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HELEN BURTON.

CHAPTER III.—(*Continued*).

The result was as Harriet predicted; the Bibles were not forthcoming, and the girls *got used to it.*"

The days passed on, but as the novelty wore off, Marcia, Lucy and Grace found themselves ill-satisfied. Marcia, looked contemptuously upon the lessons which, she said, "any child could learn," and which by no means filled up her time; while Grace experienced a general feeling of disappointment and disgust, and was only restrained from writing to be recalled home by a consciousness that she deserved the punishment for her wilfulness. Grace had often before borne quite heroically the evils this very wilfulness had brought on her. Nor was she now insensible to the untiring efforts of the ever kind and affectionate Helen, who, having become accustomed to the things which were so annoying to the new pupils, strove to render them as little offensive as possible to her friends. Grace was not at this time aware of a fact she soon learned: namely, that no letter was sent from the convent nor any delivered to a pupil, until inspected by the Superior, and also by Sister Viatica; thus all confidential intercourse between pupils and parents was prevented.

"Where are you going girls?" asked Marcia, as they came from breakfast on Sunday.

"Why, of course, to the study-room; we have to study an hour."

"The Bible?"

"Oh no, our lessons for to-morrow."

"I learned my lessons yesterday—we surely need not take Sunday to study our week lessons. I thought it strange there was no general studying last evening."

"It is the rule here," replied Helen.

"What next?" asked one of the new pupils, when study hour was over.

"Letter writing. Do you not wish to write to somebody?"

"Do the Sisters permit letter writing on Sunday?" exclaimed Marcia, in surprise.

"Oh yes, the rules require it."

"This is a strange religious community; why, I should as soon think of taking out my sewing."

"I thought so too," said Helen, when I came here, and it was long before I could think it right, but the Sisters say it is not wrong, so now I write to papa, and indeed nearly all the correspondence of the convent is done on this day."

"We have never been permitted to write letters on Sunday," said Marcia.

"I remember," said Grace, "hearing Uncle Robert say, that writing ordinary letters to friends on Sunday was robbing God of a portion of the time He has appointed for *His* service; he said, in writing to give or ask religious instruction, the case was different."

"What shall we do, now that lessons and letters are despatched?" queried Marcia, "we have no Bible-class, *no Bible.*"

"We may chat and tell stories," answered one, "or"——

"Get books from the library," interposed Helen.

"It is scarcely Sunday reading you get there, I think, judging by the book I saw you have," said Marcia, "but I suppose we must employ the day in sinning some way.

"Always provided the eye of our *angel* is upon us," added Grace, as the little bustling figure of Sister Victorine approached and joined the group.

"What is it, girls?"

"We were just discussing how we should spend the hours before dinner," said Marcia.

"Have you finished your letters?"

"We did not wish to write letters," answered the young lady, "but saw the other girls write."

"Ah well, you have all been to mass. The Holy Virgin protect you the rest of the day! Amuse yourselves as you like."

"We don't like to amuse ourselves," said Grace, afraid to trust Marcia to answer, "we would rather employ ourselves more suitably to the day."

"Well, there is the library; you will find Sister Viatica there." And the girls moved on.

"Perhaps," she whispered, as Grace lingered, "as *you* would like to spend the day piously, you would go with me and say some prayers to the Blessed Virgin in the chapel. I'll get you a rosary."

"No, no, thank you," and Grace joined her companions as quickly as possible.

To the library they went, and Sister Viatica kindly undertook to select the reading.

"Here is 'The Monastery,' handing a volume to Marcia, "a beautiful book, I assure you."

"Thank you, but father never allows me to read romances on Sunday."

"Well, here is something devout, 'The Life of St Theresa' written by herself."

Neither did Marcia fancy that, but politeness forbade farther objection, and she and her companions were soon seated, each with a book which their respective parents would have been ill-pleased to see in their hands. What, indeed, suitable for a Protestant girl, could be expected here, where everything was carefuly excluded but such works of literature, devotion or romance as taught or recommended the peculiar dogmas of Rome?

On entering a room appropriated to the girls in the afternoon, they encountered a scene for which even the morning's avocations had not prepared them. Half a dozen girls were seated around a table, eagerly engaged in a game of cards.

"You cheated, Nora!" "I declare I did not!" "I won't play if you do such mean things!" I'll tell Sister Celestine!" were some of the exclamations which met their astonished ears, while little Bettie Campbell was seated at Sister Celestine's feet, earnestly and quietly seeking, with a pack of cards, to divine her future life. An open book lay on the nun's lap, the large cross suspended from her neck marking her reading place as she gazed in apparent indifference on the scene before her, unmoved by the vociferous and unseemly epithets which caused the new-comers to recoil in indignant surprise.

Not many months had passed, however, before all qualms of conscience about Sunday occupations were silenced, at least so far as to allow our young friends to join the letter writers or the story-telling club, or any of the various clubs except that for cards, for Sunday amusement, with which the convent abounded as a matter of course. So facile is youth, so susceptible to the contagion of evil example, particularly when strengthened by the voice of authority. "Are we wiser than our teachers?" is soon the insidious reasoning of the sin-loving heart, when some questionable pleasure is proposed.

"Won't you join our circle?" asked Kate Harper, approaching Grace as she sat conning her lessons.

"What circle? I already belong to your classes."

"Oh, but I mean our circle of study."

"I do not understand you."

"Well, I suppose not, you are a Protestant; but still, you might join us; we all agree to say so many prayers to the Blessed Virgin, and they all go together to—to"——

"One lump," suggested Grace, laughing.

"Yes, and the Virgin helps us in our lessons."

"How do you know that the Virgin helps you?"

"Why, because—the Sisters say so, and we know our lessons."

"*Sometimes*" interposed Grace, "but I suppose you study your lessons sometimes."

"Yes, and you *always* study yours, I believe, for you always know them."

"But I never pray to the Virgin; and it would be useless for me to join your circle, for I do not believe the Virgin can hear the prayers addressed to her."

"Oh, well, but you could *say* them," said Kate, "and that would do."

"Mrs. Hackley used to tell us," rejoined Grace, "that we should ask the blessing of God upon our studies, as well as upon every thing else that we undertake. Oh, I wish you could have heard *her* talk, Kate, she was so wise and so good."

"Why then did you leave her?" asked her companion.

"Because," answered Grace, closing her eyes for a moment, as if to exclude a painful vision, "because——"

"Here comes Lucy Chamberlain," exclaimed Kate hurriedly, "won't you join? I shall not ask *her*."

"You had better;" a mischievous twinkle banishing the sober sadness and the moistened lashes of the preceding moment.

"Better what?" asked Lucy, catching the last words.

"Kate wants us to join her circle of study," answered Grace, demurely.

"For what purpose?"

"To pray to the Virgin to help us to learn our lessons."

Lucy turned her large eyes wonderingly on Kate. "Oh, it is not *my* circle particularly," said that young lady, a little abashed, "all the girls, with the exception of a few of the Protestant pupils, belong to it; did you never hear of the Sodality?"

"You unite to pray to the Virgin for help in the lessons?"

"Yes."

"Well, that accounts for the lessons being so badly recited here; you expect the Virgin to learn your lessons for you, and she, blessed saint, never hears or knows a word about it. Why, my dear, the Virgin is not God, to hear in every place at once."

(*To be Continued.*)

Cotemporary Press and News

THE GORDON KIDNAPPING CASE.

FURTHER PROCEEDINGS.

FORT GARRY, Man., July 17.—This is the eighth day of the Court for the examination of the kidnappers. To-day the statements of the prisoners were heard; four of them made statements, but the fifth, Bentley, declined. Against four of the prisoners there is not the slightest doubt but that the charge is fully established; against Merriam, however, there is not a tittle of evidence. It is settled in the public mind here, while there is no doubt of four of the prisoners being implicated in the arrest of Gordon, that they did so in the full belief based upon legal advice received in the United States, that they had a legal right to proceed as they did. There is a report here that the United States Government has made a demand upon the British Government for the release of the prisoners.

The telegraphic communication with Fort Garry, which had been interrupted by the late storm, is again open, and brings report of the opening proceedings in the Gordon case. The prisoners were each permitted to make their statements in regard to their connection with the affair. Merriam said he had nothing whatever to do with Gordon's abduction; that Attorney-General Clarke invited him at Scratching River to go to Winnipeg and give evidence; on arriving at Clarke's office he was arrested, and his money and effects taken without receipt. $26,000 were thus taken from him. Fletcher's statement agrees with Merriam's. He denies having had anything to do with Gordon; he was requested to go to Fort Garry, and arrest Gordon, by Major Brackett. Roberts and others were present. They gave him the papers for Gordon's arrest, and assured him that the authority was ample. At Fort Garry he showed Fletcher, Bentley, and Burbank his letters, and learned that Gordon was at Mackay's. He procured a team and went there. Gordon tried to get away, and called for assistance, and a man came at us with a chair. Keegan drew his revolver and told him to stand back; he feared a rescue and had no time to explain, but only used the necessary violence in making the arrest. Fletcher was not there and did not give orders. He was not under his direction at any time. Keegan's statement coincided with Hoys.' The argument in the case will be made to-day.

LATER.—APPLICATION FOR ATTACHMENT AGAINST U. S. CONSUL TAYLOR.

The Fort Garry Court thus far has taken no notice of the application by the Attorney-General for an attachment against Mr. Taylor, U. S. Consul, for contempt of court. The evidence for the prosecution was all submitted on Tuesday, and the Attorney-General rested his case. The counsel for the prisoner, Mr. McKenzie, claimed the right to introduce evidence for the defence, and argued the point at length. The Attorney-General opposed the application in a vain glorious speech, wherein he denounced the press over the line and accused the newspapers of malignity. Mr. McKenzie desired to put Mayor Brackett on the stand to prove authority, when Gordon was arrested. The Court ruled such testimony inadmissible, but consented to hear any statement that the accused might desire to submit in their behalf. This was objected to by the Attorney-General, but the Court decided to hear the statements. It is generally understood that the Attorney-General intends the whole thing for buncombe, but he explicitly stated he had requested the Canadian Government to apply to the Washington authorities for Taylor's removal. It seems evident that Clarke blundered in his insult to the Consul.

Saturday, the 12th, the day when the card was published, was celebrated by Orangemen in a grove, five miles west of Fort Garry. Gordon was on the stand decorated with orange badges, and Cornish, one of his lawyers, made a violent speech denouncing not only the prisoners but all Americans. He openly proclaimed that Consul Taylor would be arrested on Monday morning.

JUDGMENT DEFERRED.

FORT GARRY, Manitoba, July 18.—To-day the Court met to hear the legal argument in the kidnapping case. The defence cited all possible authority, English and American; while the prosecution designated the arguments of the defence as absurd. The Court adjourned till Tuesday, when Judge Betournay will give his decision. There are some doubts about bail being accepted.

PERSONAL.

Rev. Dr. Taylor started for the Rocky Mountains this afternoon.

GRASSHOPPERS GONE.

The grasshoppers have nearly all disappeared, having gone south-west.—*Globe telegram.*

THE CONFESSIONAL.

MEETING IN EXETER HALL.

The last English mail brings us particulars of a remarkable meeting held in Exeter Hall concerning the High Churchism of the English establishment, from which we take the following:—

A numerously attended meeting was held last evening in Exeter Hall, London, for the purpose of protesting against the introduction of the confessional into the Church of England. The meeting was called by the Church Association. The clergy was well represented, and ladies attended in exceptionally large numbers. Among the various celebrities who were unable to be present, but had written to the Secretary deprecating the system of auricular confession in the Church of England, were the Marquis of Devonshire, the Rev. Lord Dynevor, Admiral Sullivan, the Dean of Carlisle, Canon Ryle and Canon Miller.

The Earl of Shaftesbury, who presided, addressed the meeting as friends of the reformation in the Church of England and friends of further reformation in the same Church. This sentiment was received with prolonged cheering, which increased when His Lordship designated the attempt to introduce the confessional into the Church of England as a foul and wicked attack upon the integrity and purity of the Church, and assured the meeting that it was time they should express their determination to stand to the last. There was no endeavor, he said, that they would not make, no labor they would not endure, under God's grace, rather than to see the Church of England brought down to the very depths of pollution. (Loud cheers.) A petition had been presented by 400—an ominous number—the number that sat at Jezebel's table—(great cheering)—clergymen of the Church of England to the Upper House of Convocation, and their prayer was that, in view of the widespread and increasing use of sacramental confession, the venerable House might consider the advisability of providing for the education, selection and licensing of duly qualified confessors. (Hooting and hissing.) If the petition had been placed before that meeting he asked his hearers what they would have said. "Away with the unclean thing." (Renewed cheering.) But, had it been a petition for the abolition of episcopacy or for the removal of their Lordships from the House of Lords] that had been presented to the Upper House of Convocation, they would not have pondered for a moment in their decision. (Cheers.) But this petition was received in a manner unconceivably hateful. It was discussed and deliberated upon. (Indignation and cries of "Disgraceful!") Convocation considered the position a serious error, and referred it to a Committee. (Hissing and Kentish fire.) What that meeting would say to the petition would be, "Away with this foul rag; it is the pollution of the Red Lady of Babylon." (Great cheering.) The reception which the petition received at the hands of the Convocation he designated as mealy-mouthed, contemptibly disgraceful, unworthy of reasonable men, and more unworthy still, of Episcopal men. He showed that they were going Romewards, and that many were already in Rome itself. (Cheers). His Lordship then proceeded to describe the system of sacramental confession, frequently interrupted by expressions of indignation, and the mention of Dr. Pusey's name called down loud hooting and hissing. The confessional, he said, revelled with hideous bestiality, the details of which he could not name either there or in a more contracted circle—details which, he asserted, were not the result of invention, but of experience. (Enthusiastic cheering.) He suggested a test which, if put into practice, he felt sure the whole confessional would go to the wind. It was to appoint female confessors, and then the confessional boxes would be broken up in six weeks. (Loud cheers.) He asked who was to blame for the institution of this system in the Church of England? (Cries of "The Bishops," and cheers.) If the Church banished her principles, he said, let her go to the wind, and all the bishops with her. (Immense cheering.)

Sir Thomas Chambers, M.P., proposed "That this meeting views with sorrow and indignation the petition lately presented to the Upper House of Convocation by 483 clergymen of the Church of England, regarding such petition not only as a defiant proclamation of false and Romish doctrine and practice, but also as a most reprehensible attempt to undo the great work of our glorious Reformation and to bring the Church of England into reunion with the Church of Rome." In protesting against the innovation, Sir Thomas said that all false religions put a priest between man and his Maker. He impressed upon the meeting the danger in which the Church at present was placed—danger resulting from the encroachments of the Roman Catholic Church more than from the motions proposed in the House of Commons by Mr. Miall. (Cheers.)

The Rev. C. Dallas Marston, in seconding the motion, had occasion frequently to refer to the bishops, and was often interrupted with cries of "Hiss the bishops." He said a friend of his had been in a church in London where the Bishop of London had recently held a confirmation, a light burning in the chancel, a crucifix hanging at the side of the pulpit, and an announcement that confessions were heard after the services. (Indignation.) He said it was in the power of the bishops to put a stop to this state of things by a stroke of the pen, by withdrawing the license of every curate whose name appeared signed at the foot of that petition; and thus 260 mischievous men might be silenced. He expressed his opinion that this must become a hustings question, and they must vote for men prepared to protect their inheritance bought by blood.

The motion was then carried.

The Rev. Joseph Burdsley moved, Mr. O'Malley, Q.C., and Mr. Newdegate, M.P., supported, and it was carried: "That the open attempts now being made to introduce and legalize the Romish doctrine and practice of sacramental and auricular confession and sacerdotal absolution constitute a serious danger to the Church and State of England, and this meeting pledges itself to resist every effort to bring into our Protestant Church practices which are contrary to God's Word, unauthorized by the formularies of the Church, and fatal to the peace and morality of individuals and families."

The following resolution was also agreed to:—

"That this meeting expresses its strong conviction that it is the duty of the archbishops and bishops to take immediate and active measures for repressing the erroneous practices complained of, and trusts that there will be such an expression of opinion throughout the country as will evidence the determination of the laity no longer to endure practices which imperil the very existence of our Protestant Reform Church, as well as our civil and religious liberties, and this meeting resolves that copies of these resolutions be sent to the bishops."

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

—At the International Rifle contest at Altcar the following scores were made: The English ten, 581 points; Scotch, 544; Irish, 534, and the Welsh, 414.

—The annual dinner of the Corporation of Trinity House was held the other day. Mr. Goschen speaking of our defences, said that the Shah had been told on the Continent that England was in decay. His Majesty, in reply, said—"I have seen an enormous display of wealth, and if you are incapable of defending yourselves, I cannot understand why you have not been attacked."

—On Sunday, the 29th ult., a clergyman was preaching by invitation of the vicar of St. Mark's, Kennington, in that newly-restored church, and chose for his subject "Confession." At the close of the sermon the vicar publicly addressed the congregation in repudiation of the sentiments of the sermon; and said that he himself was so overcome with vexation and annoyance that there would be no offertory.

—In the course of the hearing of an action recently for damages against the Metropolitan District Railway Company, it was stated that the time originally allowed for the stoppage of the trains at each station was one minute. It had, however, been lately thought that a minute at each station was too long, and the time was reduced by some seconds, so as to accomplish the distance from terminus to terminus in fifty-five minutes. The average number of passengers was 1,000,000 a month.

—The Court of Queen's Bench was lately occupied in trying the case concerning Very Rev. James Roche, parish priest of Wexford, and Rev. Walter Lambert, his curate. The peculiarity of the case was that this was the first instance in which a judicial decision was given in reference to a will where Roman Catholic clergymen were named as executors. The Court of Queen's Bench unanimously held that such clergymen were not disqualified under the act of George III., and in this case the only question remaining was whether the will giving the custody of the children to the plaintiffs was valid, or whether it had been concocted by them and others. The jury, after a lengthened consultation, were discharged without agreeing to a verdict.

AMERICAN NEWS.

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION.—The residents in New York from the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine celebrated the anniversary of their option for the French nationality by a festival at Hamilton Park, Tuesday, which had been arranged under the auspices of the Société Patriotique Alsacienne-Lorraine. It was quite a patriotic affair and was largely attended by the natives of the sacrificed provinces of France.

EFFECT OF SUN-SPOTS.—A scientific writer in the New York *Times*, adverting to the fact that the number and magnitude of the spots on the sun vary regularly with a period of about ten or eleven years, discusses what is thus far known of the effect on the earth. Thus, it has been proved that the years in which the cyclones of the Indian Ocean and the West Indies had been most numerous and destructive were years when sun-spots were also most numerous. This was followed up by a discussion of the rain-fall in the same regions of the earth, showing as a result that this increases with the spots on the sun. Since then, wider investigations have been made which "render it extremely probable" that during the years of maximum spot frequency, the average annual rain fall exceeds by some twenty-five per cent. the amount for the years of minimum. Other effects, as on health, etc., have been affirmed, but they are yet wholly wanting in proof.

THE GORDON CASE AT FORT GARRY.—United States Consul Taylor, in his card defending his position in the Gordon case, announces a principle of International law, which, to say the least, is novel. Gordon, being out on bail given in New York, was on Canadian territory. Sought by his bail, in order to be surrendered, he was arrested on Canadian soil; and a question of jurisdiction was at once raised, his pursuers being charged with kidnapping. Consul Taylor justified the course of Gordon's pursuers by the statement that a bail has the right to take his principal wherever he can find him; that a prisoner released from prison is constructively in custody of his bail; that the right to take him is not controlled by State or National lines, and that it runs wherever the Common law exists. This line of defence is rather astounding to the lay mind, though legal gentlemen may have some previous acquaintance with it as one of the subtleties of the law. It is true that both English and American common law recognizes the right of a bail to take his principal wherever he may be found, without process and without regard to State lines. But we apprehend that the position that this may be done without regard to National lines will be found untenable. The United States Government has always maintained that, independent of special compact, no State is bound to deliver up fugitives from justice upon the demand of a foreign State. What is a hiding principal on a bail bond but a fugitive from justice? And has the individual a right to secure and take a fugitive that is denied to the State? So far as "Lord" Gordon is concerned, it is a pity that he has been able to involve reputable people in troublesome complications. Nevertheless, the precedent now sought to be established would be one of great importance.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

DOMINION.

—The Executive Council has been sitting at Quebec nearly all last week. On Saturday they heard the case of the civil erection of the Parish of Notre Dame on a demand for homologation of the report of the commissioners in favor thereof.

—The Ottawa *Citizen* says that a prosperous farmer in the township of McNab, sold his niece to another farmer for a mare and colt. After working for a few days in the family of the second party, the girl became a favorite with them, and told them the story of the harsh treatment she had received from her uncle; on which they released her, and gave her money and an introduction to some friends in Ottawa, where she got employment at once.

—A curious case has come under our notice, and one which has severely tested the skill of the medical men of the town. On Saturday, June 28th, a lad named Webster, about ten years of age, was leading a horse to water, when the animal reared, raising the boy from his feet and throwing him to the ground. The horse's foot in its descent struck the back of the boy's head. Some time after the boy was found lying insensible, and taken to his father's house. On examination it was found that a piece of the skull, over an inch in diameter, was broken in at the back of the head, forming a large hollow just above the termination of the spine. It was suggested that the piece of skull be sawn out and replaced by a silver plate, but the physicians feared to undertake the operation lest they should remove a part of the brain. On Wednesday last, four days after the accident, the boy was comparatively free from pain and able to be out. From that time to the present, now nine days since the injury was inflicted, he has appeared quite well, although the fractured skull must, from its position, press heavily upon the brain. The above facts are not gleaned from a medical man, and perhaps the case, from a surgical point of view, would possess other features not observed by an unskilled eye. To us it appears, however, most peculiar that such an injury should be sustained, and followed by no more alarming symptoms than have so far been developed.—*Brantford Expositor.*

ACQUITTAL OF FANNY BATTERBY.—ST. THOMAS, July 15.—The trial of Fanny Batterby for killing Alfred Bradley, by shooting him when he was attempting to break into their house at a late hour, took place before Judge Hughes under the provisions of the act whereby prisoners can be tried if they wish before Judges without a jury in the interim between courts. The Judge after hearing the evidence decided that it was a case of justifiable homicide, as Bradley had evidently come to the house with a bad intention. The finding of the Court was received by the spectators with a burst of applause. Miss Batterby was removed from the dock and left the Court room surrounded by her friends.

