celebrated by the majority of the working classes in and about Dublin with much drunkenness, and no attempt to conceal it.—*Dublin Express.*

OPPRESSIVENESS OF THE POLICE TAX IN DONEGAL.—A Dublin contemporary announces that some mitigation is probable of the heavy impost which was laid on the tenants on the Leitrim estate shortly after the murder of the late Earl to defray the cost of the additional police force. The "police rate" has pressed very heavily upon the poor people, and it is related that in one case where the recovery of the tax was sued for at petty sessions, the collector, a constable of police, said that he could find nothing to seize in defendant's house, where such abject poverty prevailed that he felt impelled to go to the nearest grocer and order some provisions for the defendant, his starving wife and children. The district is now very peaceable, and the quarter's tax now due is not to be collected "if no further outrages are committed."

REDUCTION OF RENTS.—The agitation for a reduction of rents is getting stronger every day, while in many cases landlords are not merely taking off a portion of the amount, but have given a clear receipt for last half year. Several boards of guardians have passed resolutions in favor of reduction, while county meetings are being organized with the same object. Agents are practically realizing the fact that the tenants are not able to meet the demands made on them. During the past two weeks the collection of rents for properties in this neighborhood was carried on, but was in marked contrast with previous years. A gentleman in another part of the county has informed us that not only were some of the tenants unable to pay their rents, but had to obtain money from him to purchase pigs, &c. A correspondent has suggested the advisability of calling a public meeting in Roscommon in reference to the present state of the country, with the view of asking a reduction.—*Roscommon Messenger.*

EXPERIENCES IN MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORY.

THE INDIANS—SOMETHING ABOUT THEIR APPEARANCE, CHARACTER AND HABITS—A BIT OF ADVICE TO THE GOVERNMENT.

(*From Our Special Commissioner.*)

SIR,—There is an Indian reserve at the mouth of the Winnipeg River extending five or six miles along each bank of the river. Here about two dozen dwelling-houses and about as many more wigwams are erected, in which there are Indian families living at present. The quantity of land cultivated by each family is very small, not exceeding one hundred acres in the aggregate, more than half of which is held by four or five families. There is an Episcopal and also a Roman Catholic missionary residing here. Most of the Indians now profess Christianity, and some of them seem to practice it more closely than do many white professors.

Last winter a teamster employed in one of the log shanties up the Winnipeg River, was coming to Selkirk for supplies, and passed through the Indian settlement on Sunday. Having only wild hay to feed his horses, he sought to buy some oats or barley from the Indians, but found that only one Indian had any grain to spare. The teamster called at the house of this Indian, whom he found reading his Indian Testament, but when the teamster proposed to buy a bag of oats or barley the Indian flatly

REFUSED TO SELL

any on Sunday, since all such transactions were forbidden in that book (pointing to the Indian Testament). The teamster pleaded earnestly the cause of his hungry horses, but in vain, as the Indian was inexorable in his purpose to keep the Sabbath. During the Sunday which I spent at Pine Falls, quite a number of Indians transported their canoes and luggage across the portage, regardless of the fourth commandment, some going up stream and more going down, the latter having been employed to work in the steam saw-mill of Messrs. Burrows and Walkley, which is situated at the mouth of Winnipeg river. The Indians who encamped near the Falls were also engaged in fishing as usual, but I think they are mostly pagans, although seemingly anxious to be very friendly, and will grin, laugh and hold out their hand to shake hands with you when you try to hold conversation with them in English. They seem to have a wholesome—or unwholesome—dread of an imaginary creature, a species of gorilla, called

THE "WINDEGO,"

which carries death and destruction wherever he goes, and no Indian will remain in the section of country where he is supposed to be. I saw an Indian who speaks a little English, and who professes to have seen the "Windego," but he has been so often jibed about it by incredulous white men that he refuses to tell anything further about it. I fear the "Windego" is not to be found without the assistance of a bottle.

When the steamboat was passing a little above Fort Alexander, I was shown

AN OLD INDIAN CEMETERY

not used now, where the dead bodies were placed in boxes, wrapped around with the bark of the white birch and placed on the top of four posts, some eight or nine feet from the ground. I could see from the deck of the steamboat one or two of these aerial sepulchres, and was told that there were many more concealed by the bushes, while the ground in that vicinity is strewn with human bones and skulls, the latter having their full complement of teeth, as toothache was almost unknown among the Indians until they began to use civilized food.

The soil in this reserve is of good quality near the river, and heavily wooded with poplar and balm of Gilead, requiring a good deal of labor to clear it. The Government had promised to furnish these Indians with seed grain, but the grain did not arrive until a few days before my visit, when the season was too far advanced to sow it with any prospects of securing a fair crop. It seems like mocking the Indians to send them

SEED GRAIN IN THE MONTH OF JUNE

to be sown in land which is almost certain to be visited by August frosts.

There seems to be considerable room for improvement in the mode of dealing with the Indians out West, as well as at Oka, and I would make the following

SUGGESTIONS

for the consideration of those in authority:

First—Let all the treaty stipulations be carried out to the letter, and in the way and at the time when it will do the Indians the greatest amount of good.

