

MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS,

COMMERCIAL REVIEW AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

TWENTY-EIGHTH YEAR.
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CORRESPONDENCE.

TORONTO.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
THE WEST TORONTO CAMPAIGN.

We are now in the midst of a vigorous and exciting election campaign. Since my last letter the situation in West Toronto has materially altered, and the prospect of a magnificent Reform victory and the redemption of the Division becomes more and more assured every day. The Reformers have made an excellent nomination in the person of Mr. Thos. Moss, Q.C., a rising and popular barrister, a comparatively young man, identified with the more progressive wing of the party, whose ideas find exponents in Mr. Blake and Prof. Goldwin Smith, rather than the *Globe*. He will poll a very large Conservative vote, owing to his excellent personal character and popularity with the young men of both parties. Though the Tories had been agitating and holding meetings, with a view to the nomination of a candidate some time previously, yet, owing to jealousies among rival aspirants and the unbecoming nomination of Sir John, a delay was occasioned which enabled the Reformers to get their nominee in the field on the same day as their opponents. The Tory candidate, Mr. E. O. Bickford, is an American by birth, a contractor and dealer in iron. His wealth, and willingness to spend it lavishly in accordance with Tory precedents, is his chief recommendation in the eyes of the clique who have induced him to take the field. He is reputed to be very liberal in his donations to charitable and religious objects, and is probably the most available candidate who could have been induced to enter the field as a champion of the "lost cause." A considerable section of the party, however, are by no means satisfied with him as a standard-bearer. His American birth and the comparatively short time he has been a naturalized Canadian, are unfavorably contrasted with the fact that Mr. Moss is a native and life-long resident of Toronto, and many Conservatives will either vote for Moss or refrain from participation in the contest. The party are, in fact, thoroughly demoralized. The crushing defeat sustained by the Reformers, and the steady persistent work possessed by the Reformers, and being deprived of the patronage of the Government, which compensated for the energy and system of their opponents, are drifting to certain defeat, notwithstanding occasional and individual displays of fitful and spasmodic energy. All impartial observers admit that the election which once seemed certain to result in favor of a Conservative, will place Moss at the head of the poll.

A "CANADIAN" PARTY.

A peculiar feature of this contest is the introduction of an entirely new element, which is ominous of the breaking up of old political organizations and the formation of a new party composed of the young liberal and progressive elements of both the old parties. Mr. Moss's candidature has been endorsed by the "Canadian Party," or rather what bids fair to become the nucleus of such an organization. For years past there have been at intervals rumors of the intention to organize a party on the basis of Canadian ideas and more progressive sentiments than those of either Reformers or Conservatives. The views of the advocates of such a movement are, it is true, rather hazy and undefined as yet, and perhaps some of them hardly know what they want themselves, but so far as I have been enabled to get at the opinions of the promoters of the "Canadian" party, they are substantially as follows:—

"That the terms 'Reformer' and 'Conservative' as applied to the parties of the day are without meaning, there being no substantial difference between them, excepting mere personal issues, which are not sufficient to justify the bitter and virulent party warfare which has so long prevailed.

"That sectional cries, the nomination of candidates on the ground of nationality and creed, and the perpetuation of national distinctions even to the second generation, is an evil that should be discouraged, and that those who come from the old country to settle here should abandon national prejudices and become Canadians in feeling.

"That owing to the system of nominating as candidates men of some other nationality to catch the 'Irish vote,' the 'Scotch vote,' &c., native Canadians have been ignored and deprived of their fair share of political influence, being relegated to the position of foreigners in their own country.

"That too much deference is shown to British opinion and British traditions, and that Canada ought to be self-governing to a greater extent than at present; the submission of the Oath Bill, and similar measures which we should be competent to settle ourselves, to the Imperial Government being a case in point.

"That the time must come sooner or later for Canada to be entirely independent of Great Britain, and that while it is not necessary or advisable to take any steps to hasten that day, it is desirable to educate the people up to the self-reliance which will enable us to maintain our place among the nations when it arrives. This is not to be regarded as an authoritative statement of their views, but merely the substance of expressions of opinion in conversations held from time to time with those who hold that the time is ripe for the creation of a new party. Their ideas have not had the opportunity to crystallize as yet, and many who hold such views in the main will differ on some of the points above stated. But the prevalence of such opinions cannot be denied by any one who has conversed freely on the subject with the more intellectual class of young men. They find, to a certain extent, expression through the columns of the *Canadian Monthly*. Many of the more thoughtful of both parties look to

HOPE MR. BLAKE

as a possible leader of the Canadian party. Their principal want is a journal through which their views could be promulgated, and there have been numerous rumors of late as to their procuring or establishing an organ to advocate their cause. Meantime the fact that they have endorsed Mr. Moss's candidature, and that the *Globe* while denouncing Bickford, carefully abstains from saying a word in favor of Moss, is commented upon as a sign of the times.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

are rather overshadowed in the public mind by the West Toronto contest, but the candidates are hard at work nevertheless. The

Majority election is likely to be a triangular duel. Mayor Manning offers himself for re-election in the Tory interest. A. M. Smith takes the field under the auspices of the *Globe*, and ex-Mayor Medcalf, popularly known as "Old Squares," comes out on an independent ticket and will receive the bulk of the Orange vote. If all of the candidates go to the poll Smith has the best chance, as his rivals will divide the Conservative vote. Mayor Manning's course on the Water Commission and his attempt to exclude the press from their meetings, fortunately frustrated by the determined course of the *Globe*, has greatly weakened him, and, taken in connection with the general demoralization of the party hardly leaves him the ghost of a chance.

OTTAWA CORRESPONDENCE.

OTTAWA, Dec. 5.

The tremendous south-westerly gale of yesterday has completely destroyed all telegraphic communication by both companies east and west. The Capital therefore may be considered in somewhat the same category as Timbuctoo, Ujiji, Casabazanz, or any other place unreachably by the electric wire. We are, however, progressing as well as can be expected under these disheartening circumstances. The principal event of importance this week was the meeting of the

GRAND DIVISION SONS OF TEMPERANCE. I know not whether a report of its proceedings has reached you or not, but to make sure I will give you an extract from the annual report presented by Mr. Geo. McLean Rose, Grand Worthy Patriarch:

During the past year 82 new Divisions had been opened, comprising a membership of twelve thousand persons. Drunkenness may, to many, appear to be as prevalent as ever in our Province, yet it cannot be denied that temperance abounds to a much greater extent than formerly. Church Assemblies and Conferences, Grand Juries and Judges, the religious and secular press, all seem to favor the teetotal movement. And what is more important, on the suggestion of Mr. Spicer, the managers of the Grand Trunk Railway Company have stopped the sale of liquor along its line, and have promised to give a preference to the men in their employ who adopt the total abstinence pledge. So far, this step has resulted in good to the employees on the road and to their families, and indeed to the general public. The feeling in favor of prohibition is gaining ground. The National Division Question, Life Assurance, Bands of Hope and Missionary work would be considered fully during the session.

THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT was also submitted. The receipts for the year had been \$3,901.40, which with cash on hand from previous year made \$4,003.45. The expenditure amounted to \$3,938.45. The assets were \$875.72, and the liabilities \$875.72.

Yesterday evening there was a public temperance meeting, at which speeches were delivered by Mr. Rose, of Toronto, Mr. McLean of Galt, Rev. Henry Bartlett, Rev. Mr. Scott, Mr. Edward Carswell, Rev. Mr. Manning and Rev. Mr. Gales, Secretary of the Temperance League.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted at the meeting:

1st. "That no evil of the present day is so wide-spread as the liquor traffic, permeating all ranks and classes of society and producing crime, domestic misery and national weakness, and that recognizing as we do the principle that the object of all law is the well-being of the governed, it is therefore impolitic and wrong to give the sanction of law to such an evil.

2nd. "That whilst it was the duty of the subject to yield to the laws of the State, it was also the duty of Parliament to strike at the root of the evil by passing a stringent Prohibitory Law.

3rd. "That inasmuch as Prohibition could be obtained, common humanity demanded that every available means should be used towards that end."

The meeting was brought to a close by a collection being taken up in aid of the cause, and a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

THE GALE

Yesterday was the most terrific that ever visited our city. Houses in course of construction on the "balloon frame" principle were suddenly converted into "balloons" without frames. Indeed, the *Graphic* balloon was not a more absurd illustration of this age of gas than were the houses blown down yesterday of the prevailing flimsy pretensions that distinguish the age. Chimney-pots, shingles, slates and all loose materials were whirled about in a most reckless manner. Even the many-ton vans recently placed on the apex of the new Parliamentary library could not resist the blast, and now lean positively towards the north-east, emblematic, in its declination, of the late Minister of Public Works. One fatal accident is reported from Nepean, where a young man named McBae was crushed by the blowing of a barn door. A French Canadian was blown from the roof of St. Joseph's College and had a leg and an arm broken. These are all the casualties reported so far.

THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

A meeting of the Commissioners of this road is called for next Monday. Their assembly on that date will be somewhat different to any of their former meetings and will perhaps be productive of some curious results. Besides the members of the Board the Hon. the Minister of Public Works has summoned all the contractors and engineers, in fact everybody whose knowledge will be of service in disentangling the web of mystery in which the construction of that great public work is involved. The truth of those alleged singular transactions in connection with the celebrated "Section 5" may probably be elicited. At any rate we may rest assured that Mr. Mackenzie will, if it is within the reach of human ability, get to the bottom and thoroughly overhaul everything connected with this business. The establishment of

A CANADIAN LLOYD'S

may be regarded as one of the first acts of the new Administration. Your readers will remember how urgently this project was presented to the consideration of the late Government and how they delayed it, with the intention, doubtless, of making it subvert some political exigency. Several members of the English Lloyd's agencies from the lower ports have been in town for some days. A room has been placed at their disposal in the Department of Marine, where such business as naturally arises in connection with their mission is in course of transaction. Ranking as the Dominion of Canada does the third maritime power in the world, it is but proper that such an institution should have existence.

THE "BAVARIAN" DISASTER.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

Sir,—In reading over the report in your valuable journal of the evidence given in the "Bavarian" investigation, it would appear that there were no proper rules and regulations for the guidance of the crew on that boat. I wish to make a few remarks on the subject, as I have been over thirty years on the inland lakes and remember that all the captains of the old mail boats which ran from Kingston to Toronto were sailors of good experience, many of whom have since died. As a contrast, in that line nowadays, the captains are different. There is not one man on board, except perhaps the mate, who knows how to get a boat ready for lowering, or to rig a fall to launch her. You do not expect a clerk to go and handle a boat, and the captains of those steamers are no better, with the exception of Captain St. Clair. I am sure of this, if there was one sailor on board of the burning "Bavarian," not one soul would have been lost.

Another point, the pilot is a coward; yet there is nothing to prevent his getting another boat, which may either sink or burn, with the same result as in the loss of the "Bavarian." He has got nothing to prove his ability, no certificate, nothing to prevent his getting employment and again committing the same crime of leaving helpless women to burn or drown, while he selfishly saves his own life. I maintain that every Canadian master, mate, and pilot on our great lakes should pass an examination before a Board of Examiners and hold certified papers, when discharging their duties. All other countries have got this law. Petitions have been sent time and again for the last twenty-five years to the John A. Macdonald Ministry, asking for a new marine law, but it never paid any attention to them.

There are many other things connected with the navigation of our inland waters, for instance the rules for avoiding collisions, with which very few of the steamboat men are acquainted. It is not often one of them can tell which way a vessel is going by seeing her lights. I think our inland trade is large enough to demand a marine law; then the right men would be put in the posts of responsibility, men that are fit for their duties. By inserting this in your paper you will bestow a favor on many good sailors.

Yours, B. J.

REMARKS.

The above letter was sent us anonymously, and we have been unable to obtain the writer's name, though, judging by his calligraphy, he might be an "ancient mariner." As his remarks seem to have a practical bearing, we are induced to depart from our rule of declining anonymous contributions. Many will agree with our correspondent that pursers or clerks are not the men suited to take the responsible positions of captains on our passenger steamers, which meet with all weathers on Lake Ontario, and, beside danger from wind and sea, are often in imminent risk of colliding with the fleets of sailing vessels which are at all times pursuing their voyage. The reason advanced by the Secretary of the Canadian Navigation Co., for the appointment of pursers as captains, that they are polished and more suited to mingle with the passengers, is scarcely adequate. This rule could never hold good at sea, and is not followed in the great American lines of lake propellers, where the majority of captains are excellent schooner sailors, who know as much about rigging, canvas, tackle, boats, guys, and fittings generally, as they do about the whole shore of the lakes they navigate. Every hole and corner becomes familiar to them in their schooner-sailing, and often afterwards with the greatest possible benefit, when the steamers they command are in distress. A notable instance of this kind occurred on Lake Michigan a few years ago, a steamboat captain getting his steamer into Manitowish harbor through the knowledge gleaned of its entrance while trading there in a lumber schooner, while in the same gale another boat foundered on that lake, her captain not being acquainted with the smaller harbors of refuge. There is no doubt but that if our Canadian steamers were manned by lake sailors, and commanded by lake captains, in case of disaster when far out on the lake, every inch of small boat room and every life-preserver would be utilized to the utmost, and the coolness and bravery of a crew of men who could "hand, reef and steer," would form a startling contrast to the dastardly conduct of the pilot Napoleon Dufour, and the cowardly crew of the "Bavarian," which deserted not only their 1st officer when in danger of being burned, but left their captain to drown with the lady passengers. This winter is the time for the Canadian Navigation and all other steamboat companies to procure for their steamers—their motto should be "regardless of expense,"—crews of lake sailors, officered by lake captains. It is to be hoped they will do so. As "B. J." says, the necessity for a new marine law is very great, and no person should be allowed to become an officer till he holds a certificate of qualification.

THE GAME LAWS.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

Sir,—Will you please publish in your paper the Game Law of Upper Canada, respecting time allowed to hunt ducks, deer, moose, &c., &c. By so doing you will oblige a number of subscribers in Lancaster and vicinity.

Yours respectfully, A. SCHEFFERS.

Lancaster, Nov. 23.

REMARKS.

By the "Game Act" of Ontario, deer, moose, elk, reindeer, or cariboo, may be killed between the 1st of September and the 1st of December; wild turkeys, grouse, pheasants, or partridges, between the 1st of September and the 1st of January; snipe between August 15th and May 1st; woodcock from July 1st to January 1st; mallard, grey duck, black duck, wood or summer duck, and all kinds of teal, from August 15th to January 1st; hares or rabbits from September 1st to March 1st; beaver, muskrat, mink, martin, racoon, otter and fisher, from 1st November to 1st May.

CANADIAN TELEGRAMS.

OTTAWA.

DAY OF INTERSESSION.

OTTAWA, Dec. 3.—To-day being set apart by the Archbishop of Canterbury as a day of special prayer and intercession for the blessing of God on missionary work, it is generally observed as such by all the Anglican churches of this city. Services were held in the churches of that denomination this morning.

ELECTION CHICKENS.

Senator Campbell denies that he canvassed against Hon. Mr. Cartwright in Lennox. The Grits express a wonder what he is going to do with all the poultry he purchased in that county during his recent visit there. They think he can hardly sell his chickens for the same price he paid for them.

TEMPERANCE.

The annual meeting of the Ontario Temperance Association opened to-day. A large number of delegates were present. The Grand Worthy Patriarch submitted the annual report for the year. The financial statement shows: Receipts, \$4,053; expenditures, \$3,938; number of new divisions, 82; members in the province, 12,000—more than double the number reported in 1870.

THE GALE.

OTTAWA, Dec. 5.—The storm of yesterday has made serious havoc here, especially among the new buildings, many of which were completely levelled; even such solid buildings as the new Parliamentary Library, which is badly damaged, did not escape. The damage in the town is variously estimated at from ten to fifteen thousand dollars.

MR. BRYDGES RESIGNS FROM INTERCOLONIAL BOARD.

OTTAWA, Dec. 8.—The Board of Intercolonial Railway Commissioners met to-day. Mr. Brydges tendered his resignation again. It is understood that he was compelled to take this course by the Directors of the Grand Trunk Railway, who are of the opinion that the whole of his time is necessary for the proper discharge of the duties of manager of their road.

MONTREAL CUSTOM HOUSE.

An enquiry is to take place in connection with the Custom House, Montreal, where certain alleged irregularities are said to have taken place under Mr. Delsile. Mr. Droure is mentioned as likely to conduct the enquiry.

DROWNED.

OTTAWA, Dec. 8.—Yesterday three men who were skating broke through the ice and were drowned; there were two brothers named Roy and one man Lemieux.

REQUITED.

Tryon, under sentence of death at Barrie, and Fox, in the same situation at Peterboro, are reported insane; competent medical gentlemen have been appointed to examine them as to the genuineness of their malady. For this purpose Fox, who was to be executed on the 11th, was reprieved until the 25th, and Tryon, whose execution was fixed for the 11th, will probably be reprieved for a corresponding time, to allow due consideration of his case. The matter is just now engaging the attention of the Minister of Justice.

ORIT.

John Glass Mallo, Judge of Lanark and Renfrew, died yesterday.

THE SENATE.

OTTAWA, Dec. 5.—There are two vacancies in the Senate now caused by the death of Senators Leslie and Baka.

TORONTO.

CHURCHES, ETC., DAMAGED BY STORM.
TORONTO, Dec. 4.—A terrific gale this morning has done considerable damage. The tower of the Primitive Methodist Church, Parliament street, was blown down, fell through the roof and smashed the organ.

Portions of the tower and cornices of St. Michael's Roman Catholic Cathedral falling on the roof have torn great holes in a dozen places, doing great damage.

The steeple of Good St. Presbyterian Church is so much damaged that it will have to be taken down.

Four frame stores in course of erection on Parliament street are levelled to the ground. Fences, signs, &c., are prostrate in every direction.

MANITOBA PARLIAMENT BUILDING BURNED.

Globe's special.—FORT GARRY, Dec. 5th.—A fire broke out last night in the Parliament buildings. It was blowing a gale at the time, but by great exertions of the military and civilians, it was confined to that building which was burnt to the ground. All books were saved.

END OF STRIKE.

Toronto, Dec. 6.—The tailors' strike which began ten weeks ago, has ended in the yielding of the employers.

LEGISLATURE.

The Local Legislature is called for the despatch of business on the 7th of January.

THE CANADIAN PARTY.

A meeting was held on Saturday night for the purpose of giving expression to the views of the Canadian National party. It was largely attended, and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed in favor of the movement. Notwithstanding an opposition of more than usual force the following resolutions were carried with great enthusiasm:

Resolved—That this meeting approves of the objects of the Canadian National party, and pledges its support to the formation of a political organization throughout the Dominion whose aim shall be the development of a national sentiment; the destruction of sectionalism; which shall legislate in the interests of the whole country irrespective of either of the existing political parties.

Resolved—Whereas Mr. Moss has adopted our motto, "Canada first," in his acceptance of the nomination to the House of Commons for West Toronto, and is known to be a man of moderate political views, of reliable character, and has declared himself in sympathy with the objects we, as Canadians, have at heart, resolved that we hereby pledge him our cordial support.

Resolved—That it is the duty of all Canadians, whether so by birth or adoption, to recognize the necessity for the cultivation of a national sentiment which will unite the people of the various provinces more closely in the bonds of citizenship; promote mutual confidence and affection; which common source of affection will prompt acts of toleration and bonds of respect, and prove the best safeguard for our Dominion against absorption on the one hand or dis-union on the other. That an organization which will draw the lines between Canadians loyal to their soil, and those who place their citizenship in a subordinate or secondary position, affords the surest means of cementing our Confederation.

ation, and of securing political action in the interest of the whole Dominion.

THE NOMINATION—DISORDERLY PROCEEDINGS.

TORONTO, Dec. 8.—The nomination for West Toronto took place at 1 p.m. Col. B. L. Donlan, seconded by Marmaduke Pearson, nominated Mr. Bickford. Captain McMaster, seconded by Nathan Dickey, nominated Mr. Moss. Messrs. Lauder, M.P.P., E. K. Dodds, W. H. Howland, Dr. Lawlor, Kenneth McKenzie, Blake, M.C., Cameron, and Bobt. Wilkes, were also nominated for speaking purposes. The audience were very noisy, and the proceedings disorderly.

TORONTO, Nov. 9.—The pigeon-shooting tournament, which has been in progress for the past week, was brought to a close yesterday. Dalton, of Hamilton, took the 1st prize of \$300 and a gold medal presented by the Junior Gun Club of Toronto. Haskell, of Detroit, took the 2nd prize.

ELECTION AMENITIES.

In addition to the "workingman" cry the Tories have raised the played out diabolical dodge against Mr. Moss and his supporters, and accuse them of annexation and independence tendencies. The *Globe* dwells on what it calls the absurdity of putting forward a renegade Yankee pedler and speculator as a workingman's candidate and champion of loyalty. It says there has been an odor of immorality about him ever since he came to Canada, that in the Western Peninsula, where he is known, the feeling of antagonism that he should ever have been named as candidate is unmitigated; that in London he has a record so uncomplimentary that Mr. Becher, a Conservative lawyer, came to Toronto expressly to black-ball him in a Toronto club, and that he has only been a British subject 2 years, instead of 5, as he has stated.

DR. CHENEY'S CONGREGATION APPROVES HIM AS BISHOP OF THE REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Globe's special.—CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—At a meeting of the congregation of Christ Church this evening a resolution was passed expressing the desire of Christ Church that Dr. Cheney should take the position of Associate Bishop of the Reformed Episcopal Church. Mr. Cheney has telegraphed to Bishop Cummins his acceptance of the position on the Episcopate of the new Church and the ceremony of consecration will take place next Sunday.

QUEBEC.

IMMIGRANTS.

QUEBEC, Dec. 6. Immigration returns show the number of emigrants arrived and located in this Province, from July 1st to Nov. 30th, was 5,910. Of these 1,900 were French, 1,830 British, and the remainder Germans, Italians, &c.