STEAM SAWMILL BURNED.—BELLEVILLE, July 14.—Mr. James Ross' steam sawmill, and a building formerly occupied as a foundry, and owned by Hon. Billa Flint in West Belleville, were totally destroyed by fire on Sunday morning at ten o'clock. There was no insurance. Mr. Ross' loss, including a fine span of horses burnt in the stables at the mill, amounts to $4,500. Mr. Flint's loss is about $800. The fire is supposed to have been caused by two drunken men, who made their way into the mill on Saturday night. They were seen to leave shortly before the fire broke out.

FITZROY WHISKEY SELLERS IN TROUBLE.—There was a scene of consternation and tribulation about the Town Hall at Mohr's corners, in the Township of Fitzroy, yesterday, produced by the advent of Mr. Lees on a tour of prosecution of all offenders against the prohibitory liquor by-law passed in that Township under the Dunkin Bill, a few months ago. The law was carried by public voting, and consequently whiskey-selling then should have been at an end, but it appears the traffic went on about as briskly as usual, in defiance of law and authority. But repentance came, and so did Mr. Lees. There were ten persons charged with selling liquor contrary to law. They pleaded not guilty of course, but that sort of denial did not go down, and the charges being duly proved, they were each fined $20 and costs or 15 days in jail at hard labor. This action will put a damper on the trade, we hope.—*Ottawa Free Press, July 16th.*

ANOTHER BIG FIRE

A WHOLE SQUARE OF BUILDINGS ABLAZE.

LOSS ESTIMATED AT $150,000.

FAILURE OF THE WATER SUPPLY.

About five o'clock on Saturday evening broke out one of the most destructive fires known in Montreal, and which at first prompted the fear that the city was about to undergo something like a repetition of the Boston conflagration. As it is, the square comprised between Bonaventure, St. Antoine, Inspector and St. Margaret streets, is nearly all a heap of ruins.

At a quarter to five o'clock the fire-bells rung out an alarm from box 41, calling the eastern section of the Fire Brigade. Immediately after the central and western sections were rung for, showing that a fire of magnitude had broken out that required the whole strength of the Brigade to contend with it. The firemen hastened to the spot, which was indicated by a dense pillar of black smoke that very soon gave place to vast and towering flames. On arriving it was found that Lariviere's saw and planing mills, situated in the centre of a nest of small wooden houses, were ablaze, the large quantity of shavings and seasoned wood with which they were surrounded acting as tinder, and being scattered by a stiff breeze in every direction, spread seeds of fire all around.

DEFICIENCY OF WATER.

The firemen who first arrived attached their hose to a hydrant on St. Bonaventure street, but very soon found that, from some cause unknown, the pressure of water was not sufficiently strong for effective work; and when the central and western divisions arrived and each successive hose was attached, the stream from the other branches diminished till when the last was put in the water did little more than dribble from them.

ONWARD PROGRESS OF THE RED SCOURGE.

In the meantime the fire had spread with terrific rapidity, the strong south-west wind prevailing at the time, driving it north to St. Antoine street, to Messrs. Lariviere's carriage factory and residences overhead; and soon angry flames were pouring out of the front windows towards the buildings on the other side of the street. The fire also spread to the south, the very inflammable materials on that side carrying it along with the rapidity of gunpowder to Bonaventure street, where there were situated a butcher shop, grocery and other establishments. The wind veering to the west, the flames were next driven in that direction, and very soon the fine bakery of Mr. Clarke Fitts was also ablaze, and Inspector street was reached, while on the other hand some of the wooden houses on St. Margaret street had not escaped, and

A HUGE SQUARE OF FIRE

waved and shot out its forked tongues, piercing through the dark clouds overhanging the city. The heat generated was overpowering, and the shopkeepers and residents on the east side of Inspector street and north side of Bonaventure, opposite the burning premises, were kept diligently pouring water on the front of their shops and houses, the more exposed parts being drenched by the firemen from time to time. The firemen worked like salamanders, or as if the fire had been their element; but as all hopes of saving the burning premises had been given up, they directed their efforts to confine the fire to its present limits. Every now and then the noise of a falling roof or wall would send a thrill of alarm through the spectators, thousands of whom thronged the streets. After the fall of the wall of the engine-house a jet of water shot up, showing the novelty of

FOUNTAIN PLAYING AMONGST THE FLAMES.

This was caused by the melting of the leaden portion of a 4 inch pipe which brought the water to that building.

REINFORCEMENTS.

The want of water pressure being so sadly apparent, the steamer from St. Catherine street station, and the hand engine from Ontario st. station were sent for, and at 10 minutes past six arrived. The former was stationed near the corner of St. Antoine and Inspector streets and threw two good streams of water. The other was stationed on Inspector street, and being worked with a will, did good service. By this time, on Bonaventure street, from the lane leading to the Lariviere works, the houses as far as Inspector street had been burnt to the ground, and also those houses with their sheds which had caught on St. Margaret street, and as there was but little chance of the fire spreading there, the chief attention was given to the houses on St. Antoine street, where the firemen from the Centre Station had been working to confine it on that side. At 8 o'clock it was evident that the fire would not spread further, although the bakery of Mr. Fitts, and especially a perfect mountain of coal and firewood, was burning furiously, and much difficulty was experienced in keeping the flames from catching his house on the corner of St. Antoine and Inspector streets. On the latter street one or two private hose played from time to time as a preventive. The firemen themselves continued working during the night, and about twelve o'clock the falling of a wall caused a momentary resuscitation of the flames.

At three o'clock on Sunday morning the greater portion of the firemen retired to their stations, leaving a few to watch the fire and play on the burning piles of coal and wood in the rear of Mr. Lariviere's building, which was still furiously burning. Relays of firemen continued to play all night and during Sunday, when the ruins were visited by thousands of spectators.

THE SCENE PRESENTED

was certainly one of melancholy devastation. Half burned planks and lumber, blackened beams, fallen walls, piles of bricks, a wide waste of broken machinery, consumed wooden dwellings, stables and sheds, whose remains alone showed where they stood, bestrewed the spot, whilst smoke and steam told that the fiery element was scarcely yet subdued. A few chimneys and tottering walls alone remained erect. The fiery surge had indeed made a clean sweep;—yet, strange to say, had left at least one wooden shanty intact, though the contiguous dwellings, seemingly not much more exposed, were gone.

The water supply was miserably low. It was at all times impossible to get a stream above a second story window. It is recorded of one fireman that he climbed up an adjoining telegraph pole, to direct a stream on the burning house opposite, but being above the water level at that time was unable to get even a trickle from the branch, and at St. Antoine street it took three hydrants to supply water enough for the steamer, while one usually is more than sufficient. This is accounted for by the small main on that and adjacent streets, as well as by the bursting of the pipe in their factory.

CAUSE OF THE FIRE.

The fire is stated to have been caused by the back draught from the furnace, which was fed with shavings and accidentally blew them to a slide which brought them down from the story above. The fire, thus occasioned, spread with such quickness that although Mr. Lariviere had a hydrant and hose on each floor of his factory, the men had not time to use any of them, but had to leave even without their coats.

INCIDENTS.

Fireman Alexander Beers, of the Central Station, found in the dwelling of one of the Messrs. Lariviere, a valuable gold watch and casket of jewels. They were returned to the owner immediately on his appearance.

At the time of the falling of the factory wall several firemen were standing in the building and very narrowly escaped, the coat of one being torn by a falling brick. Guardian Naud of the Ontario Station was hit on his helmet by a brick, which fell from a considerable height, and indented his London hat pretty deeply, and had it not been for the said London hat there is but little doubt that his injury would have been severe. This hat is the only one of the kind in the brigade.

It is complained that great annoyance was caused by unsolicited advice from persons of limited experience who took upon themselves to direct the work of those in charge. This interference was at last prevented by the roping off of the crowd, after which the firemen worked with much greater facility. This roping off should be done at an early hour at all fires if possible.

The alarm was widespread; chairs and tables were removed, and bedding was packed up, to be ready to carry away. In one instance a fine piano was put out of a third story window, brought safely half way down the ladder, and then let go, falling on the ground with great force and completely smashing it. A woman also was taken from her bed in St. Antoine street and carried in the arms of her friends to a place of safety; and in another case a gentleman was seen rescuing and carrying away a sewing machine for its owner, to whom it was probably a means of earning a livelihood.

The reason the steam engine did not arrive on the ground earlier, was that it only goes to fires in certain districts of the city. If it had been there earlier there is very little doubt that much less damage would have been done. The Babcock Engine was not brought out, as it is not yet in complete working order. It might have been of use in keeping the fire from spreading on Bonaventure and other streets.

LOSS.

The total damage is estimated at about $150,000. The heaviest sufferers are the Messrs. Lariviere, who are, it is currently stated, uninsured. Mr. Clarke Fitts is well insured, both stock and buildings, the damage to which is estimated at about $40,000. Mr. Lariviere lost the whole of his machinery and stock of his extensive establishment, extending very nearly from Bonaventure st. right through St. Antoine, and comprising his planing and saw-mill and carriage factory, containing machinery of the finest descriptions, in addition to his stock in hand, as well as the houses and furniture on St. Antoine street, in all amounting in value to about $80,000. Mr. Dupe, partner in the moulding and turning departments, suffered the loss of his portions of the plant. Besides the dwellings of the Messrs. Lariviere on St. Antoine street, which were unroofed and completely gutted, Mr. Gravel's house, No. 78, was destroyed; Messrs. H. B. Wright, Bera Clement and H. B. Clement, were also considerable sufferers, as their houses were scorched and their galleries in the rear destroyed.

ON ST. MARGARET STREET

not very much damage was done, the inmates of most of the houses having had time to get their effects safely away. Numbers 11 and 13, occupied by Messrs. Magloire, grocer, and Husereau, furrier, were badly burnt in the rear. The two story tenements of Mr. Serle, tanner, No. 17, and Messrs. Gabriel, laborer, and Dandurand, clerk, No. 17, and of Louis Larose, painter, 19, were gutted, while the houses belonging to Messrs. Leon and Louis Dussault, in the rear of 15, were burnt to the ground. On

ST. BONAVENTURE ST.

the whole row of buildings from the entrance to Messrs. Lariviere's planing mills, were swept away by the flames. They comprise Numbers 163, occupied by Alexander Ryan, carter, whose horses narrowly escaped; 151, occupied by Messrs. Anderson, confectioner, and Gagnon, barber; 149, by Wm. St. Onge, saloon-keeper, and 145, by Messrs. Prevost, baker, and Picard and Son, butchers. On

INSPECTOR STREET

the only buildings were those of Mr. Fitts, which, as before stated, were destroyed, with the exception of his residence at the corner of St Antoine street.

THE MYSTERIES OF MONTREAL.

HORRIBLE NEGLECT AND CRUELTY TO CHILDREN BY A STEPMOTHER.

At the corner where a narrow dirty lane strikes Jurors street stands an old and dingy wooden house. Beneath it is a cellar with different compartments for the different inmates of the house; and a low window with its boarding rotted away gives a filthy slope down into each compartment. This cellar is so low that on entering one has to stoop down to avoid striking his head against the black and cobweb-covered beams that support the floor of the room above. The earth floor of this cellar is foul with decaying garbage of various kinds, and has an abominable musty smell. Altogether it is a sickly typhoid-breeding place, where no Christian would send his dog to sleep. Yet in one division of this horrible hole sometimes four and sometimes two children have often crept to sleep on a little straw in the corner. The eldest of the four, who is idiotic, is under ten; the next two are bright and intelligent; and the fourth is deaf and dumb. All of them are only half clad and as dark as Indians with dirt. The youngest of the two sensible boys, Patsey his brother calls him, used to be afraid when he heard the rats squeaking and running round, and cried, but Sam, the second boy, would put his arms round him, and pull the straw up about his bare feet and tell him "never to mind, he wouldn't let 'em touch him." During the day the boys used to run about the streets (the silly one has been lost for days at a time and been taken to the Police station; the little deaf-mute, about four years old, has been lost too) living on charity and nearly always going to bed hungry. Yet the two who can talk say they would a great deal rather live that way than go back and stay with their stepmother in the house; and the step-mother on her part is very well pleased to let them go. The artless way in which the two children who can talk tell of their troubles makes one shudder—how they have been cuffed, and beaten black and blue, and kept half starved by that woman; and their puny limbs, pinched look and the marks of blows are only too good evidence of it; but horribly as they have been used, it is worse with the two who cannot talk. Sammy says of them, "It ain't a beatin' but a kickin' she gives 'em? she ketches 'em by the hair of the head and slings 'em about and kicks 'em like a football." Think of that for a silly boy! that itself is enough to make him imbecile. And think of that for a little dumb thing that can't complain! If calves or pigs were treated that way there would very soon be an outcry for Mr. Gailey. Badly off as are these children now, it would have been worse for them but for the kindness of one or two kind hearted neighbor women who sometimes give them a bit of bread and clean them up a little, though in their poverty they have children enough of their own to attend to.

It would not appear so strange a case if the parents were wallowing drunkards; but it is not so. The father is a well-fed comfortably dressed man who earns not less than $14 a week; and the stepmother is a hearty full-faced woman; and, in the eyes of the poverty-stricken people around, a splendidly dressed woman. Yet they illtreat these poor boys in a way that no wild beast would use its offspring, and all this goes on within a block or two of Craig street.

—A grant of 2,000 hectares of land had been made by the Chilian Government to Lord Douglas Cochrane in consideration of the services of his relative Admiral Cochrane.

OUR CREDIT MOBILIER.

THE PACIFIC SCANDAL.

(*From the Gazette.*)

We are authorized by the members of the Government referred to in the communications of Messrs. McMullen and Foster, published in the *Gazette* of Saturday, to state, that in so far as any part of those communications or of the documents published with them tends or purports to implicate any member of the Government in any agreement, promise or understanding to grant, or to further the granting of the charter of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, or the contract for the building of that railway as compensation for assistance at the late general elections, or for pecuniary considerations of any kind, or upon any ground, or for any reason inconsistent with their duty as members of the Government, those communications and documents are either absolutely and entirely false or so expressed as to convey an absolutely false impression. That the arrangement referred to by the late Sir George Cartier, in the published letter of the 24th August last, was an arrangement personal to himself and Sir Hugh Allan, independent of, and until published, unknown to the other members of the Government, and that it had no reference to the Canadian Pacific charter or contract, or to the granting or furthering the granting of either of them; and that at the earliest possible moment the whole of the facts and circumstances will be laid before a tribunal competent to receive evidence respecting them under oath.

LETTER FROM THE HON. GEDEON OUIMET.

(*To the Editor of the Gazette.*)

SIR,—In Mr. McMullen's last letter on the subject of the Pacific Railway transactions, Mr. McMullen pretends that certain sums of money were paid to various persons, and among others the sum of six thousand dollars to me, for services rendered at Ottawa. I declare that I have never been employed by the Pacific Railway Company, which never solicited my services, which owes me nothing, and never owed me anything, and I further declare that I have never received from that Company, either directly or indirectly, or from Sir Hugh Allan, or from any one else, the alleged sum of six thousand dollars, or any other sum whatever, or the promise of any sum whatever. When I went to Ottawa in 1872, it was during the session of the Federal Parliament for the purpose of conferring with my colleagues in the Quebec Government, and also in the interests of the Northern Colonization Railway, of which I am one of the Directors. There never was, either at that time, or before, or since, any question of six thousand dollars or any other sum, for the services which I render to this Company as Director or otherwise.

Yours, GEDEON OUIMET.

Quebec, July 19.

THE "MINERVE."

(*From the Journal de Quebec.*)

We read the following from the *Minerve*:—"Mr. Cauchon turns ostensibly to us and asks which are the journals that Mr. Allan professes to have bribed? We have no remark to make to Mr. Cauchon on such a subject. It would be too strange to listen to this corrupted person when he thus speaks of corruption. The public knows our exact situation. We have asked to be called before the Committee of Enquiry to give our testimony on oath—that is 'all we have to say.'"

This poor *Minerve*, what a long time she takes to execute herself, and how much it costs her even to whistle in order to simulate courage! M. Dansereau, the boastful Independent, the invulnerable M. Dansereau, seems to tremble at the simple thought of the revelations which are in preparation. He will speak before the Committee of Enquiry and give his evidence under oath, though he knows he cannot give it under oath, and probably has been informed that the enquiry will be stifled, no matter at what cost. We have but one question to put to him: Sir Hugh Allan says he subsidized the journals, including both proprietors and editors. Did he lie? If he has not lied, public sentiment indicates the purchased parties, for they are betrayed, not only by their excessive zeal in the defence of the Government, but also in the defence of the person who boasts of having made merchandise of men. Why do you not say to Sir Hugh Allan that he is a calumniator? That was the only means left you to disengage yourself from complicity and to vindicate your honor. We have been told that a French journal of Montreal had sold itself for $10,000, and you reply that you had received nothing from Sir Hugh Allan. Our version was not that the proprietors of that journal had received the money directly from Sir Hugh Allan, but from a public man, a third party, who would keep the receipt in his hands, of which receipt a copy has been procured, we know not in what way. The journal spoken of was, it appeared, in very embarrassed circumstances, and the money was necessary to save it. That is the version which has been given to us, and on which the *Minerve* may, perhaps, enlighten us. In any case, Sir Hugh Allan has affirmed that he had purchased the Press like base merchandise; and you have not only not denied it, but by accepting the testimony, which he has given in favor of the Government, you have admitted his necessity, and his accusation can bear only upon those who have maintained his interests and labored to obtain the Pacific Railway Contract for him against all comers.

THE PULPIT SPEAKS.

The Rev. Dr. Wilkes preached on Sunday morning in Zion Church, from Matthew vi., 22–23.

"The light of the body is the eye: if therefore thine eye be single, thy whole body shall be full of light.

"But if thine eye be evil, thy whole body shall be full of darkness. If therefore the light that is in thee be darkness, how great is that darkness."

In the course of the sermon he said:—When men's vision is distorted by selfish ambition; when they look for the obtainment of some cherished object of pursuit at any cost, regardless of the nature of the means employed; when thus their eye is perverse, double-visioned, evil, the darkness of duplicity, corruption, and many other evils supervenes. These scandals which are just now filling the pages of some journals, evincing such gross corruption in high places, and which we cannot contemplate without shame and disgust, if the eye be single, are the natural outgrowth of the evil eye, when circumstances favor said outgrowth; and if our community look with distorted vision on these scandals; if they regard them merely with the eye of partizans, disregarding the moral aspect of the case; if they condone them as of common occurrence in the management of such matters, and are oblivious to the terrible moral obliquity involved in them,—the eye of the community will become more distorted and darkened; then public sentiment will take the side of iniquity, and that unrighteousness which is the reproach of any people, will become the distinguishing characteristic of our young nation. No considerations should stand in the way of the universal expression of righteous indignation at these wholly corrupt proceedings.

A SUCCESSFUL FARMER.—A good illustration of the success which follows from varied crops is found in the experience of Geo. Wells, of Shiloh, Grundy County, Iowa. Last year he raised 39,000 bushels of wheat, 65,000 bushels of corn, and 12,900 bushels of barley. His corn he is feeding to his cattle, of which he has now 800 head; while his other crops, sold for cash, brought him more than double what it cost to raise them—the wheat averaging $1 per bushel and barley 80 cents to $1. His total income for 1872 was over $60,000.

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JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
MONTREAL.

Montreal Witness

THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1873.

NEWS SUMMARY.

THE SHAH has gone to visit Geneva.

CHOLERA is scourging Mount Vernon, Ind., and has driven more than half the population from the city.

SEVERAL PROVINCES in Spain have proclaimed themselves independent Cantons on the Swiss republican model.

THE CANADIAN WIMBLEDON TEAM were to have a grand banquet at Richmond on the 21st, Viscount Bury presiding.

A NEW SPANISH MINISTRY has been organized under the Presidency of N. Salmeron, favorable to a Federal Republic.

THE DUKE OF MANCHESTER and his son, Lord Mandeville, arrived in Quebec on the 19th, on a visit to Canada, and are stopping with Lieutenant-Governor Caron.

REV. JOHN POTTS, late of Montreal, preached his first sermon on Sunday last, in the Metropolitan W. M. Church, Toronto.

CAPTAIN PRINCE has been appointed to the charge of the New Central Prison, Toronto, and it is said will be succeeded as Superintendent of Police by Major Otter.

THE HOMŒOPATHS have had a large meeting in Hamilton, and taken measures to constitute themselves an independent body, unconnected in any way with the Allopaths.

IGUALADA, 33 miles N. W. of Barcelona, has been taken, sacked and burned by the Carlists under Don Alfonso. The inhabitants of the latter city are alarmed in consequence and are preparing for defence.

THE CREWS in three Spanish men-of-war have revolted and one Price, an English member of the International, is said to be in command of one of the revolted ships. They have been proclaimed pirates, liable to capture and treatment as such by any foreign power on the high seas.