Second—The Indians should be encouraged to build dwelling-houses, raise cattle, and cultivate the soil as much as possible, by furnishing them with the things needful to this end, at as low rates as possible, and in some cases, it may be gratuitously.

Third—A practical farmer, with his family, should be stationed in each reserve to conduct a "model farm," where the young Indians could be taught to work steadily while young, before they learn to skulk around like their daddies, which is not very different from what white people would do if brought up in the same way as the Indians are. The farmers chosen to conduct model farms among the Indians should be something more than political hacks, whose chief end in all their doings is their own and their party's aggrandizement. Each one should, in addition to a complete knowledge of farming, be a jack-of-all-trades, with a great deal of patience and perseverance, and, if possible, an enthusiast in his desire to promote the advancement of the Indian race. His wife and family should also be a little enthusiastic in the same way, and while hating dirt and lice with a perfect hatred should not be too squeamish and easily disgusted by their presence. This farmer should be supplied with all the things needful to begin and carry on the farm, and in addition to a moderate salary receive also a percentage of the produce raised on the farm. A number of Indian lads and some lasses from twelve to eighteen years of age should be engaged permanently working on the farm, and older Indians should be allowed to work in payment for such supplies as they may need. All Indians who may desire to cultivate lands of their own should be furnished with seed grain from the model farm by way of a loan, to be paid back the following fall, when the threshing is done. The farmer should see that the full amount of grain is returned in the fall, to be again lent to the same parties the following spring, and thus the ground would not have to remain idle for lack of seed to sow in it, as is so often the case now, since want of forethought, more than laziness, is the great drawback to the Indians becoming successful farmers.

While waiting for the boat to sail to Winnipeg river, I went out about three miles west of this city, where a number of Indians are encamped, and tried to interview several Indian chiefs from Qu'Appelle, at the head of the Assiniboine River, but for want of a proper interpreter I could not get much information. I learned that some of the Indians in that country do a good deal of farming, but the greater part do nothing in that line. The Indians complained of not having received the cattle promised to them, and were considerably annoyed at a recent order of the Government prohibiting the sending of cartridges to the North-West. Some of these Indians had their

FACES PAINTED

with yellow, blue and green paint, and with large feathers stuck in their heads, seemed to think they looked formidable; but I think there is not half the fight in them that is in many of the French native traders. I have been informed that the Government has issued orders for the persons who bought lands unlawfully from the treaty Indians in St. Peter's reserve to vacate the lands immediately, which, although it may involve some cases of hardship, is a step in the right direction.

RUSTICUS.

Winnipeg, June 20th.

THE MECHANICS' BANK.

THE SHAREHOLDERS SETTLE THE BUSINESS IN HAND QUICKLY AND QUIETLY—"BY PRUDENT AND CAUTIOUS ACTION ALL THE LIABILITIES OF THE BANK CAN BE MET."

A meeting of the shareholders of the Mechanics' Bank was held in their building Monday, about forty being present. Mr. C. J. Brydges, the President, occupied the chair. There were also present Messrs. Walter Shanly (Vice-President), S. Waddell, R. Irwin, Thomas Cramp, W. Weir, F. E. Gilman, Duhamel, T. Hood and W. Strachan.

The President on opening the proceedings remarked that this was the annual satutory meeting. He had had interviews with a number of shareholders in reference to the question which presented itself at this meeting, and it was thought desirable that the proceedings should be carried out harmoniously. He did not propose after the preliminary meeting to enter into lengthened remarks, and hoped that only such resolutions would be passed as appeared to be necessary. He then submitted

THE ANNUAL REPORT

of the Bank up to the 5th of July, 1879 as follows:

BALANCE SHEET—5TH JULY, 1879.

Dr.

ASSETS.

Specie	$480 00
Dominion notes	979 00
Notes and cheques of other banks	1,760 00
Due in England	13,353 25
Overdrawn accounts	3,273 26
Bills discounted current	332,217 96
Bills overdue, partially secured	280,924 25
Real estate, estimated at	56,431 49
Bank furniture	3,147 00
	$692,566 21

Cr.

By capital:	
Ordinary shares fully paid up	$160,674 00
Preference shares:	
Subscribed, $83,700—paid	34,120 00
Total	$194,794 00

LIABILITIES.

Notes of the Bank	$230,437 00
Deposits	133,224 81
Due Molsons Bank	106,649 66
Due other banks	34,328 94
Due in New York	411 92
Bill rediscounted	4,213 70
Nominal surplus	183,300 18
	$692,566 21

The Bank was compelled to close its doors on the evening of the 28th May, 1879, and there is no probability of its being again opened for business.

After the preliminary meeting of shareholders, held on the 17th June, it is unnecessary to enter at any great length into the causes which have brought about the present position of matters.

The Bank, owing to a state of circumstances which it would be useless to dicuss over again, was closed in Sept., 1875. A committee of shareholders was then appointed, who carefully examined into its affairs, and recommended that the Bank should be attempted to be resuscitated on the following basis:

1st. A reduction of its then existing capital by 40 per cent. of its par value.

