MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS,

COMMERCIAL REVIEW AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

THIRTY-EIGHTH YEAR. | MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1884. | MONTREAL WEEKLY WITNESS $1.00 Post-Paid: 4c a Copy.

SUMMARY

LORD ODO RUSSELL, the British ambassador at Berlin, is dead.

AN EARTHQUAKE lasting 30 seconds was felt on Tuesday on the island of Jersey.

MR. BRADLAUGH is to deliver a course of lectures in America in October and November.

THE Princess Victoria, wife of Prince William of Prussia, is alarmingly ill with scarlet fever.

A TERRIBLE ACCIDENT occurred on Friday at the Blackstone coal pit, near Paisley, seven persons being killed.

A FAMINE at Mysore, India, is inevitable owing to drought. The authorities as yet are taking no steps to provide relief.

FRAUDS amounting to £80,000 have been discovered in the Egyptian Ministry of Finance. A foreign officer of high standing is implicated.

RICHARD TWEED, the eldest son of Wm. M. Tweed, the famous New York political boss, has died in a Paris madhouse It is understood he left little or no property.

THE Bulgarian bishop, Had-Je Theophile, has been murdered near Monastir, in Servia. It is alleged the crime was instigated by Bishop Anthyos, the Greek Metropolitan.

THE Russian Government has issued an index of some 150 books which are forbidden to be given out at all public libraries. Among them are works by Herbert Spencer, Emile Zola, and Prof. Huxley.

THE Spanish clergy have started a monster demonstration in every church in the country in favor of a restoration of the temporal power of the Pope. The first signatures to the address on the subject include those of leading prelates and nobles.

THE Vienna sugar trade is passing through a crisis. The failure of the great firm of R. Weinrich caused a panic on the Bourse on Tuesday. The failure was due to rash speculations. A year's respite has been granted the firm, and it is hoped it will right itself.

THE TROUBLES in Zululand loom up again through the action of the Boers in cajoling Cetywayo's son, Dinizula, and getting his sanction to a proclamation of a Dutch republic. The situation is really more threatening than ever since the Transvaal war.

LORD ELGIN presided at a meeting of the Liberal Association of Scotland, in Edinburgh, on Friday. Resolutions were adopted expressing confidence in Mr. Gladstone, welcoming his return, and urging a reform of the House of Lords, so as to prevent obstruction.

FRANK WALTZMAN, formerly a well-to-do citizen of Xenia, died in Dayton, O., on Monday of starvation. He leaves a wife and seven children who surrounded the bed of the dying man crying for bread. The family was too proud to make their condition known.

THE foundation for the reported death of the Queen, on Tuesday, if indeed it had a foundation, was that Her Majesty suffered from a fainting fit, probably induced by the great heat. The attack, however, was so slight that nothing beyond ordinary medical attendance was requisite.

THE Emperor of Germany was thrown from his horse on Thursday, while in the park of the Imperial Palace at Babelsburg. His muscles were slightly strained, and he will be prevented taking active exercise for a few days. The Emperor will attend the manœuvres of the troops in a carriage.

CAPT. RENARD'S alleged discovery of a satisfactory method for steering a balloon in adverse currents is generally discredited. It is rumored that the British military authorities will shortly test at Aldershot a new aerial war ship, the invention of a German, now a citizen of America.

THE Russian Minister of Marine has issued to the learned societies a plan for a Russian polar expedition. The idea is to have several large parties start from Jeannette Island and proceed entirely on foot across the ice, leaving large deposits of provisions in rear. It is thought there are many islands north of Jeannette Island that could be utilized.

AT A SCHOOL ELECTION in New Brighton, S.I., on Tuesday, a number of ladies appeared at the polls and were roughly treated by men who sought to elect a liquor dealer as trustee. Justice Corbett told the disturbers they acted like hogs, and threatened them with arrest. Several of the women were challenged, but all finally got in their votes.