THE ARGUMENT in the Gordon kidnapping case at Fort Garry was finished on Friday last, and the judge's decision was to be given the following Tuesday. The excitement continued to run high, and a demonstration was made on the 12th, when Gordon appeared decorated in Orange colors.

SPAIN is said to be completely bankrupt, all payments from the Treasury having ceased. Shifts are being made to pay the soldiers which must soon be exhausted. The worst results are feared in the shape not only of universal anarchy, but murder and robbery, throughout the land.

JULES FAVRE has come to the surface once more. He caused a scene of disorder in the Assembly on Monday by attacking the home policy of the Government. He wanted to know why the Government which punished with severity insulters of the Assembly permitted journals to insult ex-President Thiers with impunity. He also exposed and denounced an alliance between Monarchists and Bonapartists. Finally, a vote of confidence in the Government was adopted by 400 ayes to 270 nays. This large majority is considered significant, when contrasted with the vote on the defeat of Thiers.

OUR CREDIT MOBILIER.

We publish in another place some additional contributions to our "Credit Mobilier" literature, consisting of denials by the Ottawa Cabinet and by the Hon. Gedeon Ouimet, the Quebec Premier, of the charges of corruption fastened on them by the Canada Pacific revelations. There seems a good deal of appropriateness in the parallel drawn between our own Pacific Railway Scandal and the United States Credit Mobilier. When the revelations in the latter were first published, precisely the same phenomena of denials and mystifications were exhibited till proof came and those loudest in protest of their innocence were found deep in guilt. We do not mean to predict that a similar result would indubitably be the outcome of an impartial investigation of the charges against Canadian public men, but as the *Gazette* admits, there is a *prima facie* case against the accused parties, in which their mere denial will not avail them. "Dead men tell no tales" probably explains why the late Sir Geo. E. Cartier is not included among his colleagues in the denial made on their behalf. The arrangement referred to in the letter from Sir G. E. Cartier, dated 24th August last, asking for $20,000 more for his election committee, and in a postscript, $10,000 more for Sir J A Macdonald, on "same terms," is declared to be personal to Sir George himself and to have nothing to do with the other members of the Cabinet or the Pacific Contract. The postscript above referred to is at variance with this construction, however. We have on the one hand specific charges supported by documentary evidence of the demand for and payment of large sums of money, and on the other mere general denials and a disposition to let blame fall upon dead men.

It is satisfactory to be told that the Government intend at the earliest possible moment to lay the whole case before a tribunal competent to examine witnesses on oath. What kind of a tribunal this may be, unless it be a Royal Commission, does not appear, but unless it be so constituted as to create confidence in its desire and ability to undertake a rigid and impartial investigation, its oath-giving powers will be of little or no use. To make it up so that it will contain a majority of Government supporters, who may themselves be implicated in the corruption they are set to ferret out, is a trick that cannot be twice played upon the public. It is also necessary that the enquiry should be set afoot without loss of time. Not to speak of the indignity to the Dominion of continuing to be governed by men against whom such tremendous accusations of corruption are hurled, it is necessary, in the interest of truth, that there should be as little delay as possible, as there is danger that evidence may be lost or suppressed if time be given for the purpose.

SEARING OF THE PUBLIC CONSCIENCE.

Montreal, like New York, is a commercial city which is not often politically roused, but when it is, it makes its feelings distinctly known. Those who have carefully compared the present feeling of indignation here, with that which, in 1855, sent three members to Parliament, the touchstone of whose patriotism was an utter repudiation of Mr. Hincks' recently uttered dogma and whose commission was to turn out that gentleman and his followers, have come to the sad conclusion that a much smaller amount of wrong-doing woke the ire of the community then than is necessary to anger us now. Then the division of some £10,000 of profits on municipal funds between the Mayor of Toronto and the Premier of the country, which funds obtained their value through special legislation, was followed by legal action in Toronto by which Mr. Bowes was made to disgorge his share, and by a political rising in Montreal by which Mr. Hincks was forced to lay down his power and leave for distant parts. Mr. Hincks' publicly announced maxim at that time was that there was nothing wrong in a Premier profiting by changes brought about by legislation, and on this saying he was condemned. It seems, however, that time works unhappy changes. Canada has since Mr. Hincks' departure been governed so nearly on the principles which he fathered, although his successors have not been governed by his master passion, that, on his return, the country practically says to him, "You are as honorable as we," and commits to his care the public purse. Nothing is more sad than to see the bold way in which the defenders of the Government now come forward, to say it is all very well to get up this fuss and look righteous, but everybody knows all elections need money and everybody knows Government is maintained by the distribution of favors, and even the greatest opponents of such deeds feel that such has been the atmosphere in which the present generation has been reared that it is hard to lash up their own indignation to an extent parallel with the events. Woe to those by whom this offence has become so commonplace! It is time that the land should be swept clean of them.

There are men in the present Ministry whose hands have always been clean; whose record, save for their relationship to known corruptionists, has been all clear. The people look to them now. If they keep their seats they put themselves on their trial with those more directly concerned as sharers in their apparent guilt. They must declare themselves. If they now resign it will of course be the downfall of their fellows; if they hold on their only hope is in establishing before all men the innocence of their colleagues. They of course know best whether this can be done or not. Meantime, Messrs. Tilley, Tupper, Campbell, Macdonald, Aikens, Mitchell, O'Conner, Robitaille, Pope, as well as Mr. Gibbs, must be under the common condemnation.

The press has now a duty of honesty to the people which should override their allegiance to party. The pulpit, we are glad to notice, is beginning to see that it occupies the place of the watch-tower, from which moral evil is to be seen and unsparingly condemned. It may be that the evil may be removed from the land before it is punished for its public sins.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

The letter of our Toronto correspondent, published on Saturday last, referred to the arrival of four Chinese in that city, and the expected arrival of six more. The first to arrive was one Ah Saum, who was employed by a grocer, and he was followed by three relatives who started a laundry, where they do not seek to recommend themselves by cheapness, but knowing the superiority of their work, actually charge more than others in the same line. So far encouraging success has attended their efforts, and the hope is expressed that others will follow in their track and among other things assist in solving the servant girl question.

It would not be very surprising were we to find erelong a Chinese immigration actually beginning to dribble into Canada. The influx of celestials into California this year has been something unprecedented, exciting among the Caucasian element apprehensions of being swallowed up by a deluge of heathendom. At the rate they are arriving and departing, they will, in fact, soon exhaust the resources of that region as a profitable field of settlement even for them, and the surplus will probably spread east, south and north, and in this way a number may contrive to reach our territory. May they find it hospitable!

In a collection of figures concerning this Chinese immigration into California, we find that if the ratio of arrivals for the whole year 1873 should be in the ratio of arrivals from Jan. 1 to June 8, the Chinese immigration at the port of San Francisco will exceed that of any year yet known. Between the dates named, the number is set down at 9,453; and this ratio for the year would be little short of 22,000, whereas the greatest number for any one year hitherto, that of 1852, was only about 20,000. It is explained, however, that this last total was owing to very exceptional circumstances, and has not been approached by many thousands in any other year. Next year, 1853, only 4,270 arrived, while in the same time 4,421 departed. After 1854, when the figure rose to 16,000, the highest ever known, save that of 1852, up to this time, the rate descended to 3,329, and, with various fluctuations, reached 2,242 in 1866. In 1869 it was at about 15,000, averaged about half that for '70, '71, and '72, and now suddenly promises a higher number for '73 than has yet been attained. In all, up to June 8, the arrivals of Chinese at San Francisco number about 167,497, and as the departures only reach some 78,000, there remain about 97,000, deducting deaths, to represent the Chinese population of California. During the same period of 1853-'73, the arrivals of whites have been 665,000, against 427,000 departures, leaving about 238,000 remaining. This would give about one Chinese added to every 2½ of other nationalities added to the population of California during the last twenty years. While the Chinese are thus arriving in increased numbers, fewer of them are leaving than hitherto, and at the same time the Caucasian immigration is declining, so that if things keep going on as they do, the Mongolian population will soon equal that of all other races and ultimately far outnumber them. But as we have said before, there must be a limit to the number of them that can settle with advantage in the Golden State, and they may of necessity have to spread over the country.

Some of the California papers, as well as other sections of the American press, look unfavorably upon this state of matters and express fears that the existence of so large an alien population ignorant of the laws, language and religion of the country, might prove a troublesome and dangerous element. This apprehension does not seem well founded, however. John Chinaman is generally reputed a very mild, docile fellow, more in the habit of receiving kicks than giving them. He generally contrives to learn enough, both of the languages and laws of the countries wherein he settles, as will enable him to live comfortably there, and as for his religion, while it is sincerely to be regretted that it is so heathenish, yet it is to be be feared the example shown him by professing Christians is not calculated to diminish his attachment to it. The attempts to drive him away by oppression, as manifested by the laws (happily disallowed) for cutting off his pigtail and subjecting him to a heavy poll-tax, must have struck him in much the same light as we view the senseless barbarities practiced by certain savage races. His prominent characteristic abroad seems to be the minding of his own business and making of it the most he can. It is not likely he will be found parading the streets on some Confucian or other celestial anniversary, thronging the grog-shops, fighting and indulging in other rowdy demonstrations. So far as experience goes we think it has been demonstrated he is not hostile to the public school system; neither is it likely he will enter into any political conspiracies or combinations for its overthrow and the giving of public money to sectarian institutions, especially those owning a foreign allegiance. Having no sinister ends to promote there will be no necessity for his attempt to stuff the ballot-box should he become qualified to vote, although he is said to be "peculiar" and smart enough to beat any Ward politician in New York at dropping unlimited ballots into the urn. In fact when his character and disposition are fairly scanned, even allowing for "the ways that are dark and tricks that are vain" attributed to him on no very unprejudiced authority, the United States, and Canada too, might have worse inhabitants than the "heathen Chinee."

THE BISHOP'S CLAIM FOR EXEMPTION FROM WATER TAX.

The Church of Rome is again knocking at the Council door for help. This time it is the Bishop who desires to have certain charitable and educational institutions exempted from the payment of water tax, and an *ad misericordiam* appeal was made to the feelings of the City Fathers with the view of obtaining the same. There is no question about the good done by these institutions, the only point to be considered being whether they are proper subjects for exemption from payment for a certain necessary commodity. They are, in fact, in the position of poor people, who, being unable to pay their rates, petition the Council for a remission. We believe, before granting the latter, strict enquiry is made into the circumstances of the applicants, to see that their plea of poverty is well founded. In applying such a test to the applications by Roman Catholic institutions, we would be met, doubtless, by the statement that some were well off and others were poor, and that the former were not bound to give of their superfluity to the latter.

There are very wealthy corporations within the Church, endowed with huge blocks of land and other property, who could well spare a considerable part of their revenues to help struggling institutions. The tithing system, by which the clergy acquire enormous wealth, is another lucrative source of income to the Romish Church. Surely such a wealthy body ought to be in a position to maintain its institutions—charitable or otherwise—without further taxing a heavily burdened community. But it is the peculiarity in the attitude of the Church of Rome towards civil society, that when the word is "give," its parts fly asunder and each proffers its claim to a special donation on the ground that it is entirely independent of the others. When, however, it is a question of taking from any the whole coalesce and solemn protest is made that the Church and its institutions are one and indivisible, and no part can be touched without affecting the whole. What they get they keep, and no matter how rich they grow, they beg for more. They might as well ask the Corporation to provide them with free bread and meat as with free water, for if they don't pay for their supply of the latter, others will have to do so, and the amount that would be added to the public taxation in this event, considering the large extent of property and buildings comprised in the exemption, and the enhanced rates that may shortly have to be charged, in view of the forthcoming improvements in the Water-Works, would amount to a considerable sum. Clearly the Church of Rome is not a case for exemption here. If any of its pockets be empty or poorly filled, let it transfer something from the well-filled ones to make up the deficiency. We see Roman Catholic institutions continually receiving large bequests, but no change is visible in their work or administration; nor do the clergy ever think of giving any account of what they get. Immense sums are thus annually swallowed, and still the cry is "Give, give." Protestant institutions, on the contrary, account to their benefactors for every cent they receive, and, whether asking for State aid or not, are always open to investigation.

The Roman Catholic Church is the only one which thus sues in *forma pauperis* at the door of the common treasury, filled in great measure from other sources than the diligence of its own followers. A sense of honor and independence should hinder them from attempting to tax others who have their own benevolent duties to fulfil.

It is a sound principle that Charitable Institutions should be maintained by free gifts, and ought not to be exempted from taxation or municipal assessments, because if this be done it amounts to nothing more or less than a compulsory tax on the people for their benefit. If the Bishop were to petition the Council to impose a rate of say one cent per hundred dollars on the property of the city to assist the building of his cathedral, it would be asking no more.

In view of the large expenditure the city is about to enter upon in extending and improving the Water Works, it is to be hoped the City Fathers will allow no exemptions from the rates to either Catholic or Protestant institutions. The latter are considerably the poorer of the two, but we believe their supporters want no such exemptions. The philanthropy and Christianlike feeling shown by the people in contributing to the relief of the poor and helpless out of their surplus means is only marred when public money is asked for in addition.

THE CONFESSIONAL AND THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—The report on our first page of a meeting held in Exeter Hall, London, on the 30th June last, to denounce the attempt to introduce the confessional into the Church of England, shows that the people's blood is getting up on this subject. There is no attempt to mince matters, and Lord Shaftesbury used the plainest language in characterising the institution itself, its abettors, and the lukewarmness of those whose duty it is to keep the Church pure of such innovations. The gravity of the situation, and the importance of the issues involved in it, are fully recognized by the London *Times* which says:

"It is very significant of the intense indignation provoked by the Ritualists that in a large and respectable meeting, including not a few persons of position, such language as that used by Lord Shaftesbury should have been applauded to the echo. It is a sign that the temper of the mass of the laity with respect to the excesses of the Ritualists is rising to a heat which threatens a dangerous explosion. If the practices denounced on Monday cannot be checked within the Church of England, she is in imminent peril of a great convulsion. If the Ritualists as a party are determined to introduce the confessional, the only question remaining is whether they shall be expelled from the Church of England, or whether they shall break up her communion. It is unavoidable in such circumstances that we should turn to the bishops and ask if they cannot find some means of averting the danger. Justice must be done to the difficulties of their position; but that which disappoints the public and leads to the perils described is that, even when the law has been declared, and when the violation of it is not merely notorious, but ostentatiously avowed, the bishops take no steps, either by speech or act, to enforce it. If they are in earnest, and if the expense of prosecutions is the chief obstacle to their enforcement of the law, it is within their competence to apply to Parliament for some such further powers. The Church of England is not to be Romanized. If the bishops cannot prevent it, the laymen must try, and, if they fail, the end of the experiment is near at hand."

A DENIAL.—The proprietors and editors of the *Minerve* make affidavit as follows:—

The undersigned, two of the proprietors of *La Minerve* (their co-partner Mr. Arthur Dansereau being absent in Quebec), declare that that journal has never received any sum of money from Sir Hugh Allan, nor any agents of the latter, and that no promise was made to it, and that it never supported Mr. Allan for monetary considerations.

(Signed) L. N. DUVERNAY.
L. D. DUVERNAY.

Sworn before me at Montreal, this eighteenth day of the month of July, 1873.
(Signed) J. B. ROLLAND, J. P.

The undersigned editors of *La Minerve* declare to never having written on the subject of Sir Hugh Allan or any of his railway enterprises for money considerations nor for any motive of personal interest.

(Signed) A. D. DE CELLES,
OSCAR DUNN,

Sworn before me at Montreal, this eighteenth day of the month of July, 1873.
(Signed) J. B ROLLAND, J. P.

— Mr. Belanger, one of the Roman Catholic School Commissioners, assures us that so far as the funds of their Board are concerned, it is simply impossible for any one member to misappropriate them; and that further, there is so strict a vigilance maintained by more than one of the members, that for any one to gain any casual advantages without its being known is in the highest degree unlikely. Mr. Murphy, on the other hand, has at times advanced money to the Board without receiving any interest, and has also met casual expenses from his own pocket.

— Some comment has been excited by the circumstance that the name "J. L. Beaudry," appended to Sir Hugh Allan's affidavit, also heads the four names signed to the receipt for $20,000 paid over to Sir George Cartier's "Central Committee." If both names refer to one and the same gentleman, as they seem to do, the public have been treated to a most remarkable burlesque, for who would have thought an accused party could have gone to a magistrate cognizant of his corrupt dealings, and gone through the solemn farce of emitting an affidavit denying them. How they must have winked at each other when the idea was broached!

EDITORIAL NOTES.

— A poor squaw named Marguerite was on Saturday imprisoned for six months for stealing buttons from a neighbor. If a cowardly bully half murders a man he is fined a few dollars.

— In New York, when a fire occurs, it is immediately surrounded by a cordon of police, who meet every one who would approach with a polite "See here, captain, you can't pass there." All traffic is turned into other channels, and none but firemen and those who have rights within the protected space, and the newspaper men, known by brass badges, which they invariably carry, are allowed the freedom of the fire. We are inclined to think this arrangement must work better than where every movement is impeded by a gaping crowd.

— In England there are fifty per cent. more children receiving education in elementary schools than there were in 1869. The five hundred School Boards have swept about half a million children out of the streets and lanes into the schools. The London School Board is building schools for some hundred thousand children, and the working of the compulsory by-law seems successful. In London the School Board has already gathered in some 36,000 children, and in Birmingham, Manchester and Hull the school attendance has increased fifty per cent. on an average. Nevertheless, nearly a million and a half of children yet remain to be brought into the schools.

— The St. John, N.B., *News* says that although the new free school system has had serious difficulties to contend with in that city, such as the hostility of a section of the citizens, the difficulty of grading the schools the unfitness of the school-rooms used under the old system to fulfil the requirements of the new, and the want of an adequate supply of practiced teachers, it may justly be considered as being in fairly efficient operation. While much remains to be done before the highest stage of excellence is reached, a promising beginning has been achieved and a good foundation laid for satisfactory progress hereafter. The number of children attending school has been greatly increased; the efforts made to effect a complete gradation of schools, working under the law, have been successful in a very creditable degree, and excellent educational results have been secured.

— The Toronto *Mail* calls the attention of Torontonians to the necessity for a Society for the Suppression of Vice, and says it must be painfully apparent to those who are thrown in contact with the sale of weekly and otherwise ephemeral literature in this city, that the villanous publications with which the United States are flooded constitute no inconsiderable portion of the reading of our populace. The respectable news agents have no hand in the distribution of this pestilence, but very large quantities of it are scattered through the city and the land by "ladylike" and "gentlemanly" agents, and also by the lower grade of news-vendors. Of the deadly effect of it, it is unnecessary to speak; of the urgency for its stoppage we need say nothing. But it would be a noble duty to undertake to curtail the progress of a trade which poisons the social atmosphere over and above any other.

— The course, from the mere carrying of loaded pistols to discharging them,—first, in tavern or street brawls; then at alleged faithless lovers; and, last, at fathers, is neither long nor perhaps so very surprising. Example is powerful in this as in many things else, and the opportunity to do ill deeds, it has been said, often makes ill deeds done. The example recently set by Walworth in shooting his father, does not seem likely to go unimitated, especially as he appears to have escaped not only the gallows, but hard labor, and is not practically to receive the uttermost of disgrace. The other day in the neighborhood of Broadway, New York, says the *N. Y. Times*, "an angry altercation took place between an old gentleman and a young man: It transpired that the parties were father and son, which seemed to heighten the zest of the gaping throng. After a scuffle between the pair, the young man retreated with a discolored eye and a bruised cheek. The father wished to leave the crowd and avoid a renewal of the *rencontre*, but the son followed, insisting on continuing the quarrel, and on being remonstrated with by some of the spectators, he drew a pistol and would have discharged it at the old man but for the parties around, who threw up the lad's arm, and almost forced him to put by the weapon."

— Of late we have had to chronicle several distressing accidents, some of them fatal, caused by the premature discharge of cannon while firing salutes. Some of these have happened to civilians, while in other cases artillerymen have been the victims. The fatal injury to a gunner who was firing minute guns on the Esplanade at Quebec while the Cartier remains were being transported, will still be in fresh remembrance, and now we hear of a similar terrible occurrence at Chatham, N.B., during the visit of the Gov.-General Wednesday, the 16th. It appears that while a detachment of volunteers were firing a salute, one of the guns went off after the ninth round was driven home, and while the men were withdrawing the ramrod, one, John Murray, had his left arm shattered at the shoulder, his right hand shattered, jaw broken, and head injured, and was not expected to survive many hours. The other, Richard Steele, had his right arm amputated between the wrist and the elbow; the upper part of his arm is shattered, and the thumb of his left hand injured, but is likely to recover. It is thought that the accident resulted from mismanagement arising from imperfect drill, and if this be so, the authorities should be held to account for allowing such raw hands to perform so dangerous a duty.

— Proceedings were taken in the Supreme Court of New Brunswick, a few days ago, to quash the Portland School assessment, part of it being for the support of common schools, under the Act of 1871. Robert McCann makes an affidavit in support of the application, swearing that he taught a strictly Catholic school under the old Act, with the full knowledge of the Government, and that he could not "conscientiously" teach under the present Act, as it deprives Roman Catholics of their rights. The Rev. Francois X. Cormier, a priest in St. John, makes another affidavit describing the glorious sectarian times they used to have under the old Act at Memramcock, when the very inspectors examined the pupils in the French Catholic catechisms! He sets forth the sad state of things now existing, and both McCann and Mr. Cormier affirm that there were great numbers of schools like those they taught under the old Act. Judge Weldon refused the application, and an appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council was granted, Bishop Sweeney's bond for £500 sterling being accepted as security for the payment of costs. The St. John *Telegraph* says this is a purely *ex-parte* proceeding, in which the opposite side cannot be shown, and even if it were to succeed, it would simply result in transferring the new trial, in the first instance, to the Court from which the appeal has now been taken; and further, that its only object is to get in these wonderful affidavits, which are expected to do duty in the House of Commons as well as before the Judicial Committee.