2nd. Authority from Parliament to issue $300,000 of preferred shares, and

3rd. The obtaining of a loan of $125,000 to enable business to be carried on.

The last condition was complied with by two of your Directors, Messrs. Shanly and Brydges, becoming personally responsible at the request of the Committee, for the repayment of that amount.

The Bank was accordingly re-opened on 18th December, 1875, and subsequently Parliament passed an Act authorizing the reduction of the capital and the issue of preference shares.

The Act, as required by its terms, was approved by the shareholders, and steps were then at once taken to issue the preference stock.

The Directors and their friends subscribed a considerable amount, but, outside of the Board, the shareholders, although repeatedly applied to, only subscribed $9,000, in all, of which not one-half has been paid.

It is owing very largely indeed to the fact of the failure of the shareholders to carry out the recommendation of their Committee in regard to this preference stock that the present position of the Bank is due.

The Committee valued the assets of the Bank at the close of 1875, at what was then considered reasonable sums, but the continued and aggravated depression of trade since that date entirely upset what were then reasonable and moderate estimates, and accounts which had every prospect of producing considerable cash results have, from depressed trade, become in several cases almost total losses.

To carry on the Bank your Directors, Messrs. Shanly and Brydges, have been compelled to continue their personal security for advances made, and are at this moment under heavy liabilities on account of the Bank.

Since the suspension of the Bank, its liabilities have been considerably reduced, and are being daily diminished in a satisfactory and assuring manner.

The past due debts have been materially strengthened by securities of various kinds held by the Bank, and this item will, by prudent arrangements, yield a very considerable sum.

Real estate at present is in a stagnant state, but the property held by the Bank will realize a considerable amount.

On the whole the Directors, after having carefully scrutinized the matter, are of opinion that, by prudent and cautious action, all the liabilities of the Bank can be met.

To that end must the energies of the Directors be now devoted, so as to secure the quickest and largest realization of every asset of the Bank.

The PRESIDENT then moved, seconded by Mr. DUHAMEL, that the report be received and adopted.

The report was thereupon adopted.

The President then moved that the Directors be authorized and directed to

WIND UP THE AFFAIRS OF THE BANK

in the speediest and cheapest manner possible.—Carried.

Messrs. Irwin and Norris were appointed scrutineers, and the following Board of Directors was elected: Messrs. C. J. Brydges, President; Walter Shanly, Vice-President; John Macdougall, F. E. Gilman and William Notman.

THE ST. LOUIS PROCESSION TROUBLE.

THE CASE BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE—SENT TO THE QUEEN'S BENCH.

Our readers are aware of the alleged outrage upon a number of Protestants in St. Louis de Gonzaque, in the County of Beauharnois, on Procession Sunday, the 15th inst. The priest and his party not content with stopping these people and assaulting and insulting them on their way to their own church, summoned five of the Protestants to appear at Beauharnois on the 25th to answer the charge of disturbing "an assemblage of persons met for religious worship, that is to say, for the purpose of escorting in public procession the Holy Sacrament of the altar, according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church, guaranteed by the laws of the country."

The case came before Antoine Roy, J.P., L. A. Seers, of Beauharnois, appearing for the prosecution, and J. J. Maclaren, Q.C., of Montreal, and J. R. Elliot for the accused. Although the alleged offence is punishable summarily, the prosecution omitted to ask for this at the proper time, and the magistrate could then only hear the witnesses for the prosecution alone, and send it to the Queen's Bench if he found a *prima facie* case made out. It was well for the accused that the prosecution made this blunder, as no one imagined that the magistrate would have courage to oppose the wishes of his priest, who was looking after the case himself with eager watchfulness. The zeal of the latter, indeed, carried, him so far that he attempted to interfere with his own witnesses, when they gave evidence unpalatable to him, so that he had to be checked by Mr. Maclaren. Three of the priest's witnesses admitted that they had been sent from the church by the priest, in advance of the procession, to the road by which the Protestants came to their church, to prevent any of them from going to their own church. It also appeared from their own evidence that the Catholics were the assailants. The magistrate, however, sent the case to the Court of Queen's Bench, which opens the first of October. The Protestants intend to prosecute their assailants for assault, and obstructing the Queen's highway, and will probably include the priest as having incited the others. They did not know the names of the ringleaders until the trial on Thursday, but now they are determined to test the question whether they can be mobbed with impunity for going quietly to church on the Queen's highway.

A MEETING OF PROTESTANTS TO CONSIDER THE SITUATION—HAVE FRENCH CANADIANS AN EXCLUSIVE RIGHT TO THE HIGH ROADS ON THE DAY?—RESOLUTIONS, &C.

A meeting was held on Wednesday evening in the Second Presbyterian Church in the village of Huntingdon to consider what action ought to be taken with regard to the outrages upon certain Protestants of the Parish of St. Louis de Gonzague while on their way to church on *Corpus Christi* day.