IRELAND is reaping a considerable harvest from tourists who have been frightened away from the Continent by the cholera scare. The crops in Ireland are said to be superb, and more noblemen and other rich landlords are spending the autumn on their Irish estates than during many years past. This materially improves business of all kinds.

THE Duke of Norfolk, who has been yachting along the west coast, stopped the other day in the Dee to land at a holy well near Chester and bathe his son in the sacred waters of St. Winifred. The poor little fellow has now been taken to Lourdes, Knock, Caravaggio, and in fact to half the shrines in Europe, but he is still totally blind and very feeble.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH with the Channel fleet is visiting Dublin harbor. This has caused a great stir among the people, and the Duke has been well received. Thousands of persons flock to Kingstown to visit the fleet, and the evenings are made brilliant with balls, fireworks and illuminations. The *Freemen's Journal* says such occurrences indicate how loyal the Irish might be if they were accorded their just rights.

THE mining troubles in Hocking County, Ohio, culminated on Sunday by the striking miners at Smoke Hollow making an attack on the guards, one of the latter being killed and two wounded. It is reported that 3,000 miners who came in from the surrounding country made the attack. The telegraph lines are all cut, and the sheriff in that vicinity thus prevented from communicating with the governor in order to call out the militia. One of the hoppers was burned during the night, entailing a loss of about $4,000. A later despatch says the shooting continued about an hour, six or seven hundred shots being fired. One guard was shot dead without provocation, and while pleading for mercy two others were wounded. The guard returned the fire, but it is not known whether any person was killed or wounded. Troops have been ordered to the scene of the troubles.

CANADIAN.

MINNIE CASSIDY, an emigrant girl, now serving a term for larceny, in Ottawa, has confessed to the detectives that she was implicated in another similar case in company with another emigrant girl named Elizabeth Clemow. Cassidy has divulged upon an organized gang of thieving emigrant girls.

THE REDUCTION in the size of fruit packages is becoming a growing evil in Toronto. Baskets that formerly contained sixteen quarts now hold only fourteen. Barrels that are supposed to have twelve pecks in them are often found on measurement to hold only nine. Some of these fraudulent packages are made to appear outwardly as large as the honest ones.

A SAD VICTIM of drink has been discovered in a Toronto railway navvy, who, the other night, begged for money to get himself shelter and a bed. He is the son of a clergyman in Newcastle, England, and received a university education, and can speak and write Danish, French and German. As he expressed it, he is in the coils of the king and there is not much hope for him.

MR. VAN HORNE, of the Canadian Pacific Railway, who arrived in Toronto last week from the West, reiterates his statement that the North-West will have seven million bushels of grain to export, and perhaps more than that. The experimental farms have been a greater success than anticipated in every case. In every district good crops have been grown and saved. The Rocky Mountain section was found not as difficult of construction as expected. The road is completed ten miles west of Stephen. The Pacific terminus is still in abeyance.

A SCENE occurred at a meeting of the Saved Army in Ottawa last week. While the singing was in progress a tall, fair-complexioned young man, with a large blonde moustache, rose in the centre of the hall and stated that he was enticed into the place by the beautiful music. He could well say that he was thereby saved, for just half an hour previous he had firmly resolved to blow his brains out with a revolver, and had selected the spot for the tragedy. The weapon was in his pocket at the time. He stated that he came to Ottawa from a neighboring village, where he had disgraced his parents through drink.

SIR WILLIAM DAWSON.