— It seems the general opinion that Paul de Cassagnac has got what he richly deserved in being seriously wounded in the duel with M. Ranc. It is supposed the encounter had its origin in attacks made on the latter by De Cassagnac when the question of Ranc's prosecution was being debated in the French Assembly. De Cassagnac has long figured as a Bonapartist bully, and, being reported one of the best "fencers" in Europe, he carried on acrimonious discussions, until they ended in a challenge, when he made sure of getting the better of his antagonist. Before catching a Tartar in M. Ranc he was never touched. Lieutenant Lullier once slapped him after he had refused to fight with him, but M. Grenier simply called for the police. When Vermorel declined a duel with de Cassagnac, the latter spat in his face on the boulevard and described the exploit at length in his paper. His most notable duels were those with Flourens and Lissagary. Flourens fought with great energy for half an hour, but finally fell exhausted by his wounds. In his fight with Lissagary, Cassagnac simply parried, refusing to expose himself until he had thoroughly wearied out his antagonist. The fiery Gascon, losing his prudence and his strength together, at last cried out, "Why don't you strike?" to which Cassagnac smilingly replied, "That's my affair." As soon as he saw that Lissagaray was helpless from fatigue, he coolly ran him through. On the 15th of August, 1868, when the Emperor made up his jewels, the only journalist who received the Legion of Honor was this young ruffian. The Empress sent her own chamberlain, M. de Cossé-Brissac, to congratulate him. Ever since the war the most abusive attacks against the Republic and the Republicans have been signed Paul de Cassagnac.

—The insolence of such men as M. de Cassagnac is explained by the circumstance that they think the Republic of France virtually doomed by the late change. Both Bonapartism and Legitimism are building hopes on the present state of affairs. But the most significant display of reviving Bonapartism is seen in the report of a recent conversation with the Empress Eugenie. It is impossible to imagine a stronger case of imperialistic biogtry. She fully believes that a great absolutist and papistical reaction is going on among the people of Italy and Germany, which will overthrow liberal rule in the former country and consign Bismarck to obscurity in the latter. M. Thiers, with her, is "that wretched man," while McMahon is simply honest and well meaning, who is to be led by his wife and others. Prince Napoleon can never rise to power, "because France is religious and Catholic at her heart, and he is—what you know. France would shrink from him with horror." Of the Pope she spoke with awe. "If he were swept away," said she, "we should have nothing left on earth but the unchecked and unguided will of man, expressed either by the voice of a majority, in which case the minority would be slaves, or by the mouth of a dictator, under whom all would be slaves." She seemed to think that the one fate was as intolerable as the other. She and her son maintain a little court, and would be happy but that "great burdens rest upon us." Here is the Bonapartist spirit, speaking through this Spanish woman, as aspiring and domineering as ever. But unless the apparent French progress of the last few years is all a mockery, this imperialism will have to content itself with dozing over the past and dreaming over the future.

REVIEWS.

THE PARTING WORDS OF ADOLPHE MONOD to his Friends and the Church. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Dawson Bros., Montreal.

The addresses in this volume were delivered by M. Monod during the autumn and winter of 1855—'56, beginning from the time that he first knew his malady was incurable, and continuing until the day when it pleased God to put an end at once to his preachings and his sufferings. Every Sunday he gathered his family and friends, to the number of thirty or forty persons, around his bedside, and after a short communion service, spoke to them briefly, giving counsels and warnings gathered from his own experience. These addresses, which were written out by his children, are full of thought and feeling, and cannot be read without profit.

NOT BREAD ALONE; or, Miss Helen's Neighbors. By Jennie M. Drinkwater, author of "Only Ned." New York; Carter Bros., F. G. Grafton, Montreal.

This is a first-rate book for the Sunday-school library. It is intended specially for girls, and illustrates the duty and power of prayer, and the fact that the least things in life are under God's providential care as well as the greatest. The readers of "Only Ned" will welcome another book from the same pen.

POPULAR LECTURES ON SCIENTIFIC SUBJECTS.—By H. Helmholtz, Professor of Physics, in the University of Berlin. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

These lectures, which embody many of the latest discoveries in science, have been translated by E. Atkinson, Ph. D., F. C. S., and are published with an introduction by Prof. Tyndall. Though called popular, these lectures require close perusal, but will well repay the time spent upon them. The experiments are carefully illustrated.

THE ADOPTED DAUGHTER; or, The Trials of Sabra. By Mrs. S. A. McDonald, Lyn, Ont. John Lovell, Montreal.

This is a record of the author's life from infancy to widowhood. The style is simple and unaffected and morals are deduced from the various incidents.

THE WELL IN THE DESERT—An Old Legend of the House of Arundel: By Emily Sarah Holt. New York. Carter Bros. F. G. Grafton, Montreal.

A pathetic story of a lady of high degree of the thirteenth century, who thirsted for the Living Water, which she long sought in vain. It is very well written and deserves a high place among books of its class. May Lane, which occupies the latter part of the volume, is another good historical story.

THE ORGAN AT HOME—A collection of New and Standard Music. By the best composers for Reed organs and melodeons. Boston: Oliver Ditson & Co. Henry Prince, Montreal.

This is the last addition to Ditson's Home Musical Library. It contains about two hundred pieces, including marches, rondos, short voluntaries, nocturnes, organ arrangements of popular sacred and secular songs, reveries, &c. They are carefully selected and condensed, and are popular in style and easy in arrangement.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[For the WITNESS.

PROHIBITION.

The Ontario Prohibitory League has done much towards bringing the subject of Prohibition to the point in Canada.

Its Executive provided and distributed the petitions in favor of Prohibition, and after they had been signed by large numbers, in all parts of Ontario, and by many town, township and county councils, flooded with them the Legislative halls at Toronto and Ottawa. This action led the House of Commons to appoint a Parliamentary Committee, which Committee has reported strongly in favor of a Prohibitory Liquor Law being passed.

To bring to a successful issue the good work it has so well commenced, much more will have to be done by the League. Friends of temperance must, however, bear in mind that the Executive of the League cannot work miracles. If the Executive is not kept supplied with funds, however able and willing it may be to do still more in the future than in the past, the League will be prevented doing work we should rejoice at seeing done.

It is of the *utmost importance* that at the next session of the Dominion Parliament, petitions in favor of prohibition should be presented from every city, town, township, municipal council, church, sabbath-school, Young Men's Christian Association, lodge, division, or other temperance organization. To accomplish this money is needed; and must be had.

Let all who have the welfare of Canada at heart, help in this matter, and thus emulate the conduct of the friends of temperance in England, Ireland and Scotland, who have nearly raised £100,000 sterling as a guarantee fund to educate the public sentiment so as to secure the passing of the Permissive Bill (a bill like the Dunkin Bill).

Let us give the upholders of the terrible drink traffic to know most distinctly that the conflict with the accursed system they keep up will never cease until a Prohibitory Liquor Law, stringently enforced, is the law of the land.

Men and women of Ontario, help! Lodges of Good Templars, help! Divisions of Sons of Temperance, help!—thus sustained, morally and financially, the Executive of the League will be encouraged and will push the battle to the gate, until our victory is complete; and Canada, emancipated from the drink curse, is great, glorious and free. J. R.

The office of the League is 32 King street East, Toronto. The Secretary is the Rev. Jacob Spence.

COAL OIL EXPLOSIONS.

(*To the Editor of the Witness.*)

For the information of those interested I would explain that oil refined in Canada is subjected by the excise authorities to a critical test as to its inflammability, and that is as strictly enforced (*the Fire test*) as ever it has been; *but*, at the same time, burning fluids, called Gasoline, and other volatile oils of American manufacture, are allowed to pass daily through the customs without any fire test whatever, as long as the duties are paid thereon. The attention of the Excise and Customs departments as well as the Attorney-General has been repeatedly called thereto, but without effect. The Customs officers say they are not called upon to examine, "but only to collect duties." The Excise have only to deal with refiners and while in the refinery. The Attorney-General does not even condescend to notice the various communications forwarded to him on the subject. There is no doubt, however, that all the accidents that do occur are the results of carelessness. A clean lamp cannot burst. Unfortunately most of the users of oils are the poorest and most careless of the community. Nine-tenths of them fill up their lamps after lighting the wicks, thereby bringing a flame in close proximity to the fresh oil; and the practice of pouring oil from a can on to a lit fire to hasten the pot boiling is a fruitful cause of accidents. For the ten years that I have used oil (and several lights every evening.) I have never had an accident; but then my wife sees that they are cleaned and filled the first thing in the morning, and not left until they are wanted for use. H.B.

ALCOHOL AT CHURCH PIC-NICS.

(*To the Editor of the Daily Witness.*)

SIR,—At the annual meetings of the different Protestant Churches of our county, resolutions pass, acknowledging the duty of the Church to work for the promotion of Temperance. Their movement in the matter cheers us, and brightens the prospects for prohibition. But some facts stand out in strange contrast to these resolutions. While the evils of intemperance are to be seen everywhere, we do not lack for evidences of its blighting influence in this part of the Dominion. On the fourth of the present month a pic-nic, under the auspices of a Protestant Church, was held in the township of Pittsburgh, at which liquor was sold by the glass; and the proceeds went into the sacred treasury of the Church. There was bottled brandy on the table, also. These are *facts*, and they reflect no honor to the name of Christianity. On the ninth of this month the Roman Catholics held a pic-nic at Bewer's Mills, in the same township, at which liquor was sold by the glass by the committee of arrangements, and the proceeds of a raffle went into the Church fund, and the priest of the congregation was seen drinking with the rest; however, this did not cause any surprise, as it is an annual affair.

CONSISTENCY.

Fredericksburgh, Conway, Ont., July 16th.

CURRANT WORM.

(*To the Editor of the Witness.*)

SIR,—For the benefit of your numerous readers I wish to give you my experience with that pest of gardens, the *currant worm*. For the last six years I have been doing battle with it, having tried everything I have seen recommended. Hellebore, in powder, and in solution, with alum, copperas and lime, have each, in turn, been applied; but, though checking their ravages for a time, they would soon lose their efficacy, and, being dangerous to use after the fruit was set, I have had to resort to hand-picking, in order to save my fruit. Last summer I saw, in some American publication, a notice that *road-dust* was the most effectual. I had my gardener try it *once*, which seemed to check them; but he was so sceptical that, on the second crop coming out, I could not get him to use it. This spring, when I thought it about time to prepare for them, I went to look at my bushes (the gooseberries always being the first attacked), I found they had been freely sprinkled with soot; I, thinking them safe for a few days, did nothing to them. *Three days* after, not a leaf was to be seen on the gooseberries, and some dozen or more of the currants in different parts of the garden were partially stripped. I immediately had every bush (over 200) covered freely with road dust; the result was a perfect sweep for the meantime. The worms were all collected on a few terminal leaves which were easily picked off. As soon as the second brood appeared, I repeated the application with the same result. Occasionally I would find a worm, perhaps to the number of twenty, but since the *third* application not one is to be seen. My gardener has now such faith in it, that he has used it to the exclusion of everything else on his vines, and so far nothing has touched them. It is too late to save bushes this season, but those having them infested, can try its effect, though the dust from city pavements may not be as efficacious as that from country roads. I should have written earlier, but wished to be fully satisfied in my own mind before writing. M.

July 2nd, 1873.

CHURCH MATTERS—DRAWING A CONGREGATION.

(*To the Editor of the Witness.*)

SIR,—A very unreasonable notion prevails to some extent in the churches, which calls for a word of animadversion. It is this—that the chief business of a minister of the Gospel is to *draw a congregation*. No matter what his surroundings may be; whether or not there are plenty of other churches in the town and neighborhood; whether or not the people are generally inclined to church-going, nor whether the members are carefully drawing with him, or scattering abroad; the one essential and indispensable requisite and qualification in him is, that he draws a congregation. If he fail to do this, it is evident of course, that he is not fit for the place; it is even preposterous to think of his remaining, however well qualified he may be intellectually and religiously to instruct and edify the people.

Of course a minister must do his part in gathering and holding a congregation. But not one in a hundred or five hundred has such a measure of eloquence, and personal magnetism, as to be able to draw and maintain a congregation when the church itself, or a conspicuous part of it, fails to co-operate with him.

According to Conybeare and Hawson, "in every church established by St. Paul there sprang up a schismatic party opposed to his teachings, and hostile to his person." That was no fault of his surely, any more than it was of the Master, that "many of his disciples went back and walked no more with him." And it may be no fault of the minister, now, that he incurs the opposition and hostility of some portion of his people, or that they are "lukewarm and neither cold nor hot," and consequently do not lend an earnest helping hand in filling up the empty pews of the church and in drawing a congregation.

In her "Recollections of Mary Lyon" Miss Fisk testifies that she often said, "Young ladies, when I speak to you I depend much more upon the inspiration of your countenances than on my preparation." It is added by Miss Fisk, as I fear it could not be by some ministers, "that inspiration was fully given her in those exercises."

The duties of pastor and people, and their influence on each other, are reciprocal, and no minister can succeed who does not receive the sympathy and co-operation of his members in the great work of building up the kingdom of God. CHURCH.

A CANADIAN ATHLETE AT SPRINGFIELD.

BOWIE'S VICTORY IN THE TWO-MILE FOOT RACE.

The following interesting details of the Foot-race at Springfield, Mass, on Thursday last, won by a student of McGill University are from the N. Y. *Tribune*:—

At 11 o'clock a.m., and while the Harvard-Brown ball game was in progress, a sensation at the Grand Stand of Hampden Park drew hundreds in that direction, and it was announced that the foot-race for the Bennett Challenge Cup was about to take place. For this the entries had comprised representatives from Amherst, Cornell, Dartmouth, Harvard, and the McGill University of Canada, but H. P. Lawrence of Dartmouth and J. M. Shean of Harvard had withdrawn, and the athletes who came to the front were only C. B. Benton of Amherst, E. M. Phillips of Cornell, D. E. Bowie of McGill University, Canada. Benton was a brawny, thick-set, strong-limbed fellow who had been thoroughly trained in foot-racing, and was apparently a dangerous rival to the slim, wiry Canadian, and the somewhat heavier and tougher-looking Cornell man. He was supposed to be in excellent condition, and it was generally thought his powers of endurance would tell in his favor on the last half mile. His theory of foot-racing was somewhat different from that of his rivals, and indeed of all runners; for he started with a somewhat rapid gait, but one which he proposed to maintain steadily to the close. His last half mile was to be made with the same speed as the first, second, and third. The result proved that this theory, though somewhat novel, had nothing else to recommend it; for, after a long lead for nearly a mile and a half, he abruptly yielded in the last half mile, and, almost within reach of victory, suddenly withdrew from the race. He wore a white running suit with white handkerchief. Bowie stepped forward modestly robed in a graceful running suit, and was followed by Phillips, who looked tough and determined. The decision of position by lot gave to Phillips the inside position; Bowie was in the middle and Benton took the outside. The course to be run was two miles in length, being four times around a half-mile course.

All preliminaries being at length arranged, the men stepped under the line, and in a moment the word "go" released them. Phillips led slightly for a moment, with Bowie second, and Benton third. Before a quarter mile had been run, however, Bowie had taken the lead, and Phillips was last of the three. Benton now settled into the steady, rapid gait which he proposed to maintain, and took the lead; while his shrewder rivals followed well together, but some distance in the rear. As they passed under the line on the first time around, Benton was nearly 30 feet in advance, and was still gaining. Bowie and Phillips were still about even, while the former was evidently reserving the wonderful strength which he afterward exhibited, and at the end of another quarter mile was gradually closing the gap which had so long existed between himself and the Amherst runner. The

men passed under the line on the third time around in the midst of wild cheering, for the race was now drawing to a close. The three next minutes were to settle the question of endurance, and all were now nearly as even as at the start. The shouts and cheers inspired new vigor in the Canadian, who made a splendid struggle and passed Benton, who had been leading almost from the beginning. The cheering was now loud and prolonged, but Bowie had evidently taken the lead only to show what he could do, for a minute later he suffered Benton to again step to the front, while he jogged easily on a few feet behind him. Phillips was number three, but was but little behind, and Benton's endurance, which had served him well for a mile and a half, was now beginning to fail. Everyone was now on his feet and the race was growing exciting, for the flagging of Benton and the struggles of Phillips were again bringing the three runners abreast, and only a quarter mile to run. Bowie now for the first time put forth his speed; Benton was losing ground rapidly, and Phillips was gaining slowly. The crowds rushed forward from the grand stand to greet the victor, though it was still doubtful who the victor was to be. Benton struggled hard, but it was useless, for he was now far in the rear and, within 200 yards of the goal, withdrew from the race. Bowie came in splendidly, occasionally glancing over his shoulder at Phillips, who was slowly gaining. For the last 25 yards, Bowie showed a wonderful speed—greater by far than at any former period in the race. He was too strong for Phillips, and left him still further in the rear. He won easily, though Phillips did finely, and lost by only a second and a half. The following is the score of the first man to cross the line each time at the end of the half-mile course: First half mile, 2.49; First mile, 5.40; Third half mile, 8.36; End of the race—11.18½ for Bowie; 11:20 for Phillips.

The prize is a challenge cup, and the winner will be entitled to hold it for one year only, and must place it in the hands of the President of the Rowing Association of American Colleges at least ten days before the day fixed for the annual College Regatta, to be contested for in the race of that year; but any one winning the cup on two consecutive years shall become the absolute owner thereof. The winner of the previous year will always be allowed to compete in the race of the following year, though not then an undergraduate. The cup will be forwarded to the winner as soon as received from the hands of the manufacturer.

AMERICAN UNIVERSITY BOAT RACES

VICTORY FOR YALE.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 17.—The regatta to-day was in all respects a grand success. The weather was cool, and though there was an occasional sprinkling of rain, the enthusiasm of the crowd was by no means dampened.

ON THE WAY.

Long before the hour appointed for the regatta, hundreds of heavily-laden vehicles wended their way toward the course. It was a spectacle—carriages, carts, express wagons, drays, and anything that had a pair of wheels, and was capable of being pulled along, was pressed into service. All the beauty of the road and surrounding towns were out, gaily flaunting colors. College colors were freely displayed on every object.

THE FRESHMEN'S RACE.

The Freshmen race, although timed for 3 o'clock, did not begin till past four. At 4 o'clock the boats were called into line. First was Yale, next Amherst, and Harvard last. Mr. F. S. Brown, of the Nassau Boat Club, was starter. At thirteen and a half minutes past four the work "Go" was given and the crews caught the water well together. Yale quickly took the lead, followed by Amherst. In this position they remained throughout the race, Yale crossing the lines the winner in seventeen minutes fifty-three seconds. Amherst came in second time, 18m. 34½s., and Harvard brought up the rear in 23m. 34s. The winning crew was greeted with tremendous applause.

THE UNIVERSITY RACE.

As soon as the Freshmen race was over preparations were begun for the University race. Counting from the west bank their positions respectively were as follows:—1, Amherst; 2, Agricultural; 3, Yale; 4, Harvard; 5, Columbia; 6, Wesleyan; 7, Williams; 8, Dartmouth; 9, Trinity; 10, Bowdoin; and 11, Cornell. After a good deal of waiting the order to start was given and away they went. The start was good. At the two mile stake Yale was lapping Harvard's boat, closely followed by Amherst. As soon as the boats rowed up to the judges' boat the judges presented Harvard with the flag. When the Yale crew approached Captain Cook objected to the action of the judges and entered a protest. The referee found that the Harvard boat was not entitled to the flag, and that Yale was entitled to the first place, and Yale was accordingly pronounced the winner. The following is the record of the time:—Yale, 16.59; Wesleyan, 17.01; Harvard, 17.11; Dartmouth, 17.27½; Amherst, 17.32; Columbia, 17.53¾; Bowdoin, 18.07¾; Massachusetts,—; Agricultural, 18.18¼; Cornell, 18.24; Trinity, 18.42; Williams, 18.25½.

AFTER THE RACE.

The excitement in the city after the race was intense, and cheers, shouts and songs filled the air far into the night.

THE ENGLISH STROKE.

Whilst the crews were training, it was reported that Yale had a new stroke, and rather an odd one, from which some startling development was expected. This stroke was described as "thirty-two to the minute, with a nap after each for convenience of breathing, the strength saved between times being put into the concentrated catch and long swing of the stroke." This is, we presume, just the long stroke so common in England.—*N. Y. Witness.*

LORD WESTBURY.