We are indebted for the following report of the meeting to the Huntingdon *Gleaner*:

After prayer by the Rev. G. Rogers, the Chairman, Daniel McFarlane, Esq., stated the object of the meeting. At the village of St. Louis, peaceable British subjects, quietly wending their way to church, had been stopped and attacked on the Queen's highway, and one aged gentleman had been brutally maltreated. In thus denying Protestants free passage on the Queen's highway, our rights and privileges have been infringed upon. There being, in this section, deep sympathy for the injured parties, this meeting was called for the purpose of taking the whole matter into consideration to see what is best to be done. His own feeling was to live in peace with all men, but sometimes circumstances arise where submission becomes a crime.

Moved by R. Sellar, seconded by Hugh Graham, Esq., of Netherby:

That this meeting declares the stoppage of the Protestants of the fourth concession of St. Louis de Gonzague while on their way to church, on Sunday, 15th June, their maltreatment, and subsequent arrest, as an outrage on the civil and religious rights of the Protestants of this District, and further declare our conviction that the only sufficient guarantee against the repetition of like outrages is the equalization of the laws of the province as regards all religious bodies.

The Rev. James Watson moved—

That we hereby put upon record that we have none other than kindly feelings towards our Roman Catholic fellow-subjects, and desire to declare to them that in vindicating our civil and religious rights we are seeking benefits of the highest consequence to them as well as ourselves.

Mr. Watson, in speaking to this resolution, made an address breathing good feeling towards the Roman Catholics, and showing that in vindicating our plain civil rights we were also laboring for their good.

Mr. Shanks seconded the motion, remarking that if the Catholics at St. Louis had acted towards us as they would like us to act towards them the unfortunate events which had called the meeting together would not have occurred. He trusted that this community would see that those who sustained the injuries were righted.

Mr. Maclaren said, from all he knew, he believed the French-Canadians were sincere in their belief that they had an exclusive right to the highroads for their processions, and therefore it was necessary to have a test case to establish what really is the law. Such a case would cost, if it went to the Supreme Court, $900, and if to England, $1,400. It was for the people of this district to consider whether it would not conduce to their peace and security to institute such an action. The causes which had led to the outrages upon their St. Louis friends, affected them all, and it would not be fair to leave them to fight our battles at their own expense. Whether a test case were entered or not, he trusted they would not leave the Protestants of St. Louis to be saddled with all the costs already incurred. He concluded by moving the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Isaac Gardner:

That recognizing the truth that the cause of the St. Louis Protestants is as much ours as theirs, we consider it to be a duty to contribute to the legal expenses that may be entailed in their defence, and in testing the question of the right claimed by the priesthood to the exclusive possession of the highways, and therefore suggest that subscription lists be opened and nominate the ministers of the Methodist and Presbyterian churches of this village and Messrs. Maclaren and Sellar, with power to add to their number and to co-operate with committees that may be appointed elsewhere, to take charge and apply said fund.

The Rev. George Rogers moved—

That regarding the Protestants assailed at St. Louis as sufferers for conscience sake, we tender them our deep-felt sympathy as brethren in the faith, and bid them to be of good courage in holding their ground, assuring them that we will sustain them in their resistance to the machinations of the priesthood.

In speaking to this resolution Mr. Rogers showed how Protestants were one in spirit, brethren in the faith, and how they would unite, irrespective of sect, in shielding any member assailed. He spoke in feeling terms of the Protestants in St. Louis as sufferers for conscience sake, and assured them they had the sympathy of their co-religionists.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. A. McCallumand carried.

Messrs. Hugh Symons and David Benning being present, the chairman invited them to make a few remarks, when

Mr. Benning thanked the Huntingdon friends for the sympathy shown, and briefly related the *melée* of the 15th June. We were going to church, he said, and on nearing St. Louis village saw the procession, when we broke our horses into a walk, to leave time for it to pass. At the head of our concession we were assailed by a large number of Catholics who would not let us go farther, and who detained and abused us for ten minutes. When allowed to go on, we had not gone far until assailed by another crowd, who struck our horses with sticks and umbrellas, threw stones, and tried to upset the buggies. Catholics had sworn that we, in past years, had driven through their procession, and that they had assailed us to prevent our doing so again, but that was untrue, for none of us had ever molested or disturbed their processions.

The Doxology having been sung the meeting closed.

A STRANGE DEPUTATION.

A somewhat peculiar deputation from Caughnawaga called at the WITNESS Office on Saturday. It consisted of two Indians, one of whom a middle-aged man, Ignace Splicer by name, handed us a letter which he had signed, his companion, who spoke English fairly, intimating that the statements made therein were strictly true. Splicer's letter, if published as written, would hardly be intelligible to our readers, but with aid of the explanations received from the interpreter, the facts they wished to be laid before the public in our columns are found to be about as follows: Splicer has three children, one of whom is in a school in Philadelphia, and two in a school in Brantford, Ontario. The schools are declared to be Protestant schools by the Rev. Père Burton, of Caughnawaga, and Splicer has been several times denounced by his priest for permitting his children to attend them, and has besides been read out of the Church. The father has also allowed the children to read the "good book," as the interpreter called it, and he told our reporter, through the interpreter, that he has had in his possession a "good book" for seven or eight years, printed in English and Indian on alternate pages. Splicer intimated he would stick to his colors, claiming that he had a greater interest in the children than the priest had. The letter says:

"I could not be possibly robbed of my children to prevent them from schooling of the Protestants as long as there is chance for them, for which I could not give them, and who does good of the world, and doing for the sake of Jesus Christ. I will become of his member and my children also."