Sir John William Dawson, LL.D., F.R.S., F.G.S., C.M.G., K.B., was born at Pictou, Nova Scotia, in October, 1820. He studied at the University of Edinburgh, and returning home devoted himself to the natural history and geology of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The results of these investigations are embodied in his "Acadian Geology" (3rd Ed. 1880). In 1842, and again in 1852, he accompanied Str Charles Lyell in his explorations in Nova Scotia, aiding him materially in his investigations. Ever since 1843 he has contributed largely to the "Proceedings" of the London Geological Society, and to scientific periodicals. He has also published numerous monographs on special subjects connected with geology. His two volumes on the "Devonian and Carboniferous Flora of Eastern North America," published by the Geological Survey of Canada, and illustrated from drawings by his daughter, are the most important contributions yet made to the palæozoic botany of North America; and he is the discoverer of the Eozoon Canadense, of the Laurentian limestones, the oldest known form of animal life. In 1850 he was appointed Superintendent of Education for Nova Scotia, and in 1855 he became Principal of the McGill University of this city, of which he is now Vice-Chancellor. He is a member of many learned societies in Europe and America. Among his works not already mentioned are: "Archaia, or Studies on the Cosmogony and Natural History of the Hebrew Scriptures," 1858, and "The Story of the Earth and Man," 1872, in which he combats the Darwinian theory of the origin of species. In 1875 he published "The Dawn of Life," —an account of the oldest known fossil remains, and of their relations to geological time and the development of the animal kingdom; in 1877 appeared "The Origin of the World," and in the following year "Fossil Men and their Modern Representatives." In 1880 appeared "The Change of Life in Geological Time,"—a sketch of the origin and succession of animals and plants. He has also contributed largely to the *Canadian Naturalist*, and to many educational, scientific and religious publications in Great Britain, the United States and Canada. In 1881 Dr. Dawson was created a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George; in the following year was selected by the Marquis of Lorne, our then Governor-General, to take the Presidency of the Royal Society of Canada, an institution founded to aid the development of literary and scientific research in our Dominion; and he has just had conferred on him the dignity of Knight Bachelor.

PROFESSOR CAYLEY.

Arthur Cayley, F.R.S., D.C.L., LL.D., retiring president of the British Association, is a son of the late Henry Cayley, Russia merchant, a relative of the family of Cayley, of Brompton, in Yorkshire (Eng.). He was born at Richmond, in Surrey, in 1821, was educated at King's College, London, and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1842 as Senior Wrangler and first Smith's Prizeman. He was successively Scholar and Fellow of his College, was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1849, and he has since practised as a conveyancer. In 1863, on the institution of the professorship, he was elected Sadlerian Professor of pure mathematics in the University of Cambridge. On October 8th, 1875, he was elected to a foundation Fellowship of Trinity College Cambridge, in accordance with the provisions of the 22nd section of the College Statutes, which enables the Master and sixteen Fellows, whose names are first on the roll to elect to a Foundation Fellowship a Professor or Public Lecturer in the University, so long as he holds the Professorship. Prof. Cayley is a Fellow of the Royal and of the Royal Astronomical Societies, the Cambridge Philosophical Society, the London Mathematical Society, and he has contributed on mathematical subjects to the Transactions of these and other societies, and to various British and foreign mathematical journals. He has been chosen a correspondent of the French Institute for the section of Astronomy, and an honorary member, associate, or correspondent of several other societies. Professor Cayley received the degree of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford in 1864, and that of LL.D. from the University of Dublin in 1865. He was President of the Royal Astronomical Society in 1872-3. He received the honorary degree of Doctor of Mathematics and Physics from the University of Leyden in Feb., 1875. In November, 1882, the Copley Medal of the Royal Society was awarded to him for his numerous profound and comprehensive researches in pure mathematics.

LORD RAYLEIGH.