Lord Westbury, formerly Lord Chancellor of England, died in London on Sunday last after some days' illness, at the advanced age of 73. Throughout his long life he had been hard at work, and up to within twelve months of his death had done duty as a Judge of Privy Council. The latter years of his life were embittered by the conduct of his eldest son, who was out-lawed, and fled the country as a fraudulent bankrupt. The Right Hon. Richard Bethel was born at Bradford-on-Avon, in the County of Wiltshire, on June 30th, 1800. His father was a surgeon in Bradford, and a few years after the birth of his son Richard, he moved to Bristol, at the Grammar School in which city his son was educated. He obtained a scholarship from that school to Wadham College, Oxford, and took his B. A. degree in 1818, gaining a double First Class. He acted as resident private tutor, obtained a fellowship, and was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1823. He began practice as a Chancery barrister, and obtained such distinction in his profession, that early in 1840 he was nominated a Queen's Counsel. He was appointed Solicitor-General in 1852 by Lord Aberdeen, and received the honor of knighthood. As Solicitor-General he was chiefly instrumental in carrying through the House of Commons the Succession Duty Bill, the Oxford University Reform Bill, the bill for the Abolition of the Ecclesiastical Courts, and several other measures of importance. He became Attorney-General in 1856, and in that capacity he carried, against a strong opposition, the establishment of the Divorce and Probate Court, &c. On the fall of Lord Palmerston's first administration, in 1858, he retired from the Attorney-Generalship, but resumed it in Lord Palmerston's second administration in June, 1859. He was a member of Parliament in the Conservative interest from 1832 until 1861, with the exception of some three or four years. He represented East Yorkshire, Aylesbury and Wolverhampton, and was member for the last named city, where he was raised to the Peerage, as Baron Westbury, and Lord Chancellor on June 27th, 1861. In consequence of a vote of the House of Commons at the close of the session of 1865, implying censure, for not having exercised due caution and discretion, in the appointment of the Registrar, in the Leeds Court of Bankruptcy, to which post he had appointed one of his relatives, who was not properly qualified for the position, he resigned the great seal on July 4th of the same year. He sat as a Law Lord in all trials before the House of Lords and the Privy Council. The measures adopted by the Inns of Court for the education of the student, and large reforms in the Bankruptcy Law and in laws relating to the title of landed estates, are all due to him. He took a great interest in all scholastic institutions throughout the country, and was chairman of the Council of Legal Education up to within the last years of his life.

THE BISHOP OF WINCHESTER.

Monday's telegrams announced a fatal accident to the Bishop of Winchester, by a fall from his horse. His Lordship was riding at full gallop with Earl Granville, on a visit to Mr. Gladstone, who was staying at the country seat of Lord Gower, when he suddenly fell from his horse, and was killed instantaneously. Deceased was the third son of the celebrated William Wilberforce, formerly M. P. for Yorkshire. He was born September 7th, 1805, was educated by a private tutor, and at Oriel College, Oxford, where he took his degree of B. A. as a second class in classics and a first class in mathematics, proceeded to M.A. in 1829, D.D. in 1845, and was admitted *ad eundem gradum* at Cambridge in 1847. He was ordained Curate of Checkendon, Oxfordshire, in 1828, and appointed Rector of Brighstone, Isle of Wight, in 1830, Archdeacon of Surrey in 1839, Rector of Alverstoke and Chaplain to the late Prince Consort in the same year, Canon of Winchester in 1840, sub-Almoner to the Queen in 1844, Dean of Westminster in 1845, Bishop of Oxford in the month of November of the same year. As such he was Chancellor of the Order of the Garter, and by special appointment Lord High Almoner to the Queen in 1847. He was select preacher before the University of Oxford in 1837, and 1845, and Bampton lecturer in 1841. He was translated to the diocese of Winchester in October, 1869, appointed prelate to the Order of the Garter and was elected Honorary Fellow of All Souls' in 1871. As an author he gained a reputation second only to that of a pulpit divine. Amongst his more prominent works we might mention "Agathos," "Eucharisticus," "History of the American Church," "The Rocky Island, and other parables," "Life of William Wilberforce," and several volumes of sermons, charges, &c. As a spiritual peer he took a prominent part in the debates in the House of Lords, and in the Upper House of Convocation. He was well known as a most eloquent speaker at public meetings of a religious character, and always preached to crowded congregations. Although he was a man of splendid talents and erudition his usefulness was greatly marred by his adherence to the Romanizing party in the church, siding with such as Dr. Pusey, Dr. Newman and others, who, like the latter, renounced their allegiance to the Church of England, and went over to that of Rome.

SANITARY.

The following document prepared by order of the Board of Health contains full directions for the prevention and checking of diseases likely to be produced by bad sanitary arrangements:—

OFFICE OF BOARD OF HEALTH, MONTREAL.

By order of the Board of Health, the medical officers present the following suggestions regarding the promotion of health, to the citizens, requesting their careful attention to them, especially during the extremely warm weather, and in view of the high rate of mortality amongst children from diarrhœa and other summer diseases.

In the dwellings let there be constant and thorough ventilation, and cleansing daily of all apartments. Remove all decaying and putrescent materials, animal and vegetable, and place in barrels outside of the house and gate, so that they may be readily seen and taken away by the scavengers.

Have cellars, closets, and rooms, where it is practicable, well whitewashed with fresh lime. See that the house drains have no obstructions, and all waste pipes leading from sinks and water closets are well trapped. Privies in need of emptying, report at office of Board of Health.

For disinfecting sinks, water-closets or privies, a solution of sulphate of iron (copperas), one pound to a gallon of water, may be used, or an ounce of crude carbolic acid, stirred up in about a gallon of water. Pour a pint of either mixture into sinks, water-closets, &c., night and morning. For those persons who are not able to procure disinfectants, or lime for whitewashing, a supply can be had free by applying at the rooms of the Board of Health.

Regarding *diet*; avoid all excess, especially under circumstances of fatigue; avoid the use of all meats, vegetables, or other food not perfectly fresh. Be temperate in the use of water and of all cooling drinks; it is well to filter water used for drinking, if possible. Regarding intoxicating drinks; they are all more or less injurious, and had better be avoided, especially half-fermented beer, wine in same process of chemical transition, etc., etc.

In case of sickness from any disease, particularly small-pox or other contagious disease, sprinkle the floor with chloride of lime mixed with water, or pure carbolic acid, an ounce to the gallon. It is well also to steep in the mixture large pieces of old sheeting or woollen material, and hang around the rooms in several places; place a little carbolic powder, dilute carbolic acid, or solution of sulphate of iron (copperas) in any vessel which is used to receive discharges of patients.

To disinfect clothing, place them in boiling water, having first added say two ounces of pure carbolic acid to five gallons of the water, and boil for ten or fifteen minutes.

For fumigating rooms after removal of patients with contagious diseases, dissolve a pound of common salt in a gallon of water, and add one or two ounces of red lead, and also six or eight ounces of strong sulphuric acid, or oil of vitriol.

All complaints regarding sanitary matters made at the office of the Board of Health will receive immediate attention.

THE BONAVENTURE STREET FIRE.

INSURANCES.

The insurances on the buildings burnt at the above fire as far as can be ascertained are as follows: Mr. Lariviere has no insurance whatever. His loss is about $90,000. Men are already busily engaged in clearing away the *debris* on his premises, and it is his intention to rebuild as soon as the ground is cleared. Mr. Winfield, who is the proprietor of the Fitts' biscuit manufactory, is insured in the Ætna for $13,000, $8,000 on the stock and $5,000 on the buildings, which were not so much damaged as was thought. He expects to be at work again in a few days. In the spring his rate of insurance had been raised from $48 to $100. He says he complained considerably, but, fortunately for himself, preferred to let the company take the risk, than do so himself. Mr. Francis Dolan, Notre Dame street, who owned the small buildings on Bonaventure street, was insured for $3,200 in the Lancashire. This covers the value of the buildings burnt, though it will go but a very short way in building new ones in their place. His tenants were all uninsured. On St. Margaret street the following properties were insured. The houses of Messrs. Geo. Charland and Bone, $500 each, in the British North American; Luke Robert, $400 in the Citizen; Paul Pepin, $1,200 in the Mutual; and Ansen $500. The house of Mr. Clement on St. Antoine street, was insured for $1,800, and was but slightly damaged. Another house of his in the rear, which was insured for $400, was completely destroyed. Both were insured in the "Citizen's." Mr. Benoit had the building in the rear of his house on St. Antoine street burnt. It was insured for $400 in the "Royal."

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

— Isabella, on her late visit to the Pope, bid high for his favor toward Prince Alfonso. She presented him with a diamond cross and donated 20,000 francs to the Denier de St. Pierre, to which Alfonso also gave 10,000 francs.

— The celebration of St. Jean Baptiste Day was sadly interrupted at Coaticooke. Two men, Edouard Vallieres and Thomas Mehern, who were engaged firing off a cannon, were re-loading it after firing a shot when the charge prematurely exploded, taking off their arms, blowing them to a great distance, and killing them on the spot. An inquest was held and a verdict of accidental death returned, the jury expressing the opinion that the said accident was due to want of care in cleaning and loading the cannon.

THE ESTATE OF OAKES AMES.—The inventory of the estate of the late Hon. Oakes Ames was filed in the Probate Office at Taunton on Tuesday, as follows: Real estate, $285,500; personal property, $5,468,754; total $5,754,254. This does not include his interest in the works at North Easton, which is contingent.—*Boston Journal.*

MARRIAGE OF THE REV. W. M. PUNSHON, D.D.—This popular Wesleyan minister was married on Tuesday morning, at Wesley College, by the Rev. Gervase Smith, of London, to Miss Foster, of Stone Grove, daughter of the late Mr. W. Foster, High street, Sheffield. It is understood that the reverend gentleman will not return to Canada, but will take up his residence in this country. The marriage was of a strictly private character, and only immediate friends were present.—*Liverpool Mercury, 21st June.*

ENGLISH WORKINGMEN IN COUNCIL.—The public sittings of the second annual Congress of the British Federation of the International Workingmen's Association have been resumed in the Mechanics' Institute, David street, Manchester. Citizen Vickers presided at the organization, and there were present other eighteen delegates and one young lady.—Citizen de Morgan read a telegram he had received from "Citizen Eugene Dupont," London, sending the "fraternal greetings of the French branch in London and the Congress at London," and intimating that the trades' union demonstration at London had been a great success that day. The telegram concluded with the words, "Long Life to our Association."

NORTH SHORE RAILWAY.—We had hoped that, under the last arrangement which was embodied in a supplemental contract, between the North Shore Railway Company and the Chicago Contracting Company, by the terms of which the railway company conceded an additional bonus of three million dollars of capital stock to the contracting company, the work of construction would be resumed at once, and that the citizens of Quebec as well as the country at large would, before the present time, have some tangible evidence that this long deferred, but much needed and most important public improvement, was soon to become an accomplished fact. But it seems that we are again doomed to disappointment. From information that we consider entirely reliable, it appears that the London Syndicate, which was relied upon to float the bonds of the company, has entirely abandoned the undertaking, and that Messrs. Dunlap and Smith, who represented the contracting company in Europe, have returned to New York for the purpose of increasing the working capital of the contracting co'y. from among their own friends upon this side of the water, to such an extent as to enable them to execute the contract without any present aid from foreign capital. To do this will necessarily occupy considerable time, and it is therefore hardly to be hoped that any considerable amount of work can be executed during the present working season. We understand, however, that the chief engineer has been authorized to perfect the location of the line during the present season, so that the difficult and expensive foundations of some of the larger bridges can be put in during the coming winter, when the streams will be covered with ice, and also that the contracting company have made a conditional arrangement for the delivery of a large portion of the iron rails early next season, and also that the cross-ties will be provided in the meantime; so that, if the contractors succeed in making arrangements, a general resumption of the work can be effected early next spring.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

THE GOODRICH MURDER.—A verdict of murder has been returned by the coroner's jury against Miss Stoddard, the alleged murderess of Goodrich, and she has been committed to await the action of the Grand Jury. As has been the way on previous occasions, very little that was new was allowed to transpire; counsel for the prosecution, whenever any real information seemed on the point of coming out, starting up to forbid it, and coroner and jury acquiescing. Appended to their verdict were the following remarks by the jury, showing that they considered "Crowner's quests" a thing of the past:—

First:—It is our conviction that the Coroner's jury, as an institution for the discovery of crime, or the detection of criminals, has outlived the period of necessity of usefulness. In cases of death as the result of violence of any kind, whether accidental or designed, or occurring under such circumstances of doubt either as to its cause or commission as to call for an investigation, we believe that it could be more efficiently conducted by some legally designated criminal or health authorities, or both combined, than under the present system, which we believe is more liable to aid in the escape of the prisoner than to result in discovery and conviction.

Second:—While the present system does exist, we consider it of the first importance that the jury should be assembled promptly and caused to view the body of the deceased as nearly as possible in the condition, position, and under the circumstances in which the body was discovered. We believe far greater aid can be in this way afforded to a jury in doubtful cases, in arriving at correct conclusions as to cause of death, and whether self-inflicted or otherwise, than by any other evidence. In our judgment, a *post-mortem* examination, where considered necessary, should follow, not precede, an inspection by the jury.

MONTREAL NEWS.

— The SS. "Prussian" has made the quickest passage from Liverpool yet known. She left that port at 4 o'clock on Thursday afternoon, the 10th inst., and arrived at Father Point at 8 a.m. on Saturday, the 19th, thus making the trip in 8 days 16 hours.

— The ship "Gleniffer" arrived in port at 4.30 p.m. on Saturday from Glasgow, on her second trip this season. She sailed from Glasgow on the 12th June and had an unusually long and stormy passage. Last year she arrived on her second trip on the 26th July.

BURIAL OF CHABOT.—The remains of this unfortunate man were buried on Tuesday morning, with the full ceremonies of the Roman Catholic Church.

FARM BUILDINGS BURNT.—The glare of a fire on the other side of the Mountain was seen Sunday night from the city, but our firemen did not go out to it. The barns of a farmer named Delorier, of St. Laurent, were burnt, including a considerable quantity of hay, a wagon and other farm implements, and three fat hogs. The fire was over in a very short time.

RACING ACCIDENTS.—A young man named Charles Wise, familiarly known as "Charley," was brought to the Hospital Friday night in a very critical condition. Riding "The Moor" in one of the mile and a quarter heats, about 5 o'clock Friday p.m., as he was coming to the winning post, his horse stumbled while going at full speed, and in an instant horse and rider went over head foremost. Poor "Charley" struck on his head and was taken up in an insensible condition. Since the accident he has been heard to speak but once, then murmuring "I'm very tired." He now lies in a very dangerous state. He was thrown once before, but not hurt, in the hurdle races on Wednesday, when Mr. Hyland met his mishap. The same day a boy riding a Cobourg horse, "Old Rye," was thrown, breaking his collar bone. He was sent home to Cobourg.

A CANADIAN CANTATRICE.—Some time ago we took occasion to notice that a Mdlle. Lajeunesse, a native of Chambly, after having resided in Albany as a music teacher, had been sent to Europe to complete her musical education, and had subsequently made a successful *debut* in Opera, under the name of Albani. The *Herald* states that she has lately won a signal triumph in Paris in the opera of the "Huguenots," in her rendering of which opera, strictly as written by Mayerbeer, the critics place her above Patti. She also lately sang at a state concert before the Queen, and the London *Public Opinion*, referring to the fact of her having just appeared as Lady Earichetta in Flotow's "Martha," at the Royal Italian Opera, characterizes the result as being brilliant as any on record.

CITY MORTALITY.—During the week ending on Saturday last, July 19th, there were 170 interments in the city cemeteries. In the Protestant Cemetery there were 30 interments. Wards:—St. Louis, 4; St. Anns, 4; St. Antoine, 9; St. Lawrence, 2; West, 1; St. Mary's, 2; East, 1; General Hospital, 2; outside of the city, 4; from the Coroner, 1. Males; children, 13; married men, 5; widowers, 1; bachelors, 3; female children, 6; married women, 1; widows, 1; unmarried women, 1; under 1 year, 14; from 1 to 5, 1; from 5 to 10, 2; from 10 to 20, 3; from 20 to 40, 2; over 40, 8. Diseases, drowned, 5; disease of heart, 2; diarrhœa, 5; measles, 1; senility, 1; stillborn, 1; small-pox, 2; cancer, 1; cholera infantum, 1; convulsions, 1; general debility, 1; infantile debility, 4; accidental, 1; dentition, 1; hooping cough, 1; mania, 1; pneumonia, 1.

In the Roman Catholic Cemetery the number of interments was 140, but because of the manner in which the certificates are sent in it is impossible to give correct statistics concerning them.

ANOTHER DENIAL.—Mr. G. Ouimet denies that he got any money on railway account. Of course. But now, who did get it? Mr. McMullen says that he and his associates at one time "proposed to have some reasonable explanation" as to how the money which they had paid, and which they were asked to pay, had been expended. On another occasion Mr. McMullen says he put to Sir John A. Macdonald this very pertinent alternative:—"Either your Government has been bribed, or you have given this contract to a person who has endeavored to defraud his associates by charging them with immense sums of money, which he falsely asserts that he has spent." Now, abusing Mr. McMullen will hardly dispose of that alternative proposition, and unless we find some one who has received the money, we shall be forced to the conclusion, which, perhaps, most men will consider to be the most damaging of the two. It will not do for everybody to deny. Some one must be found who will meet the conditions of Sir Hugh Allan's avowed statements, or else he will be placed in the situation in which the members of Congress tried to place Oakes Ames before he produced his pocket book. They wanted to make out that he had lied to and cheated his business associates. He thought that a worse reputation than that of having bought up a lot of corrupt fellows, whose morals were past injury before he seduced them, and so he put the saddles on the right horses.—*Herald.*

— It is only right that the American Press Association, which at present supplies Canadian journals with telegraphic news, should explain their telegram on the division in the British House of Commons on International arbitration, published in the *Gazette* and all other leading journals in Canada and the United States. The Association's telegram set forth that the division on Mr. Richard's motion resulted in a tie, and that the speaker gave his casting vote in its favor. The London *Times*, which is admittedly reliable in its Parliamentary reports, states that after discussion Lord Enfield on behalf of the Prime Minister moved the previous question, which was negatived by 98 to 88, and the question was then put and agreed to without a division. Numerous articles on the circumstance that a tie should have occurred in the division on the important question of International arbitration and the Speaker's alleged vote thereon, therefore go for nought. Erelong it is to be hoped the Canadian Press will possess its own News Association, and thus avoid receiving lengthy telegrams about the doings of American tourists in Paris and equally trivial matters, and at the same time receive accurate reports.—*Gazette.*

COMMERCIAL.

MONTREAL WITNESS OFFICE, July 23.

—Greenbacks bought at 14¾ @ 00 dis., and sold at 14 @ 00 dis. American silver bought 8 at @ 00 dis.; British do at 8 @ 00 dis.; small do at 9 @ 00 dis. [illegible]'s sold at 112 @ 120.

P. D. BROWNE, Banker and Broker, 124 St. James street.

FINANCIAL.—The Money Market is working along quietly and easily without any changes to note. Gold in New York opened this morning at 116¾, and declined to 116¼; Sterling Exchange was unchanged at 109¾.

The Stock Market this morning was quiet. Montreal and Commerce were stronger, and Merchants' weaker. Sales 42 Montreal at 180¼, closing 180 to 180½; 7 Merchants' at 112½, closing 112½ to 113; and 50 Commerce at 119, closing 119 to 119½; Royal Canadian 96½ to 97½.

ST. GABRIEL CATTLE MARKET.

Market well supplied with good cattle. A large supply of distillery fed cattle selling at 5 cts. live weight; grass cattle from $3 50 to $4 50 live weight. Hogs in demand at $5 50 live weight. Sheep, $3 50 to $5 00 each. Lambs, $2 to $3 each. Supply if anything a little more than demand this week.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

FLOUR.—Rcts 3,453 bbls; Extra, $6 40 to $6 55; Fancy, $6 20 to $6 40; Strong Bakers', $6 10 to $6 25; Super, $5 75 to $5 87½; No 2, $5 00 to $5 15; Fine, $4 40 to $0 00; Middlings, $4 00 to $0 00; Pollards, $3.25; City Bags, $2 90 to $2 95. Oatmeal, rcts. 100 bbls, at $5 25 to $5 40. Market very quiet. Sales—50 Extra $6 55; 75 Choice Fancy, $6 40; 100 Super $5 87½; 150 Welland Canal do, $5 87½; 100 Cut Down Super, $6 55; 50 do, $5 70; 100 Medium, $6; 200 Strong Bakers' $6 10; 50 do $6 25; 250 No. 2 $5; 50 do $5 15; 60 Fine, $4 40; 75 Choice do $4 65; 400 City Bags at $2 95, and 100 Cornmeal at $2 80.

WHEAT.—Receipts 700 bush; sale cargo No. 2 Chicago yesterday at $1 25.

COARSE GRAINS nominal—Corn—49c to 50c; Peas, 78c to 82c; Oats, 32c to 35c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet. Pork—New Mess, $17-50 to $18. Lard, 10½c to 11c; Butter—Good Western 17c to 18c; Choice, 19c; Cheese—Rcts 17 boxes; dull at 10c to 10¾c; Eggs, at the mark, 14c; Fresh, 16c to 17c.

ASHES—Rcts 7 bbls; Pots, $6 25 to $6 30; Pearls, $8 30 to $8 35.

FREIGHTS—Market weaker; steamers' rates to Liverpool for grain per 480 lbs, 8s 3d.

FARNWORTH AND JARDINE'S WOOD CIRCULAR.

LIVERPOOL, 30th June, 1873.

The arrivals from British North America during the past month have been 27 vessels, 18,320 tons, against 19 vessels, 15,910 tons during the like period last year.

Although the month just ended is generally the dullest in the year, in consequence of country buyers taking stock, still there has been a good business done, and most woods are firm in price, as our local dealers see that the present value, in many cases, does not cover the cost of importation, in consequence of the continued advance in freights.