The interpreter stated that he himself was still a Catholic, but that a number in the Church, he among them, thought the priest should not publicly condemn Splicer. "The children his, he right to send them to school," concluded the interpreter, himself quite a young man. This was their statement, and having delivered themselves of it, they adjourned to the lacrosse match.

ALMOST A DUEL

IN THE HEART OF THE CITY—AN APOLOGY ACCEPTED.

Last November a slight altercation took place in this city between Captain Kirwan and a Mr. Savage. It arose from the former having been refused an invitation to a series of balls held during the winter. Upon this he challenged the person who had been instrumental in procuring the refusal to fight a duel in a gymnasium on St. James street. The challenge was promptly accepted, and noon on Monday was the time fixed for the tragic event. The friends of the duellists found out their intentions notwithstanding their efforts to hush up the matter. Time went on, and on the fated morning the fighters had not altered their determination to meet in deadly combat. The friends had arranged to prevent the affair from taking place, and accordingly a justice of the peace and two policemen were present.

MONTREAL NEWS.

A PROMISING LAD, named Cornelius Crowley, aged 15, was drowned at St. Helen's Island Swimming Bath on the 2nd inst.

THE LINES of the Dominion Telegraph Company have been rented by the American Union Telegraph Company, a new enterprise, of which Jay Gould is the leading spirit.

A LACROSSE MATCH for the championship, between the Toronto and Shamrock Clubs, was played on the 5th inst., in the presence of thousands of spectators, on the grounds of the latter, and resulted in a victory of three straight games for the Shamrocks.

TRINITY CHURCH was sold last week to Mr. Henry Judah, a mortgage creditor, at the nominal figure of $4,000. The supporters of the church have subscribed a considerable amount already to redeem this fine property, and strenuous efforts are being made to raise the whole amount necessary.

DOMINION DAY was celebrated in this city very generally as a holiday. Thousands left the city to spend the day at quiet summer resorts and picnics under the auspices of Sunday-schools and various benevolent societies. Several casualties occurred, the most painful being that of a seaman named John Travers, who while painting the side of his ship lost his balance and was drowned.

A FATAL CASE of scalding occurred on the 2nd inst. at 61 Nazareth street, which illustrates at once the necessity for parents and those in care of children keeping a most vigilant eye upon them when in the vicinity of stoves or vessels filled with boiling water. The infant son of Mr. Robert Edwards, builder, fell into a boiler of hot water, placed on the floor by the woman engaged in washing, from the effects of which the little fellow died.

IT IS ESTIMATED that 10,000 people witnessed the lacrosse match between the Boston and Montreal Lacrosse Clubs on Boston commons on the 4th inst. The first game was won by the visitors in four minutes. The second was also won by the Montrealers, Aird putting it through after a play of 27 minutes. The Bostonians cleverly gained the third inside of two minutes. The fourth contest opened almost immediately, and in it both sides seemed considerably fatigued. The superior training of the Montrealers here became apparent, and quickly resulted in a third triumph for the visitors. At the conclusion of the game Alderman Pope, in a neat speech, presented the city prize—a set of beautiful silk lacrosse flags—to the victorious club.

LAKE MACCANAMACK.—Certain complaints having been made to Government against Mr. Whyte and his management of the Lake Maccanamack settlement, the latter called together last night a number of those interested in the settlement—as far as possible settlers and intending settlers—and laid the matter before them. After hearing Mr. Whyte's statement, the meeting passed resolutions sustaining his course, and requesting of Government a thorough investigation of the whole matter, adding the request that should such investigation prove favorable, further facilities should be granted to the colonization scheme in question. Since writing the above it has been learned that the Government has ordered an investigation into the complaints made, Mr. Hume, of Leeds Megantic County, being appointed a commissioner to take evidence in the matter.

REV. MR. PARENT LEAVING OKA.—On Thursday morning the Rev. Mr. Parent, who for eight years has been missionary at Oka, left by the "Princess" for Montreal, whence he leaves for Waterloo—his new appointment—next week. He was escorted to the wharf by the whole Indian population of the village and surrounding country, both Protestant and Roman Catholic. There was little handshaking done on the wharf, the Indians the evening previous having called a meeting for that special purpose, and some who could not perform that important ceremony in person had it done by proxy. The Indians seemed much downcast at the departure of their old teacher, and expressed a strong wish to soon see him back amongst them again, and followed him by groans and tears. There has been no trouble for some time, and the Indians are enjoying more of their rights than they have done for many years. The Rev. Mr. Parent has been succeeded by the Rev. Mr. Dorion.