KINGSTON.

THE MAYORALTY.

KINGSTON, Dec. 4.—The Orangemen are about to hold a mass meeting and bring out a candidate against Dr. Sullivan for the Mayoralty, he being a Roman Catholic.

DAMAGE BY GALE.

The gale to-day has been the most violent ever felt here; fences, sheds, and all light material are prostrated. A child is said to have been killed near Kingston Mills, where one man is also reported to have been hurt by a falling shed; a woman was hurt in the city by a falling wall; the city water-works, the meteorological station, instruments, and some of the post-office windows, were wrecked; two frame houses were blown down in the upper part of the city, but no one was hurt; the vessels dragged their anchors in all directions, and in the upper harbor several barges have been driven ashore; the barque "British Lion" broke away from Garden Island and drifted down the river, but at last her crew of two men got sail hoisted and carried her safely before the wind to an anchorage; the schooner "Agnes" went ashore at Lemoine's Point, and is in an easy position.

THE FATAL G.T.R. ACCIDENT.

KINGSTON, Dec. 8.—The man Burney, one of the travellers struck by the train at the Cataract railway crossing, is not dead, but recovering slowly. He is conscious, and suffers from a fracture of the skull. The inquest on the body of the dead man Roddick was held on Saturday and to-day, and again adjourned. The train was only going at 15 miles an hour, and the bells and whistles were sounded.

PETERBORO.

BY-LAW LOST.

PETERBORO, Dec. 8.—The by-law for handling over forty thousand dollars to the Cobourg, Peterboro, and Marmora Railway Company was lost. Majority against it twenty-two.

PORT ELGIN.

DISASTER.

PORT ELGIN, Dec. 6.—Captain M. Barret, of the barge "Guiding Star," with a crew of seven men arrived this afternoon in a yawl-boat with their feet frozen. They left the barge about nine miles out disabled, laden with 24,000 bushels of wheat, from Milwaukee to Saginaw. They were in tow of the propeller "City of Detroit," which was laden with 8,000 bushels of wheat and balance of cargo rolling freight. The gale struck them at half-past five in the morning, when they cut the barge loose and about seven p.m. the "City of Detroit" sunk in Saginaw bay. Captain Barret was struck by the crew of the propeller in a yawl and one man was seen in another boat, and he feared the rest of the crew went down with the propeller. They had about twenty men on board.

NICOLET, QUE.

THE GALE.

NICOLET, Que., Dec. 4.—The steeple of the new church, 225 feet high, was blown down at noon by a gale of wind. The rafters of the roof are mostly all broken, and the roof is cut through in seven or eight places. Nobody hurt. The damage will amount to about \$4,000 or \$5,000 at least.

HAMILTON.

(Globe's Special.)

A CHANGE OF FRONT.

HAMILTON, Dec. 2.—Last evening, at the St. Andrew's dinner, Mr. Chisholm, one of our city members, who, it will be remembered, was elected in company with Mr. Witton, by Sir John A.'s corruption party, after a very liberal sprinkling of Sir Hugh Allan's charter money, when called upon to respond to the toast of the House of Commons and Local Legislature, created no little surprise among the audience, when, in a pleasing manner, he began to unfold his future course. The following is that portion of his speech which related to the Commons. On rising, he said:—He regretted the absence of Mr. Williams, who could tell them best about the Local Legislature, which had given the country some of the best laws found on our statute books. (Cheers.) As for the Senate, he could say little, but he believed that when

the day came for it, that body would be found ready to do their duty. As for the Commons, with which he was identified, he was warranted in repeating what old members had told him; excepting the member for Hamilton, the present House was by far the ablest that had been returned since Confederation. (Cheers.) It possessed men who would grace any country on earth, whatever might be said about party or with regard to the present Government or Opposition. As for himself, they all knew he was an independent man, as far as he was concerned in Parliament. They all knew on what basis he had been elected. He had given no pledges to any one, but had merely promised to give his support to any Government that brought down to the House good measures. He was bound to nobody or to follow anybody. He had lived too long in the country—of which he was a native—and was too old to be found binding himself to anybody. There were some people who thought that the present Government were incapable of legislating for the best interests of the country. He did not sympathize with them. He knew better, for there were men in its ranks who were as great statesmen as were to be found in Canada. They would give us the reforms we greatly needed, among them a good election law, and other measures. There were good men on both sides of the House, who would give good measures their support.

HALIFAX.

CONFESION.

HALIFAX, Dec. 4.—Peter Mailman, in jail at Lunenburg under sentence of death, confessed to Rev. H. L. Owen yesterday that he murdered his wife, but he does not repent. He will not eat anything, is very sick, and it is not expected that he will live until Sunday next. The man appears to be perfectly sane.

THE SS. "PICTOU."

HALIFAX, Dec. 6.—Capt. Uroctor, who returned to Pictou from Madalen Islands last Saturday, reports that on the night of the 13th November a great light was seen on the coast, which was at first thought to be a house on one of the prominent head lands; but as next morning the house was still standing, it was supposed that the light proceeded from a vessel on fire at sea. On hearing this report, many have concluded that the missing steamer "Pictou" has been burnt, and that all on board have perished, as no boats could possibly live on such a night. This report, coupled with the one from Fairfield, I. E. Island, of a vessel having been seen on fire off that part of the island on the same night, would seem to confirm the supposition as to the fate of the steamer.

HARD TIMES IN MONTREAL.

STAGNATION IN THE LABOR MARKET.

The hard times complained of this winter all over the United States, from the cotton rollers of New Orleans to the lumbermen of Wisconsin and Michigan, and from the factory operatives of the New England States to the Chinese laundrymen of California, have naturally been felt in the Dominion. This fall and winter, mechanics and laborers of all classes have been crossing into Canada in quest of work, but it is to be feared with very little success. This is especially the case in the large cities, such as Toronto and Hamilton, while the arrivals in Quebec Province are also large. Since the advent of winter several of the manufacturing firms in Montreal have either reduced the number of their hands, or have reduced wages or working hours.

Messrs. Ives & Allen, founders, Queen st., have reduced the wages of about one-third of their employees between 5 and 15 per cent., and their stove foundry is closed up, and their other works are closed up. Mr. George Bush, of the Eagle Foundry, has discharged some men and reduced his rates of wages on the average 20 per cent. In the Gilbert engine works wages have also been reduced some 20 per cent. In the Bartley works the same reduction has been made or will take place. All these firms state, however, that this lowering brings wages only to old rates, before the exceptionally high wages were paid last summer.

In the foundries of Mr. Clendinning, William street, a reduction of about 12 1/2 per cent. in wages has been made all around, while the machinists, pattern-makers, laborers, etc., are working eight hours. The proprietor has discharged none of his skilled hands.

The Robertson lead works are also expected to shut down shortly,

Cotemporary Press.

ANOTHER GREAT RIOT IN PORT-ADOWN.

The Belfast Weekly News of Nov. 8th contains a full account of another great riot, from which we extract the following:— The riot took place on Wednesday, the 5th November (Guy Fawkes' day), at Portadown, in the North of Ireland. It will be remembered that a riot of this kind occurred in this place on the 23d of July last. Since that on a party spirit had prevailed, and threats were heard abroad which commanded the attention of the authorities, and over one hundred police were detailed to the scene of action on the first mentioned date, in order to prevent the Orangemen from passing in procession through the Roman Catholic part of the town named "The Tunnel." The Orangemen numbered several thousand strong and appeared determined to pass through this place at all hazards, notwithstanding that sworn information was produced by a magistrate to show that if they were allowed to carry out their purpose there would be a serious disturbance. Between twelve and one o'clock the procession could be seen approaching, when the police received orders to fix bayonets and succeeded in scattering the front part of the procession, which was a mile long. The leaders of the Orangemen, at this juncture, seem disinclined to enter the town by another route, but this it appears was a feint, for a general rush was made upon the ranks of the police. They defended themselves with the point of the bayonet, inflicting many of the processionists, which only made matters worse, for now a general scene of bloodshed commenced, in which the innocent as well as the guilty suffered severely. An officer of the police was knocked down with a blow from a brick on the head and was dragged into a house, where he lay until for some time senseless. Several constables and constabulary received scalp wounds from stones and other missiles. The riot act was read and the police were ordered to load, which they did not even this order did not quell the rioters, as showers of stones still continued to be sent towards the police. Whilst this was proceeding several lodges formed into procession and marched with flying colors and all their regalia through the "Tunnel," without either receiving or giving the slightest offence. During this time the police were compelled to retreat under a shower of stones which is said to have "blacked the very air." A number of the police had to be taken to the barracks, which presented more the appearance of a hospital than a police barracks with cut heads, split lips, ears, and teeth knocked out. Here they received medical treatment, and soon after peace was restored. Several of the processionists have been recognized and warrants issued for their arrest. They will be tried along with the rioters who were made prisoners during the scene of action.

It is high time this barbarism was banished from the country, and it is to be hoped the guilty parties will meet with such punishment as will put a stop to such scenes in future.

THE "VILLE DE HAVRE" DISASTER.

The "Ville de Havre" was formerly the "Napoleon 11." She was altered and much changed last winter, and came here for the first time on the 10th of April, making the passage from Havre to this port in nine days and twenty-three hours. With the exception of the "Great Eastern," she was the largest steamer that ever entered this port. Her length from stem to stern was 427 feet; breadth of beam, forty-nine feet; depth of hold 45 feet. She had three masts and two passenger decks. The hull was built by Andrew Leslie & Co., of Newcastle, and the engines by Maudslays, Son & Field, of London. The nominal horsepower of the engines was 1,200, capable of working up to 3,000. There were four cylinders, two 80 inches and two 78 inches in diameter, with a stroke of 4 feet 6 inches. The diameter of the screws was 19 feet. The steam was supplied by 6 boilers, heated by 22 furnaces, and the average consumption of coal was 55 tons per day. Her gross tonnage was 5,089; she could carry at least 3,100 tons of cargo. She was bark rigged, had two funnels, eight boats and four winches, the latter being used for hoisting cargo, sails, &c. The wheel-work and steering apparatus was on the main deck, and were connected by telegraph with the officer on the bridge, nearly 300 feet distant. The passenger accommodation of the "Ville de Havre" was as follows:—120 first-class, 120 second-class, and 500 steerage passengers. The first-class saloon was amidships, extending from side to side, the dimensions being 32 by 40 feet. The sides were of marble, and several oil-paintings, a piano, library, &c., adorned the apartment. In the centre there was a double-stove, which thoroughly heated the room, and steam-pipes ran throughout the ship, making each room comfortable in the coldest weather. The ladies' lounge adjoined the saloon, and was decorated with paintings, and the lounges were covered with blue velvet. The state-rooms were large and airy. The second-class saloon was on the same deck, but about 150 feet forward of the main saloon. It was a large and comfortable apartment, the dimensions being 40 by 25 feet. The sleeping apartments of the second-class passengers were on the deck below they were about the same size as the first-class, and were neatly fitted up. The entire vessel was well ventilated, and all the latest improvements were introduced. The upper deck formed a splendid promenade, the passengers having the use of the entire deck, nearly 150 yards in length. The officers of the "Ville de Havre" when the vessel first arrived at this port were as follows: Captain M. Surmont; Second Captain, Eugene Garay; First Lieutenant, Vie; Second Lieutenant, Gallard; Third Lieutenant, Viel; Chief Engineer, Parent, and seven assistants; Physician, Allan; Purser, Greille.

THE COMMANDER OF THE STEAMER.

The "Ville de Havre" was commanded by Capt. Maris Surmont, a graduate of the French Navy. Capt. Surmont is a large, fine-looking gentleman, of about fifty years of age, with an earnest, determined face, clean shaven, with the exception of a small tuft of beard under his chin. He has always borne a high reputation for seamanship, and was given the command of this fine vessel as a special mark of the company's appreciation of his character and skill. The other officers of the "Ville de Havre" were First Officer De Garay, Second Officer Gallard, Third Officer Durbec, Fourth Officer Mellouir, and Purser Vie.

THE "LOCH EARN."

The "Loch Earn," which was the cause of this fearful disaster, is a British ship of 1,200 tons burden, drawing twenty feet of water. She was launched at Glasgow, Scotland, in November, 1869, and her consignees are the Glasgow Ship Company. Her dimensions are—length, 236 feet; beam, 35 feet, and depth of hold 21 feet. She was in New York in September, 1871, and attracted much attention as she lay at her dock in the East River. She is what is known among ship-builders as a medium model. Her commander is Capt. Robertson, and she left London on

the 12th of November for New York, calling at Deal on the 14th of the same month.

THE "TRIMOUNTAIN."

The "Trimountain," which did good service in receiving the passengers of the ill-fated "Ville de Havre," is an American full-rigged ship, hailing from New York. She is 1,307 tons burden, has three decks, draws 22 feet of water, and was built in Medford, Mass., in 1859. Her owners are J. H. Winthrop & Co. She is commanded by Capt. Ingraham, and left New York for Bristol on the 6th of November.

THE LOSS.

The loss of life on board the ill-fated "Ville de Havre" seems to have fallen with unusual weight on what may be described as people of note. Amongst these were the children of Mr. Spafford, the leading member of a law firm of Chicago, the wife of Daniel Goodwin, Jr., lawyer, and her two children, also a son of B. F. Culver, a prominent real estate dealer, and other individuals who had made up a party for a two years' trip to Europe.

DEATHS.

seems to have supplied its full quota of victims to the disaster, and those belonging to that place and who went down with the "Ville de Havre," were connected with the best and oldest families of the city.

There were eleven Bostonians in all on board the steamer, and only two, Miss Madeline and Miss Helen Mixer, are of the survivors of the wreck. Mr. Henry Sigourney with his wife and family are amongst the lost. He was a grand nephew of Judge Parsons, and a gentleman of fine culture and taste. Mr. Nathaniel Curtis also perished. He came of one of the oldest families in Boston, and lost his wife only a few days ago, and was persuaded to take a trip to Europe as a beneficial change. He was deeply interested in the cause of education, and it was not till the last moment that he could arrange some business affairs so as to be able to sail in the "Ville de Havre."

NEW YORK.

As belonging to this city may be mentioned Judge Rufus H. Pockham, a recognized leader in the Democratic ranks, and one standing high in the judiciary of the State. He had complained of overwork, and was going abroad for the benefit of his health.

Miss Julia B. Waite, who was amongst the drowned, was the daughter of the proprietor of the Brvoort House. Amongst others noticed, the N. Y. Times says the Rev. Antonio Carrasco, of Madrid, Spain, was a leading minister of the Free Church of that country, and was a young and very ardent preacher. He had been engaged for some time in the Protestant reformation now going on in Spain, and was distinguished for his great zeal and success in the cause of Christianity. Though he made his appearance in the conference here late in the session, his presence was greatly appreciated, and his counsel had great weight with the members of the Evangelical Alliance. The death of Mr. Carrasco will be much regretted by the ministry everywhere. The same paper adds Prof. C. F. Frotier, of Geneva, Switzerland, a member of the Reformed Church, was a man of great ability, and of fine personal appearance. He made a decided impression upon all public assemblages before which he spoke, and was most cordially welcomed in private circles here. Capt. Charles Hunter, who was among the lost, was a native of Rhode Island. In 1831 he was attached to the frigate "Potomac," of the Pacific Squadron, and in 1835 was transferred to the frigate "Constitution," of the Mediterranean Squadron. Two years afterward he was removed to the Navy Yard, Brooklyn. In 1855 he retired from the service, and, six years later, was appointed as commander of the steamer "Montgomery," of the W. G. B. Squadron, and on the 25th of July, 1866, received his commission as captain. Colophon, the caricaturist who appeared at the Olympic Theatre of New York as one of the attractions of the Lydia Thompson Troupe, was one of those who went down on the ill-fated "Ville de Havre." Indeed, the vessel carried from New York a list of passengers who were nearly all intimately connected with prominent citizens of that and neighboring cities.

THE SCENE AT THE

OFFICE OF THE COMPANY during the day on which the sad news arrived was of the most painful nature; persons eagerly seeking for intelligence of their friends who were passengers on board the steamer, and the majority of the enquirers were, judging from their dress and appearance, people of wealth and respectability. When the list of the saved was posted up in a conspicuous place it was eagerly read by hundreds of anxious ones, and instantly were heard exclamations of joy or despair as the beholder found that his relative or friend had been saved or had met with a watery grave.

THE REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

ELECTION OF BISHOPS CUMMINS AND CHENEY.

New York, Dec. 2.—A meeting of clergymen and others was held to-day in Association Hall in response to a call issued by Bishop Cummins for the purpose of organizing a church based on principles. The clergymen present were Rev. Mason Gallagher, of New Jersey; Rev. Dr. Cheney, of Illinois; Rev. Marshall B. Smith, of New Jersey, and others. The meeting opened with a prayer by Rev. Dr. Cummins, after which a hymn was sung. Rev. Dr. Cheney offered an earnest prayer for the prosperity of the new church which was about to be organized. Colonel Ayryge, of New Jersey, was on motion, appointed Chairman. He, H. D. Turner, of New Jersey, Secretary. Dr. Cummins read a declaration of the principles under which this church is to be organized, and offered a suggestion that it be referred to a special committee consisting of Charles D. Kellogg, New Jersey; Albert Crame, Illinois; Rev. Marshall B. Smith, New Jersey; Rev. J. A. Sabine, New York. Dr. Cummins was appointed chairman of the committee. The committee after a short consideration made the following report: The committee appointed to consider the declarations of the principles proposed by Bishop Cummins as a basis of the organization of the Reformed Episcopal Church do now return the same to the meeting and offer the following resolution: Resolved—That those names which are appended to the call for this meeting, do here, in humble reliance on Almighty God, organize ourselves into a church, to be known by the style and title of the Reformed Episcopal Church, in conformity with the following declaration of principles, and with the Rev. George David Cummins, D.D., as our presiding bishop.

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

First—The Reformed Episcopal Church, holding the faith once delivered unto the saints, declares its belief in the holy scriptures of the Old and New Testaments as the Word of God and the sole rule of faith and practice—in the creed—commonly called the "Apostles Creed"—in the divine institution of the sacraments of baptism and the Lord's Supper, and in doctrines of grace substantially as they are set forth in the thirty-nine articles of religion. Second—This church recognizes and ad-

heres to Episcopacy, not as of a divine right, but as a very ancient and desirable form of church polity.

Third—This church, retaining the liturgy which will not be imperative or repressive of freedom in prayer, accepts the Book of Common Prayer as it is revised, prepared and recommended for use by the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, A.D. 1789, reserving full liberty to alter, enlarge, abridge and amend the same as may seem most conducive to the edification of the people, provided that the substance of faith be kept entire.

Fourth—This Church condemns and rejects the following erroneous and strange doctrines as contrary to God's word: First, that the Church of Christ exists only in one order or form of ecclesiastical polity. Second, that Christian ministers are priests in another sense than that in which all believers are a "Royal Priesthood." Third, that the Lord's table is an altar, on which an oblation of the body and blood of Christ is offered unto the Father. Fourth, that the presence of Christ in the Lord's Supper is a presence in the elements of bread and wine. Fifth, that regeneration is inseparably connected with baptism.

SIGNED BY THE COMMITTEE.

The report of the Committee was adopted, after which Dr. Cummins made a brief address, in which he dwelt on the history of the prayer-book after which the "Gloria in Excelsis" was sung and prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Lennox. Dr. Cummins then stated that the meeting was regularly organized as the first Council of the Reformed Episcopal Church.

On motion, Herbert B. Turner, of New Jersey, was appointed permanent Secretary.

Mr. Albert Crame then offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

That the general meetings of the church be called the Council of the Reformed Episcopal Church, and be representatives of the entire church, to be incorporated under that name, and to hold and dispose of temporalities; that in future meetings of the general council shall be held on the second Wednesday in May.

The following committees were appointed: Standing Committee—Rev. M. B. Smith, B. B. Leacock, Dr. Charles Cheney, Mason Gallagher, John Tibbets, Dr. G. A. Sabine, A. S. Tyng, G. S. Hubbard and C. D. Kellogg. Finance Committee—Colonel B. Ayryge, A. Crame and J. M. Carter. J. L. Morgan, of New York, was elected permanent chairman.

An address was made by Rev. Mr. Wiley, of Nyack, heartily endorsing the new project, and at the desire of those present the secretary was requested to communicate with the Fulton Street Prayer Meeting, that prayers be offered for the new church.

Rev. Mr. Gallagher offered the following resolution, which was adopted: That the presiding bishop, with the Standing Committee, be instructed to prepare forms for the ordination of ministers and any other officers required before the next general council.

The following was also adopted, offered by Rev. Dr. Cheney:

That the presiding bishop, with such other bishops as may be ordained or received prior to the next annual meeting, secretary and Committee on Finance and Treasurer, together form a temporary executive committee, with power to frame a constitution and a system of laws for the government of this Church, and consider all proposed alterations of the prayer-book of 1875, and make such other arrangements as may seem advisable, to be reported to the next general council, to be by that council confirmed or altered to that in the meantime the presiding bishop, with the written consent and advice of three-fourths of the Executive Committee, shall have power to act and to authorize action under said constitution and laws and utter a prayer-book and other arrangements, until the same shall be altered by a majority vote of both orders at a subsequent general council, provided the alteration shall have no retroactive effect.

PROVISIONAL RULES.

The following provisional rules were adopted: First—Ministers of good standing in other churches will be received by this church, with letters of dismissal, without reordination, on such points as hereafter determined upon and satisfying to the doctrine, discipline and worship of the church. Second—All ordinations of bishops and other ministers will be performed by one or more bishops by the laying on of the hands of the presbytery. Third—Communicants of good standing in other evangelical churches will be received on presentation of a letter of dismissal or other satisfactory evidence. The doxology was then sung. The meeting was then dismissed with a blessing.

Rev. Dr. Cheney was elected as missionary bishop for the Northwest. The announcement was followed by the "Gloria in Excelsis," sung by all present, and prayer by the bishop.