CANADIAN WOODS.—We have had several arrivals from Quebec on account of the resident trade, most of which will probably go direct into consumption, as the stocks of Pine have been considerably reduced, and now compare favorably with last year; the cost, however, of Waney and prime square Timber is so high now that we are afraid consumers will buy but sparingly for some time. *Red Pine* is very low in stock, and the larger averages will sell rapidly. *Oak* of good quality is almost exhausted here, and several large sales to arrive are reported at full prices. *Elm* promises to rule high in consequence of the dearness of most other Shipbuilding Woods. *Birch*—The stock consists of fresh wood, just arrived which will, doubtless, sell at full prices, although the present extreme value can hardly be sustained. *Whitewood* has been enquired for, and several parcels have been sold on contract. *Ash* is not much wanted, although fresh wood will bring a fair price. *Quebec Pine Deals* are difficult to sell at remunerative prices, and although the import so far has been much lighter than last year, still the stocks do not look well, and the consumption of late has been very limited. *Pipe Staves* rule very high, but *Puncheon* will not cover the cost of importation, in consequence of the excessive imports from the States. *Lathwood* is wanted, and will bring full prices.

COLONIAL WOODS.—The sales during the month have been as follows, viz:—*Oak.*—65 feet average is reported to have been sold at 3s 6d per foot to arrive. *Elm* has been sold by retail only at very full prices. *Walnut.*—Of American a few logs have been sold by auction at from 5s 3d to 5s 6d per foot. *Quebec Deals.*—2nd quality have been sold at from £15 to £16 per standard. *Scantling and Boards.*—The former have been sold with the cargo at £9 5s to £9 10s per standard intake. *Palings.*—Spruce 4½ feet by ¾inch have been sold at £5 5s per mille. No sales of Yellow or Red Pine, or other descriptions of stock.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF TIMBER FROM BRITISH AMERICA.

Yellow Pine Timber, Quebec, per cubic foot, 1s 5d to 2s 7d; Waney Board, per cubic foot, 2s 4d to 2s 9d; Red Pine, per cubic foot, 1s 6d to 1s 10d; Oak, per cubic foot, 3s 5d to 3s 9d; Elm, per cubic foot, 2s 6d to 3s; Ash, per cubic foot, 2s 6d to 2s 9d; Birch, Quebec, per cubic foot, 2s 6d to 2s 9d; Masts, Calliper measure, Red, per cubic foot, 2s to 2s 6d; Yellow, per cubic foot, 2s 6d to 3s; Spars, Spruce, per cubic feet, 1s 4d to 1s 6d; Deals, Quebec, Yellow, per standard, 1st quality, £21 to £22 10s; 2nd quality, per standard, £15 10s to £16 10s; 3rd quality, per standard, £10 10s to £11 10s; Staves, Quebec, standard, per standard mille, 1st quality, £90 to £92 10s; 2nd do, per standard mille, £65 to £72 10s; Staves, W. O. puncheon, per mille, 1st quality, £25 to £26; 2nd do, per mille, £21 to £22; Oars, Ash, per running foot, 3½d to 3¾d; Handspikes, Hickory (Dressed), per dozen, 16s to 18s; Lathwood, per fathom, 4 feet, £6 10d to £7 10s.

ENGLISH GRAIN TRADE.

The prospects of the crop continue favorable; the warm sunshine that has followed the somewhat heavy rains experienced in the early part of the week having been productive of much good. In many of the forward districts the wheat plant is passing satisfactorily through the critical stage of blooming, and should the fair weather continue, a large proportion of the harvest will soon be comparatively safe. The trade, as usual at this period, is affected more by the weather than any other influence, and the dullness previously noticed has become even more strongly marked, whilst prices have in several of the leading markets of the Kingdom further declined 1s per quarter. Farmers' deliveries, according to official returns, have increased, and are but little below the average of the past five years. Foreign imports of wheat have rather fallen off, but the quantity arriving have been quite adequate to the demand, which is confined to the mere provision for immediate requirements. The quantity of wheat on passage is estimated at 1,230,000 quarters, against about 700,000 quarters at this time last year, and from most exporting countries the crop reports are good. The stock returns, although not without some discrepancies, show that of wheat and flour the receipts have been for some time rather in advance of requirements, whilst of spring corn they have been deficient, and account in the latter instance for the advance which has taken place in prices.

At Mark Lane the quantity of English wheat offering this week has been very small, and held for previous rates. Foreign supplies have been adequate, and the demand very dull. No. 2 Spring American has been sold at 56s, and St. Petersburg at 57s to 59s per quarter, ex ship, showing in both cases a partial decline of 1s per quarter. Granary parcels are not offered on lower terms. Flour remains without quotable change. One or two steamers during the last two or three days came in from St Petersburg with oats, and for these 3d per quarter less has been acceptable, 22s to 22s 6d being the current rates. Barley, beans and peas continue tolerably firm and maize steady.—*Economist, 5th inst.*

MONTREAL HORSE MARKET.—Market dull. There are a good many horses in town, but none first-class. A few well-bred matched teams would find ready purchasers, and more particularly some well-bred saddle horses. A few American buyers have arrived this morning in quest of common working horses for tramways.

NEW INSOLVENTS, ONTARIO.—Sydney A Logan, Williamstown; N. H. Bishop, Toronto; William Beaton, Kilsyth: Thomas Caldwell, Cumberland Township; C. Hunt. Thornbury; Timothy Gorman, Bromley; J. G. Munns, Markham.

CHEESE MARKET.—STRATFORD, JULY 17.—The cheese market to day was dull. There was a good attendance of buyers, but they were indisposed to make contracts. The sales were 1,600 boxes of May and June at 9¾c to 10¼c. The offerings were 5,127 boxes.

DAILY REPORT OF THE MONTREAL STOCK MARKET.

Reported exclusively for the DAILY WITNESS by the Board of Brokers.

TUESDAY, July 22.

STOCKS.	Sellers.	Buyers.	Transactions.
Bank of Montreal ex. d	180½	180	180¼
Ontario Bank	104¼	104	....
Bank of B.N.A.	....	....	....
City Bank	91½	90	....
Banque du Peuple	109	107	....
Molson's Bank	113	110	....
Bank of Toronto	189	187	....
Banque Jacques Cartier	....	105	....
Merchants' Bank	113	112¾	112¾
E. Townships Bank	....	110	....
Quebec Bank	111	109	....
Banque Nationale	110	108	....
Union Bank	103	101¾	....
Mechanics' Bank	....	80¾	....
Royal Canadian Bank	98	96¾	....
Can. Bank of Commerce	119¾	118¾	119
Metropolitan	102	101½	....
Dominion Bank	....	....	....
Bank of Hamilton	99	....	....
Maritime Bank	90	85	....
Exchange Bank	100¾	100	....
Huron Copper Bay	32½	20	....
Intercolonial Coal Co	....	50	....
G T R R 7 p.c. Bonds	100	....	....
Champ & St. L R'd 8 p.c. Bonds	....	....	....
Do. Sterling 6 p.c	....	....	....
Mont. Telegraph Co	183¼	182	....
Dominion Telegraph Co	....	....	....
Richelieu Nav. Co	....	185	....
Canadian N. Co	87	86½	....
City Passenger R.R	....	....	....
City Gas Co	130	124	....
Merchants' Exchange	....	....	....
Mont Dr Per Bld Soc	....	....	....
Hamilton P. & L. S.	105	100	....
Can. Rolling Stock Co	96	94	....
N. American Car Co	....	....	....
Canada Engine and Machine Co	75	....	....
Quebec Fire Insurance	....	....	....
Mont. Investment Asso	....	....	....
Canada R Equipment Co	100¾	100	....
" Cotton Manuf'g Co	95	89	....
Mont. Warehousing Co	87¾	....	....
Graphic Printing Co	72½	65	....
Dominion Stock	108¾	107¾	....
Dominion Bonds	....	....	....
Gov't Deb 6 p. c. stg	....	98	....
Gov't Deb 6 p. c. cy	....	....	....
Gov't Deb 5 p. c. stg	....	....	....
Gov't Deb 5 p. c. cy	....	....	....
Montreal Harbor 8 p. c. cy Bonds	....	....	....
Montreal Harbor p. c. Bonds	....	....	....
Do 7½ p. c. Bonds due 88	....	....	....
Mont. Harbor 6½ p.c	101	....	....
Quebec Corp Stock 7 p.c	....	....	....
Quebec Bonds, 6 p. c	....	....	....
Montreal 7 p. c. Stock	115	110	....
Montreal 6 p. c. Stock	99	97	....
Montreal Corp. Bonds	....	....	....
Montreal W. W. Bond	99	97	....

EXCHANGE.

Bank 60 days sight or 75 days date	109	@ 109¼
Merchants' Bills, 60 days	....	@ ....
Bank on demand on New York	....	@ ....
Merchants' Bills	....	@ ....
Bank Gold Drafts on New York	par	
Gold rate at noon in New York	116¾ prem	

FRANK BOND Secretary, 7 St. Sacrament st

SUPERVISOR OF CULLERS' OFFICE.

Comparative Statement of Timber, Masts, Bowsprits, Spars, Staves, &c., measured and culled to date:—

	1871.	1872.	1873.
Waney White Pine	848,098	852,299	427,033
White Pine	6,031,137	2,089,984	1,350,237
Red Pine	615,657	123,166	81,464
Oak	1,381,168	556,098	1,135,891
Elm	118,575	31,577	303,423
Ash	130,423	98,031	99,298
Basswood	10,704	871	3,295
Butternut	684	519	154
Tamarac	54,529	44,647	20,365
Birch & Maple	136,208	305,239	794,408
Masts & Bowsprits	....	....	50 pcs
Spars	53pcs	11pcs	....
Std. Staves	655.1.1.4	467.3.3.25	548.3.2.20
W. I. Staves	1191.3.2.4	569.9.0.19	2194.6.3.17
Brl. Staves	66.4.1.14	38.3.0.28	63.1.3.15

Quebec, 18th July, 1873. WM. QUINN, Supervisor.

COLONIAL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

LONDON, July 9, 1873.

The following quotations are taken from the *Canadian News*:—

	Closing prices.	Last business done
British Columbia 6 per ct., April and Oct., 1894	—	—
Canada 6 per cent Jan. and July, 1877-80	104 to 106	104½xd
Do. Do. 1881-4	105 to 107	—xd
Do. 6 per cent. Feb and Aug	101 to 103	104xd
Do. 6 per cent. Mar and Sept	103 to 105	—xd
Do. 5 per cent. Jan and July	103 to 105	—xd
Do. 5 per cent. Inscribed Stock	103 to 104	—xd
Do. 5 per cent. April and Oct	103 to 104	—xd
Dominion Stock, 1903	105 to 107	—
New Brunswick 6 per cent. Jan. and July	106 to 108	—xd
Nova Scotia 6 per cent. 1875	101½ to 104½	—xd
Do. 5 per cent. 18[illegible]	[illegible]	—xd

RAILWAYS.

£100 —all Atlantic and St Lawrence	96 to 98	—
10—all Buffalo and Lake Huron Preference	7¼ to 7¾	—
100—100 Do. 5½ p.c. bonds, 1872-3-4	90 to 92	—
Bonds—all European and North American, 1st mort	70 to 75	—xd
Stock—100 Grand Trunk of Canada	21 to 21½	21
100—all Do. Equipt. Mort. Bonds. 1st charge 6 p.c.	101 to 103	102½
100—all Do. 2nd do.	97 to 99	—xd
100—all Do. 1st Preference Bonds	71 to 74	—
100—all Do. 2nd Preference Bonds	68 to 70	68
100—all Do. 3rd Preference Stock	35½ to 36½	35
20½—all Great Western of Canada	18¾ to 19	18¾
100—all Do. without option, 1873	99 to 101	—
100—all Do. 5½ do. 1877-8	100 to 102	—
100—all Do. 6 per cent. Bonds	106 to 107	—
100—68 5 per cent Preference, issued at 80	— to —	—
100—all N. Rail. of Canada 6 p.c. 1st Preference Bonds	97 to 100	—xd

BANKS.

50—all British North American	67 to 69	—
20—all British Columbia	19½ to 20½	20
20—5 Do New issued at 2 p.m.	1 dis to par	—

MISCELLANEOUS.

50—44 British American Land	37 to 41	—
20½—all Canada Company	100 to 102	101xd
17—all Hudson's Bay	17½ to 18	18
20—5 Trust and Loan Company of Canada	1½ to 2 p.m	—
12—all Telegraph Construc. and Maintenance (Lim.)	33¾ to 34¼	—
10—6 Vancouver Coal Company	2 to 2½pm	—

News by Telegraph.

AMERICAN

HEAVY ROBBERY ON BOARD A CUNARD STEAMER.

NEW YORK, July 17.—A large robbery of jewellery and valuables from the baggage of passengers on board the Cunard steamer "Algeria," has occurred while on the way from Europe to New York. It is thought that the thieves secured at least $50,000 worth of property. Quite a number of trunks were broken open and thoroughly ransacked, the rascals taking the most valuable portion of the contents. The Steamship Company have announced their intention to make good all losses which the passengers may have sustained. Among the heaviest losers was Mrs. Washington Maxwell, of Chicago, who reports that nearly $15,000 worth of jewellery and clothing is missing from her trunks. According to the rules of the company the owners of the line are not strictly responsible to the passengers for the safety of any articles not given into the purser's charge, as was not the case with the property stolen in this instance, but it has been deemed best to make good the losses, in order to sustain the reputation of the company for liberality and fair dealing.

THE MINNESOTA WHEAT CROP.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 18.—Crop reports from McLean County, about the centre of Minnesota, say the wheat in that region will be ready to cut in a week. Reports from several sections say the wheat harvest this year will be from one to two weeks earlier than last year, owing to the splendid growing weather which has prevailed. Minnesota never had a more favorable season for wheat. It is estimated that the coming crop will be from 5,000,000 to 15,000,000 bushels larger than last year.

THE INDUSTRIAL CONGRESS.

CLEVELAND, O., July 19.—The Industrial Congress have adopted a declaration of principles as follows:—"That unless aggressions of the aggregated wealth be checked, they will lead to pauperism of the masses; that the securing to the laborer of the fruits of his labor is by united efforts, and while recognizing the efficiency of the ballot box, the present consideration is, the organization and co-operation of the productive masses; that the objects of the Industrial Congress will be submitted to the people of the country; that moral, social and industrial worth is a true standard of greatness; that the laborer should have a more equitable share of the wealth he helps to create; that more leisure time and social advantages should be secured, and demanding from the State and National Governments establishments of bureaus of labor statistics to arrive at the true, moral, educational and financial condition of the producing masses, the reserving of public lands for actual settlers, the adoption of measures providing for health and safety of those engaged in manufacturing and mining pursuits, substitution of arbitration for strikes when practicable, the prohibition of the importation of all servile races, and a discontinuance of contracting convict labor, the reduction to eight hours per day of a day's labor, and providing for a national calculating medium based on faith and resources of the nation and issued directly to the people." The Congress adjourned to meet in Rochester, in April, 1874.

CANADIAN.

OTTAWA.

OFFICIAL ITEMS.

OTTAWA, July 19.—"B" Battery of Artillery and School of Gunnery, Quebec.—2nd Lieutenant Henry Collings Sheppard No 1 Battery, Quebec Provisional Brigade of G A, having completed his "short course" of instruction, is authorized for the "long course."

Circulation and specie:—Total Dominion Notes, $9,499,028 50; Provincial Notes, $1,421,250 33; Fractionals, $231,975 33; Total circulation, $11,152,254 16. Total Specie held, $2,459,741 88; Deficiency of specie $93,547.02.

NEW COMPANY.

Notice is given of the formation of a Company to be called the Importers' Warehousing Company. The object for which incorporation is sought is for the reception and storage of produce, goods, wares, and merchandise at divers places in Ontario and Quebec, free of duty or in bond or otherwise, or making advances thereon for hire and reward, and to be empowered and authorized to buy and acquire, erect and build, hire and lease, property both real and personal, buildings, barges, or other craft, and all other appurtenances which may be necessary or convenient for the carrying on of the business of the said Company at said places. Operations to be carried on at Toronto and Kingston in Ontario, and Montreal and Quebec, in Quebec, and chief place of business in Montreal; capital stock $200,000; amount of each share $100. The names of the applicants are Thomas Tiffin, Thomas Caverhill, Charles H. Walters, Thomas Gordon, Frederick Nash, Matthew H. Gault, Edward K. Greene, Alexander W. Ogilvie, Charles Hagar, Henry McKay. The first directors to be Thomas Tiffin, Thomas Caverhill, and Edward K. Greene.

APPOINTMENTS.

OTTAWA, July 21.—Mr. Q. A. Lazier, of Belleville, has been appointed junior Judge for the County of Hastings, and Mr. Lynn Smart, of Hamilton, Deputy Judge for the County of Wentworth.

TORONTO.

ARREST.

TORONTO, July 21.—William Winhurst, a blacksmith, was arrested on Saturday night, on a charge of being one of the parties who assaulted Mr. Lownsborough, broker, in his office about a month since. Lownsborough recognized him on Yonge street and pointed him out to the police.

HOMŒOPATHS ON AN INDEPENDENT FOOTING.

A large meeting of homœopathic physicians was held on Saturday in Hamilton, at which the action of their representatives in withdrawing from the Medical Council was unanimously approved. A Homœopathic College of Physicians was provisionally organized, and Dr. Campbell elected President.

LOCAL ITEMS.

The funeral of the late Hon. W. B. Robinson took place to-day. The York Pioneers, of which deceased was a prominent member, attended in a body.

David Brady, formerly a soldier in the 20th Regiment, who was detailed to carry the body of Napoleon the Great to the grave, was up before the Police Magistrate this morning, on a charge of vagrancy. He was sent to the Hospital, being quite infirm.

The annual prize meeting of the Ontario Rifle Association is to be held on the Garrison Common on the 2nd of September and two following days; the prize list is a good one.

QUEBEC.

DIVISION OF MONTREAL PARISH.

QUEBEC, July 19.—There was a full meeting of the Quebec Cabinet to-day to hear the arguments of Messrs Jetté, M.P., and F X A Trudel, MP., in the case for the civil erection of the Parish of Notre Dame de Grace, Montreal.

AN ENGLISH NOBLEMAN CATCHES QUEBEC ASLEEP.

QUEBEC, July 21.—On Saturday Sir John A. Macdonald, the Hon. Alex. Campbell, and the Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, arrived at the Victoria Hotel, Point Levis, with the intention of meeting the Duke of Manchester, and his son Lord Mandeville, who were to arrive by the English steamer "Prussian." Mr. Campbell was obliged to leave by a special train in the evening for the West, and as it was late before the steamer arrived, and rained heavily in the early part of the night, Sir John A Macdonald and Mr. Abbott had retired. When she reached the depot, the steamer was boarded, however. Captain Amyot, Aide-de-Camp to the Lt.-Governor, and Mr. Pattisson, the Governor-General's Private Secretary, in company with the Duke of Manchester, Lord Mandeville and suite, crossed over in the Grand Trunk ferry steamer to Quebec, but as it was nearly one o'clock in the morning, there was not a conveyance of any kind to be had, so the party had to make the best of their way on foot to the St. Louis Hotel, taking Champlain street steps, then Mountain Hill and the steps at the new Post Office, as the route, their Lordships gained a very practical idea of some of the ups and downs of citizen life in Quebec, but though the walk may have been tiresome, it afforded them an opportunity of looking at the exterior of the Parliament buildings, the Post-Office and the fountain in the centre of Place d'Armes, in their progress to the St. Louis, where they halted for the remainder of the night.

DROWNINGS.

QUEBEC, July 21.—During a severe squall this afternoon a timber tower's boat, owned by a young man named Foran, capsized in the middle of the river, off the city. Foran was drowned, but his three companions were saved. The deceased was the only support of a widowed mother, and was much respected by all who knew him.

In an altercation between some of the passengers on board the Levis ferry steamer on her last trip from this side on Saturday night, a man, in trying to escape with another man's overcoat, fell overboard, and is reported to have been drowned.

IMMIGRANTS.

Twenty-eight immigrants, forwarded to this country by Mr. Bossange, Emigration Agent at Paris, arrived here by the steamship "Prussian" yesterday. They are principally mechanics and farmers.

RIOTOUS PROCEEDINGS.

QUEBEC, July 22.—Late on Saturday night notorious characters proceeded to clear out a house of bad repute in St. Louis Suburbs. They smashed the doors and windows, broke the furniture, and assaulted the inmates. The police arrested two of the ringleaders.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Full authority has been received for the prosecution of the works at Palace and Hope gates.

St. Patrick's Society will hold a grand pic-nic at the Island of Orleans on Thursday, 31st inst.

FURTHER AS TO DROWNING ACCIDENTS.

On the last trip of the ferry from Quebec to Levis on Saturday night, a crowd of strangers got aboard who speedily organized a row amongst themselves. Several persons tried to restore quiet, but in vain, and one of the conciliators had his overcoat taken from him. He went to seize the thief who, believing that the steamer was near the wharf, jumped and fell into the river at a spot where the current is very rapid, and was carried away. He rose to the surface twice and then disappeared. The body has not been found; the name of the man is unknown.

Yesterday about two o'clock in the afternoon three timber towers, named respectively, Carson, O'Neil and Foran, were beating their boat up the river from the Commissioner's wharf, and when opposite the Queen's wharf the sail was struck by a sudden squall and the boat capsized. The three men were at once immersed in the water, and John Foran, who was unfortunately not such a good swimmer as his companions, was drowned, but the others were saved. They all belonged to Diamond Harbour, and Foran was the only support of his mother, for whom much sympathy is felt in her bereavement.

KINGSTON.

LAID OUT BY WHISKEY.

KINGSTON, July 19.—This morning the body of a man, unknown, partly decomposed, was found near the Grand Trunk depot. A jug of whiskey was laid by his side, and he apparently died from exposure.

The late rains have saved all the crops, which look splendid.

NARROW ESCAPE.

This morning the down express nearly ran into a freight train which stuck on the track. The escape was very narrow and the alarm intense.

BASE BALL.