THE INQUEST on the body of Mrs. Connolly, the unfortunate woman who was horribly murdered in a low tenement on William street last week, has been continued for several days. The evidence so far elicited is very strong against Mrs. Mears. The latter in her testimony denies having committed the crime; charging it upon an unknown man. She admits having scrubbed the floor, and accounts for blood on her face and clothing by the fact that she fixed her hair after cleaning the floor. Her testimony was considerably shaken by a severe cross-examination. Some important evidence was given by Catherine McCarthy, a crony of the deceased woman, who identified clothing found on Mrs. Mears as belonging to Mrs. Connolly. A neighbor named Mrs. Troy testified that she heard quarrelling in Mrs. Mears' dwelling and a heavy fall, which knocked the plaster from the ceiling, after which she heard the sound of some one chopping for fully ten minutes. She heard Mrs. Mears come to the window and say, "I was looking for revenge and I have it." After hearing the evidence of several others, more or less incriminatory, the jury found a verdict of wilful murder against Jacob Mears, Mrs. Mears and the man Flanagan, who have all been committed to stand their trial.

—Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender; otherwise no notice can be taken of them.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON.—On the 28th of June, at 118 Wellington st., the wife of Joseph Anderson, of a son.

COOPER.—On the 29th June, at 1,690 St. Catherine street, the wife of Fred B. Cooper, of a daughter.

FERGUSON.—In this city, on the 30th inst., the wife of J. T. Ferguson, of a daughter.

LAING.—At St. Matthew's Manse, Halifax, N. S., on the 1st inst., the wife of Rev. Robert Laing, of a son.

MARRIED.

BLAIKLOCK—HENRY.—At Emerson, Manitoba, on the 28th ult., by the Rev. John Scott, Edwin Pollard, son of F. W. Blaiklock, Esq., Cadastre Office, Montreal, to Annie M., third daughter of the late Wm. Henry, of St. Catharines, Ont.

BUCKLEY—PEARSON.—At Halifax, on the 26th inst., by the Rev. James Tweedy, Geo. E. Buckley, Esq., M.D., of Guysboro, to Celia Mary, eldest daughter of Geo. B. Pearson, Esq., of Montreal.

CLARK—McINDOE.—At St. George's Church, on Monday, the 30th June, by the Rev. Dr. Sullivan, T. L. Clark, Esq., to Susie, second daughter of the late Robert McIndoe, all of Montreal.

Chicago and Boston papers please copy.

CLAYPOLE—TROTTER.—On 30th June, at 175 Mansfield street, by the Rev. James Roy, M.A., Edward Walter Claypole, B.A., B.S.C., of London, Eng., to Kate Benedicta, eldest daughter of the late Theophilus Trotter, Esq., of Lydney, Gloucestershire, Eng.

DOUGLAS—ARBURY.—At St. Martin's Church, on 30th ult., by the Rev. J. P. Dumoulin, Robert Douglas, to Sarah Louisa, second daughter of J. W. Loud Arbury, Warwickshire, England.

LAWRENCE—GIBB.—In the Methodist Church, Abbottsford, June 25th, by the Rev. D. Connolly, Mr. A. T. Lawrence, of Lawrenceville, to Miss Hattie, daughter of Jas. Gibb, Esq., of Abbottsford, P.Q.

McQUEEN—CUNNINGHAM.—At the residence of the bride's father, on the 3rd inst., by the Rev. A. B. Mackay, Mr. J. McQueen, to Bessie, second daughter of Mr. D. Cunningham.

PATTERSON—FOSTER.—On the evening of the 26th instant, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. J. S. Black, James Patterson to Rebecca A., eldest daughter of Thos. Foster, Esq., all of this city.

RICHEY—DOUDALL.—At the Manse, Westport, on the 25th inst., by the Rev. John J. Richards, William Richey to Catherine Doudall, both of South Sherbrooke, Lanark Co., Ont.

WOODLEY—MORKILL.—On the 2nd July, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Leroy Hooker, C. E. Trevelyan Woodley, of Montreal, son of the late James Wilkinson Woodley, formerly Asst.-Com. General, to Lizzie, eldest daughter of Thomas Morkill, Esq., Department of Crown Lands, Quebec.

DIED.

AULDJO.—At Myrtle Bank, Broughty Ferry, Scotland, on the 14th June, John Richardson Auldjo, Major-General (retired) Bengal Staff Corps, aged 54 years.

BAPTIST.—At Three Rivers, Q., on the 2nd inst., George Lorne, son of Alexander Baptist, aged 15 months and 20 days.

BARNES.—In this city, on the 5th inst., Emma Elizabeth, infant daughter of Dr. Frederic Barnes, aged ten months.

CAMERON.—At the residence of his brother (Mr. Dugald Cameron), Williamstown, on the morning of the 26th inst., John Cameron, formerly of Hudson, aged 72 years. A man of benevolent disposition, universally respected, and leaves a large circle of sorrowing friends.

CAMPBELL.—On Sunday, 29th inst., at Brooklin, Ont., John P. Campbell, youngest brother of R. Anson Campbell, Esq., of this city.

DEWAR.—At Glen Norman, on the 19th June, 1879, at her son's residence, Isabella McGregor, widow of the late James Dewar, a native of Perthshire, Scotland, aged 93 and 5 months.