Rev. Dr. Cheney then took the floor, and with much feeling reviewed his work and position in Chicago, peremptorily declining the position.

Rev. Mr. Smith suggested that the episcopate to which Rev. Dr. Cheney was selected would not interfere with his pastoral duties.

Mr. Turner remarked that there was no member of the council willing to elect any other than the bishop selected. He therefore moved that the Executive Committee take such steps as may be necessary for the consecration of Bishop Cheney, if he shall be persuaded at any time after the adjournment of the council to withdraw his declination.

Rev. Mr. Leacock, Rev. Mr. Bourne and the Bishop further urged Dr. Cheney to accept the offered dignity.

Dr. Cheney again protested that he could not accept the position, at least not without conference with his vestry.

The Bishop reminded him that immediate acceptance was not asked.

Mr. Crame, of Chicago, said the council would not lose anything by waiting, and intimating that Mr. Cheney would be persuaded to accept.

Mr. Turner's motion was then carried unanimously.

Mr. Jeremiah Taylor, of Connecticut, suggested that there was a South as well as a Centre and a West, and thought there should be two additional bishops. He intimated that he had the basis of a church in his neighborhood, to which he was ready to give a call for a clergyman at once.

After some further routine business the convention adjourned.

THE BISHOP ELECT OF THE NEW CHURCH.

The Rev. Charles Edward Cheney, D.D. Bishop elect of the Reformed Episcopal Church, was born Feb. 12, 1836, at Canandaigua, N.Y. His father was a widely-known physician of that town. His mother's family were the Chipmans of Vermont, who furnished three Chief-Justices to the judiciary of that State. After receiving a course of instruction in his native place, he entered Hobart College, Geneva, N.Y., where he was graduated in 1857. He studied theology at the Theological Seminary of Virginia. He was ordained deacon by Bishop De Lancey on Nov. 21, 1858, and became assistant minister of St. Luke's Church, Rochester, N.Y. After nine

months' service in Rochester he took charge of St. Paul's Church, Havana, N.Y. In March, 1860, he was ordained a Presbyterian, and immediately removed to Chicago, having accepted a call to Christ Church. At that time Christ Church had seven communicants, worshipped in a little wooden building situated upon a leased lot, and was the most insignificant of all the Protestant Episcopal churches in that city. Mr. Cheney has been rector of this church 13 years, and at the present time has over 350 communicants, a congregation numbering about 1,000, representatives of 400 families, a church property valued at \$100,000, two mission chapels, one of which, however, has become an independent church, three mission Sunday-schools, and various other agencies of a working Protestant church. In May, 1869, Bishop Whitehouse, of Illinois, began ecclesiastical proceedings against Mr. Cheney for the omission of a word in the office of baptism for infants. In justification of his course, Mr. Cheney pleaded the usage of all sections of the Episcopal Church, the generally admitted discretion in the adaptation of the Book of Common Prayer to emergencies, and a conscientious scruple about saying that all baptized infants were "regenerate," which he believed to be untrue. After a long trial and an appeal to the civil courts, Mr. Cheney was suspended from the ministry until he should express contrition for the past and conformity for the future. By the unanimous request of his congregation he continued to officiate in Christ Church, notwithstanding the sentence. For this act of contumacy he was tried a second time and sentenced to deposition from "the ministry of the Church of God." The Bishop pronounced this sentence a few weeks after the verdict was found. Mr. Cheney defended his contumacy on the ground that any expression of contrition would be an immoral act on his part, since he believed that he had done his duty.

ACT OF BISHOP SMITH. The following circular-letter was issued on Monday by Bishop Smith, of Kentucky, in which the plan of action of the Protestant Episcopal Church regarding the withdrawal of Bishop Cummins, and his avowed purpose of organizing a new church, is made evident: Notice has been received from the Secretary of the Standing Committee of the Diocese of Kentucky that a presentment for trial of George David Cummins, D.D. has been prepared for offences three and five of section one, canon nine, title two, namely: First, for violation of the Constitution and canons of the General Convention; second, for a breach of his consecration vow. Be it known, therefore, that any Episcopal act of his, pending these proceedings, will be null and void; and it is hoped that respect for law and order on the part of all members of this church will restrain them from giving any countenance whatever to the movement in which Dr. Cummins is engaged.

B. B. SMITH, Bishop of Kentucky and Presiding Bishop, *Hoboken, Dec. 1, 1873.*

VIEW OF MR. TYNG.

The Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., expressed his opinion to a N. Y. Tribune reporter, Monday evening, respecting Bishop Cummins' withdrawal. Any man, said the Rev. Mr. Tyng, has a right to withdraw from the Protestant Episcopal Church, or any other church, at any time, and for any reasons that may to him seem adequate. Bishop Cummins had withdrawn from the Church, and had received a certificate recognizing such withdrawal.

Any man, or number of men, outside of the Episcopal Church, or, in other words, those who, either by their own resignation, or by the action of the Church, had become separated from the Church, had the right, under the Constitution of their country, to associate for worship in any form they might select. It was also the right of any person in the Church to sympathize with and aid any movement in any other church which might commend itself to the conscience and judgment.

Regarding the action of the Bishops, the Rev. Mr. Tyng asserted that there was nothing in the law that declares that any of the official acts of Bishop Cummins are "null and void." The church had nothing whatever to do with his acts, since he was a bishop outside, not within the Episcopal Church. The Church held that when one had become a bishop, he was always a bishop, and if he was deposed, or separated himself from the Church, he was still a "Bishop of God," though not of the Episcopal Church, and should he ever return to the Church no ordination was required, for he never loses his rank as a "Bishop of God."

It appears that while there is a canon law which provides for the withdrawal of a bishop, to which law Bishop Cummins has conformed in his action, the Bishops now propose to act under the law which provides for the trial of a bishop, thus passing by the former one, under which Bishop Cummins has withdrawn.

THE ASHANTEE WAR.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE FIGHTING.

CAPE COAST CASTLE, October 27.—Five villages, harboring Ashantees, have been destroyed. Our loss is two killed and twenty-four wounded. An attack on the enemy's camp is in progress to-day. The Ashantee retreat is cut off. Our forces, after thirteen days' successful bush fighting, have destroyed four villages. The operations were conducted with secrecy, and a complete surprise was effected. Colonel Macneil and privates Walsh and Broderick are severely wounded. Captains Fremantle and Forbes, and a seaman, Howard, with twenty negroes, were slightly wounded, and two negroes were killed. The Ashantees are attempting to withdraw, carrying prisoners and plunder across the Prae. At midnight, on the 13th, 163 marines from the "Shoom," 65 West Indian privates from the shore, General Sir Garnet Wolsley and staff embarked on board Her Majesty's ships "Barraouta" and "Decoy," and proceeded to Elmina under cover of the night. This body of men, reinforced by forty-six officers and men of the "Barraouta," landed at Elmina, where they were joined by a party of one hundred and thirty-six Hessians. The Ashantees of the towns of Ampene, Akimfof, Amquans (on the coast), and Ashaman Assaman (inland) having frequently harbored and supplied the Ashantees with arms, &c., were at once proceeded against—a large body of Ashantees being reported to be in the vicinity of these towns. A party of men from the "Barraouta" garrisoned Fort William and St. Jago at Elmina, the "Shoom's" men and batteries of the Naval Brigade garrisoning Cape Coast Castle and its forts. The "Argus" and "Decoy" moved up the coast and anchored off the "Cossel Reefs," the steam launch of the "Barraouta" and the paddle-box boats of the "Argus" going inside of the reefs, from whence their guns were fired with great effect. On the three first-named towns at eight a.m. on the 14th the "Argus" opened fire at 2,000 yards range. Immediately on landing the expedition on shore marched off about four miles and a half in a northeast direction, exchanging fire with the enemy as they went. The field guns having been got into position under a smart fire, most of the casualties happened here. The town of Essecowm, Esamutsum, was taken and destroyed. The enemy were in large numbers in the bushes. Their loss must have been considerable, but the bush

was so thick that little could be seen of them. That town having been destroyed, the expedition struck off at right angles for the westward, for the coast at Ampene and Akimfof, and, taking the enemy there in the rear, drove them towards the crown, sheltered under the reefs (and under cover of their ship's fire), thus forming a second naval brigade. The whole force closing in, the enemy was routed with great loss, but the numbers of their killed are not known. The places being destroyed, the General, Captain Fremantle, and staff embarked on board the "Decoy" and proceeded to Cape Coast Castle, the naval brigade and army marching back to Elmina. The naval brigade and marines before all (except wounded) embarked before midnight, the "Argus" returned to Elmina, the "Barraouta" to Cape Coast Castle. The naval brigade is ready to land at the first signal. The steamer "Warree" has arrived and gone on to the Volta, where Captain Glover's expedition is getting into splendid condition. The report that the Ashantees had broken up their camp at Mampoon and commenced to retreat has caused considerable excitement here. On the morning of the 26th Sir Garnet Wolsley sailed out with the marines and a naval brigade, with the intention of cutting off the retreat of the Ashantees. His destination was understood to be Danquah. According, however, to another report, the Ashantees have advanced and are within a few miles of the town, while Sir Garnet Wolsley has reached Accra. All the troops from Elmina and Cape Coast are in the bush, and severe fighting is hourly expected. Intelligence had reached Accra at the beginning of October that the King of Ashantee had assembled all his fighting men, and was marching with an army on Cape Coast Castle. Another army was advancing through the Akim country on Chedie. A third army follows that of the King as a reserve. If this information is correct, all the arrangements for Captain Glover's advance from the Volta will be upset. Cape Coast Castle itself is almost unprotected, most of the West Indian troops being absent on detachment at the various forts on the coast, while, as to the Fantees, they are almost useless as auxiliaries, having been thoroughly cowed by a succession of defeats.

MANITOBA. THE LEGISLATURE. The session of the Manitoba Local Legislature adjourned on the 8th inst., till 15th February, 1874. Of the session the Manitoba Free Press says:— The quantity of work done at so much of the fourth session of the Provincial Legislature as elapsed before the adjournment is not very great. It is limited to the passage of but few Acts, the adoption of a few resolutions, &c. But two of the Acts, at least, are of paramount general importance. The Act for the

ENLARGEMENT OF THE PROVINCE amounts to simply a permission to the Dominion to do so. It is beyond the power of either the province or Dominion, alone, to modify the limits of a province. Action in such a matter must emanate from the Legislature of the province proposed to be affected, upon which action the superior power may proceed. The Reform Party contended for the province being made larger in the first instance; but the influence to which the late Government was always far too willing to yield, was cast against it, and the consequence was, the very circumscribed size of Manitoba. Upon its own merits we favor an enlargement; but we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that those who brought about the movement now, were in reality those, or their belongings, who opposed it formerly. The arguments set forth by them are the very same as were employed by the Reformers in 1870, and without the slightest compromise then, from those who are now repeating them, with the additional one that the Manitoba Government wants more money. And with this before us we are inclined to the opinion, that the enlargement of Manitoba is not sought upon its own virtue, but as a means to an end, and that end more money for the present Government. Upon these grounds we are opposed to the proposition. The money that has hitherto been placed at its disposal, it has shown itself unable judiciously, and unwilling honestly, to spend. In a general way the country is well aware of this, but there is little doubt that if at the adjournment session the House investigates a thorough scrutiny of the public accounts, and of our financial situation, discreacies will be made of incompetency and criminality, more astounding than anything that has yet been ever hinted. Then if enlargement of our boundaries is to be accomplished by increased subsidy, for the credit of our province let us hope that it be not brought about till we have a better set of men to administer the public funds, or, at earliest, not till our present Government brings down balance sheets, if possible, which shall relieve them from the popular bane which rests upon them. The other Act of the session referred to is that

RECONSTRUCTING THE PROVINCIAL ELECTORAL DIVISIONS. Unfortunately, or otherwise, it is a fact that the people of Manitoba seem fated to divide, politically, upon the English-French line. This being so, the principle of representation by population, a recognized just one, and the English speaking people in the majority in this Province, it follows that equal representation of English and French, as at present, is unjust. The Act under consideration will give, as nearly as may be, fifteen English and nine French seats, which is just about an equitable proportion, the latest election rolls giving the number of electors at about one thousand eight hundred English-speaking, and one thousand one hundred French. We are not prepared to say that the Act is precisely right in all its details, but to its general aim we heartily subscribe. Our parliamentary report shows that the French representatives, in the main, were strongly hostile to the Bill. At the same time a resolution which they offered as an amendment, recognized the justice of the measure, and, after all, they gave way in a matter in which they must have had strong feelings, with not such bad grace.

The Act for the incorporation of the city of Winnipeg, which was passed, while of great importance to the people of the city, and of little interest to those outside thereof.

The Municipal Act was so amended that other than actual residents within the Municipality are electors therein.

The Court of Queen's Bench Act was so modified that, instead of a portion of the term being devoted exclusively to criminal, and another to civil, business, as for some time heretofore, hereafter either kind will be in order any time during the term.

THE SCOTT MURDER.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH—FOUR GARRYS.

QUEEN vs. LOUIS RIEL et al.—In the absence of the Attorney-General the Clerk of the Court and Peace moved that the Sheriff forthwith make return to the Bench Warrant issued during the present term of Court to bring in the body of Louis Riel, under indictment for murder. The Sheriff informed the Court that the

officer was still in pursuit, but that he would make a return to-morrow. The delay was granted.

The Clerk of the Crown and Peace then informed the Court, and hoped that all parties interested would govern themselves accordingly; that in this case the Crown officer would, on the return of the Sheriff, take such steps as might be necessary to vindicate the law and the process of this Court. Notwithstanding that a true bill had been found against the accused in this instance by the grand jury, and that a Bench warrant has been issued from the Queen's Bench for his apprehension, it was notorious that there was a disposition to treat the process of the court with contempt, and to evade surrendering to its authority. Such a state of things was intolerable in a country governed by British law, and would have to be put an end to. The Crown officers had their own duty to perform, and in the performance of that duty would at once take the necessary proceedings in outlawry against the accused, unless he comes forward and voluntarily gives himself up for trial.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 19.—The Attorney-General asked if His Lordship was prepared to give a decision on the Lepine jurisdiction matter.

His Lordship replied that he was not yet prepared, but would give it as soon as possible.

The Attorney-General remarked that it could only be given in term.

His Lordship repeated that he was not now prepared to give it.

The Sheriff made a return that he was unable to find Louis Riel, for whom a Bench warrant had been placed in his hands.

The Attorney-General said the first step had now been taken to the end of proclaiming Riel an outlaw. The second step which he now proposed taking was the issue of a writ of *capias ad respondendum*. If this did not bring forward the prisoner, outlawry in his case would be proclaimed, and then he would, *ipso facto*, be convicted, and therefore all that would be necessary would be that immediately upon his arrest he should be taken to the place of execution. The writ of *capias ad respondendum* was then issued.

OPENING OF U. S. CONGRESS.

The proceedings of the first session of the Forty-third Congress are interesting, particularly in the bills and resolutions introduced in the Senate, as foreshadowing some of the important measures which will be discussed and probably acted upon during the present session. First came Mr. Sumner with his General Civil Rights bill, as usual, who next presented a bill to establish equal rights in the public schools of Washington and Georgetown; and next a bill to authorize the issue of compound interest notes as a substitute for legal tenders; and next a bill to protect persons against inveigling from abroad, or kidnapping, forcible restraint or involuntary servitude. He referred to the five thousand children kidnapped in Italy, and now held in servitude in this country. Mr. Sumner next introduced a bill to provide for the adjustment of those old French spoliation claims and next, two joint resolutions—one proposing an amendment of the Constitution, whereby the President of the United States shall be elected directly by the people, and the other providing that he shall be elected for a term of six years and limited to one term. The introduction of these bills and resolutions by Mr. Sumner on the opening day of the session is equivalent to a notice that he intends to push them, and that particularly on his civil rights measures it is his purpose to compel the Republicans of the Senate to "face the music." The agitation of the back pay and increased salary bill of the last Congress, though virtually dropped by the Democrats of the House in the nomination of Mr. Fernando Wood as their candidate for Speaker is still an agitation which survives in the Senate.

THE LATE GALE—GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

TORONTO, Dec. 5.—The most severe gale that ever visited this part of the Province, swept over the city yesterday, resulting in the destruction of a large amount of property. The city suffered severely, several churches, public buildings and private residences being more or less injured, and some totally destroyed. The following list contains a statement of the principal accidents:— About half-past six o'clock about 200 yards of the boundary wall of the new Central Prison were blown down; subsequently the walls of the dormitory on the south side of the prison fell, and a number of the upper tier of cells were injured. Part of the roof was blown off the northern dormitory, and the roofs were also carried off of two frame shops. Other injuries of a minor character were sustained by different buildings connected with the institution. It is roughly estimated that the total damage to the prison and its appurtenances amounts to \$10,000 or \$15,000, or even more.

A brick fire wall on the west side of Messrs. R. Hay & Co's cabinet factory, Esplanade street, was blown down and smashed in the roof of a stable near it. The damage done will amount to about \$1,500.

A wooden shed beside the old Fort used by the Great Western Railway Company was completely wrecked. A large two story frame house, in the course of erection on Bishop street, was laid flat. About one hundred feet of the north side of the sky-light running along the top of the Union Station was blown out and smashed. Three of the turrets surrounding the tower of the Bay Street Presbyterian church were blown down. The tower of St. Michael's Cathedral suffered considerably; the stone statues supporting the north and south niches of the spire were blown down, and fell through the roof on either side. Several portions of the ornamental turrets were also broken off and cast to the ground.

A great many windows in the building smashed.

The steeple of the Gould street Presbyterian church was so badly damaged that for some time, in expectation of its falling, policemen were in attendance keeping people from passing near the building. The steeple of Knox Church was also observed to be trembling ominously, but escaped damage.

At the Parliament buildings a chimney on the eastern wing was blown down about six o'clock, and crashed through the roof into a small apartment above the Speaker's room, and adjoining the Reporters' room. At the time this occurred the Attorney General and Mrs. Mowat were sleeping in the room, being in temporary occupancy of it while some repairs are being made to their residence. They had a very narrow escape from being injured, if not killed.

RENEWALS FOR 1874.—We respectfully remind our Subscribers who purpose to renew for next year, that they would very greatly facilitate the business of the WITNESS Office, if they would remit early in the present month, and thus relieve us in some degree of the great pressure of correspondence at the end of the year. New subscribers remitting at once for next year, will receive the balance of 1873 gratis.

Great care should be taken to write the name and the post-office legibly.

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JOHN DOUGALL & SON, MONTREAL.

The Witness.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1873.

BRIGHT PROSPECTS.

Mr. Dorian told the country, the other day, that, with proper canals added to its other advantages, Montreal would soon be next to New York on this continent. It did not even take the lead of that city. Mr. Dorian is no longer a young man, nor is he one given to romance. Moreover, there is nothing in the nature of things to make the remark in the least degree a strange one. Our frost, which is the great evil we have to contend with, does not make our season of navigation much shorter than that of the Erie Canal, while that sort of commerce which goes by railway continues even here, although at some disadvantage, throughout the winter. Montreal, however, as compared with the farms given her by her more hopeful citizens, never is left without to be blessed. Our great fault has been that being on the great and necessary highway of commerce—a broad river which points straight to our European market as the needle does to the pole—we have not been able to get the obstructions removed out of that highway. If Montreal has not become the first entrepot on the continent, she owes it to the jealousies which have set the cities of Canada at war with each other. We do not blame the late Government especially for putting us on or twenty years behind in the race, as it was difficult for them to please the country at large by any canal policy. It is encouraging, however, to see a vigorous course pursued in Mr. Dorian's speech. In this matter any war between different cities is very like that between the belly and the members, although Montreal would be more aptly compared to the heart than to the stomach of the country. We hope the days of disputes about what all see to be of the highest necessity are over, so all parties seem to be now as much agreed on an enlightened policy as all will be to lead the fulfillment of Mr. Dorian's most cheering prophecy.

THE NORTHERN COLONIZATION RAILWAY.

From the statements made at the lunch on Tuesday by the contractors and the chief engineer, it will be seen that this work has been pushed with a vigor which is as gratifying as it was unknown to most of our readers. Four and a half miles have been graded, ready for the ties, between Hochelaga and the Back River, and work is now being carried on at the heavy cuttings. The whole line has been surveyed and more than half of it located, and it is expected that the remainder of the route will be located and the right of way secured during the winter, so that work may be commenced all along the line next spring. The contractors expect to finish the line to St. Jerome and to Grenville by a year from this time, and to Ottawa by the autumn of 1875. The greatest engineering difficulties were encountered at the outset in surmounting the Mile-End height. Between it and Hochelaga a rather circuitous route has been adopted, and in part of the distance the grade is eighty-five feet in the mile. Nowhere else along the line, we are assured, is the grade more than fifty-two feet in the mile. Ties and timber have been contracted for, and preparations are being made for a vigorous prosecution of the work in the spring. The contractors expect to profit greatly by the fall in price of labor and of iron, and the survey has shortened the distance five miles, thus saving the Company \$150,000. Although there was much difference of opinion about Montreal granting a million dollars to the road, there will be none as to the desirability of its being an accomplished fact as speedily as possible, and all will be very glad if the anticipations expressed prove to be well founded, and Montreal has direct railway connection with Ottawa in 1875. There was one grave omission in Sir Hugh Allan's speech. He spoke about the connection with the Pacific Railway and the great North-West, but no mention was made about a line which is a more immediate necessity to Montreal, namely, the Ontario and Quebec Railway from Ottawa to Toronto. He and some of his friends subscribed sufficient stock to give him a controlling interest, and since then, with the exception of securing some municipal trustees

along the line, no steps—at least none that the public are aware of—have been taken to push the matter. An impression is abroad in some quarters that the whole thing has been quietly shelved. A good deal of discontent has been expressed at Ottawa and other places that such should be the case. It is high time that some active steps be taken in the matter. Montreal imperatively needs additional railway communication with all parts of Ontario, and this is the only road that seems to afford any feasible prospect of it. Montreal has a right to demand of Sir Hugh Allan completion of this connection, as it was distinctly understood to be one of the advantages to be secured by her grant of a million dollars. If Sir Hugh does not intend to push the road himself, he ought without delay to resign the charter to those who would. It is not every road that can expect to receive aid to the extent of \$1,750,000, besides a large grant of land, for a little over one hundred miles, and if Sir Hugh is waiting until the Ontario and Quebec line is in this position before making a beginning, we are afraid that he will wait a very long time.