KINGSTON, July 21.—There was intense excitement, this p. m., over the match between the Young St. Lawrence Base Ball Club, of this city, and the Maple Leaf Club, of Guelph, the champions of Canada; the latter was beaten to-day for the first time in Canada on a score of 35 to 27. The play was sharp and close on both sides.

IDENTIFIED.

The body of the man found dead on the G. T. R. track, near Kingston, is recognized as that of Larry McDermot, G. T. constable at the station, who has been missing for two days. A verdict of "found dead" was returned.

HALIFAX.

MARINE, AC.

HALIFAX, July 19.—The detached Flying Squadron left port this afternoon at two o'clock for Gibraltar.

A number of deaths have recently taken place here from cerebro-spinal meningitis; people are alarmed about the disease.

The steamer "M A Starr" arrived from Liverpool, N S, this morning, bringing a quantity of wrecked material from the "City of Washington." The wreck remains in the same condition. Capt. Sheridan recovered considerable cargo, and has despatched one schooner load to Halifax.

AMERICAN JOURNALISTS.

HALIFAX, July 21.—Thirty-two members of the Maine Editorial Association arrived here by express train from St. John last night. The excursionists were met at the depot by a delegation from the Halifax Press, and driven to the Halifax Hotel, where arrangements for their reception had been made, and a sumptuous collation provided. After the party had removed their travelling apparel, they were escorted to one of the large rooms in the hotel, where Mr. Geo. Johnston, of the *Reporter and Times*, welcomed the visitors in the name and on behalf of the Press of Halifax. Mr. F. E. Shaw, of the Maine Editorial Corps, responded in a happy speech, expressing the delight himself and party had experienced in visiting this beautiful Province, and finding a people so industrious, enterprising, and happy. The party remain here over Monday, and will return to St. John by way of the Annapolis Valley.

BIRTHS.

CHARTERS.—In this city, on the 20th July, at No. 21 Lusignan street, the wife of Mr. Edward Charters, of a son.

FAIRALL.—On 19th July, at 486 St. Catherine street, the wife of Mr E. Fairall, of a daughter.

LOVELACE.—In this city, on 18th July, Mrs. E. M. Lovelace, of a daughter.

NEWMAN.—On the 19th inst., the wife of Mr. Maitland Newman, of a daughter.

RAYNES.—On Sunday, July 20th at Forden, Cote St. Antoine, Mrs. R. T. Raynes, of a daughter.

STUART.—On 21st inst., at 114 Union Avenue, the wife of W. W. Stuart, of a son.

THOMSON.—At 323 St. George st., on the 20th July Mrs. Robert Thomson, of a son.

MARRIED.

TAUZIN—BELISLE.—In this city, on the 21st July, at the Bishop's Palace, by the Rev. N. E. Demers, J. H. Tauzin, merchant, of Waterloo, Q., to Aurise, eldest daughter of Z. Belisle, of this city.

DIED.

BOYCE.—In this city, on the 21st July, Mr. Thomas Boyce, aged 33 years.

DOUGLAS.—At Windsor, on Friday, the 18th July, 1873, Mungo Douglas, aged 83 years, a native of Ayrshire, Scotland.

MURISON.—At Lachine, on Sunday, the 20th inst., Eliza Dyde, wife of the late W. L. Murison, aged 40 years.

MOUNTAIN.—On Saturday, the 19th, Jane Cathcart, second daughter of T. G. Mountain, aged 2 years and 11 months.

REYNAR.—At Cobourg, Ont., on Saturday, 19th July, Fanny Morley, wife of Professor Reynar, Victoria College, and daughter of the Rev. W. Morley Punshon.

SCANLAN.—In this city, on the 21st inst., Catherine O'Grady, beloved wife of Patrick Scanlan, aged 35 years.

THOMAS.—In this city, on 19th July, John Thomas, in the 60th year of his age.

Family Reading.

CHILDREN'S EVENING HYMN.

BY M. BETHAM EDWARDS.

The little birds now seek their rest;
The baby sleeps on mother's breast;
Thou givest all Thy children rest,
God of the weary.

The sailor prayeth on the sea;
The little ones at mother's knee;
Now comes the penitent to Thee,
God of the weary.

The orphan puts away his fears;
The troubled hopes for happier years;
Thou driest all the mourner's tears,
God of the weary.

Thou sendest rest to tired feet,
To little toilers slumbers sweet,
To aching hearts repose complete,
God of the weary.

In grief, perplexity, or pain,
None ever come to Thee in vain;
Thou makest life a joy again,
God of the weary.

We sleep that we may wake renewed,
To serve Thee as Thy children should,
With love, and zeal, and gratitude,
God of the weary.

—*Good Words.*

A TOO FREQUENT GIBE.

We find the following paragraph on its travels among the papers. It generally occupies the "funny" corner:—

"The heart of a deacon who officiated with the contribution-box at a recent meeting for foreign missions in Boston was gladdened by observing among its contents a neatly rolled package. On hastily investigating, his former belief in the depravity of human nature was changed to a certainty by discovering one dollar and a cent, and upon a paper the following: 'The cent is for the heathen, and the dollar is to get it to them.'"

As a poor joke this is not worth noticing; but it indicates a very common feeling—a feeling which even Christian people sometimes ignorantly entertain, and that feeling is worth correcting.

We can lay down the principle at the outset that it will cost something to send a dollar to the heathen. There must be, that is to say, expenses of administration. No reasonable man will expect anything less. To put the matter in the simplest form, suppose you desire to send a dollar to the heathen in India or China. Your greenback will not pass current in those countries, you must buy a bill of exchange, and that will cost something. You must mail the letter containing your remittance; the paper and ink and postage will cost something. So without the intervention of any collecting or disbursing agents—by what would appear to be the simplest way possible—it will take a part of your dollar to get it to the heathen. Of course this part will be proportionally diminished the greater your donation. But do the best you can it will take a part of your 100 cents to carry the rest to heathen lands.

Obviously now, to conduct mission work in any way valuable and efficient, it cannot be left to individual impulse. There must be organization. Fields will have to be selected, men appointed to labor in them, and so distributed as to secure the fullest results. These laborers must be maintained by regular payments; and to this end funds must be collected. In the nature of the case there must be machinery; and to a certain extent the grander the work the larger must be the machinery. To this end the officials at home must be supported; their labors are as necessary as are those of the adjutant-general's department to the efficiency of an army. It does not pay to have cheap men at such posts—though to their praise it should be said that the officers of our missionary boards, while by no means "cheap men," are yet serving the churches cheaply.

But now when the utmost has been said concerning the various items of expense that will of necessity enter into the department of administration, are those who so glibly throw about these gibes as to the "cost of missions" aware how insignificant, in the majority of cases, the totals of these items are? They ought to know whereof they affirm, but it would hardly seem as if they did, else, most certainly, they could not make such wild assertions.

We will not particularize the respective boards, but the expense of administration in one of the largest organizations is 4 per cent., in another 8 1-2 per cent. The largest cost of administration is 15 per cent. Taking an average of five foreign missionary organizations, the cost of administration is less than 10 per cent. So that for every dollar contributed at least 90 cents goes to the heathen; in most organizations more than this. The same thing will apply to all, or nearly all of our benevolent institutions. The American Tract Society, for example, during the past year paid for its own administration, and gave besides $20,000 to its benevolent department.

This gibe then is not merely a sorry joke; it is a coarse and cruel libel on Christian common sense, no less than on Christian philanthropy. Even were it true, the Christian Church would be bound to pay 100 per cent., any per cent. necessary, that she might fulfil her Lord's ascension command. She must "disciple all nations" at any cost. But it is so far from true that it is not simply a careless utterance, but a lie. It needs to be branded as such. Christian people, at least, ought indignantly to scout it.—*Christian Weekly.*

COMPLIMENTARY RESOLUTIONS.

(*From the Methodist.*)

Nothing can be more appropriate or more pleasant to the parties concerned, when a minister has served his full term and is about to retire, or when he is on the point of sailing to Europe and the Holy Land for his health, than for his congregation, or their representatives, to express their appreciation of his past and their good wishes for his future in complimentary resolutions. The complimentary resolution is a congregational good bye, and should not under any circumstances be allowed to go out of use. Likewise, when a minister dies, it is right for the congregation and for his ministerial associates to express their affection and grief for him in a similar manner. But when one undertakes to publish such resolutions regularly in the church paper, the case assumes a different look. There is an inevitable monotony about them. The same feeling must in all cases be expressed in words and phrases of identical import, if not in the very same. The range of qualities for which a minister is likely to be esteemed—at least, of those qualities which will be told to the world—is so limited, that the various descriptions of them must bear a strong resemblance. Hence the reading of such resolutions, if a paper adopts the custom of publishing them, will come in time to be like the reading of the "sheriff's sales," or notices of street assessments in a country or corporation newspaper. We have often thought it would be well to prepare a form, into which the notices of expressions of regard could be made to fit, and to keep it as a standing department of the paper.

Now comes the Rev. Philetus Dobbs, in the *National Baptist*, with a plan which meets the case very happily. After expressing a proper regard for the merits of the paper for which he is writing, he proceeds in a vein of pleasantry which we would call jocose, if his conclusions were not so practical.

"There is, however, one matter in the paper on which I must animadvert. (You know, nothing is perfect: David said that he had 'seen an end of all perfection;' but, as for me, I confess I haven't seen the beginding of it yet). I refer to the church resolutions about retiring pastors. They are good; they are true; they are always honest; they are never extravagant; but the fact is, they are too attractive—too sensational. The readers, especially the young, hasten at once to the resolutions. They pass over all else—news, editorials, weddings, agriculture, poetry; even the solid and improving matter of the varieties—all are left unread till they have devoured every line and word of the church resolutions, from 'Whereas, our late much respected, dearly beloved and highly venerated under-shepherd, who for many years has gone in and out before us,' through 'his labor of love,' down to 'our tears and our grateful regards.' The fact is, the column of resolutions is unjust to the rest of the paper, and cultivates in the minds of the young a thirst that cannot be quenched by other and calmer matter. Often am I compelled to hide the paper from my children for fear they will sit up too late reading the resolutions.

"After a good deal of reflection, I wish to propose to you a remedy that will, I think, obviate the evil referred to, and that will also economize space, while yet presenting all the substantial facts of the case. You give tables of baptisms, deaths, ordinations, and kindred items of ecclesiastical news. Now, here is my suggestion—I make no charge; I take out no copyright; I give it for the general good. Make a table of resolutions! You do not quite see how it is to be done? Let me illustrate by the annexed example:

Name of Church.	Name of Pastor.	No. of Resolut's.	Degree of Resolut's.
Mt. Gerizim	Dobbs, Zimri, A.M.	Three	Noncomittal
St. Demas..	Jones, Jedathum,	Seven	Gushing*....
Laodicea....	Smith, Melc'sd'k.	Nine...	Red-hot.
Methuselah	Brown, Balsam..	Thirteen	White-hot†

*Starved out; salary $350 and a donation. At the end of two years it was $275 in arrears.
†The result of a compromise. The minister was under a cloud, and agreed to resign and go away quietly if they would pass the resolutions, which were drawn up by himself.

SUMMER LEISURE.

It would be well, we sometimes think, if all children could have some training in landscape drawing, and even in painting. One of the chief advantages for most of them would be that a little practice of this kind opens the eyes to the minute beauties and the almost infinite variety of nature around them. We all of us run eagerly over sea and land in search of novelty and beauty, while these things are profusely provided for us at our very doors if we could only see them. This little piece of crude landscape betokens, perhaps, that some one who drew it has began to realize imperfectly what there is around him. He has found a study in old tree trunks, or a bit of wild meadow land, or one tumble of the babbling brook, or a stretch of lake or ocean under a morning or evening sky, which has a witchery about it almost impossible to imitate. He has caught after it, and, even though he has missed it, as Sir Launcelot did the Sangreal, he may say with that knightly hero, "I thank God, of his great mercy for that I have seen, for it sufficeth me."

This, then, is the suggestion that presents itself with the leisure of summer days, when no distant trip to the seaside or Yosemite is possible. Matter enough for our pleasure and profit may be found in inexhaustible variety without going out of familiar scenes.

We had the pleasure, not long since, of looking over the album of paintings of a lady of taste and refinement. She had made studies of the common wild flowers and grasses growing within easy walking distances of her home. The gathering of them had furnished beautiful and delightful exercises. One after another the different varieties were carefully studied and reproduced, till, in a few years, the collection had become quite full. The enthusiasm of her work had established a sort of sympathy between her and every plant that grows, and that sympathy was evident in the grace and skill with which the peculiar beauties of each had been reorganized and reproduced. Here, then, in detail were presented the elements of that carpet of green which each returning spring spreads afresh for us. Green we call it, but the hues and shades found in it are richer and more varied than in the most gorgeous fabrics of the loom, and art never devised forms so lithe and graceful as these. Even from season to season the general effect of it changes, and as the grass passes from the light greens of spring to the dark of summer, and the greys and browns of autumn, all the details are changed to harmonize. Beautiful these wild flowers are in the paintings, but nowhere so beautiful as in the fields where they grew. We must know their habits, behold their surroundings to note the forms and hues with which they combine and blend, and recognize the useful purposes they subserve. The chickweed and dog-fennel, the dandelion and sorrel, the thistle and mullein, each have a place and beauty of their own, each express a sentiment which will certainly come to us in gazing upon them, as their odor will if we seek it.

But we are not confined to the grasses and flowers. Every kind of tree and shrub has an ideal form towards which it shapes itself, as the elm is a spreading dome and the pine a cone; each has its peculiar leafage; each its individual hue. It is not certain that those who travel most see most. He that has eyes to see, sees. Even in the matter of landscape beauty it is certain that the hasty tourist misses that which is best worth attaining. Prof. Tyndall says of Niagara, after speaking of common exaggerations regarding it: "but I felt nothing like disappointment, knowing, from old experience, that time and close acquaintanceship, the gradual interweaving of mind and nature, must powerfully influence my final estimate of the scene." This "gradual interweaving of mind and nature" is the prize best worth seeking after, and it may be cultivated almost as well in one place as in another. A gorgeous sunset seen through the long vista of city streets has something as distinctively inspiring as the dash of the waves at the Golden Gate; and one who has grown to know and feel the power of the one has prepared himself in the best possible way to appreciate the other.

All this points to one error which we are always recognizing and always committing. It is possible to grasp at so much as to get little or nothing. In everything great results are securely reached only by attention to small details. So refined and elevating pleasure cannot be taken in a gulp. It lies not in wide journeyings and is not the result of haste and recklessness, but is quite as surely found in narrow fields as in wide ones. Calm reason and a judicious use of the means nearest at hand, not for a week only—for surely our pleasures were meant to be quietly and continuously progressive like the rest of our lives—but uniformly and with a purpose, will be the most certain to give it to us.—*Standard.*

LOST OCCUPATIONS.

Half a century ago, bellows-making was a thriving trade. Every house had its pair of bellows, and in every well-furnished mansion there was a pair hung by the side of every fire-place. Ipswich, in Massachusetts, acquired quite a notoriety all over New England for the elegant and substantial articles of the kind it produced. But as stoves and grates took the place of open fire places, and as coal was substituted for wood, the demand for bellows diminished until the business as a separate trade quite died out.

The same is true of flint cutting. Flints were once necessary, not only for firearms but for tinder boxes, and a tinderbox was as necessary for every house as a gridiron or a skillet. Every one who looks to childhood of forty odd years ago, must remember the cold winter mornings when the persistent crack of the flint against the steel sent up from the kitchen an odor of igniting tinder and sulphur which pervaded the house. I have no more idea of what became of the flint producers than the old man of sorrowful memories who, three or four times a week, called at our door with brimstone matches for sale at a cent the half-dozen bunches. Both have been as completely banished from England and New England as have the red Indians and the Druids.

Then, again, are gone the pin makers, who, though they may have been in their graves this quarter of a century, still figure in lectures and essays to illustrate the advantages of division of labor. Instead of a pin taking a dozen men to cut, grind, point, head, polish and what not, as it used to do, pins are now made by neat little machines, at the rate of three hundred per minute of which machines a single child attends to half a dozen.

Nail making at the forge is another lost industry. Time was, and that in this nineteenth century, when every nail was made on the anvil. Now, from one hundred to one thousand nails per minute are made by machines. The nailer who works at the forge has but a bad chance in competing with such antagonists; and he would have no chance at all were it not that his nails are ten-fold tougher than the former. As it is, the poor men follow an all but hopeless vocation, and are condemned to live in continual hand-grips with poverty.

In the days of Presidents Madison and Monroe and even later, straw bonnet making was practiced in every middle class house where there were growing families, and straw plaiting formed the staple of domestic leisure work. At my grandfather's around the huge kitchen fireplace, Cæsar, born a slave, who sat on an oak bench directly under the gaping chimney, and we boys, who crowded upon the settle, used to pass winter's evenings splitting straws, while the lassies were plaiting them. Then bonnets were bonnets, covering the head with the margin of a foot or two to spare, and presenting a sort of conical, shell shaped recess, in which dimpling smiles and witching curls nestled in comfort. The work has vanished, and will never reappear, unless the whirligig of fashion should glide again into the forsaken track.—*Appleton's Journal.*

WOMAN'S DRESS.

He who would labor for the physical redemption of woman in America must begin with her dress. The prevailing modes constitute an insuperable obstacle to her physical development. Every humane physiologist has argued, expostulated and implored. If American women should squeeze their feet until those members were in Chinese fashion, or should place a flat stone on the head until the brains were forced into the back of the neck, we might keep silent; but while they compress that part of the body which contains the organs of vitality—the heart, lungs, liver and stomach—we must continue to resist their madness. In this part of the body is the fountain of life. The slightest pressure immediately reduces the size and activity of that fountain. He who has thoughtfully studied the inevitable results of the prevailing style of dress at the waist will affect no surprise at those cold feet, constipation, weak spine, short breath, palpitation of the heart and congestive headache which are the average characteristics of the health of American women. Given a live woman, a corset, the average tight dress, and the physiologist will deduce the morbid conditions I have named.

My practical suggestion is that, without corsets, the dress waist should be full and loose, the skirt bands buttoned about the waist much larger than the body, supported on the shoulders by suspenders, such as gentlemen wear, and attached to the bands at the same points. My wife adopted many years ago the style I advise, and is greatly delighted with the results. The dress is much more artistic and beautiful than the plain waist with the hard iron-like ligature at the band.

After twenty years' study of the subject of health and the causes of disease, if I were permitted to select from our one hundred and one physiological blunders that one which I should most desire to see corrected. I should unhesitatingely name this particular feature of woman's dress.—*Dio Lewis.*

"STRANGE SEA INDUSTRIES AND ADVENTURES."

The Red Sea is noted for the exquisite loveliness of its coralline formations. An American explorer, well known in submarine diving, once visited that gulf so sacred in history, and for a purpose certainly as singular as anything he found there. It was, to use his own words, "to fish for Pharoah's golden chariot wheels," lost in that famous pursuit. Is it possible, in the nature of things, for such an expedition to be made by any but an American? It takes a strong Bible faith, allied to a simple but strong self-confidence, to start a man on such an adventure. The curious transforming magic of the sea had its effect on the Arab dragoman he had engaged to assist him. Having settled on the exact spot, the swart Arabian descended, but signalled to return almost immediately, and was brought to the surface in open-eyed wonder. With all the hyperbole of Oriental imagination he swore positively to the finding of the chariot wheels, and added the jewellery of Pharaoh's household. He was so earnest and so exact in the matter of the golden wheel, set with precious stones, that, though the captain dryly asked if he did not meet King Pharaoh himself, taking a moist throne and keeping court with the fishes, he none the less had the line attached and drew up—the rude wheel of a Tartar waggon, transformed under water, but plain and ugly enough above.

"The djin did it," explained the Arab. "It is a palace of the djins, howadji."

Though the adventurous explorer failed in his design on the defunct Egyptian, he was rewarded by compensating views and discoveries. He saw there the *Xenia elongata*, a shrub-like coral distinguished for the beauty of its colors, having stellar tentacles, rose-colored, blue and lilac, an inch in diameter, and looking like flowers of living jewellery; another with a long cue, like a tress of hair, and others of allied beauty.

The coral stone is seen and admired on centre tables and in jewellery, but this is really the least pleasing beauty in the organism. The animal, subjected to exposure, is a brown mucous that dissipates in the sun and air, but clothed in its native element this glutinous substance is instinct with radiant life, the bodies being rose-color and the arms pure white. Sometimes they grow in clusters and corymbs, gleaming with a pure, translucent color that fluctuates and changes in the light,

"Like colors of a shell
That keep the hue and polish of the wave."

Our searcher found one unexpected verification of the story of Exodus. The passage in the Bible does not leave altogether in mystery the natural means by which the transit was effected. We are told of the strong east wind and the wall of waters. At the point near Suez a shoal extends quite across the sea. For several days this wind had borne back the shallow waters, descending as it did from the rugged mountain slopes, and opening and sweeping back the deep as it were. Then the tide came, thrust forward in accumulated volume, until it made a real wall of waters that stood up in a huge crested, angry foam. It was sufficiently like to cause the explorer to apprehend the possibility of finding Pharoah by travelling the same watery road.—*Lippincott's.*

SCIENTIFIC ITEMS.

— Dr. Von Dœllinger has been appointed president of the Bavarian Academy of Science, and conservator-general of scientific museums, in place of Baron Liebig, deceased. It is one of those nice, soft places which royalty now and then places at the disposal of men who have found no royal road to learning.