EDGERTON.—At Laprairie, on the 26th ult., Charles, aged 6 months and 10 days, twin son of Thomas Edgerton. Also, on the 30th ult., his twin brother James.

FAWCETT.—In Detroit, Mich., on the 24th June, Ellen Fawcett, eldest daughter of the late Hugh Fawcett, of the Township of Kenyon, Glengarry, Ont., aged 24 years 11 months and 19 days.

"Dearest Ellen, thou hast left us,
But we hope to me[et a]gain,
In that place of pr[omis]ed rest,
Where death can n[ot en]ter in."

FOSTER.—On the 30th inst., Anna Inglis, infant daughter of A. M. Foster.

FRANKLIN.—At 84 St. Antoine street, on Dominion Day, Ernest George, youngest son of Mr. George Franklin, aged 5 months and 15 days.

GIROUARD.—On the 30th inst., Essie Cranwill, wife of Désiré Girouard, M. P.

GOODFELLOW.—In this city, on the morning of the 7th inst., of diphtheria, Eva, eldest and beloved daughter of Samuel Goodfellow, aged 8 years and 14 days.

Safe in the arms of Jesus,
Safe on His gentle breast,
There by His love o'ershadowed,
Sweetly my soul shall rest.

GORDON.—In this city, on the 5th July, 1879, Alfred John Gordon, aged 23 years.

GURD.—On the 6th inst., Lilian Innes, infant daughter of Charles Gurd, aged 5 months and 6 days.

HIGGINSON.—In this city, on the 5th inst., at 65 Dominion street, George Rose, aged 2 years, 10 months and 25 days, youngest son of S. Boyd Higginson.

JOUSSE.—At South Ely, on Friday, the 27th ult., Marthe Léonie Jousse, third daughter of E. Felix Jousse, aged 16 years and 9 months.

KEOHN.—In this city, on the 5th inst. John, youngest son of Ferdinand Keohn, aged 3 months.

LANE.—At Deschambault, P.Q., on 29th ult., Harriet L. Lane, aged 75 years, eldest daughter of the late Dept. Com. General Lane, formerly of Quebec.

LUTTRILL.—In this city, on the 2nd inst., Ernest, youngest son of R. Luttrill, aged 5 months and 2 days.

MACFARLANE.—At 3 Metcalfe Terrace, Cote St. Antoine, in the afternoon of the 2nd inst., Helen Frances, only child of James MacFarlane, of this city, aged 4 months.

McARTHUR.—On the morning of the 3rd inst., suddenly, James McArthur, a native of Hamilton, Scotland, in the 61st year of his age.

Hamilton, Glasgow, papers will please copy.

MOORE.—At Cornwall, on Saturday, 28th June Isabella, youngest daughter of John Moore, Esq., and sister of Mrs. Samuel Alcott, of this city.

MUSSELL.—In this city on 4th instant, Frederick James, infant son of William Mussell, aged 2 months and 16 days.

RATTRAY.—At the residence of T. R. Marshall, Lachine, Rev. Thomas Rattray, of Toronto, aged 65 years.

RODDEN.—On Tuesday, 1st inst., Esther Frances, daughter of the late Thomas Rodden, aged 48 years.

ROSS.—In this city on Monday, 30th June, Isabella Matilda, daughter of James Ross, Jr., aged 4 years and 3 months.

SMITH.—In this city, at the 27th ult., Florence Nightingale, fourth daughter of the late James Smith, notary, aged 21 years and 3 months.

SMITH.—In this city, on the 1st inst., Henrietta, third daughter of the late James Smith, notary, aged 23 years and 9 months.

STANLEY.—In this city, on the 3rd inst., Frederick William, infant son of Fred. Stanley, aged 5 weeks.

STEPHEN.—On Saturday, 28th June, at Sherbrooke, P.Q., Darcy, aged 16 months, youngest son of James Stephen, late of Montreal.

United States papers please copy.

SWAN.—In this city, on the 4th July, Jane Busby, relict of the late John Swan, aged 77 years.

THOMPSON.—At Hochelaga, on the 4th July, Sarah Ethel, infant daughter of Joseph Thompson, aged 4 months and 13 days.

WOOD.—At Woodside, Megantic, of erysipelas, George Edmond, fourth son of F. H. Wood, in his 50th year.

WYLIE.—In this city, suddenly, on the morning of the 2nd July, 1879, Mr. James Wylie, aged 72 years and 7 months, a native of Perthshire, Scotland, and for forty-eight years a resident of this city.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FATHER DRUMGOOLE'S PROTEGÉS.—There is a very worthy Catholic priest in New York, whose heart warmed years ago towards the friendless urchins who circulate the great newspapers of the metropolis. Agents as they are, in their small way, of some of the most prosperous institutions in the country, until Father Drumgoole rose up as their advocate, two-thirds of the childish host lived as carelessly as wild beasts. Father Drumgoole established a refuge for them, supplied the lacking care and protection of their parents, saw that they were cleaned and well clothed, and when they came to him cut, wounded and bruised, as such waifs are apt to be, applied Giles' Liniment Iodide Ammonia to their sores. This is the only surgery that he uses, and his honorable name is one of its strongest endorsements. Sold by all druggists. Send for pamphlet. Dr. Giles, 120 West Broadway, N.Y. Trial size, 25 cents.