INSURANCE.

No business has, during the present generation, grown with such startling rapidity and assumed such amazing proportions as that of Life Insurance. A great blessing has it been to many a one to find, in case of the premature loss of a protector, a sufficient sum laid by in this manner with which to commence life again, or to eke out other small earnings. This is a business, however, in which the demand has lagged very far behind the supply. By far the greater portion of it has been produced by the impertinence of agents, who have had to be paid out of the premiums they collected. The public thus supports an untold army of missionaries, whose only duty is to educate the said public in the principles of life insurance, a service which we hope will in some way be performed for another generation in a more economical and less bewildering manner. It seems evident that except as a provision against premature death, in the same way as one provides against fire or accident, a business which divides a considerable percentage among canvassers, agents and stock holders cannot be expected to offer a first-class investment to the insured. Premises of a good fortune sometimes based on hopes of a constantly growing business, which will pay out of new premiums a fine profit on the old, or on some other necessarily temporary and fictitious advantage—difficulties because a turn in the tide must reverse everything, and make those who were to have been the gainers the losers.

Such has, during the last few years, been the fate of many insurance enterprises which sprung up during the inflation caused by the American war. The premises of canvassers got larger and larger, until people were, by some way of twisting figures, told if they only paid the premium their returns would be fifty per cent. the first year up to a hundred per cent. within seven or eight years. Such splendid prospects are doubtless honestly enough held out, but are none the less a delusion to the poor premium payer who never realizes his expectations. Such, however, is human nature that there are thousands who are ready to swallow such Aladdin stories again and again. They are the same sort of people who purchase every new nostrum that is advertised, and who, if not held back by a moral education, would subscribe to every lottery. The tendency of the insurance business is to cause money to gravitate toward centres of idle capital, and in this manner millions of Canadian capital are doing duty at Hartford and elsewhere. This is an outflow which it would be better to check. It can be done by establishing sound companies among ourselves, or by the intervention of Government, which is to all appearance the proper insurer—if any system could be devised whereby it could be accomplished with fairness to all. By far the best system hitherto devised is the simple agreement of men who combine in each other to pay money into a common fund, to be managed without any expenses in the common interest. This has been done very satisfactorily by the Society of Friends in England. The moment expenses become an important item, it becomes necessary to make efforts to increase the business so as to divide the expense. Every effort to increase the business becomes, however, a new source of expense. Every complication by which insurance is changed from a simple provision against unforeseen casualty is futile and delusive. We are glad to hear that our Government proposes to appoint for the Dominion what has been already appointed for almost every State in the Union—a commissioner of insurance—whose duty it is to inspect the condition of all companies and report upon them. There is no position in the world in which an honest man is more necessary and in which dishonest one has more temptations. We hope it is possible for Government to appoint an honest and capable man. We think the Government should go farther, and earnestly investigate the question whether some scheme of life insurance could not be introduced, that, while it would put a considerable capital into the hands of Government, would, for security and cheapness, surpass all others.

THE QUESTION AT ISSUE.

An important Church and State struggle is about to culminate in Germany. The position assumed by the Emperor is different from that of Henry VIII. of England, in that the latter not only broke loose from the Pope, but meddled to some extent with doctrine, while the Emperor merely constitutes himself the protector of the clergy against their own bishops. The bishops, who were at one time largely restrained by common law, have gradually been securing to themselves absolute power over the clergy by appointing curates during pleasure and not permanently, thus depriving them of the rights which attached properly to their positions as parish priests. This form of aggression on the rights

of the clergy, as a class, has gone well beyond much further in Europe than in Canada, and has been the cause of the more rapid working of Reform movements within the Church of Rome there than here. Of course the men appointed by the German bishops to the parishes of their dioceses are those whom they think least likely to rebel against episcopal power. The Emperor has simply declared that all priests who are found in charge of parishes on the first of May next, will be regarded as permanently appointed, and will be maintained in such position so long as they fulfil their duties properly. This is not an encroachment on the Roman Catholic Church; it is a preservation of its old established constitution. It is not an encroachment even on the bishops, but on the contrary a resistance of their encroachments upon the minor clergy, on the people and on the State. As the Papacy has made as many encroachments on the bishops as they have done on the clergy, and is the chief aggressor, it is natural that Pius IX. should regard all this as an attack on himself.

The late elections for the Prussian Parliament have, it is stated, given Bismarck's Cabinet a majority of 311, out of a total of 432. As the Church question was the chief one at issue, this result is remarkable as showing that Liberalism in both politics and religion is triumphant. It indicates that a large proportion of the Catholic population of Prussia are satisfied that in supporting the State against the Ultramontanes, they are acquitting themselves patriotically and consulting their best interests as citizens. They declare that Prussia, and not the party in the Vatican, should rule Prussia. This is the best answer to those who speak of Catholics being persecuted in that country; the truth being that the State has simply resolved to assert its rights in the external government of a Church that draws its sustenance from it, which sustenance under the policy inaugurated at the Vatican four years ago, the emissaries of the latter are inclined to use as a weapon of offence against the giver—to fight the State with its own powder and shot. This is becoming more and more clearly understood, and although Mgr. Ledochowski persists in his opposition to the law, other German prelates show signs of giving in. It is said the Archbishop of Cologne has stopped the publication of a paper in which he fulminated against the civil power and all who supported it, while the Archbishop of Breslau has asked the approval of the civil authorities to the appointment of an assistant priest in his diocese.

THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

His Excellency Lieutenant-Governor Caron read his maiden speech from the throne in opening the Quebec Parliament Thursday. It presented on the whole a very favorable view of affairs and was congratulatory in tone. The late Provincial Exhibition at Montreal is referred to as a proof of the agricultural and industrial prosperity of the country, and of the wisdom and adaptability of the laws on agriculture, arts and manufactures to the wants of the province. Almost in the same breath, however, are uttered expressions of regret that so many children of the soil have emigrated to a foreign land. That the cause of this emigration is the desire to better their fortunes by industrial pursuits for which they find no opportunity at home is clear enough, and shows a great want somewhere. The French-Canadians are, at present, returning in large numbers from the States, owing to the closing of factories there from the commercial depression; but on the revival of trade they will doubtless go back, their visit to Canada being mainly with the view of living cheaply in the interregnum. If means could be found to retain a number of them in the Province by providing them with suitable employment, or inducing them to settle as tillers of the soil, well and good; but it is to be feared that in present circumstances the effort would be useless, should the demand for labor in the States revive, as it must soon do. If something were said of encouraging agricultural enterprise on the part of French-Canadians by relieving the hand of the burden of tithes, the thing would begin to wear a practical look. The construction of railways and highways is referred to as worthy of encouragement in providing occupation for the people, and it is recommended that municipalities be liberally assisted in such undertakings. This seems a judicious recommendation, as by such works the resources of the country will be developed and access given to its abundant water powers. Expenditure of this kind would it is thought do more, indirectly, for the bringing back of expatriated Canadians, and the encouragement of foreign immigration, than any money directly spent on these two latter objects. A Bill to provide for the settlement of disputed election cases is promised; also measures to provide for the loss of the records destroyed by the Quebec Court House fire, and on Education and the Judiciary. The Jesuit Barracks have been given over by the Dominion to the Provincial Government, and they are to be repaired and the public departments transferred to them. The assumption by the Dominion of the surplus debt of the old Province of Canada has put an end to the difficulties between the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and has placed at the disposal of the latter additional resources, which will be further augmented when the division of the assets in the fourth schedule appended to the Confederation Act takes place. This favorable announcement is followed with the statement that a surplus of revenue still more considerable than that of last year remained in the Treasurer's hands on 1st July last.

THE VILLE DU HAVRE.

The disaster by which this fine vessel has been sunk, and so dreadful a loss of life caused, seems to have also resulted in the loss of the "Loch Earn" which collided with her, the crew of the latter having arrived at Plymouth, where they were landed by a ship that took them off their own vessel, which was in a sinking state. The accounts by the captain and crew of the "Loch Earn" reflect very unfavorably on the crew and officers of the "Ville du Havre," who are said to have exhibited cowardice. The captain of the "Loch Earn" was not informed on the arrival of the first boat from the steamer whether she was in a sinking condition, and the two boats from the latter refused to return to the rescue despite the efforts of the "Loch Earn's" crew to make them. One of the French boats was finally seized by some Englishmen, who went back with her to the sinking steamer. The captain of the "Loch Earn" it seems rang the ship's bell and ported his helm when the steamer was sighted, but the latter continued her course athwart the ship's bows and the catastrophe ensued.

PROGRESS OF ECCLESIASTICAL ENCROACHMENT.

The ecclesiastical policy seems becoming more and more developed in our midst of seizing control of all institutions supported by public money, and of claiming the administration of grants of the latter for charitable or reformatory purposes. It is to be remembered that in consenting to such encroachments the State virtually resigns control over the institutions and grants, and yields to the insidious advances of a power that will sap the very foundations of free Government, subjecting the country to a domination that admits no enquiry into its proceedings and holds itself responsible to no law but its own. None do better than enlightened Catholics the grievous abuse and tyranny that has resulted in all countries from this ecclesiastical usurpation, which, reducing the law and the civil power to mere creatures of its will, pursues its relentless career till the terrible recoil of an outraged humanity involves all in destruction. Under this system of ecclesiastical usurpation not only are men shorn of their civil and religious freedom; their property and worldly possessions also suffer. Of the success of the Church of Rome in accumulating property in her "dead hand" till she became a huge expense upon the impoverished body politic history has too many instances. Both Civil Government and people became pauperized—the former by the withdrawal from productive use and taxation of so much of the resources of the country, and the latter by the ruinous taxation imposed upon them by privileged exemption of clerical property. The same process is clearly discernible here. Religious corporations, privileged with exemption from taxes, are, under this profitable system of allowing them the management of public institutions and receipt of public grants, adding yearly to their real estate and thereby diminishing the taxable area, causing increased burdens upon the people to make up the deficiency. This cannot but prove a matter of increasing irritation.

succeed in fulfilling the expectations thereby excited, they will deserve well of the country.

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OUR TRANSCONTINENTAL ROUTE.

A breeze seems springing up in the political organs on the subject of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Hon. Mr. Mackenzie's avowed and very sensible intention of giving the Western Provinces of the Dominion the benefit of railway connection with the rest of the continent, by utilizing the American lines in the meantime, is received with a good deal of unfavorable criticism by the Opposition organs, who pretend to see in it a design to hand over the interests of the country to Jay Cooke and the Northern Pacific. It seems to be considered the only patriotic policy to expend unlimited patience and millions of money upon a line north of Lake Superior—a scheme whose bare practicability no competent authority acquainted with the route, so far as we are aware, has ever yet satisfactorily vouched for. Even Sir Hugh Allan, who headed the late company to carry it through, says the natural outlet of the Western commerce is by the south shore of Lake Superior, and down the Ottawa Valley. To adopt this natural and most immediately available road, letting the other alone till a proper survey enables its cost and feasibility to be ascertained, will to all unprejudiced people appear the most common sense method, and it seems the only possible one by which the bargain with British Columbia can now be carried out.

New Brunswick Schools.—A letter to the American Monitor from St. John, New Brunswick, states that another Roman Catholic priest, Rev. Mr. Chapman, has been arrested and imprisoned for non-payment of school tax. Other priests, and "even the Bishop," are said to be proceeded with similar proceedings. Mr. King, the Attorney-General, is indicated as the prime mover in this arrest, which, the letter says, was the discharging of an access of spleen caused by his unsuccessful efforts to defeat the reelection of new Federal Ministers in New Brunswick. The prospect locally of any alteration in the School law to suit the Roman Catholic clergy is said to be hopeless, and the interference of the Dominion Government is demanded.

FARMERS' BUILDINGS.

One of our subscribers recently informed us that engravings of improved farm houses or cottages would be much more acceptable than such portraits as Riel's. We accept this hint with thanks and invite builders or farmers to not only supply us with suitable drawings or plans of buildings, but also to give their practical experience of successful farming and other matters of general importance to the husbandman. These valuable contributions will be all the more acceptable now that a large increase is expected to our farming population from the mother country, and it is to be hoped that the present Government will do more than their predecessors have done in the way of opening up the country and encouraging emigrants to remain in it.

THE GALE.

The Toronto telegram shows the violence there of Wednesday's gale, which was also felt in Montreal, although it did not cause nearly so much damage. Telegraphic reports from all sections of Ontario bring news of similar disasters to edifices, trees, fences, and things above ground generally; but although personal injuries more or less severe have been sustained, especially at Hamilton, it does not appear there has been any actual loss of life except among cattle, some being killed by barns falling upon them.

LENOX.

The official figures of the Lenox election are given as follows:—Cartwright, 1,531; Hooper, 708. Majority for Cartwright, 823.

THE TROOPS ON THE WEST AFRICAN COAST.

A late number of the Lancet, in reference to the detachments of the 2nd West India Regiment, composed of colored troops, now on the west coast of Africa, says:—"It is a great mistake to suppose that the West India regiments are exempted from attacks of remittent fever and ague, any more than the natives of India serving in our army. The West India troops suffer much from these diseases, and manifest a great susceptibility to rheumatism and tuberculous affections of an acute kind."

ELECTION.

The following is part of the speech made by the Hon. A. J. Smith, of Westmorland, N. B., Minister of Marine and Fisheries, on his re-election by acclamation, as reported in the St. John Telegraph:—It had been stated that the Opposition had been hungry office-seekers. Experience did not show it. Mr. Mackenzie wished Mr. Blake to take the leadership, who evinced great reluctance to enter the Cabinet at all. Mr. Smith spoke most admirably of the high moral and great intellectual qualities of Mr. Blake, whose large private business—as the head of a law firm with five partners, and employing thirty clerks, would not permit him to accept a department. They had finally prevailed on him to take a seat, and he had agreed to give his great talents to the country without any pecuniary return. Mr. Huntington had declined a seat. Mr. Holton did the same. He (Mr. S.) was not particularly anxious, so there was not much of a grab for office. He thought this was an honest Government; they would avoid corruption; there would be no Pacific scandal, in which respect we thought the country would gain much. If it proved to the contrary, put them out. It had been

believed the Grits, or more properly the Liberals, were not in sympathy with us, and were inimical to our interests. It is true they had voted against us, but on party measures. He saw not the slightest disposition not to do us fair play, and he believed ample justice would be done us. If they do not do us justice he (Mr. S.) should withdraw. In regard to the policy of the Government, he had little to say. The public credit is pledged to build the Pacific Railway. The Bay Verte Canal would be undertaken; he was as anxious for the work as ever. A railway to Cape Tormentine he considered of great importance, and thought the Dominion might assist in it.

NATURAL SELECTION.

Ald. David seems to have assumed the championship of the Jesuits, a role for which many who have observed the career of our noted Civic Administrator, and looked into the arcanes opened up by the Cull Deal Investigation, will probably be of opinion that he has a natural adaptation. In the Chronicle's report of the Local Legislature on Friday last

Mr. David said he was glad to hear that the Province had received a present of that magnificent property, the Jesuits' Barracks. A voice—It's not a present.

Mr. David—So much the better. Several voices—It belongs to the Province. Mr. David was glad to hear it. He was glad to hear the property had been returned to the Province. He hoped the property or some portion of it would be returned to the former owners. The question was an old one—a very old one—yet he hoped the property would be returned to the Jesuits. He would ask Ministers if they intended to settle the question of the division of parishes in Montreal, and also if they return this property to the Jesuits. The answers the Hon. Premier would return to these questions would determine whether he would support the Government or not.

The Hon. Premier said he would answer the hon. gentleman's questions at once. With reference to the division of parishes at Montreal, he would say that the question was at this moment actually under the consideration of the Government. As to the Jesuits' Barracks, he hoped the hon. member would reflect that as the Government had only come into possession of a property belonging to the Province the other day, they would be allowed time to consider any question that may arise as to its restoration.

The surrender of this property into the hands of the Local Government seems to have inspired the Jesuits and their followers with renewed hopes of gaining possession of it, or at least an equivalent in money—a thing they have often tried formerly, but without success. The Local Ministry have here a good opportunity to secure respect for themselves by demonstrating their ability to keep what they get.

Hon. Mr. Blake has been re-elected, as everyone expected he would be, by acclamation.

A private telegram from New York on Friday says there is great excitement in Cuba. The Captain-General says it is impossible to execute the orders from Spain. The Cubans are determined not to give up the "Virginius."

The Spaniards in Cuba are so discontented with the terms conceded by Spain to the United States in settlement of the "Virginius" affair that the Captain-General has found it necessary to issue a special proclamation to quiet them. This is a striking illustration of the feebleness of the mother country to make its orders respected in the colony when the authorities in the latter are differently minded.

The Kingston Daily News, the organ of the ex-Premier, laments what it calls the want of principle displayed by the electors of Lenox. The universal condemnation by the Dominion of the late Government is held by it to be a reflection on Canada, and not on Sir John Macdonald. This reminds us of the Frenchman who on being confronted by facts fatal to his position replied, "So much the worse for the facts."

The mystery surrounding the decease of the former Local Ministry and the birth of the present, as well as the causes of the retirement of Mr. Beaubien, furnished the Opposition in the Quebec Assembly with a bone of contention Friday night. Mr. Joly promises to let some light in upon these matters shortly. Ald. David demanded measures of the most stringent character against electoral corruption.

Matters seem coming to a head in Germany in connection with the controversy between the State and the Church of Rome. The city of Posen, in Prussian Poland, is reported about to be declared in a state of siege. This must be in consequence of active sympathy on the part of the citizens with the Roman Catholic Archbishop, Mgr. Ledochowski, who had been ordered to resign his ecclesiastical dignity within a week, with the alternative of being arrested, but who was told by the Pope to be firm. This quarrel appears proceeding to the bitter end.

Our Toronto letter gives an interesting sketch of the new party, to which various references have been made in our news and telegraphic columns of late. The "Canadian Party" aims at the amalgamation of the races forming the population of the Dominion into one grand nationality, with community of interests, and the putting an end to sectional influences in the administration of its affairs causing adherence of portions of its population to effects national distinctions imported from other countries. Mr. Blake is looked up to as the possible head of this new party, which promises in time to become one of no small importance.

Of the great strides which ecclesiasticalism is just now making in Canada, the greatest and boldest advance is the demand of the Jesuits through Mr. David, for indemnity for the Jesuits' Barracks, which was confiscated at the time when Pope Clement abolished the order. We will have in this vote a test whether Lower Canada is in the pocket of Father Beckx or not. They have just as good a legal claim to any and every other lot in the country; and as their whole existence is an organized rebellion against all government not their own, their moral claim is less than nothing. The same man who would vote for this claim would support any other.

The inaugural meeting called by Bishop Cummins, to lay the foundations of a Reformed Episcopal Church, took place in New York on Tuesday last, and an interesting summary of its proceedings will be found on our first page. This movement, like that of the Old Catholics in the Church of Rome, appears to aim simply at returning to the pristine simplicity of Christianity in constitution and doctrine, the peculiar form of church government being declared as one of historical precedent merely, and not of divine right; an interesting fact recorded is the request for the prayers of the whole Christian Church, as modestly represented by the Fulton Street Prayer-Meeting, for a blessing on the new organization. This is, we think, the first time that a denomination has sprung into life under such Christian auspices.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

We have received a telegram stating that a large Temperance Mass Meeting was held at Aylmer, Ont., on the evening of Tuesday last. The weather was very stormy, but about 500 persons attended, and a unanimous vote was passed in favor of a prohibitory liquor law.

Mr. Kenneth Oshiohim has been selected by a convention as Reform candidate for the representation of Brampton in the Ontario Legislature, vacant by the death of Mr. Coyne, he having previously qualified himself for the choice by resigning his office of postmaster, to which Mr. Matthew Elliot has been appointed.

Two lads, William Scott, 16, and George Allen, 18, quarrelled on the Hackensack Bridge, New Durham, N. J., and were going to fight, when Allen drew a pistol; he had, and shot Scott in the forehead, killing him instantly. This is another fatal result of the reprehensible practice of boys carrying dangerous weapons about with them.

We see that Cincinnati has obtained what are said to be the finest library rooms on this continent, in a building which is a palace of marble, iron and glass and cost \$150,000. The library has been got up under the superintendence of Mr. Poole, who leaves on completion of his task to do a similar work for Chicago. Why should Montreal also not have a grand library? Is ecclesiasticism an insuperable obstacle here as elsewhere?

The annual convention of the Dominion Board of Trade takes place at Ottawa about the middle of next month. The chief questions for discussion, it is said, will be the Tariff and the Bankruptcy law, which, or at least the latter, will also occupy the attention of Parliament during the forthcoming session. The Hamilton Board of Trade has been moving lately in the matter, having adopted the report of a committee appointed by it upon the Bankruptcy Law, and elected the following delegates to the Dominion Board:—Messrs. Adam Brown, Donald McInnes, A. S. Gregory and Thomas Saunders.

Justice is now being dealt out to the civic thieves that plundered New York under Ring rule. One of Tweed's accomplices, Ingersoll, a cabinet maker, has been sentenced to five years in the State Prison, while a tool of his one Farrington, has not eighteen months' imprisonment. Ingersoll had been appointed a Court-House Commissioner by a Oakey Hall, at the suggestion, if not by the order, of Tweed, and he used his position to procure the payment to himself of false and fraudulent accounts. The particular transaction of which he has been convicted was a fair sample of the way in which Tweed's Commissioners dealt with a public trust. Not only was it proved that the goods named in the bill on which the warrant was based were never furnished, but the indorsement upon the warrant by which the money was obtained was forged. There was nothing whatever genuine about the transaction; it was from beginning to end a bold, outrageous robbery.