— Queen Victoria is in possession of a curious needle. It was made at the celebrated factory at Redditch, and represents the Column of Trajan in miniature. This well-known Roman column is adorned with scenes in sculpture immortalizing Trajan's exploits in war. On this diminutive needle scenes in the life of Queen Victoria are represented in relief, but so small and finely cut as to require a magnifying-glass to see them. The Victoria needle can moreover be opened; it contains more needles, adorned with scenes in relief.

— The pleasant odor of cedar, according to Mr. E. Lewis, appears to be as persistent as the wood itself. Slivers taken from white-cedar stumps found twelve feet under water at low tide, near the Narrows entrance to New York harbor, had the odor of the newly-grown wood, and a piece not more than twice the size of one's finger perceptibly scented a drawer for more than a year. "It is certain," says Mr. Lewis, "that the coast, where the trees of which these are the stumps grew, has since undergone a depression of 18 or 20 feet, an event which may have occupied as many centuries."

A GOOD DISINFECTANT.—A pound of copperas dissolved in a gallon of water is said to be the cheapest and most perfect disinfectant to be obtained. Thrown into sinks, cesspools, etc., a quart or two of copperas water will at once do away with any unpleasant smell.

BEWARE.—On no account should one plunge into a bath with the body overheated by exertion. Neither should one bathe within two hours after a meal. Sudden deaths in the water are undoubtedly very frequently the penalty of a disobedience of one of these fundamental laws.

SOLID INK.—Here is something important to people who want to carry ink about them and not spill it: At a meeting of the Frankfort Polytechnic Association Professor Boettger exhibited a novel kind of ink, which is adapted to take on journeys and exploring expeditions. White blotting paper is saturated with aniline black, and several sheets are pasted so as to form a thin pad. When wanted for use, a small piece is torn off and covered with a little water. The black liquid which dissolves out is a good writing ink. A square inch of the paper will give enough ink to last for a considerable writing, and a few pads would be all that an exploring party need carry with them. As water is always available, the ink is readily made.

DISTINGUISHING THE INTENSITY OF COLORS.—It was observed by Fechner that there is a limit to the sensibility of the eye for distinguishing different intensities (not shades) of the same color, when placed side by side, and that this limit is a certain fraction of the intensity, which is different for different colors. For white light it is about 1-100, or, in exceptionally favorable cases, 1-150 to 1-160. Dobrowolsky, of St. Petersburg, has investigated the several regions of the solar spectrum, and finds that while at the red end a difference less than 1-14 is no longer distinguished by the eye, the sensibility increases as the violet is approached, the denominator of the fraction being more than 200 between indigo and violet. Something depends, as might be expected, on the individual observer; these observers obtained results showing considerable discrepancy in details; but the general increase of sensibility above mentioned was noted by all.

THE NEW YORK DAIRIES.—The introduction of the new kind of eating and lunch houses called Alderney Dairies, as that on Nassau street, and Quaker Dairies, as the two on Broadway, are working a change in the interest of temperance, although they were started as money-making enterprises. But let one hundred of these be put in operation and all would be fairly remunerative. They would strike heavy blows at the hydra-headed monster, the drinking-saloon with a restaurant attached, the curse of the city and of good neighborhood. Let these dairies deal directly with the farmer for supplies, and thus be sure to get them fresh and good. Let them count for success upon the excellent quality of their articles, and not at all upon the patronage of any single class of the community, and they will be sure to prosper in all respects.—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

[We are glad to see that Mr. Barnjum has been urging on the St. George's Temperance Society the starting of similar temperance eating-houses in Montreal. They are most likely to succeed as individual enterprises. Under capable management there is nothing to hinder their prosperity.—ED. WIT.]

AGRICULTURAL AND DOMESTIC.

WHOA!

In breaking a colt, it is necessary to teach him to stop at the word "whoa." Not only should one and the same word be used, but one and the same tone. The colt that has been broken to stop at the firm, low tone of command, is not likely to stop at the word uttered in a high key.

When a man halloos "who-o-o-oo-o" in a wild tone of affright that would make the hair rise on the head of a marble statue, and that sends the women of the neighborhood to their doors shrieking "what's the matter?" a colt is very apt to feel nervous.

When a man snarls "whoa-sir-r-r-sir," through his teeth, as if he would say, "stand still, you brute, or I'll tear your heart out!" the cry counteracts, not only the effects of early training, but of those powerful opiates, old age and starvation, and even the poorest old crow-bait is ready to repeat the runaway scrapes of his early youth. The imploring tone "who-oh, who-oh," ending with a note of despair. "Do stand still. I know you won't. Oh, I shall be killed!" might as well be addressed to a railroad corporation, as a horse. The loving tone "who-ee, who-ee, sweet 'ittle bonny horsee; doee stand still, that's a darling," is wasted, unless one has oats, salt or sugar, which are never at hand in a pinch, when wanted. The shrill feminine cry, "whaw, whaw," like the squawk of a hen caught by the leg, invariably screamed by the inexperienced female, when a driving-rein or hold-back breaks, is alarming in the extreme to a high-tempered animal.

A tone of fear or rage imparts fear to the horse. To govern one well a man must have mastery over himself. No matter what the emergency, nor how much there is to excite fear or anger, the tone employed must be that of one fully master of the situation, not only free from passion himself, but at liberty to soothe the fears of his trembling dependant. The tone, in short, must be that of a king, firm, as of one who does not contemplate disobedience—gentle, but conveying a sense of absolute power.—*Iowa Homestead.*

MY WINDOW GARDEN.

It had been a dream for many years—an Oriental sort of a picture, with plants arranged in graceful groups, a fountain with musical drops falling and tinkling in the centre, and birds hopping and singing amid the branches. Finally it came to pass. I had it in reality, although somewhat smaller than I used to imagine, as it is so much easier to build "*chateaux en Espagne*" than on *terra firma*. And this is how it was done—the "gude mon" in the early days having decided that it was not impracticable, even with moderate means. Our sitting-room had a delightful southeastern exposure, and was shaded by large maples in summer, and yet permitted full entrance to the sunshine when the leaves had fallen. So the whole side of the room was taken out, and a large bow window fitted in, with sides and sloping roof of glass. The foundation of brick was filled in with large stones at the bottom, then smaller ones, with gravel on the top for the floor, which was left one step lower than the room. Some sashes were hung on hinges, to be opened for ventilation, and two opposite panels of wood at the bottom as well. A beam that was left as support to the ceiling, in the centre of the opening, was cased and made ornamental, with brackets for pots, as were those at each side. Hooks for hanging-baskets were placed in the sashes of the roof, and shelves on iron brackets around the window.

The fountain—a very simple one, it is true, with a single jet, but very pretty for all that—was made by leading water through a small lead pipe from a tank up-stairs into a basin formed of a large round wooden bowl, sunk in the ground, covered with cement inside, into which pretty pebbles and shells from the sea-shore were stuck while wet. A border of ferns and mosses made a very appropriate finish to this spring-like base, and the little drops rose nearly to the roof, and fell again with a delicate music, sparkling brightly in the sunshine and helping to moisten the air, warmed only by a stove in the room.

A narrow, raised border of ferns, wild-flowers, and mosses ran round the window under the shelves. A rustic vase, some large pots, and small stands for pots filled up the front and corners; and then we waited for results. Wise people shook their heads, and prophesied dire results to my pots from the frosts and cold nights of winter. At last it came, sharp and severe—a bitter night, with raging northeastern wind. The glass was thick with frost when we left them to their fate.

We came down next morning, a little hurriedly, and found all as bright as when we left. It has never frozen there except once—when some one unfortunately forgot to raise the shades which divide it from the room one extremely cold night—and not badly even then, and it has been in use for years.

In February and March my window was a most exquisite picture. Framed in arches of green, formed by training vines on wires, with drooping, graceful masses from pots placed on the brackets; a dozen hanging-baskets, gay with color or green with leaves and vines, suspended from the roof, with beautiful plants in healthy growth and full bloom; the silvery waterdrops falling around them; while my pet canary hopped from bough to bough, singing more merrily and seeming far happier than ever canary bird was before, shut up even in a gilded prison.—"*Pansie*," in *Independent.*

COST OF FOOD FOR HENS.—It is very often asked, what is the annual cost of feeding a hen? There are, of course, differences according to the breed; namely, the size, activity, etc.—and particularly generative activity—vary. An egg represents a large amount of nutriment, of the most condensed sort, and a hen that lays two hundred eggs per year will need, say some sixteen or seventeen pounds more of pure nutriment, for this purpose alone, than one laying but half that number. And, of course, every additional ounce of fat laid on your fowls' ribs must go in at the bill (as well as telling in your bills); so that fattening breeds consume more than non-fattening ones under equal circumstances. Again, other things being equal, a very active fowl uses up entirely, without accounting for it in egg or fat, nutriment enough, in excess of a quiet one, to pay for her liveliness. Every flap of your turkey's wing costs a grain of corn. But from a series of painstaking observations, we can say that the average fowl at large consumes not far from a bushel of corn per year. If at large, she supplies herself with green food, and picks up insects, larvæ, etc. If kept confined, animal food must be artificially supplied, such as crushed chandler's scraps, chopped sheep's lights and livers, and house scraps. In summer you must add to this, short, tender grass, and in winter raw cabbage or boiled potatoes, or other green vegetables. This, for a year, brings the estimate for the cost of the food of the confined fowl up to the equivalent of a bushel and a half of corn. It will generally be found that when corn varies in price, the cost of vegetables and animal food varies with it; so that this estimate is generally correct—*Poultry World.*

FATTENING ANIMALS.—The *Popular Science Monthly* gives these items relating to the manner of producing excessive fatness. It says: Numerous experiments have been made on geese, ducks, pigs, bees, etc., which go to prove that these animals accumulate much more fat than can be accounted for by the quantity present in the food. M. Flourens had the bears in the Jardin des Plantes fed exclusively on bread, and they became excessively fat. Bees confined to a diet of purified sugar continued to produce wax, which strictly belongs to the groups of fats. But, whatever its source, the excessive use of non-nitrogenous food, conjoined with inactivity, frequently leads to the deposit of an inordinate amount of oleaginous matter. This fact is illustrated by numerous instances, both among the lower animals and among men. At Strasburg the geese are fattened by shutting them up in darkened coops within a heated room, and stuffing them constantly with food. The high temperature lessens the escape of the heat, and thus favors the process. Here all the conditions for insuring obesity are resorted to, namely: Extended heat, obscurity, inactivity and the cramming animals with fattening food. A still greater refinement for pandering to the appetite is resorted to by the Italians, who relish the fat of the ortolan. To procure this in perfection the natural habits of the bird were watched, and it, having been found that it only takes food at the rising of the sun, they cheat the birds by producing an artificial sunrise. To effect this the ortolans are placed in a dark, warm chamber, which has but one aperture in the wall. Food being scattered over the floor, a lantern is placed at a certain hour, in the opening, when the birds, misled by the dim light, at once commence feeding. The meal finished, the lantern is withdrawn and more food scattered over the floor, when the ortolans sleep. Two or three hours having elapsed, and digestion being completed, the lantern is again made to throw its light into the apartment. The rising sun recalls the birds to the habit of again feeding, and they again sleep with returning darkness. This process is repeated several times in the twenty-four hours, and in a very short time the ortolan becomes literally a ball of fat, which, strung on a wick, is said to make an excellent lamp.

DOMESTIC.

REWARDS AND PUNISHMENTS.

BY FAITH ROCHESTER.

It would be far too much to expect average children to do right simply for the sake of well-doing. Their best endeavors are generally prompted by the hope (often unconscious) of some reward. The wise parent gives this reward—just a smile of pleasure, or a kiss, or a cordial "thank you"—when well-doing takes the form of a personal favor. "That is right, dear," is easily said when a child has made an effort to do well, and it helps the little one a great deal.

"A child ought not to be praised for simply doing right," says one.

Then do not blame it for doing wrong. But praise is not what we are talking about, if by praise you mean anything like flattery. We only call things by their right names if we say "that is right" when a deed is right; and there is no flattery in letting a child see that we are pleased with it when it has merited our pleasure. All this is simple encouragement, and the world would get on poorly without it. We grown-up people can not thrive without encouragement of some kind. Most of us are toiling for rewards—one for fame, one for wealth, one for social position, one for the love of his fellows—each according to our taste. Or, if deprived of hope, we are perhaps whipped to our tasks by fear of punishment, fear of disgrace, fear of poverty, fear of social ostracism, fear of alienating our friends. Duty is the sole mistress of some, but she also governs by hope and fear, high or low, according to the degree of culture, through the conscience. The very few who seem to do what is right spontaneously are rare among our growing boys and girls, and we must expect to bring them to their daily tasks by some motive stimulated.

It is not well to offer children cash payment very freely, mercenary motives are so easily cultivated. Indeed, promises of all kinds should be avoided as much as possible, especially evil promises or threats. Perhaps I can explain myself best by an illustration.

A mother thought it was time to teach her little boy of six to wipe dishes. She told him he might help her by wiping the dishes if he would like to, and the honor delighted him very much. His hands were carefully washed, and an apron was tied around his neck. Then the dishes, washed and rinsed in hot water, were turned to drain in a pan, and the boy set to work with his cloth. He was so proud he had to carry each dish where some one could see him wipe it. For a day or two he was very slow about the work, but very thorough in his wiping. Hurrying him seemed to avail little, and was likely to discourage him; so the mother proposed to see which would get through with their part first, she with washing all of the dishes, pans, kettles, etc., and scouring the knives, and he with just wiping the crockery and spoons and forks; and after a few times trying the mother could hardly get a chance to "beat." This was lively and happy work. Soon a younger child wanted the honor of wiping the spoons and forks, and all the wiping part was left until washing was done. Then each child, after performing its ablutions, had its pan, one with the crockery and knives and brighter part of the tin-ware, the other with forks and spoons. But the chatter-boxes learned to dawdle over their work. They liked the business, but carried a good deal of play along with it. There was no particular hurry about the work, but the habit was a bad one. So the mother said that if they finished their tasks in ten minutes she would give each of them a card with a picture of an animal on it after the dinner dishes were wiped—this as a reward for promptness with both breakfast and dinner dishes. They did the work easily in from five to seven minutes, and then the limit was fixed at eight minutes. When the cards were all gone, a still better reward for quick work was devised. The globe was brought out as soon as the dinner dishes were promptly wiped, and a chapter in "Lucy's Wonderful Globe" was read to the little ones. After the book was read through, the globe alone was sufficient reward. Some time I must tell of the rapid progress made in geography during those half-hours with the globe.

The children were not paid for doing the work. They loved to do that just "to help mamma." But the temptation to chatter and play and neglect the work was so strong that some inducement seemed necessary to make them work fast.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

A HAPPY ACCOUNT.

Little Hester Maynard was walking slowly up the hill toward the open cottage door Looking up, she saw a lady in a buff dress standing near the doorway. A brightness came into her eyes and she hastened on, and ran into the yard somewhat out of breath. She had been to the village store to order and pay for the groceries for the week, to buy also needles, cotton, and ribbon, and to make a call and leave a message. No little girl in the village loved to do errands as well as Hester Maynard.

"Why, Hettie, you are out of breath!" exclaimed her mother.

"Yes, after I saw you I ran," she said, dropping in the grass near the door-stone. Mrs. Maynard looked down with a smile upon her little daughter.

"I am sure you have done your best, Hettie; you would not be so glad to run to your mother if you had not tried to please her."

Then Hester gave her a list of what she had ordered, with the price of each article; displayed the dry goods purchases, and gave the reply to the message word for word.

"I like to give account to you, mother," she said, drawing near her mother, and resting her tired head against her mother's knee.

"Why, dear, tell me all the reasons," her mother said, after she had kissed the flushed little face.

"O, because I know that when I do not forget anything, and make the right change, and buy just what you want, that you are so glad, and call me a faithful servant."

"A loving heart makes careful hands and a clear head," replied the mother.

"And then I know that you love me so much that I don't feel afraid to tell you if I make a mistake! And I like to tell you I am sorry. And you are my mother, you tell me what I must do, so you have the best right to all my account-giving, haven't you?"

"Hettie, your words make me think of God." Hettie's words often made her mother think of God.

"He says we must give account to him; and we are not afraid, because we know he loves us, and that makes us try to do our best. He gives us all we have, so he has the best right to our account-giving. He knows all about our hearts, and he is just as merciful as he is wise. He will say, 'Well done, good and faithful servant,' if we do as he has told us."

"Why, mother," Hester raised her head with a bright thought in her eyes, "then God is sending us on errands all the time! I am his little errand girl, too."

"Yes, dear, he has given us errands to do, and plenty of time to do them, and a book written full to show us how. Every day we can tell him how we try to do them, and ask him to help us; so when he calls us we will run to meet him and give him our account."

"I like that," the child said, nestling back to her comfortable seat; "I like to be God's little errand girl."

"One of my errands is to take care of you," said the mother.

"And one of mine to honor and obey you," said Hester quickly. "I think he gives us very pleasant errands to do."

So, being very tired with her walk, the little girl fell asleep, leaning against her mother's knee.—*Child's World.*

BIBLE QUESTIONS.

819.

What eloquent man taught delightfully the things of the Lord knowing only the baptism of John?

820.

Who taught him the way of God more perfectly?

821.

In what city did Paul find certain disciples who were ignorant of important truths?

822.

What baptism had they received?

823.

What distinction does Luke make between those who had been baptised by John and those who had not?

ANSWERS TO RIDDLES.

815—Num. 24:17.
816—Dan. 12:3.
817—Rev. 1:16, 20.
818—Rev. 1:16, 20.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHANCE FOR CITY FAMILIES.

FARM for Sale or to Let, on the St. Lawrence—two hours ride by Grand Trunk from Montreal westwards—sixty acres of good land, partially wooded, in beautiful locality—much of the land level as a table, clear of stumps and stones;—never-failing spring;—large house, barn, and all necessary outbuildings;—district very healthy. Terms easy.

Apply to WRIGHT & BROGAN, 58 Francois Xavier street.

FARM FOR SALE.

FIFTY ACRES of good land for sale cheap, in the Township of Hinchinbrooke.

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WANTED, a Head Master for Lachute Academy; a graduate preferred. Applications and testimonials to be forwarded on or before the 15th of July next, to

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$5 TO $20 PER DAY. AGENTS wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. STINSON & Co., Fine Art Publishers, Portland, Maine.

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PATENT PERISCOPIC SPECTACLES, suit all ages, preserve the sight, achromatise the light, and give universal satisfaction. Price $1 per pair. To be had of all dealers. Wholesale only, ROBERT WILKES, Montreal and Toronto.

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The "Turriff" Boarding-house, at this most attractive sea-bathing place, is open for the season.

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Communication direct by Gulf Ports Steamers, leaving Quebec every Tuesday afternoon.

Railroad now open to Trois Pistolles.

The SS. "Georgian," leaving Montreal direct every alternate Friday at 4 a.m., commencing Friday, 20th June, affords a very satisfactory conveyance for Metis.

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FOR SALE IN THE TOWN OF PARIS.

The new Paris Mills, with six ton of stones, with capacity of three hundred barrels daily; also, the Paris Mills, with four ton of stones, capacity one hundred daily.

These Mills are situate in the centre of a fine agricultural district, and the position of the town being at the intersection of the Grand Trunk with the Great Western Railway, affords every facility for the receipt of produce and the distribution of the flour at low rates.

CHARLES WHITLAW.

Paris, 23rd May, 1873.

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TOTAL ASSETS....................$17,005,026.
PREMIUM REVENUE............ 5,478,273.

THE LIFE ASSURANCE POLICIES, as well as the FIRE INSURANCE POLICIES, issued by this first-class English Company, are protected by LARGE RESERVE FUNDS, and the personal responsibility of all Share holders.

MODERATE IN RATE, PROMPT IN PAYMENT LIBERAL IN SETTLEMENT.

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Scandinavian..................26th "
Prussian......................2nd Aug.
Caspian.......................9th "
Sarmatian.....................16th "
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221 ST. JAMES STREET.

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Who assume the same, and who will be prepared at all times to supply their Customers with the Choicest Goods in their line of business.

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ALEX. McGIBBON.

June 5.

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TAKEN INTERNALLY, IT CURES

DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA,
CRAMP, and PAIN in the STOMACH,
BOWEL COMPLAINTS,
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SORE THROAT,
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BOILS, FELONS, CUTS, BRUISES, BURNS and SCALDS, OLD SORES, SPRAINS, SWELLING OF JOINTS, TOOTHACHE, PAIN in the FACE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, &c. &c., &c.

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Has won for itself a reputation unsurpassed in the history of medical preparations. It is as well known in the trading ports of India and China as in New York and Cincinnati; and its continually-increasing demand where it has been longest known, is one of its strongest recommendations. It is not unfrequently said of it—"We would as soon think of being without flour in the house as without Pain-Killer." It gives immediate relief in cases of dysentery, or similar affections of the bowels; and being entirely a vegetable preparation, it is as safe as it is reliable.

Beware of Counterfeits and worthless imitations.

Call for PERRY DAVIS VEGETABLE PAIN-KILLER, and take no other.

Sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

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25c. & 50c. PER BOTTLE.

PROSTRATION,

Resulting from the effects of the intense heat of the summer months, is the pre-disposing cause of so many of the diseases peculiar to hot weather. The Stomach, partaking of the loss of vitality, pervading the whole system, is unable to complete digestion; the food passing undissolved through the bowels irritates the lining membrane, and Diarrhœa, Dysentery Canadian (and when prevailing Asiatic) Cholera, may be excited. Attention to diet, moderate exercise, bathing, and regular habits must be observed. To maintain the vital forces and prevent lassitude and exhaustion, Dr. Wheeler's Compound Elixir of Phosphates and Calisaya is unquestionably reliable, as it invigorates the digestive organs, and supplies material for generating nerve force.

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