John William Strutt, the Right Honorable Lord Rayleigh, 3rd Baron of that house, M.A., D.C.L., F.R.S., F.R.A.S., Professor of Experimental Physics in the University of Cambridge, was born at Ferling Place, Essex, Nov. 12, 1842. He was privately educated by the Rev. J. T. Warner, of Torquay, public school life being considered too rough for his delicate constitution. Very early in life he exhibited a great liking for experimental research, and was extremely fond of photography. Entering Trinity College, Cambridge, in October 1861, in course of time he became Senior Wrangler and Smith's Prizeman, and was elected a Fellow of the College. Mr. Strutt lost his Fellowship in 1871 by marrying, his wife being a daughter of the late James Balfour, of Whittinghame, Scotland. In 1872 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, whose medal was conferred upon him ten years later. In 1879 he was appointed Professor of Experimental Physics in Cambridge, vacant by the death of Prof. Clerk Maxwell. Lord Rayleigh had succeeded to the title on the 14th June, 1872. "The Theory of Sound" is one of his mathematical works, and he also wrote (besides numerous contributions to periodical literature), the dissertation on "Optics" in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*. Much of his time has been devoted to the organization of the famous "Cavendish Laboratory," the gift of the Duke of Devonshire, Chancellor of the University of Cambridge. Lord Rayleigh is celebrated as a mathematical physicist, and has held office as President of the Mathematical Society. His last and most important researches have been on the subject of "electricity units," and his elaborate experiments on the resistance of electricity have resulted in a more exact knowledge of the subject than has hitherto been obtained. Lord Rayleigh is now President of the British Association.

THE FRANCO-CHINESE WAR.

LONDON, August 27.—A telegram just received from Shanghai states that eighty thousand Chinese troops who had been secretly massed on the frontier suddenly invaded Tonquin, and after desperate fighting completely annihilated the French troops in that Province, the Chinese losing several thousand killed during the different engagements which followed in quick succession. According to the above despatch the massing of this large force on the frontier of Tonquin had been going on for some time under the supervision of experienced military leaders, and so well did they conduct the affair that the French commanders were unaware of the proximity of any well regulated Chinese force until the latter swept down upon them like an avalanche with the above result. The French troops, it is said, fought desperately and repeatedly charged the Chinese lines, but as fast as the latter were broken into they closed up again with remarkable military ...ssued, the French finally succumbing to overwhelming odds.

SIR JOHN WILLIAM DAWSON, LL.D., F.R.S., F.G.S., C.M.G., K.B

PARIS, Aug. 27.—The official report of the bombardment of Foo Choo, on Saturday, received from Admiral Courbet, is as follows:—

"Foo Choo, Sunday morning.—A good beginning has been made. We opened fire yesterday, and in four hours nine Chinese men of-war and twelve junks were sunk, and the Krupp battery commanding the arsenal silenced. Our loss was six killed and 27 wounded. The fleet suffered no serious damage, except that the boiler of the torpedo boat was burst. The Chinese losses were heavy. During the night the fleet was beset by burning wrecks and logs. The torpedo cutters will clear all this away to-day, and afterwards we will bombard the arsenal. We shall not leave the river before the 29th or 30th. The officers and men are animated with the greatest ardor."

LONDON, Aug. 27.—A telegram states that the French landed 500 troops at Keelung and took possession without opposition. It is believed China will not declare war. Measures will be taken to provision the French fleet in the event of English ports being closed. The French will work the mines of Keelung until China pays the indemnity. Peyron, the French minister of marine, has telegraphed Admiral Courbet expressing the satisfaction of the Government at the brilliant beginning of the campaign.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—Merchants are considering the advisability of presenting a memorial to Earl Granville urging him to co operate with America and Germany in representing to France the serious injury which will be inflicted upon trade by interfering with the Chinese treaty ports.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—A despatch just received from Foo Choo states that the French ironclads again resumed the attack on the forts on the Min River between its mouth and the arsenal, at an early hour this morning. The forts at the Kinpai pass offered a determined resistance, but the superiority of the French gunners soon began to tell on the works. Gun after gun was dislodged and shell after shell entered the forts, until finally the Chinese became demoralized at the sight of the destruction going on and fled from the fortresses, leaving everything behind them. Admiral Courbet then directed his attention to the forts higher up the river, and made short work of them, as the Chinese garrisons had become panic-stricken at sight of the fire of the French fleet, and hastily abandoned the defences, leaving the French masters of the whole line of fortifications on the Min river up to the arsenal.

PARIS, August 28.—The following is Admiral Courbet's report of his operations on the Min River, up to last evening: "Min River: 6 p.m., Wednesday—Our operations against the Mingan fort have been successfully concluded. All the Chinese batteries have been destroyed. We have shattered all their cannon with gun cotton. An attack on Kinpai will be made to-day."