It appears that the numerous profiteers from Credit Mobilier are safe from prosecution. The great suit at Hartford has been decided against the United States, on the ground that there was no trust on the part of the Government to be protected, and that the damage sustained was too remote to be reached by any legal process. It will be remembered that the U. S. Government, besides giving an enormous land grant, guaranteed the bonds of the Railroad Company to an immense amount, and that the Company immediately formed another, composed substantially of the same persons, to which it paid double price for constructing the road, and by this and other ingenious devices, transferred to the pockets of individuals the land grants, guaranteed bonds, and nearly all the property of the Railroad Company which should have stood between the Government and loss. The Railroad Company pays neither principal nor interest on these bonds, and is, in fact, left in the condition of a squeezed orange by those who were intrusted with its management. This gigantic rascality, however, appears to have been too deeply plumed by the Ames and Brooks to be reached by law.

Arrangements have already been made by which Montreal will have second connections with both Portland and Boston independent of the Grand Trunk, except that the Victoria Bridge will be used to cross the river. The Montreal, Chambly and Sorel Railway is already opened to Chambly, the bridge across the river at that point is now building, and the road will probably be finished to Farmham some time next summer; afterwards it will be continued on the Province Line, where it will be met by a branch from the Portland and Ogdensburgh Road, which that Company has agreed to build, and Montreal will thus have a second connection with Portland by a route fifty miles shorter than the Grand Trunk, and south of it all the way, connection will be secured with Boston by the Portsmouth line, and the route will be shorter than any other by about five miles. The time when the new lines will be completed is rather uncertain yet, but it is expected that it will be within two years.

On the evening of the election day in St. John, N. B., a meeting of the friends of the Hon. Mr. Burpee and Mr. DeVeber was held, at which these gentlemen made speeches, and the following resolution was passed unanimously at the close:—Resolved: "That this meeting, representing the Reform party for the City and County of St. John, express their confidence in the Government of which Hon. Mr. Mackenzie is Premier, and which has been formed in the interests of sound public morality, and they express their hope that an early and thorough Parliamentary enquiry shall be had with a view to a full investigation into all matters connected with the Pacific Scandal, and they also hope that the Gov-

ernment now in power will at the coming session give to the country a new election law which will render bribery and corruption impossible."

The N. Y. Tribune sees a deep satire on the age and country in Tweed's definition of himself as a "statesman," and of "no religion." He did not say a "gentleman," "that was too common a flatterer at snobbery and pretentious uselessness. Half the thieves on the Island have perpetrated that joke on society. Nothing so common as that would do for this un-common felon. He might have touched his forehead and soliloquized: 'A thief among thieves; among them but not of them; how shall I discriminate myself? I did not steal from pocket or person. I am no pickpocket. I did not rob banks or plunder men in the highway. I am neither burglar nor highwayman. I am not here for any such offence as the poor devils who preceded me. My crime, if crime it is, has the respectability of seven figures in it, and the dignity of having been committed against Government. It isn't treason; it must be statesmanship.' And so because his plunder was millions and his victim the public, he, the first seven-figure thief ever unformed at the Island," was at liberty to name the crime and designate the profession. And he called it statesmanship!"

The nomination for South Bruce took place at Walkerton on the 4th inst., when Hon. Mr. Blake was returned by acclamation. In course of his speech the hon. gentleman, alluding to the circumstances which induced him to accept a seat in the Cabinet, said he had received a requisition signed by 119 members. He was of opinion that the business of the country would be best carried on by persons in receipt of salaries adequate to the labors performed. There was a difference in regard to the labors of the different offices, and in his judgment there should be a corresponding difference in the salaries. He himself was not disposed to accept an office the duties of which were light, and accept a salary equal to those received by the gentlemen in the more arduous departments. He justified by precedent the constitutionality of his action in this respect, namely, that of accepting a seat in the Cabinet without portfolio, and showed in what respect he was responsible as a member of the Privy Council. He contrasted the policy of the present Administration, as exhibited by Mr. Mackenzie in his speech at Sarala, with that of the late Administration, which he showed had fostered a feeling of jealousy between the larger and the outlying Provinces. This, he contended, was exhibited in the speech of Mr. Pope at the late session, who considered it a great misfortune that there should be a division amongst the representatives of his Province, and suggested they should stick together and support the Government in order to obtain their fair share of Government patronage. A policy of this kind precluded the possibility of establishing a national sentiment. Another portion of the policy of the present Government was to recognize but one leader for the whole Dominion, and that leader was the Hon. Alex. Mackenzie. The alternation of parties, he maintained, was for the best interests of the country, and he was satisfied that no party would again continue in power for 20 years. The existing Government had a reasonable hope of obtaining the earnest support of the country, and of remaining in office for some time. They would not, however, sit there any longer than they enjoyed the confidence of the country, for they considered there was nothing more creditable than to attempt to retain office simply for the sake of power.

The "VILLE DE HAVRE" DISASTER.—A Court of enquiry into the "Ville de Havre" disaster has been opened at Cardiff, Wales. Captain Surmont is said to be prostrated with grief for the loss of his ship. He blames the officer in charge, but beyond this can give no explanation of the catastrophe. The want of discipline on board is generally blamed. Only one of the crew could speak English, the rest being all French. The sagacity of the engineer in stopping the engines immediately after the collision, thereby lessening the distance between the steamer and the Scotch ship, was the means of saving what lives were saved.

NEWS SUMMARY.

SMALL-POX has broken out in New York Foundling Hospital.

THE SIEGE of Cartagena is actively proceeding.

THE TAILORS' strike in Toronto is at an end.

THE LAST SCRIMMAGE as to the fate of the SS. "Picton," is that she has been burnt.

CARTLAGE and SALMON are said to have become reconciled.

EVENING CARDINALS and four Nuncios are shortly to be appointed by the Pope.

THE POPE is again reported sick, as is also the German Kaiser.

THE 42ND and 79TH HIGHLANDERS have sailed to reinforce General Wolsley.

THE ARGUMENT for the prosecution in the Bazaine trial has begun.

A FALL OF SNOW has afforded phenomenal interest to Californians.

THE LATE GALE is reported to have done much damage in the West.

THREE PERSONS have been killed by the falling walls of a burned factory at Halifax, Eng.

TWO MEN were killed by a train on Saturday last at Catarqui, near Kingston, while attempting to cross the Grand Trunk.

THE STORY about the German Generals, Manteuffel and Goeben, fighting a duel is officially denied. There seems something serious below the surface, however.

THE ROYAL ARMS have been ordered to be removed from the standards of the Spanish army in view of the definite establishment of the Republic.

GREAT BRITAIN'S agency is greatly credited with the peaceful solution of the difficulties between the U. S. and Spain, arising out of the "Virginius" affair.

THE ADVOCATE for the prosecution in the Bazaine trial concluded his argument by denouncing, first, the General's degradation, and next his execution. The argument for the defence has begun.

SPAIN, besides her affair with the United States, is in danger of trouble with Germany on account of the capture of the two vessels of the latter nationality at the Philippine Islands.

of Posen as a body do not sympathize with this hostility to the State.

THE BOMBARDMENT of Cartagena is said to have been a failure, and a regular siege will have to be laid. The insurgents seem to have no difficulty in obtaining supplies owing to the inefficiency of the Government fleet. The place is very strongly fortified.

BOSS TWEED has been lodged in Blackwell Penitentiary, where he gave his age as 59; "no religion," but was entered as a Protestant as his family are; after a cold bath his head was cropped, and he was arrayed in convict stripes, the jacket being one of the kind known as a "Larceny Jacket."

RUSSIA seems to be meeting with serious trouble in Central Asia, a fresh expedition by her against the Turkomans being reported as preparing. Kanfmann, the commander of the expedition to Khiva, is reported in disgrace with the Czar for some misconduct in that campaign and for alleged wasteful and corrupt administration in Turkistan.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE is on the whole favorably criticised by the London Press, but the Times thinks the excessive privileges claimed in regard to freedom from search by vessels under the American flag, a short sighted policy for a mercantile nation. It also considers the President's financial statements erroneous and unsatisfactory.

A FINAL AGREEMENT based upon the protocol signed by Admiral Polo and Secretary Fish, with some unimportant modifications as to time and manner, has been arrived at between the United States and Spain, and the "Virginius" is to be given up to the navy of the former on Christmas Day—an appropriate anniversary for the consummation of a peaceful settlement.

MR. VERNON HARCOURT ("Historicus" of the Times), the new Solicitor-General, has been re-elected for Oxford without opposition. Baron Coleridge having vacated the Attorney-Generalship, Mr. James, the former Solicitor-General, was promoted to that position, and Mr. Harcourt is his successor. The latter is a very able man, and it is expected he will soon come prominently to the front in public affairs if spared.

WEEKLY SYNOPSIS OF MONTREAL NEWS.

J. B. Gough, the celebrated orator, has been delivering two lectures in the Queen's Hall to crowded audiences.

One Jacques Giroux, who was 100 years and 7 months old, died the other day in this city, where he had lived since 1800.

Mr. Wm. L. Eager has received his commission as Inspector of beef and pork for this city.

On Friday evening the fifth annual tea-meeting of the Wesleyan Church at Lachine took place, and was well attended, a number of visitors being there from Montreal.

The Bank of Ville Marie is stated to have bought the property at the corner of St. Lambert and St. James streets, belonging to the Lafontaine Estate, for \$21,200, which will be repaired and fitted up as banking premises.

The Grand Trunk Railway Co. have issued commutation tickets between this city and St. Lambert, Lachine, Point Claire, and St. Anne's. There is a great reduction in rates.

The contractors for the new wharf at Hochelaga gave a champagne luncheon to a number of their friends, also to members of the Harbor Board and others on Saturday afternoon, on the closing of the works for the winter.

The Hon. James Leslie, a Senator, resident in Montreal, died here on Saturday morning. He was 87 years of age, and formerly took an active part in political life. Francis P. Poinville, Esq., advocate and law-partner of the late Sir G. E. Cartier, died in the city the evening previous.

The report of the evidence taken in the civil case investigation by the Road Committee this about 50 closely written pages of foolscap. Coun. Stephens, the moving spirit in the enquiry, has been appointed Chairman pro tem, during the absence of Ald. David at Quebec.

On Thursday forenoon a squall of great violence passed over the city, carrying away sky-lights and double-windows, roofing, boards, trees, &c., as well as throwing down large pieces of ice from the eaves. One youth was severely injured by the falling of a window upon him, and another, earlier in the day, was so badly hurt by the falling upon him a piece of ice, that it was feared he would die. Other accidents, more or less serious, occurred from the falling of ice and snow during the rapid thaw that was going on.

MORAL AND SANITARY REFORM.

SERMON BY REV. J. M. GIBSON, M.A.

On Sabbath last a sermon was preached in Erskine Church by Rev. Mr. Gibson, from Amos 11, 6:— "Shall there be evil in a city, and the Lord hath not done it?"

The word evil, the rev. gentleman said, was used here in the sense of a calamity, and speaking of the bearing of this truth on a community, said:—

DIREFUL CONSEQUENCES OF DRINK.

When laws are violated penalties must ensue. It is not something which may be or may not be. It must be. If you put your hand into the fire it must be burned. If you neglect common precautions you must sooner or later suffer for it. This applies to communities quite as fully as to individuals. If they neglect sanitary measures sickness must prevail. If vaccination is neglected small-pox may be expected. If hundreds of people are authorized by law to devote their lives to the promotion of drunkenness in the community, by setting up establishments for the purpose at every street corner, and if Christian cities and countries are pleased to accept their revenues from such an infernal source, then poverty and wretchedness follow as of strictest consequence. It would be a great pity if they didn't. Does anyone suppose that it would be a good thing to get rid of the pauperism and wretchedness that result from drinking habits, while the drinking habits remained? It would be precisely the same kind of blessing as the cessation of pain in a case of inflammation, when mortification had set in. It would be the small-pox without the eruption. In a case of inflammation so long as there is pain there may be hope, and the hope will lie in the direction of the removal of the cause of the pain. And so, too, in this case, the only hope there is lies in the direction of the removal of the cause of the pauperism and wretchedness. Stop the drinking, and the other will cease of itself; but it is worse than useless for any community to take money with one hand as a price for the privilege of making people poor and wretched, and give it with the other to relieve the poverty and wretchedness which their own profligacy have done. Yes, this is what we Christian people are doing year after year. The sin of causing the wretchedness lies at our own door; but so far as the wretchedness itself is concerned, it is God's doing, and he does it as a matter of necessity so long as the present fatuity is maintained, according to the principles we have found (in the early part of the discourse) to be involved

in the text: "Shall there be evil in the city, and the Lord hath not done it?" Many people wonder at the failure of the efforts to relieve pauperism. It is no wonder at all, Mistaken philanthropists set themselves to undo God's part in the matter, and of course they fail. If they would all unite in seeking to undo man's part in it, they might hope to succeed. Strike at the sin, which is the root of bitterness, and the suffering, the fruit of bitterness, will fall. But so long as we keep planting and watering the tree of evil, we must expect to see the people poisoned with its fruit.

So far as we have been dealing with the first lesson which these evils teach us as a community. The first lesson which is taught us by the prevalence of disease is to attend to the laws of health. The first lesson which is taught us by the prevalence of pauperism and wretchedness, is to strike at the cause of it, or of so very large a proportion of it, that the remainder would be only a privilege and a pleasure to deal with, enough to verify the assurance: "The poor ye have always with you." But we repudiate the idea that because these are the first lessons they are the only ones. We repudiate the idea that God never teaches more than one thing at a time. We believe, in accordance with the principles laid down in the first part of the discourse, that when the judgments of God are abroad, even though these judgments may be traced to plain and obvious and even preventable causes, they are nevertheless intended to teach the people righteousness,—to show the exceeding evil of sin, to give a hint of the terrible danger to which the sinner is exposed, and to summon all to flee from the wrath to come before it is too late.

THE TARIFF YARD TRAGEDY.

There can be no doubt on the one hand that the first lesson which is taught by this heart-rending calamity, is one of care in carrying on the traffic in poisonous drugs, and on the other hand the sin which is in the first place rebuked is the sin of theft. But who can doubt that over and above this it is intended to call our attention as a community to the glaring vice which we so complacently tolerate and encourage in this our city. In saying this we do not presume to stigmatize as drunkards all the victims in this tragedy. Remember we are not now speaking of individuals, but of the community; and without saying anything about any individual case, there can be no doubt that the calamity as a whole is still more closely connected with that love of drink which as a city we foster, than with that sin of theft which we do our best to put down—at least when it is done on a small scale, as this was. The theft was the theft of one; but the craving for drink was the real cause of the wide-spread calamity. Now remember: "Shall there be evil in the city, and the Lord hath not done it?" And can you suppose that He does not intend by such a horror as this to open our eyes somewhat to the curse which is upon the appetite for strong drink. It may be said, indeed, that the same thing might have happened in the use of tea or water, and in many other ways. All perfectly true; but then it has not happened in any of these other ways, but in this particular way. God has been pleased to connect this calamity with one of the prevalent habits of the city, and in doing so He has set a brand upon that habit. Far be it from us to say or hint that any special brand is set on the victims themselves. Suppose ye that these Gallians were sinners above all the Gallians, because they suffered such things? I tell you nay. But we do declare that this calamity is intended to brand, and does brand, the love of drink as a most accursed thing; and if any one of us should, after such a warning as this, do anything to foster that craving, either by indulging it himself or by encouraging others in it, he will be guilty of the additional sin of defying God and scornning the most solemn warnings of His providence.

Let me have another word about the Gallian passage above quoted. There are very many who are quite in love with the first part of it, but don't like the second. And why? Because the first part does not touch them, while the second does. The chief sensation of which they are conscious in quoting the first part, is a glow of self-satisfaction, which we may put into words thus: "How charitable I am! and what uncharitable bigots these are who will point to accidents of that kind as a solemn warning, and so forth!" Hold a little, please. Finish the quotation, if you please. "Suppose ye that these Gallians were sinners above all the Gallians, because they suffered such things? I tell you, Nay; but, except ye repent, ye shall all likewise perish."

LECTURE BY JOHN B. GOUGH—"PECULIAR PEOPLE."

There was a crowded house on Monday at the Queen's Hall, on the occasion of the far-famed orator John B. Gough delivering a lecture on "Peculiar People." He took hold of his subject in an offhand manner, and at once made it one of interest to all present, by letting them see how each other's peculiarities were the very things which caused them to form and cement friendships, and endeared them one to another. He spoke of the "peculiar" peculiarities amongst the public generally. As they well knew, an advertisement announcing to the general public that a prize fight was to take place at a certain date between two bullies, was not intended for all classes of the general public; nor was the announcement of a masquerade ball intended for the information of a Methodist conference. The speaker here pointed out the peculiarities of various classes of mortals, among them the so-called "gentleman," who so very little was obeyed, or practice self-oblived, or never chose, to practice self-oblived, or exercise the nobler qualities of manhood, and then, again, the poor man, the one who toiled for his daily bread, would oftentimes display that true manhood, that delicacy in avoiding the wounding of others' feelings, that braveness of spirit, which made him the true hero. This was illustrated by an anecdote—well told and well acted—of the poor postman who, in his rounds of black, which brought the tear to the bereaved wife's eye, and paled her cheek, and at such times, as the recipient accepted the missive, the postman lifted his hat. He instinctively felt he was in the presence of a grief which, if he could not ease its burden, he might at least show the respect and sympathy due from a manly heart.

THE EXCESSIVELY INDIFFERENT MAN

was next taken up. Generally this beautiful oblivious specimen of mortality considered that the more unmoved he was by any earthly scene or event, the nearer was the acme of high-breding reached. These follies were contrasted with the whole-hearted men, those of genial warmth,—and the lecturer seemed a fitting example—those who made every one around them happy.

The blunt man generally boasted of the fact of his bluntness; there was no doubting about that character; he meant what he said, and brought it out regardless of the tender feelings of those about him. This class had a morbid appetite for making people feel uneasy and miserable. They were followed by that class which expressed contempt for the finer feelings of man-

kind, and for the relaxations of literature, music and poetry; such people lacked imagination and were very often bigots.

THE INVERTEDATE GROOMERS were another class who always saw other people's happiness, but not their own. The lecturer next portrayed the unfortunate movements of the absent-minded man. The gift of tact, or of divining what should be left unsaid, for fear of wounding the feelings of others, was illustrated by several anecdotes. Then came the intensely literal or practical man, who, if he was told anything funny, made a reply more funny still; the stupid men, terrible bores. Of this class the speaker had met one while crossing from Southampton to the Channel Islands, and gave the audience a vivid and laughable idea of the interview as it had taken place on the packet boat, tumbling about in a heavy, short sea.

THE INVERTEDATE FOLK came in for a severe castigation. His or her peculiar trait was to get off a squib wherever possible, at the most unopportune time or place, as well as at a funeral as a wedding. This habit very often led the joker to become irreverent; sacred things were made the target for his or her wit. The lecturer considered all contumacious upon passages of Holy Scripture to be highly irreverent. Many a man had been thus joked from the path of life to that of perdition, and there was an awful responsibility resting on those who put this gift to bad use. Mr. Gough made some very pointed remarks on the subject of "cant." This was a peculiarity with some people. As soon as they began to talk of religious subjects they drew down their faces and assumed a whining tone, which was both ludicrous and painful to hear.

PAYING COMPLIMENTS was a peculiarity common to all, and which was exercised indiscriminately. In fact a man could be flattered more easily for qualities he did not possess than for those of which he had undoubted possession. There was a great charm in meeting with contrasts and peculiar traits of character in society. Extremes met; different temperaments agreed together. A girl, light, fickle and showy, would form a firm friendship with one gentle, calm and retiring. The boisterous young man who greeted his sallies of wit with a quiet smile; and so in the married relations, the husband and wife frequently formed a contrast to one another; what one lacked the other supplied. The comparison was continued; short men married tall women, and vice versa. A very handsome man mated with a homely woman; and a beautiful woman with an ugly man. There was one contrast which pained him to think of: the alliance of a refined, sensitive woman to a rough, coarse man; it was a pitiful union. The lecturer's description of such a life was pathetic in the extreme. The contradictory character; the peculiarly unlucky man, who was forever making mistakes; the superstitious man; the one slow in conversation, or a drawer; the one with a bad memory; the stammerer, the supercilious and overbearing, were each individualized by the peculiar dramatic power of the lecturer.

He gave a thrilling anecdote illustrative of true heroism, and his eloquence brought tears to the eyes of many.

In conclusion he strongly urged on each one the importance of working one for another; individual effort was what they wanted. By doing good for others they would enjoy true happiness themselves. They might seek the selfish pleasure in the gay round of fashionable life, but would always be disappointed. He exhorted all to aim high, and persevere, for the reward was gained only by those who overcame.

Mr. Gough's command of language, pathos, and dramatic talent, are truly astonishing, and such as no one can fail to be interested, amused and instructed by.

BIRTHS.

BOAN.—On the 26th November, Mrs. B. A. Boan, of a daughter.

GENOES.—At 5 McGillivray street, on the 2nd Dec. Mrs. Charles G. Geddies, of a son.

HOLMES.—On August Sunday, at the Parsonage, with a daughter, P. O. Holms, of the sect. Dr. Foster Holmes, of a daughter.

MURRAY.—At No. 42 St. Dominique st., on the 1st Dec. Mrs. John Murray, of a son.

PATTERSON.—On the 2nd inst., Mrs. J. G. Patterson, of a son.

REID.—On the 18th inst., at 113 St. Alexander street, the wife of Robert Reid, of a daughter.

REID.—At 411 Congregational st., Point St. Charles, on the 10th inst., the wife of W. T. Reid, of a daughter.