EPPS'S COCOA—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette*.—Sold only in Packets labelled—"JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, London, Eng."

In purchasing articles advertised in the "Witness" please mention in what paper you saw the advertisement. Advertisers always wish to know which advertisements are most effective.

Advertisements.

S. CARSLEY'S SALE

Ladies' Balbriggan Hose, 16c, 19c, 20c, 21c, 23c per pair.
Braid, fine black, 36 yds. for 30c, or 1c per yard.
Ladies' Black Lace Ties, 5c each, or 3 for 13c.

COMMENCES

Special prices for Spools of Sewing Cotton.
Special prices for Embroidery Silk.
Special prices for Crochet Cotton.

TO-DAY.

The new Brindled and Cardinal Hose, 20c per pair.
Lots of Embroideries for 4c, 4½c, 5c, 6c, 7c per yard.
Children's India Gauze Undervests, 18c, 20c, 22c.

S. CARSLEY'S SALE

Ladies' Silk Scarfs, 2 for 25c.
Fans, 2c, 5c, 10c 15c, 20c, 35c, 45c, 50c, 55c.
Linen Fringes, 16c per yard.

COMMENCES

Children's Hose, in the new makes and shades.
Ladies' Hose, in the latest styles.
Hosiery of every description at S. Carsley's.

TO-DAY.

Lot of Ladies' Lace Ties.
Lot of Ladies' Lawn Scarfs.
Lot of Ladies' Silk Scarfs.

SHOW ROOM.

All this week there will be a special sale of Shawls at tremendous low prices.

Lace Shawls, from 75c.
Brussels Lace Shawls at desperate prices.
Brussels Lace Shawls, $1.75, worth $3.
Brussels Lace Shawls, $2, worth $3.50.
Brussels Lace Shawls, $2.50, worth $4.
Brussels Lace Shawls, $3, worth $4.50.
Brussels Lace Shawls, $3.50, worth $5.
Brussels Lace Shawls, $4.50, worth $6.
Brussels Lace Shawls, $5, worth $7.50.
Brussels Lace Shawls, $6.25, worth $10.

S. CARSLEY SELLS THE CHEAPEST LACE SHAWLS IN THE DOMINION.

Splendid quality Debeige Shawls, only $2, worth $3.
Splendid Barege Shawls, $2.50, worth $4.
Black Cashmere Shawls at very low prices.
Algerian Shawls, only $1.50, original price $6.
Shetland Shawls in great variety.
Linen Costumes at low prices.
Print Costumes very cheap.
Linen Ulsters in all styles.

S. CARSLEY,

393 AND 395 NOTRE DAME STREET.

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND, SHAFTESBURY HOTEL, Mount Pleasant, near Depots. "A Home from Home."—*Methodist*.


AN ARGUMENT AGAINST SIDEWALK OBSTRUCTIONS.—*Punch*.

VEGETINE

Into its composition the medicinal virtues of a dozen or more carefully-selected barks, roots, and herbs enter; and all of these juices are so strongly concentrated, and in a state of such perfect harmony and solution, that their combined action is always uniform, palatable, and pleasant to the most delicate and refined taste. It should be said, also, that Vegetine contains no mineral of any sort, and no opium, morphine, nor anything else of a baneful narcotic nature. Whatever power for good it possesses, it owes to the beneficent vegetable products which the Almighty has seen fit to place in our native woods and pastures, and which are extracted and made harmonious by human agency and skill. There is not so much as an atom of poison in the whole compound; nevertheless it possesses the speedy and penetrating action of the most virulent poison,—never for injury, but always and eternally for good. Vegetine works in all directions, and still it is not claimed of it that it is a "cure-all." Far from it. It will cure, however, all diseases; and there are many which proceed from nearly one and the same cause. You have, doubtless, seen many kinds of fruit growing on the same tree; but common sense told you that this was the result of various graftings and you did not marvel because there was only one root to the whole. By destroying the root, you could have destroyed all its products. It matters not whether this be of one or engrafted in many forms. To accomplish so direct a result, it must necessarily possess more than a single mode of action; and such is the case. We may say, then, that

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J. L. HANAFORD,
Pastor of Egleston-Square M. E. Church.

TONIC.

REV. O. T. WALKER says:

PROVIDENCE, R.I., 164 Transit street.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.:—

I feel bound to express with my signature the high value I place upon your Vegetine. My family have used it for the last two years. In nervous debility it is invaluable; and I recommend it to all who may need an invigorating, renovating tonic.

O. T. WALKER,
Formerly pastor of Bowdoin-square Church, Boston.

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ASHLEY, Washington Co., Ill., Jan. 14, 1878.

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CARRIE DEFORREST.

I certify that I am personally acquainted with Mrs DeForrest, and consider her one of our very best women.

DR. S. H. FLOWERS.

DIURETIC.

KIDNEY COMPLAINTS.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 19, 1877.

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