SINGLTON.—At Ottawa, Nov. 10th, the wife of E. Newport Singlton, of a daughter.

TAYLOR.—At Perth, on the 3rd inst., the wife of Henry Taylor, Harriett Merchant, of a son.

MARRIED.

BRIDGEMAN.—Rene, Thome, at Hoboken, N. J., on the 21st inst., by the Rev. Dr. Elnor, Herman Heyerman, Esq., of this city; Rose, second daughter of L. F. Bridgeman, Esq., of New York. No cards.

DECEASED.

BEANS.—In this city, on the 10th inst., Patrick, aged 19 years, second son of Mr. Michael Burns, city policeman.

BRADDER.—At Hingham, Massachusetts, on the 1st December, Henry Bradder, formerly of this city, aged 45 years, after long and severe illness.

HAYES.—On the 11th inst., at 20 Adelaide street, Richard Thomas Hayes, 67 years of age, died.

CHARVON.—In this city, on the 2nd Dec., M. J. Victor, only child of F. A. Charvon, aged 10 months and 9 days.

DOUGHTY.—On the 12th inst., Timothy Donohue, late of St. Paul.

DEWE.—In this city, on the 10th inst., Mary Jane Dewe, of 10th inst., died, wife of Nathaniel Hammer and mother of Mr. Henry Shaw of this city.

PROSPECTUS OF THE MONTREAL "WITNESS" FOR 1874.

The circulation of the DAILY WITNESS a present about 11,500 or 1,000 a day more than last year,—a circulation claimed to be more than equal to that of all the other English dailies in the city put together.

The circulation of the Tri-Weekly, formerly Semi-Weekly, has continued steady at 3,600, and that of the WAGGLY has increased from 9,900 to 10,750.

It is evident from these figures that the WEEKLY WITNESS meets with the greatest favor, and to it we would this year call special attention. From our subscribers we have always got more assistance in extending our circulation than from all other means. We therefore request all of them who approve of the general course of the Witness to call to the attention of those in whose families they think it would exert a healthful influence. Those who do not preserve the Witness for future reference might serve its interests more than they think by simply forwarding a copy now and again to some friend at a distance, or "by placing it where it will do most good" among their neighbors. Our subscribers will learn with satisfaction that it is intended to enlarge the WEEKLY WITNESS at the New Year to an extent sufficient to cover the existing and prospective increase in space occupied by advertising. This will be the second enlargement within two years. Should the advertising business grow still further, a still further increase in size is contemplated. These changes are rendered possible by the increase in circulation and advertising. Every reader has thus a direct interest in developing the business of the paper. Among our best friends are the storekeepers and postmasters, who have, through good will towards the paper and a desire for the good of their neighbors, gone to both trouble and expense in forwarding the subscriptions of their customers. Those most successful in recommending the paper are often young ladies and to them, without limit as to age, and to boys under twenty-one, we have determined to try the experiment of promising a paper for three months to any address they may choose, to every one who sends us before the first of January the name of one new subscriber to the WEEKLY WITNESS, with one dollar. This young friend may obtain a paper for himself or parents by sending us within the next three months the names of four new subscribers with the money.

The Tri-Weekly edition is obtainable by ministers actually in charge of congregations, and by teachers actually teaching in schools at half-price. This, however, invariably means cash. The Tri-Weekly edition is held to be two dollars' worth when given as a commission for subscriptions obtained. Ministers and teachers are looked upon as friends of the paper who will do their best to promote its interests.

The DAILY WITNESS is unquestionably the leading paper in the Province, and has only one rival in the Dominion for circulation and influence.

Of the character of the Witness we need only say it is well-known. It aims at maintaining a complete independence of all political, denominational, and social influences, and to use its whole power on the side of Righteousness, Temperance, and Evangelical Religion. The need for a disinterested advocacy of truth and righteousness in public life, and temperance and economy in a social life never appeared so great as it does to-day, when prosperity and luxury have bred corruption and dissipation to an alarming extent before unknown. That this duty may be faithfully and competently fulfilled, we ask for the support and prayers of Christians throughout the land.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY WITNESS, per annum, \$3.00 per an. Tri-Weekly, per annum, 2.00 " " WEEKLY, per annum, 1.00 " "

The Daily Witness is also obtainable from newsagents in almost all towns and villages at 6c. per week, thus saving postage. The WEEKLY may be had through dealers as cheap as through the Post Office.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Advertising in each edition is charged at 10 cents per line first insertion, and 5 cents for each continuance. Special rates for annual contracts according to position in the paper. These rates, both of subscription and advertising, are, probably, as low as can be found anywhere in proportion to value.

Prospectus of the New Dominion Monthly for 1874.

This magazine is the oldest and has the largest circulation of any literary magazine in Canada. It aims at being Canadian both in the character of its matter and in opening the way to Canadian writers, to whom such remuneration is given as the income of the magazine will warrant, preference being always given to those who have formerly contributed without recompense. We do not think our Canadian homes can find elsewhere a publication at once so wholesome, so interesting, or so Canadian, and we ask all Canadians to sustain it. Its circulation is 3,200.

NEW DOMINION MONTHLY, \$1.50 PER AN. In advance, postage prepaid by publishers. Old subscribers reading the name of a new subscriber with their own will get the two directed separately, for \$2. Advertising, per page, \$8.00.

Prospectus of the Canadian Messenger for 1874.

This paper, for the money it costs, has more reading in it, and that of the highest class, than any of our other publications. It contains no news, but is a perfect treasure-house of instructive and attractive reading, as gathered from the abundant resources which contemporary literature affords. It is a pioneer finding its way to the utmost limits of civilization, and to every remote post-office in the Dominion, from Michipicott to Mainauet. Circulation 14,000. It should double its circulation through Sabbath-schools.

CANADIAN MESSENGER, 38 cents per annum, in advance, postage prepaid by publishers. Club of seven to one address for \$3; 100 to one address \$25. Advertising 15 cents per line, each insertion.

CLUBS.

In all our publications where one person remits for one year in advance for eight persons, he will be entitled to one copy additional; or any person remitting \$3 for his publication will be entitled to one dollar's worth additional. Any subscriber to the Witness or MESSENGER may have the New Dominion Monthly to his own address, or to that of a new subscriber thereto, for \$1—if he remits it direct to this office along with his other subscriptions. The reading in the Monthly is entirely different from that in the other publications.

Family Reading.

THE THREE BIDDERS.

AN INCIDENT IN THE LIFE OF ROWLAND HILL. Will you listen, young friends, for a moment. While I a young unfold— A marvellous tale of a wonderful sale Of a noble lady of old— How hand and heart, at an auction-mart, And soul and body, she sold!

Prelates, God speaks to you! To what have you brought the true Church? She that was so pure, so beautiful, so glorious, you have betrayed, violated, despoiled, wounded and crucified by your doctrines, superstitious and immorality, and sealed her tomb by your blasphemous 'Dogma of Infallibility.' Hear what God says to his suffering children. The God of peace shall bruise Satan under your feet shortly. Do you not tremble at these words? Who but Satan instigated and incited the fortunes of this place? O could these walls, within which so many have been burned, speak—could this roof but echo back the cries of agony from your innocent victims, and the vaults beneath reveal the corpses of those who have been buried alive, no other sentence of condemnation would be required. But the breath of God has forever extinguished the fires of the Inquisition and swept away your power: therefore I stand before you to-day and declare these truths, while you dare not touch a hair in my head! Yes, God has begun the work and soon this Tribunal, these walls and instruments will be broken under our feet and scattered as ashes to the four winds, proclaiming as ashes to the 'Most Holy Universal Roman Inquisition, is dead. Dead, because God has dashed it under the feet of His children. 'O ye obstinate ones, hear me! Hear one of your own brothers who has said mass, and confessed, and preached with you. Weep not over me as dead. I am not dead but among the living and stand before you to announce the resurrection of that Church which you have tried to drown in blood. Yes, she is rising glorious as the morning light, and ignorance, superstition, heresy and tyranny lie before her!

THE MAN WHO WAS AFRAID.

BY THE REV. DR. CUYLER, D. D. The grace of God and a good conscience have made heroes. Sin has made many a man a coward. One of these men whom a troubled conscience made cowardly was Felix, the Roman governor of Judaea. The contrast between the man who was frightened and the one who sent the panic into his soul is remarkable. The speaker whose bold words 'did the business' was a little old man, of meagre bodily presence—a solitary prisoner just brought out of the 'hold' to furnish an entertainment by describing his novel system of religion. His chief auditor was an indolent, half-hearted sensualist, clothed in purple, flanked by his sallow wife and surrounded by his flatterers. Before this stock-dollard the old apostle stood unblanched; for the Lord stood with him. Paul's address was a two-edged sword. One edge of the blade was 'righteousness,' or 'righteousness, and it cut sharply into Felix's notorious injustice and cruelty. The other edge was 'temperance,' which in this passage signifies purity. But the sin in the drinking cup, but the sin in the sin of the palace into a brothel, was struck at by the keen scimitar of truth which Paul wielded that day. Having given Felix a stroke with each edge in turn, the apostle drives his homeword to the hilt by the thrilling announcement that 'for all these things God shall bring thee into judgment!'

he knows that we know him. The loss of his place in the world, and the loss of his objects of loyalty, personal and official, have taken the significance out of his life and the spirit out of him. He has become a dog of leisure. We do not know how it may be in trans-Atlantic countries. It is quite possible that in Constantinople, where dogs are plenty and masters comparatively scarce, the canine vagabonds keep each other in countenance. There is a sort of self-respect among human thieves, if only enough of them get together. Where beggars are plenty, there are sometimes generated a sort of professional ambition and a semblance, at least, of professional pride and honor. Liquor-dealers form a society, publish a newspaper, call themselves 'Wine Merchants,' and make themselves believe that they are respectable. Stock-gamblers in Wall street, by sheer force of numbers in combination, make a business semi-respectable which never added a dollar of wealth to the country and never will, and which constantly places the business interests of the country in jeopardy. So it is possible that in Constantinople lost dogs maintain their self-respect, by community of feeling and a consciousness that they are neither exceptional nor eccentric. A dog's sense of vagabondage would seem, therefore, to depend much upon his atmosphere and circumstances. In New York he loses himself with his home; in Constantinople he joins a community.

The American man of leisure is a sort of lost dog. The people are so busy, they have so long associated personal importance with action and usefulness, that it is all a man's merit is worth to drop out of active employment. If a Vanderbilt should quietly release his hold of the vast railroad interests now in his hands, and should never more show his face in Wall street, he would practically retire to a non-existence. If a Stewart should quietly repose in his piled-up millions in the quiet repose of his palace, he would cease to be an object of interest to anybody. It is undeniably true that there is nobody in America who has so hard a time as the man of leisure. The man who has nothing to do, and nobody to help him do nothing, may properly be counted among the unfortunate classes, without regard to the amount of wealth he possesses. This, doubtless, the reason why so many who retire from a life of profitable labor come back, after a few months or years, to their old haunts and old pursuits. They see that the moment they count themselves out of active life, they are counted by their old acquaintances out of the world. They become restless and hangers-on; and a certain sense of vagabondage depresses them. The climate is stimulating, time hangs heavy on their hands, business is exciting, business associations are congenial and attractive; and they go back to their industries, never to leave them again till sickness or death or old age removes them from the theatre of their efforts.

In Europe we know that the case is widely different. That number of men who live upon their estates,—states either won by rade or inherited from rich ancestors,—is very large while those who have small, fixed incomes, which they never undertake to increase, is larger still. The Englishman of leisure who cannot live at home on his income goes to the Continent, and seeks a place where his limited number of pounds per annum will give him genteel lodgings, with a life of idle leisure. In such a place he finds others in plenty who are as idle as he, and who have come there for the same reason that brings him. He finds it quite respectable to do nothing, and gives him leisure is the subject of envy on the part of the inhabitants. He eats, sleeps, without any loss of self-respect, and without feeling the slightest attraction for busier life. Indeed, the tradesmen who are active around him are looked down upon as social inferiors, on account of the fact that they are under the necessity of work. Work is not a genteel thing to do, unless it be done in an office or profession. Shopping and labor of the hands are accounted vulgar. It seems impossible to conclude that the man of leisure can ever hold a desirable position where labor holds its legitimate position. We wish the American could have more leisure than he has. It would, in many respects, be well for society that men who have property enough, and ten times more than enough, should retire from active life to make place for others rather than go on accumulating gigantic fortunes which become curses to their own and the community. After all, if idleness can only be made respectable and desirable by making labor vulgar, we trust that the American gentleman of leisure will be as rare in the future as he has been in the past.

We are glad, on the whole, that every American deems it essential to belong to somebody, to belong to something, to sustain some active relation to some industry, or enterprise, or charity, to be counted in at some point among the useful forces of society. He is the better and the happier for it, and he helps to sustain the honor and self-respect of all those with whom labor is a constant necessity.—Scrivener.

THE TRAGIC ELEMENT IN OUR CITY LIFE.

There are hundreds of happy people whose lives so to speak are cushioned on velvet, who like to see a tragedy well put upon the stage. They know all the while that the queen is walking to and fro with despairing gesture and uplifted eyes, and the youth in the zink-edged doublet is storming about on the brink of destruction, that the whole thing is an illusion. Being an illusion, the more perfectly so the better; yet it does not at all mar the comfort of it that the people for whom you weep lying dead upon the floor shall five minutes afterward be out before the curtain blowing and smiling their thanks for your applause. It is mimic tragedy, after which the actors take supper and the spectators go home and to bed.

This winter we are likely to have in our city life a great deal of tragedy that is not mimic, a great many unpaid for sights of real woe. There are three little words which continually meet our eyes in the paper we read over our morning toast and coffee, which are just the saddest words that ever get into print. 'Out of work.' A thousand men here, a hundred boys there, this factory closed, that shop on half-time, this and that industry paralyzed, and the workers in it thrown upon their own resources. What does 'out of work' mean? It means, in many cases, no food on the table, no fire in the stove, no shoes for the children, no shawl for the mother. It means the gradual disappearance of the scanty household effects, one by one carried to the pawnbroker's, even to the worn wedding-ring on the wife's finger, or the family Bible with the pictures which the children looked at on Sundays. It means the want of hope deferred, the heart sickened of the forlorn search for work that can not be found, and often it means crime. Hard on the spindling heels of poverty treads the mocking spectre of drunkenness, and the man who hangs in his children's eyes rushes out to forget the sight in a glass of hell-brewed poison. The few cents that might keep life in the baby or buy a handful of coal for the hearth rattle in the rumeller's till, and the ruin is nearly complete.

In the police records of the past week there was a story told, as police records tell stories, without any effort at fine writing or sentiment, which contained in it tragedy enough to grieve any thoughtful heart. A bright, fair-faced boy, sixteen years old, was brought in, charged with larceny from the person or pocket-picking. Far be it from us to defend pocket-picking. The utmost strain of charity would hardly make one patient and generous who had known the blank feeling that comes when one's pocket-book has folded its tent like the Arab and silently stolen away; and as we all live in constant peril of such experience on our city conveyances and streets, we want no metempsychosis to be lenient with pocket-pickers. Yet for this one who could help being sorry? This boy, a neophyte in the mysteries of theft, as it appeared from his confession, had been discharged a fortnight before from the shop where he worked and where he had borne a good character. Day after day he had gone about looking for something to do but finding nothing, and at last his mother had told him that unless he brought money into the house he must not enter it again. Driven to desperation by her words and monies, he rushed into the street and told a companion his trouble. The companion suggested stealing, and the boy planted himself on a corner with intent to steal. It was long before he could get his courage up to the point of actual highway robbery, but at last a lady came along with her purse held loosely in her hand. The boy snatched it, and in a spasm of repentance dropped it at once at her feet, but a policeman had seen him, and the hand of the law was at once laid upon his shoulder. What he may hereafter become now that the taint of the prison has been upon him who shall say? and how deep must be the wretchedness that could make a mother so unmotherly as his.

The question of adequate help for those who need it comes home to every Christian conscience. 'The poor ye have always with you,' said the Master. In a very special way we have them with us in times like these. Always those are best helped who are aided to self-help. No amount of talking or writing can take from us the responsibility, if we have food and fire, of helping those who have none. If every well-to-do citizen should see that within a stone's-throw of his dwelling no child is shivering with cold, if personally each who is comfortable should investigate the calls that come to him for help, some of the winter's suffering would of a certainty be mitigated.—Heath and Home.

RELIGIOUS CRISIS.

BY HENRY WARD BEECHER. It is right, when men are gathered together in God's temple, to excite them on the subject of their religious life. 'Appeal to our judgment; appeal to our reason.' What other appeal has been made since men were born? What source of knowledge does not appeal to their reflection? How are their thoughts trained and disciplined in all that pertains to manliness? They have been instructed over, and over, and over again, when they have been, if I may so say, smothered under the burden of knowledge, is it not right that there should be the touch of inspiration to lift them to a higher life, and produce in them those joys which stand, or ought to stand, connected with the proper sequence of the instruction which they have received? Do things which have constantly been before the mind, from the time when a man was five, or ten, or fifteen years old, need to be re-manded to the court of investigation before he can decide them?

There are in my presence, to-night, hundreds of men who have departed from the worship of the God of their fathers. Some of them have gone after Astarte; some of them have gone after Baal; they have been solicited, and have given way, on the right and on the left, and the laws of God have been broken down in their midst. There are men here to-night who have not been inside of a sanctuary of Jehovah before for years and years. Some chance they say; some Providence, I say, has brought them hither on this occasion. There are those here who have not thought of religion for a long, long time, having been so completely absorbed by pursuits of business or pleasure, but to-night they have heard the songs of Zion; their thoughts have been lifted up, and wafted away backward, and they are thinking of the hamlets and the green hills of their childhood, of the father and mother that prayed for them, and of the brothers and sisters that loved them, and sought to lead them in the paths of righteousness. They are thinking of the companions of their youth, and of the hopes of their childhood. Such memories hover over men as the vestiges of God. And to-night, through the portals of their feelings, their thoughts have been broken up; and I have a right at this moment of their excitement to say to them, 'Return to the God of your fathers. The Lord Jehovah, he is God—your God.'

As the Lord was touched when God was called the 'Lord God of Abraham, Isaac, and of Israel,' so may you well be touched when I remind you of the God of your father, and the God of your mother, and the God that you have loved and departed from. It ought to make life sacred in the retrospect to you. I build again, to-night, the old altar for you; I call down the sacred fire of inspiration upon your hearts; and I implore every one of you not to delay to choose. Do not wait till the congregation breaks up, nor till the shadows of the evening darken into night. Now, and here, I say, slay the prophets that have led you wrong. Destroy these pleasures, and that business, and those seductions which have enticed you away from your early faith in God. Kill them here, and stand up, and say, 'The Lord Jehovah is my God, and henceforth I will serve Him.'

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

OLD SCHOOLFELLOWS.

THE MAJOR'S STORY. How it happens that some of the frankest and most good-natured fellows in the world so frequently go wrong, I am not about to discuss. The world is full of the wrecks of generous-hearted, highly-gifted young men, who in the very flower of their age, are soured and blighted by disappointment, and dead to every noble ambition. You know as well as I do that this is a fact; but the philosophy of it may be left to others to explain. We are perfectly safe, however, in saying that there must have been something wrong somewhere, although we may not be able to state clearly what that something was. You remember Harry Dale? Once known, he was not likely soon to be forgotten. He was thirteen to my seventeen years of age; but his disposition was so candid, his manners so winning, his spirits so buoyant, that I took to him far more heartily than to many of the boys of my own form. I see now his graceful and athletic figure, his bounding face, his merry blue eyes, and his coquettish curls. I hear again his ringing laugh when he made a successful hit at cricket, or by a clever manœuvre sent the football flying home. I think everybody liked him, because he liked everybody. And yet no boy had a more unhappy knack of getting into scrapes than our bright and high-spirited Harry. Harry is in the wars again; was almost a daily saying among us; and it seemed more in accordance with the established order of things to see him in trouble than out of it. Two or three times a week, at least, the bright young face might be seen ruefully poring over an imposition which some frolic or carelessness had richly merited, and which he worked at with a perseverance that would have made him one of the most successful boys of his age, if he had brought it to his daily duties. While the play-ground resounded with the shouts of his companions, with his hands pressed tightly over his ears, he would be committing to memory a long piece of poetry, or his pencil would be heard rapidly scratching in the silent and deserted school-room. Had he worked in school-time as he was compelled to work out of it, he would have been the first in his class. As it was, many a half-holiday he had to spend alone in correcting exercises over which he had taken no pains, and in getting up lessons which he had neglected to learn.

The doctor, who was the most lenient of men towards boys of feeble capacity, was severe even to sternness with boys of ability and talent who failed through their own indolence. You never knew him to punish a dull boy; but on the quick and clever, if they were lazy, he had little mercy. Accordingly, he was not likely to spare Harry, whose intellectual powers were of no common order. He tried every means in his power to rouse earnestness within him, and to make him his best, but with very poor success. Because Harry, if he concentrated his attention upon a subject, could master it in half the time which others devoted to it, it rarely happened that he did his best in any direction.

He was as often punished for breaking rules as for negligence in his school work. No one had to ask him twice to take part in any mischief, however wild. Whoever else might draw back, Harry Dale could always be relied upon. He did not give a single thought to the pain which would most certainly follow the pleasure. It was enough for him that a momentary gratification presented itself; its cost was a matter of no consideration. Where more timid and more conscientious boys said 'No,' his unvarying reply was 'Yes, though that 'Yes' might involve the most anxious breach of discipline.

'Dale,' said the doctor to him one day, very seriously, when, as usual, he was at task-work, 'I am afraid to think of your future, my boy. You seem to me to be laying the foundation of a character that will only bring you suffering and sorrow. You have good natural powers, but they will stand you in poor stead by-and-by; and though you may take the place your father wished you to occupy, you will be no more qualified to be instructed with his wealth than an untutored Hottentot. Depend upon it, if you go on as you are now going, you will make shipwreck of life, and disgrace yourself and your family. You are utterly untrue to yourself. I would rather be the dullest boy in the school, with some power of resistance to me when tempted to do wrong, than be the possessor of great intellectual gifts without either will or conscience to help me to make the best use of them.'

For a little while, perhaps, after a rebuke like this, Harry would do better, and would resolve 'to work with a will,' as the doctor used to say; but earnestness with him was of very brief duration, and he would soon be as weak and as careless as ever. Our friendship was so close that I spent portions of two or three very happy vacations in Harry's home. His father, who was what would be termed 'a self-made man,' had amassed a considerable fortune in trade. His business, at the time I first knew him, was so well established that it seemed to go on of itself, and required little personal attention on his part. He was the head of the house in which he had first served as an errand-boy, and was generally respected for his worth and integrity. When, after several years' toil, he found himself possessed of ample means, he purchased a beautiful residence about forty miles out of London, and would have retired from business altogether, but that he wished his son in due time to carry on the old business. His educational advantages had been very slight. But for this very reason he wished Harry, his daughter Clara, and an orphan niece whom he had adopted, to receive the best education which money could procure.

Very pleasant it was to spend a few days at Mr. Dale's country-house. Without being a palace, its internal arrangements were far more conducive to comfort than those belonging to seats of more ambitious appearance. Externally, too, it had a quiet beauty of its own, as it stood on the brow of a gentle slope, surrounded by leafy avenues and groves, well-kept lawns, and undulating pastures. Although Mr. and Mrs. Dale were more wealthy than educated, they possessed the happy secret of making every one who visited them thoroughly at home. To me they were especially kind. My friendship for Harry, and his for me, formed a key that opened their hearts at once. There were pleasant rides through charming scenery. There was good shooting in the shrubberies, and capital fishing in the stream which like a silver thread, ran through the fragrant meadows. There were places of interest to be visited, and sweet old English nooks and corners, with which romantic stories were, of course, connected. From breakfast to bed-time dulness was out of the question, for there was always something to amuse, and the unostentatious, genial hospitality of the good host and hostess diffused itself everywhere like tranquil sunshine.

I had not been their guest an hour on the occasion of my first visit before I discovered in part the reason of Harry's irresolution, or at least that which greatly encouraged him in it. I saw that he was the idol of his parents, and for that I was prepared; but I saw also that he was what we call a spoiled child. Loving his parents fondly, he was nevertheless their master, and I believe he would have felt the doctor's rebuke far more keenly than any which they might administer. 'Well, Harry,' said his father fondly, 'bring out the prizes.' I saw his sister Clara, a beautiful girl, three years older than himself, and his cousin, Alice Raymond, who was about his own age, hastily look up from their work to hear what answer he would make; and when, with a momentary feeling of shame, he blushed and hung his head, they looked grieved and anxious. 'Never mind, papa,' said his mother, caressing her boy, and pushing back the clustering curls from his blushing face; 'there's Clara and Alice like books, you know, better than he does.' Mr. Dale was not slow in responding in the same vein, and Harry in a few moments was as contented and happy as if he had brought home a box full of prizes. Taking me by the arm, he led me out to see all his treasures—his gun, his fishing-tackle, his dog, his pony, saying at the same time laughingly: 'That's all the lecture I got, you see, Stanton. I generally expect it the first day, but it is soon over, and I shan't have another. It's not a quarter so bad, let it, as one of the doctor's impositions?'

teaching and discipline. This, however, was not the case; and the result was that Harry's vacations did him more harm than good, and he returned to school weaker and more irresolute than ever. I well remember the last holiday I spent with him. I had left school, and was about to enter Sandhurst. I felt strangely sorry to part from Harry, because of a change which I saw gradually creeping over his character. He had grown accustomed to talk now and then about his having plenty of money coming to him by-and-by, and of there being no occasion for him to work. His father had got on very well without being teased by doctors and tasks, and why should he submit to all the drudgery of the day to come when he should be his own master from morning till night. It was only when he was out of temper that he spoke in this way, but it plainly indicated in what direction the current of his thoughts was running, and quite as plainly the rock ahead. I was most anxious to have an earnest talk with him, before we bade each other farewell, and went on our several ways through life. On the last day of my visit we were sitting on the bank of the stream, pretending to fish. Harry was unusually serious, so much so that I asked him what had happened. He did not speak for awhile, and then it was to say something bitterly: 'I have been having a lecture from Clara and Alice.'

'What about?'

'Oh, you know very well, the old subject of course—my want of application, moral courage, and all that.'

'Well, Harry, I am very glad you have had a lecture upon that subject, and from two such good lecturers. For my part, now, if I had given you a lecture upon it, I would have used the sharpest and strongest words at my command.'

'Don't you begin, Stanton, at any rate.'

'I don't mean to be rude, old boy, much less unkind.'

'You couldn't be, if you tried ever so much,' he said grasping my hand affectionately.

'Harry, I love you dearly, and I would do anything to prove it. I think I would make any sacrifice to see you what your sister and cousin, and your parents, what we all wish you to be. If you will believe me, I go to Sandhurst with a heavy heart because of you. Why don't you turn over a new leaf, and prepare yourself to be a man?'

He was touched with the fervor of my appeal, and for the moment I thought I saw in him the dawn of better things. He sprang to his feet, and striking the butt end of his fishing-rod on the ground, he said passionately: 'I wish I could; but I am such a vacillating fellow! I resolve to-day, and I break my resolution to-morrow. Oh, Stanton, you do not know how miserable I feel when I do this.'

'I think I do, Harry,' I answered kindly; and then, as the unbidden tear which the thought of my dead mother brought into my eyes dropped upon his hand, I told him her last words to me: 'Remember, my boy, when you are in any trouble, that you are never alone; don't try to fight it out by yourself, but ask your Heavenly Father to help you. Go back, Harry, resolved to seek mightier help than your own to overcome yourself, and you will be sure to succeed.'

He promised, and there was something so decided in his voice and manner that for the time I felt sure he was in earnest. Before leaving next day, I took the opportunity of telling his sister and cousin of the promise he had made, and the new hope with which it had inspired me.

As circumstances fell out, it happened that nearly four years went by ere Harry and I met again. We corresponded with tolerable frequency and regularity at first, but gradually this dropped off. I heard of his leaving school, and of his going up to Oxford. I heard rumors of the kind of life he was leading there, which were anything but creditable to him. He had plunged into debt and dissipation, and had drawn heavily upon his father's purse. I had heard, also, that when too late his father's fondness had given place to severity, and that he had even threatened him with the loss of his favor unless he reformed. I could not help fearing that the threat came ten years too late. Harry was now in his nineteenth year, and it was not likely that he would take kindly to his father's altered treatment.

I had received my commission, and was about to join my regiment, when there came a pressing invitation from Mr. Dale to pay him a visit, however hurried. The note was so earnestly worded that I responded to it in person without delay. The old cordial welcome awaited me, but there was a cold shadow in the house, which made itself felt in every heart. Mr. and Mrs. Dale looked old and careworn before their time, and Clara and Alice, who had grown into graceful and beautiful young ladies since I last saw them, seemed oppressed by the weight of a great sorrow. No sooner did I set eyes on Harry than I divined the cause. His boyish beauty had faded, his old buoyancy of disposition had become flat, and the tone of his mind had been lowered. This appeared in his conversation, tastes, and manners. If there was wit in the sideboard, he helped himself freely to it, and ended by becoming boisterous and offensive. The frank, though careless boy of fourteen whom I had left at school, had ripened into the dissipated and self-willed youth. His father scarcely exchanged a word with him, and I could not help contrasting his treatment of him now with that of four or five years before. I understood that through his easy-going leniency Harry had become the duped and victim of a number of sharpers, and that he had left the university in disgrace because his father sternly refused to pay his debts a second time. His father indeed had promised to do this on one condition—that he would apply himself to business, and redeem his character. This, however, Harry refused to do, and father and son were thus at variance when I paid my visit. Mr. Dale had some faint hope that the sight of an old friend might have some influence over his son, though his own had failed. It was with this hope that he had pressed me to come.

(To be Continued.)

All whose liquors in the common way, to say that will buy, are poisoners in general. They murder His Majesty's subjects by wholesale; neither does their eye pity nor spare. They drive them to hell like sheep. And what is their gain? Is it not the blood of these men? Who, then, would envy their large estates and sumptuous palaces? A curse is in the midst of them. The curse of God is in their gardens, their groves—a fire that burns to the nethermost hell. Blood, blood is there! The foundation, the doors, the walls, the roof, are stained with blood.—John Wesley.

SABBATH BREAKING.—A Syrian convert to Christianity, as the story goes, was urged by his employer to go to work on Sunday, but he declined. 'But,' said the master, does not your Bible say that if a man has an ox or an ass that fall into a pit on the Sabbath day he may pull him out?' 'Yes,' answered Hayob, 'but if an ass has a habit of falling into the same pit every Sabbath day then the man should fill up the pit or sell that ass.' The story has a sort of swivel 'moral' which will fit a great many disputed points in these days.—Congregationalist.

THE AMERICAN GENTLEMAN OF LEISURE.

Did the reader ever see a lost dog in a great city? Not a dog recently lost, full of wild anxiety and restless pain and bewilderment, but one who had given up the search for a master in despair, and had become consciously a vagabond? If so, he has seen an animal that has lost his self-respect, travelling in the gutters, slinking along by fences, making acquaintances with dirty boys, becoming a character of a dog. A cat is at cat even in vagabondage; but a dog that does not belong to somebody is as hopeless a specimen of demoralization as can be found in the superior race among which he has sought in vain for his master. We know him at first sight, and

THE INQUISITION AT ROME.

DEPARTURE OF FATHER GRASSI. One of the strongest blows received by the crumbling tower of popery was the recent recantation at Rome of Father Grassi, who for thirty-six years has performed successfully the duties of priest, confessor, curate, mitred abbot, Lent preacher, and, lastly, incumbent of the great Basilica Santa Maria Maggiore. We have already published an account of his citation before the Inquisition, and his gallant bearing before the Inquisitors, but the following peroration of his defence describes more correctly the character of the man than would volumes of letter-press. He is alone in the Inquisition—that terror of ages past—over whose doors might well have been the inscription over the door of Dante's Hell, 'Whoso entereth here leaves hope behind,' out of which had no man before returned as he went in. Under these circumstances imagine him turning to the Inquisitors and saying:—

'O you Inquisitors Pontiffs, Cardinals and

Agricultural.

WITH MR. ARCH IN CANADA.

A VISIT TO GEORGE BROWN'S MODEL FARM.

(See London Daily News.)

LONDON, OCT. 22.

Having received an invitation to visit the celebrated model farm of the Hon. George Brown, the proprietor of the Globe newspaper, we left Toronto in the morning, and after a ride of some sixty miles by the Great Western Railway, reached the town of Paris. Here a grand agricultural show was being held. These shows appear to be quite an institution in this flourishing province. We have already attended three or four of them, and from the numbers present, and the extensive display of native produce, I take it that their value and importance are pretty well understood by the thriving husbandmen who constitute the main population of the country. After spending an hour or two in the show, and experiencing once more something of the astonishment with which we first beheld a fine display of the fruits, vegetables, and cereals which this prolific soil produces, we accepted an invitation to lunch with the Mayor of the town. This gentleman, who, like every one else here, is a self-made man, is the owner of extensive flour mills, and we met at his beautiful villa some of the leading men of the district. Each one had his story to tell of early battling with adverse circumstances and victories won. Mr. Arch found in the foreman of our host an old schoolfellow. He had been in Canada about a quarter of a century. Like every other honest and industrious emigrant this Barford man had done well. He had bought his own house—a house worth some two hundred pounds—and had perhaps a couple of thousand pounds out at interest. Thus, side by side were flourishing both master and man. In the afternoon, accompanied by one or two of Mr. Brown's friends, we started for a ten miles drive to Bowpark. Our road lay through what must, I think, be called the garden of Canada. All the farms appeared to be, unlike those of the Quebec province, which we first went through, in a high state of cultivation. "Yonder," said a gentleman by my side, a brother senator of Mr. Brown, "is my farm of 500 acres. I bought it thirty years ago, at 40 dollars an acre, and to-day I should want as many pounds an acre for it. Over yonder," at another point he said, "is a farmer who came out twenty years ago without a cent in his pocket, and now he has two hundred acres of fine land as is to be found in Canada." Passing by a rather dilapidated-looking farm house, I remarked on its exceptional appearance. "Yes," said my companion, "the man drinks." This seems to be almost the only impediment to a settler's progress here, but I have previously remarked on the happy rarity of this vice in Canada. We have not seen a single drunkard. One of the causes of this happy state of things is of course the clear, bracing climate; but another is undoubtedly the general discouragement of the habit of drinking strong liquors in the homes of the people. For instance, at the Mayor's table yesterday Iced water and delicious coffee might be had, but neither wine nor ale. At the hotels few drink anything at dinner stronger than tea or coffee, and it is a universal practice to serve these up at the dinner-tables of private individuals.

After a delightful drive of an hour and a half, passing on our way through the flourishing town of "Brant" district, so named after the celebrated Indian "Brant"—we reached the point towards which we were tending. Bow-Park Farm contains 900 acres, all of it, with the exception of the reservations for ornamental timber, under high cultivation. The farm is nearly surrounded by the Grand River, and the soil is alluvial deposit of the most fertile character. The energetic proprietor purchased the estate some few years ago, and has invested a very large capital upon it. Commodious buildings have been erected, one barn alone being about 250 feet long by nearly 50ft. broad. There are about 400 head of high-bred short-horn in the stalls, and no expense is spared in replenishing the stock with the best pedigree. The situation of the farm is highly picturesque, and the view, like "Mr. Mechi's," is confident and reaping a pecuniary success, although he has taken to rearing as a recreation. It took us the whole morning to go through his extensive range of cattle sheds, and certainly a grand display for so young an establishment. A catalogue of the stock, with full details as to pedigree, &c., was placed in our hands; and at the annual sale, which will be held next week, Mr. Brown expects purchasers from England, Scotland, and all parts of the United States. Not the least interesting part of the exhibition—for such, in truth, the farm is—was the show of Berkshire pigs. It will be gratifying to Berkshire farmers to hear what Mr. Brown said in answer to my enquiry as to whether he had any other breed of pigs. "Of course not," was his reply. "What's the use of having any but the very best?" Some of the thoroughbred short-horn of Mr. Brown's herd would have won the applause of the severest critics of the great English agricultural shows, and doubtless many of them will yet pass under the review of those gentlemen, as Mr. Brown contemplates a considerable exportation of them to the parent country. It would seem that the climate, or feeding, or something else of Canada, vastly improves the breed. Hence the fabulous prices realized occasionally. At a recent sale on this continent one beast actually fetched forty thousand dollars; and the buyer was an Englishman. Mr. Brown has bought several of his best animals in England, and he will probably get for some of their offspring, from English buyers, treble the original cost of the parents.

It has again and again been asked me by Canadian agriculturists, "Why do not some of your farmers come out here and buy the cleared farms which are always in the market?" The question is easier asked than answered. Certainly it would be the best thing, they could do, provided the conditions of success were complied with. One of these is a year's servitude under a good Canadian farmer. Intending emigrants of this class may take this hint as an all-important one. Whenever it is not acted upon, it matters little what may be the capital at command, failure will be the inevitable fate of the farmer. On this there is a marvellous consensus of opinion throughout Canada. "Did you notice that young man?" said our host, as we were passing along his farm buildings, "he is an educated gentleman. He and another English lad are with me to get a thorough knowledge of farming. They live and work with the other men, and are in every respect just like the rest." The "gentleman" was merged in the "working man." As Mr. Brown sentimentally remarked, "He's all right." Yes, his success is tolerably sure. By and by he will have served his apprenticeship, and then with his two or three thousand pounds capital he will repeat on a small scale the splendid success of his enterprising employer. If a few hundreds of those young gentlemen who are hanging about their fathers' halls in England, trusting to the example of these young Etonians, they would experience the new sensation of independence.

Miscellany.

DICK'S WATCH.

Dear little Dick, curled up by the fire, sat watching the shadows come and go, As the dancing flames leaped higher and higher, Flooding the room with a mellow glow. His chubby hand on his side was pressed, And he turned for a moment a listening ear; "Mother," cried he, "I've got a watch! I can feel it ticking right under here."

"Yes, Dick, 'tis a watch that God has made, To mark your hours as they fly away, He holds the key in His mighty hand, And keeps it in order night and day."

"Should He put aside the mystic key, Or lay His hand on the tiny spring, The wheels would stop, and your watch run down, And lie in your bosom a lifeless thing."

He wrote to my side, and whispered soft, While his baby voice had an awe-struck sound; "I wish you would ask Him, mother dear, To be sure and remember to keep it wound."

WITH MR. ARCH IN CANADA.

(To the Editor of the Christian World.)

Sir,—Few things have given me more satisfaction during the short time that I have been in New York, than the sight of a file of the Christian World yesterday in the Young Men's Christian Association reading-room. It occurred to me that as both Mr. Arch and I are in our mission to the West, in an emphatic sense, co-workers with you in a determined effort to emancipate our fellow countrymen from various repressive influences, it would be worth my while to try and find time for a letter on some of the moral and religious bearings of our work to your readers. Our journey through Canada has occupied about six weeks, and we have travelled over upwards of five thousand miles during that period. Beginning at Quebec, we worked our way to the "remote" West of Ontario. Though the courtesy of the Government we have enjoyed every possible facility for prosecuting our investigations. The result I have given partially in a series of letters to the Labourer's Chronicle. I have unhesitatingly recommended Canada, and especially Western Canada, as a field for English emigration; and I should like to lay before you your own testimony—embracing, as I believe it does, the bulk of the middle-class religious public of England—a photograph of our splendid colony. For some inexplicable reason, Canada has never been done justice to at home. The universal impression respecting her in the mother country is utterly false, and hence the multitudes that rush to the United States in preference. The great bugbear that stands on the Canadian frontier to frighten away emigrants, is the severity of the winter. Now, it will surprise multitudes of your readers to know that all this great dread of the cold is unknown to Canadians. The clear, bracing atmosphere of winter is looked forward to by them as a luxury rather than a curse. Even for outdoor laborers, whose work must necessarily cease with the setting in of frost and snow, if they are at all provident, the savings of the eight months of well-remunerated toil enable them with ease to go through the winter; and it is really little worse than, perhaps, rather too long holiday. Men of a sturdier turn—and all men become more or less intelligent in the New World—find their amusement in literary pursuits, and lovers of out-door sports get infinite enjoyment out of sleighing, skating, shooting, &c. And then as the winter disappears, a specially glorious and rapid spring comes on, and the intensest activity is everywhere the rule.

It is a most pleasant testimony to have to hear respecting Canada that her people are singularly frugal, law-abiding, sober, and in the best sense religious. I only saw two drunk men during the whole of our travels, and they were in a jail at London, a city of Ontario. The Mayor of that city was escorting us one Saturday night through the streets and among other places he showed us the prison, and these were its only occupants. In few homes is anything stronger than tea offered you. This is drunk at every meal, even at the hotels. An Englishman with his revered glass of ale finds himself a sort of curiosity. He will have to look up and down the table to find another sinner to keep him in countenance. The moral effect of all this quiet prohibition is astounding. I believe there is a considerable amount of secret whiskey drinking going on, but it is restricted pretty much to fast circles. The industry of the good folks is almost distressing. Owing to the universal scarcity of laborers and female servants, people are compelled to do their own work. Farmers drive their own teams, hold their own ploughs, and reap their own crops. Their wives have also to "paddle their own canoe." You see none of the listless, ennui-persecuted young ladies in Canada that throng the environs of London and encumber the promenades of Cheltenham and Leamington. They have all to be at home washing up the dishes and getting their fathers and brothers' meals. The consequence is a universal sprightliness and vivacity among the healthy maidens, which makes some of us almost envious of the young fellows who have such fair openings before them.

Nor is the religious aspect of Canadian life less pleasing. Happily delivered from that base of English society, an Established Church, there is nothing but a healthy rivalry between the various churches. And in all the chapels which I have attended, I have found signs of vigorous vitality. It is almost invidious to name individual cases, but if I take the first chapel which I went into in Canada, it will be but a fair representative of the whole. At Sherbrooke, a pleasant town in the Quebec Province, I attended a morning service in the Congregational chapel. The pastor, an elderly gentleman, evinced great energy in his discourse, and he had a very respectable and influential congregation. On my right hand sat the Honorable Mr. Robertson, one of the Ministers of the Province; and another supporter and church member was Mr. Paton, the head of a large manufactory in the town. At a "school concert," as they call it, in the evening, I was exceedingly interested by the superior intelligence of the children. Sunday-schools in Canada are not the mere conventionalisms of the sanctuary which they are too generally at home. The best men and women of the churches go in to them as teachers, and among the scholars are all classes of children. As teachers and scholars the rich and the poor meet together, and the consequence is a high intellectual and religious tone, and good results. I have referred elsewhere to the loyalty of the Canadians. It is most conspicuous. No Anglophobian Republicanism must go north-west of the St. Lawrence. I doubt whether Mr. Bradlaugh would be listened to in Ontario. Certainly not as he was in New York. Looking across the line, and watching what they call the legitimate workings of Republicanism, they almost lay themselves open to the charge of Pharisaism by their emphatic thankings to God that they are not as other men are, even as your Republicans. They think they have every

possible advantage that a Republic could offer them, and they know they are without its infinite disadvantages. The most popular toast, therefore, with them, is the one dear to every Englishman—His Majesty Queen Victoria. At every public banquet we have attended, whether our entertainers were municipal authorities or workmen, this was the first toast proposed, and the one that met with the heartiest reception. Nor is this loyalty confined to the Crown of England. It is equally felt towards her institutions and people. Our little rock-girt island home is the joy, the boast, the desire of every British American. Second only to their hope of heaven is their hope of one day beholding St. Paul's, and standing within the walls of St. Stephen's. Every year the stream of Canadian pilgrims to the ancient shrine increases, and as each happy visitor returns, his glowing accounts of our grandeur and stability, of the spotless purity of our woolstack, of the high character of our leading politicians, of the tone of our journals, of the perfection of our machinery, of the enterprise of our merchants, and of the general well-to-do air of our people, multiplies the determination in others to go and do likewise.

And, sir, I take it that it should be our highest ambition to foster this feeling and by every means in our power to increase and develop this attachment of the Canadians. It is not as a weak and sickly offspring struggling for existence that Canada appeals to our sympathies. She is abundantly well able to hold her own, and has undeveloped resources which would justify the utmost independence. Her present wealth is simply enormous, and her prospective wealth in the only just discovered minerals in her various provinces justifies the proudest hopes with reference to the future.

I would therefore earnestly recommend those overworked farmers and others of the middle classes in England, whose large families and small capital make the struggle for existence too severe, to go forth to this young and thriving colony. The laborers will undoubtedly go in great numbers, as their leader, Joseph Arch, has seen quite enough to satisfy him on the matter. He has been a visitor to the homes of his fellow-villagers who from ten to twenty years ago left their paltry wage of nine shillings a week to seek something better across the sea, and he has found them independent men. The chain of perpetual servitude is gone from the wrists, and the dread of the workhouse no longer haunts their souls.—I am, sir, yours faithfully,

ARTHUR CLAYTON, Metropolitan Hotel, New York, Oct. 28, 1873.

MODERN GREECE.

BY THE HON. J. FRANCIS.

ATHENS, AUGUST 8th, 1873.

The little Kingdom of Greece is not often made the topic of conversation abroad. It is not much thought of. People generally are misinformed concerning it, and take little interest in its affairs. "Living Greece" is the vague impresario of sentiment concerning this once famous classic land.

Now, let me state

A FEW FACTS

that may tend to dissipate some errors and awaken more interest and enquiry respecting this country. Its geographical position I need not define. In its reorganization, forty-three years ago, after a long and bloody war for independent nationality, the so-called protecting Powers—namely, France, England, and Russia—kindly permitted its territorial formation so as to include a comparatively small part of what constituted ancient Greece. But this small part embraces territory of about the area of the State of Maine, in America. Modern Greece has a population of 1,500,000. Forty years ago there was not even a village of tolerable size in the kingdom. Athens was a hamlet of mud huts about the Acropolis, containing a population of 500 or 600 souls. Now it is a beautiful little capital, thoroughly European in architecture, with many imposing and costly public and private buildings, and with fine streets and delightful boulevards. Its population is between 50,000 and 60,000. Among the edifices nearly completed are the Academy of Art, and the Polytechnic Institution and Museum, each costing about \$1,000,000. The work of building and city improvements now going on is very large, reminding one of the progress of American cities.

Then there are the important and growing seaport towns—the Piræus, near Athens, with a population of 12,000; Syra, population 25,000; Patras, population quite 30,000; Zante, population 20,000; Corfu, population 20,000. To which may be added the large villages in continental Greece, of 5,000 to 8,000 inhabitants each; of Arakova, on a spur of the Parnassus, commanding sublime views of mountain and valley scenery; and of Livadia, in Boeotia, the centre of a fertile region and the mart of the increasing cotton interest of that rich section; and also Thebes, on the site of ancient Thebes, where is now a thriving modern town of 3,000 or 4,000 inhabitants, with a rich and beautiful adjacent country. In the Morea, the ancient Peloponnese, there are the villages of Nauplia and Argos, of 6,000 to 8,500 population each, and several smaller villages varying from 1,000 to 2,500. These brief details will serve to show that this little kingdom has accomplished something in its way of progress since the achievement of its independence forty odd years ago.

The country exports annually \$6,000,000 to \$8,000,000 worth of currants, and about the same value of olive oil; also cotton and cotton yarns, silk and products of silk, coarse wool, wine, &c. The exportation of lead and other minerals is large. The mines of Laurium yield 25 tons of lead for export daily. The marbles of Greece are among the finest in the world, but their exportation is comparatively limited, owing to the want of proper communication for delivery from the richest quarries to the sea-board. The mercantile marine of Greece, of vessels of all kinds, is larger than that of any other country in the world, population considered. The Greek Islanders pursue this avocation as generally as did their ancestors before the Christian era, and no country can boast of better sailors.

The debt of Greece is about \$10,000,000. The expenses of the Government average, perhaps, 31,000,000fr. annually. This year, for the first time within the last decade, the revenues exceed the expenditures, being some 400,000fr. in excess. The revenues are derived for the most part from tariff duties, and from the old and objectionable system of one-tenth tax upon the products of the soil.

As throughout the East, and also in some sections of Western Europe as I have observed, is generally pursued by the ancient methods of labor—the one-handed Homeric plough and other rude implements, the sickle and the ancient spade. Thrashing-machines are almost unknown, as are also winnowing machines for the separation of the chaff from the wheat. The latter work is accomplished by utilising the wind on a breezy day—throwing the substance into the air shovel-full at a time. Movements have recently been inaugurated for the amelioration and improvement of the agricultural interest, an object well worthy of governmental encouragement. A society of capitalists has been formed under a concession granted by the Government of a

large area of arable land; agricultural schools are to be established, labor-saving implements employed, and the soil worked in accordance with the latest methods of farming. Thus the most earnest effort is to be made to popularize and dignify agriculture, as well as to render it a source of larger profit and prosperity than have hitherto been attained in this important branch of industry. There are about 10,000,000 acres of arable land in the kingdom, but of this less than 6,000,000 acres are under cultivation. Millions of acres of fertile soil may be brought into use, and with the improved modern appliances for that purpose the wealth and prosperity of the country would soon be immensely augmented. It is a favorable sign for the future of Greece that the earnest attention of its capitalists and statesmen is now directed to the development of the agricultural and other resources of the kingdom.

Greece has been very backward in the matter of internal IMPROVEMENTS.

There is but one passenger railway in the kingdom, the short line of five miles between the Piræus and Athens. In the interior there are few common roads over which vehicles can be driven. Produce is brought to market on the backs of donkeys over rough ways and bridle-paths. There is a fine tar-pike of sixty miles from Livadia, in Boeotia, by way of Thebes to Athens; that is the largest and best highway in the country, though there are good drives for a few miles out of Athens and some other of the larger towns. The country needs railroads and common roads for further development and prosperity, and now the work of supplying these has been undertaken in earnest.

Concessions have recently been granted by the Government to reliable and enterprising capitalists, mostly Greeks of Constantinople and other European capitals, for the construction of a railway from Athens to Lamia on the Turkish border, some eighty miles, there to connect with the Turkish railways, leading to Constantinople and soon to be extended to Vienna in one direction, and to the East in another. This road is to be completed within two years. Concessions have also been granted for a railway from the Piræus to Patras, 160 miles to be completed within three years, by which the journey from Athens to Paris may be shortened nearly two days by connecting steamers running between Patras and Brindisi; also for lines of railway penetrating the rich districts of the Peloponnese, embracing, say, 150 to 200 miles more. Measures, too, have been inaugurated for the construction of highways where they are most needed. These various works have been commenced, or are about to be entered upon, and within five years from this time I think the most important results will have been accomplished for the more rapid progress and development of this rich kingdom—rich, I mean, in natural resources, and surely favored in respect to soil and climate. I have faith to believe that the next century will introduce to the world a "Living Greece."

It is known by FRANCIS that

THE OLD WAR DEBT

of Greece, contracted in 1824-25, has not been recognized by the payment of either principal or interest. This debt with interest now amounts to some \$35,000,000. It was contracted amid the throes of revolution, and with the understanding that it was to be paid according to the terms of the bonds by Greece, after the achievement of its independence. Well, the nation was formed of about one-sixth part of old Greece, the remaining territory that constituted the ancient nation—Thessaly, Macedonia, Crete, &c., and whose inhabitants bravely fought for independence—having been remanded back to Turkey by the protecting Powers. Greece, as it is to-day, has offered to pay its due proportion of this debt, but up to the present time no terms have been agreed upon with the bondholders, and they have concluded that they were entitled to full payment, though, as is well known, they advanced originally only in the proportion of some sixty cents to the dollar. Now, however, negotiations are going on between the Government and an authorized agent of the bondholders, with a fair prospect of a satisfactory settlement of this old debt, in which event Greek securities will have a place "on Change" in the European capitals. At the present time the Government obtains all the money it requires from the banks of the kingdom at seven and eight per cent. interest, and Greek capitalists are always ready to extend to it every needed pecuniary assistance.

Greece stands next to Germany in

EDUCATIONAL ENTERPRISE.

Attendance at the schools embraces at least three-fourths of the children between the ages of five and sixteen. The common schools are not all they should be, but they teach at least the rudiments of education. The schools are practically free; no charges are exacted for the tuition of poor children. Those who are able, pay a very small fee, which is accepted as a perquisite by the teacher. The University at Athens is entirely free, and the institution is in high repute. The attendance of students numbers 1,200 to 1,500. The chief criticism to be made upon the University is that it educates too many doctors and lawyers, in numbers far beyond the demand for service in these professions; as a consequence many of them become politicians, seeking for official positions, and they constitute an element of mischief by contributing largely to influence frequent changes of the Government, an evil that has worked very injuriously to the best interests of the kingdom. It is evident that a considerable charge should be imposed for tuition in the departments of law and medicine in the University at Athens, and the best minds in Greece are beginning to appreciate the fact and urge the adoption of that policy.

The Arakoon is a large and very popular institution for female education, with an attendance of about one thousand pupils. The Rev. Dr. J. H. Hill and Mrs. Hill established a school in Athens more than fifty years ago. Mrs. Hill is entitled to the honor of having been the pioneer of female education in Greece. This school, with an average attendance of nearly five hundred pupils, is still maintained with efficiency under the direction of Miss Muir, and there is a higher school at the Doctor's parsonage, of which Miss Mason is the very capable principal. Miss Kyle has an excellent school of eighty to one hundred and twenty pupils. Mr. and Mrs. Sakellarios maintain an institution, admirably conducted, for the free teaching of poor children, with an attendance of about one hundred and thirty pupils, mostly Cretan children. All these schools, with the exception of the Arakoon are under American principality and patronage, and have done and are doing much good, by the free dissemination of education among the children (the large proportion girls) of the poor. Thus, American philanthropy and devoted Christian service is accomplishing practical and valuable work here.

The Greeks are ardent admirers of America and Americans. They are not ungrateful. Visiting the country and mingling with the people you will be told by every new acquaintance, young or old, how much Greece is indebted to the people of the United States for sending them shipploads of provisions and clothing during their days of poverty and darkness in the revolution, and that this contribution of material aid at a critical period

saved thousands of lives, if it did not save their cause, and give to them national independence. An American is sure to meet with the most generous hospitality in every section of this kingdom.

What of the Greeks of to-day? They have great faults, no doubt, and they have suffered on account of them. Intense individuality is one of their failings, every man for himself, one eye seeking to be at the head, lack of faith in each other. Hence the difficulty of co-operation for organized effort. There is too much leadership, there is too little self-sacrificing effort for the common good. This is what has retarded the progress of Greece. I am gratified to observe recent evidences of improvement in this regard.

THE PEOPLE

of the provinces are industrious, frugal, and generous. There are no public inns in the villages, but strangers are most welcome guests of citizens, who vie with each other in efforts to give good cheer to the weary traveller. The social customs and habits of these people are quite primitive; their costumes are varied, and some of them very picturesque. The loose sleeves, the open and gold-embroidered jacket and flowing fustiana worn by gentlemen, are very pretty; the intermixture of bright colors and scarlet trimmings of ladies' dresses well become the forms of the graceful brunettes of the Parnassus region. In Athens the Frang dress is most worn.

There is at present no brigandage in Greece. Not a single band of these outlaws has appeared in the kingdom during the past year and a-half. The Turkish border is guarded by 4,000 soldiers. The brigands all come from Turkey. It is possible for them to make raids into Greece through mountain passes and unfrequented places along the extensive border; but they have found the enterprise to be unprofitable, and often disastrous, and lately they seem to have given it up as a bad job. Public opinion condemns them; the Government exercises the most laudable vigilance to suppress the evil. I undertake to say that as good order prevails and safety is as fully assured in every section of Greece as in any other country of Europe at the present time. In reference to brigandage it may be said that it has heretofore prevailed in northern Greece only; it has never existed in other parts of the kingdom, embracing more than two-thirds of its territory. During the past eighteen months some thirty brigand mafiosi, captured near the Turkish border, have been executed by the gallotine. The good understanding now existing between Turkey and Greece promises a hearty co-operation of the two Powers to extirpate the evil throughout that section.

What of the SOCIAL situation in Athens? It is quite as advanced in the refinements and elegancies of life as in any other European capital. French is the recognized society language. An American gentleman's attendance at a fashionable reception, remarked, "Why, all this appears even more Parisian than Paris itself." Paradoxical as it may appear, the remark is true of the Court and diplomatic society in this sense. It embraces fewer persons who speak the English language, more who speak only French on the occasion of balls, receptions, &c., than in similar society at the French capital. Very many of the middle classes speak French. Many of the shopkeepers speak French and Italian, and a few English and German besides. Of course, the native tongue, modern Greek, is the language most in use outside of fashionable circles. The fashionable season begins about the 1st of November, and continues three to four months. It is characterized by quite as much gaiety as the most fervent devotee of pleasure and fashion could desire.

During the hot season, as at present, the Court, foreign ministers, and well-to-do people generally, are absent from Athens. They usually leave town about the middle of June, and remain away until October. Some go to the islands and the mountain regions where they own estates, others to the Bosphorus, many to Switzerland and other parts of Europe. The Court is established at Corfu some two months of the hot season. At its beginning in June, the royal family retire to their country residence (Tatoi), two or three hours' drive from Athens. The Diplomatic corps is generally quite fully represented at Corfu during the sojourn of the Court there. Many Americans visit Athens on their way to, or return from, the East. Their universal expression is that of satisfaction with their observations and experiences here. There is but one

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and one Temple of Theseus. These, with other specimens (some of them almost intact) of the unrivalled architecture of the ancient Greeks, dating back to periods hundreds of years before Christ, and having a well-defined history, too, are not only remarkable, but in and of themselves, as well as in their associations, most sublime. A day's journey from Athens, nearly all the way by steamer, enables the tourist to visit the Cyclopean Walls at Tyrus, and the Great Tomb of Agamemnon and the celebrated lions, cut in stone, at Mycenæ—all constructed twelve and fourteen hundred years before Christ.

Winter is the best season for visiting Athens but the weather is delightful also in March and April and up to the middle of May. The winters in Greece, especially in Attica, are charming. Such cerulean skies, wonderful sunsets, and clearness and purity of atmosphere, I have nowhere else seen and experienced. Greece is literally a land of flowers. Their sweet fragrance prevails throughout the year. The gardens are always bright and beautiful. The scenery is grand. Every-where views of mountain and plain are presented. Athens is surrounded by the old classic mountains, Hymettus, Pentelion, the Parnes, &c., except on the seaside, while with the vision turned in the latter direction, the Aegean Sea, dotted with islands, presents a most charming picture.

I know of no more attractive country for residence and study, none more inviting for the tourist and scholar, during eight months of the year, commencing with October, than this sublime old country. At the capital one has all the advantages and enjoyments of European civilization. There are first-class hotels, and prices are moderate. Greece is the gem of the Levant.

MANUFACTURE OF GAS FROM WATER.

IMPORTANT TO CANADA.

Recently a number of gentlemen visited Chichester, in order to see the works of the New Gas Light Company erected there for the production of the new gas, and to form for themselves a judgment as to the quality of the gas as exemplified in the city of Chichester, which is now lighted with the new material. Mr. Spice, the manager, took the company over the works, and before doing so, said—"They were all aware that this company purchased the patent of Mr. Ruck, adopted it to the full extent, and introduced it in the form of a new company. The process consisted in passing water through a retort, causing it to flash into steam, and then to superheat it. The water was returned into the retort in the presence of coke. If they were in Ireland they would use peat, but coke in this country was the most convenient and less costly material. It was then passed on to a purifier, which contained a collection of iron

scraps, iron chains, short and broken pieces, and then through a washer, and then through a purifier containing oxide of iron, by which means the sulphur was taken out. Thence it was passed into a reservoir containing petroleum spirit, the gravity of which was less than 0.850. It was then passed to the gas-holder. From a ton of coke in the retort they got 132,000 feet of gas. They used about twice that quantity of coke in the furnace. Thus it took three tons to produce 132,000 cubic feet of gas. But they found that gas expanded by passing through the spirit to the extent of 25 per cent., so that they actually got 165,000 cubic feet of lighting gas from the materials he had named. The gas consisted of a compound containing hydrogen, carbonic acid, and carbonic oxide, and the quantity of spirit required was 1½ gallon. Labor, wear and tear, and materials might be put down at 7½ p. 1,000, spirit 15, and coke 51; the whole being 24 9/16 p. 1,000. These figures applied to the 132,000 cubic feet of gas, from which, if they deducted the cost of the process he had named, they would arrive at the cost of the 165,000 cubic feet. With regard to gas companies, he held that it was desirable in the present state of affairs in the coal trade that gas managers should endeavor to seek some relief from other quarters, and so far as he was concerned this had been one of the motives by which he had been guided. He had felt that if water gas could be made at less cost, and of equal quality, as far as lighting properties, as coal gas, a benefit must needs be conferred upon gas companies whether at home or abroad. When he first proceeded to enquire into the subject he had little idea that it could be of much value to gas companies in England, but he thought that if a permanent gas was procurable in this way it would be a great advantage to those engaged in foreign undertakings where coal was not easily procurable. But when he found that he could make 18-candle gas from water, with the aid of coke and petroleum spirit, at a cost of 1s. 8d. per 1,000 cubic feet, it dawned upon him that while gas costs nearly 30s. per ton, and gas therefore of the same quality must cost 2s. 6d. per 1,000, he might here find his way to the practical working of something that would be of value to gas companies at home." Mr. Spice then observed that the material for the manufacture was practically inexhaustible. Where coke was not obtainable they could have recourse to peat, and where peat was not to be had they could have recourse to lignite; and as for petroleum he quoted the sales for one week of that article from the wells of Pennsylvania, which amounted to 15,000 barrels at the price of 21 p. gallon. The gas of the city, which is supplied by the new company, burned with steadiness and clearness, but it did not seem to give more illuminative power than the gas from coal.—Daily News.

If this experiment is successful in England

it would surely be more so in Canada, which imports its gas coal from England and exports petroleum to England.—Ed. Wit.]

THE CASH VALUE OF A CHILD.

Some two years ago, a little child two or three years old strayed on the track of the Chicago and Rock Island railroad, near Davenport, and was killed by a passing train. The father brought a suit for damages against the company. The case has been in litigation ever since, and involves an important principle of law.

The claimant attempted to prove the probable duration of the life of a child of that age from the tables of life insurance actuaries. The court of original jurisdiction refused to admit testimony on that point. On an appeal the Supreme Court granted a new trial on the ground that the prosecution had a right to make the showing demanded by the court before. The verdict on the first trial was for the probable loss to the father of the child's services during minority. The sum assessed was \$750. Upon the second trial the jury took into account the loss which the estate of the child had suffered from death, this estate commencing at 21 years and continuing for the probable duration of its life. Its services or earnings, during minority, were not considered. This was in accordance with the ruling of the Supreme Court. The amount brought was \$1,000. This makes the entire damage \$1,750, that being the valuation put by a Iowa jury, from a strictly monetary point of view, upon a child two years of age, over and above the cost of support. Illinois statutory law places the value of a person killed by rail at \$5,000 irrespective of age.

The Iowa case has been appealed again, and may be brought before the Supreme Court of the United States. In that case we shall have an answer from the highest authority in the country to the question. Can parents claim damages for the services of a child that has met with violent death and also for the probable estate of the deceased in manhood? The Supreme Court of Iowa answers in the affirmative.—Chicago Journal.

HOW TO FIND A CHURCH.

I have been to four churches to-day, besides the Cathedral. Various attractions were offered to fill the houses, and with various results. The first was a funeral. It was quite successful, for death has always a strong interest. Even the Christian hope only mitigates its severity, and leaves survivors suffering within the limits of endurance. The next was royal congregational singing, with a great German volume of sound; and it succeeded pretty well. The next was the monumental church of St. Thomas. It had some of the most striking results of art, good preaching, and military patronage in its favor. It was killed. The next was the Church of England service. There were twenty present. Then I went to the Cathedral. There was a dense mass of humanity, standing up and packed together; I could hardly wedge myself into it. The mass sweet and steamed. Every man took a Turkish bath in five minutes, without charge; stretched his neck, and stood on tip-toe. What in the world was it? I could neither see nor hear any service. Soon I discovered. The cock was about to crow, and the puppets to march on the great clock. They did their work as they have done it every day at noon for years, and that crowd melted in a different sense from what I threatened to five minutes before. I advise every Church that has not full houses to get a wooden cock to crow at 10.30 a. m., and have the pastor begin immediately after.—H. W. Warren.—Written from Strasburg.

INFLUENCE OF INNOCENCE.

The most ferocious natures are tamed by innocence. There is a delicacy so pure that vicious men in its presence become almost pure. A corrupt heart elicits in an hour all that is bad in us; a spiritual one brings out and draws to itself all that is best and purest. Such was Christ. He stood in the world the light of the world, to which all sparks of light gradually gathered. He stood in the presence of impurity, and men became pure. Note this in the history of Zaccheus. In answer to the invitation of the Son of Man, he says, "Behold, Lord, the half of my goods I give to the poor, and if I have wronged any man, I restore him fourfold." So also the scribbler, "Well, Master, Thou hast well said, there is one God, and there is none other than He." "If I be lifted up from the earth, I will draw all men unto me."—Morning Star.