FOO CHOO, Aug. 28.—Since the French descended the river the Chinese have looted and set fire to the foreigners' quarter of the city. Much dissatisfaction is expressed at the action of the French in bombarding the city without landing troops for the protection of foreigners. It is reported Germany has protested. The Chinese complain that English pilots guided the French fleet during the engagement, thus committing a breach of the neutrality laws.

HONG KONG, Aug. 28.—The French consul and French merchants who were expelled from Canton last Saturday by order of the viceroy have arrived. The mob at Canton invaded the Catholic Cathedral on Wednesday. The building was cleared by the efforts of the foreign consuls who induced the French bishops and missionaries to leave Canton.

PARIS, August 28.—M. Ferry in conversation to day said the English press, by egging China on, is siding against all Europe. The confidence it gives the Chinese may next be turned against England. Commercial nations are naturally uneasy at our action, but once resolved on redress, we must deal blows that will tell. M. Ferry disavowed a policy of colonial conquest. "My whole duty," he declared, "is to finish enterprises originally ill-conceived and ill-managed. We want peaceful occupation in Tonquin, and we want to enforce on China the respect she owes us. European interests need not be alarmed at this. We are acting for the civilized world."

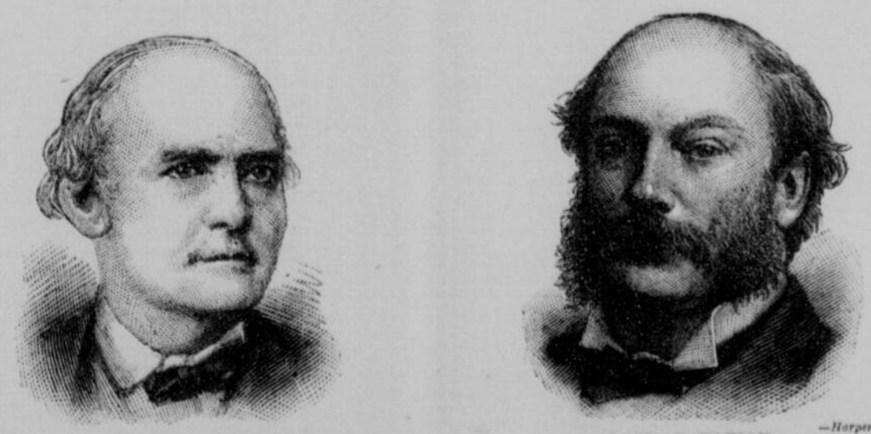
PARIS, Aug. 29.—The *Figaro*, commenting upon the increase of English troops in Egypt from 6,000 to 14,000, says an explanation is necessary. If it is desired to stop the passage of the French through the Suez Canal in the event of an Anglo-Chinese alliance. France keeps 51,000 troops in Algeria and Tunis, who are ready to seize Cairo when ordered.

THE LANGSON AFFAIR.

PARIS, August 29.—The official report of the Langson affair has been received from General Millot. General Millot praises the valor of Colonel Degenne who was in command of the detachment sent to occupy Langson, but says he acted too precipitately. Colonel Degenne was under orders to occupy Langson peacefully when he found himself confronted by the opposing force of Chinese, the General of which says he received no orders to surrender. Col. Degenne ought to have asked further orders from Gen. Millot by means of the heliograph. The French newspapers are exultant over the successes attending the bombardment of Foo Choo defences.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

The Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, reports that he found eight cases of pleuro-pneumonia in the vicinity of Chicago, two near Sterling, four near Peoria, one near Springfield, two near Virginia and one near Jacksonville. The infected herds will be isolated and the diseased animals slaughtered. Iowa, Mississippi and Kentucky have received animals from the infected herds. It is supposed the disease originated among the Jersey cattle belonging to Dye, of Ohio. Dye is a most extensive speculator, and his Jersey cattle are in nearly every herd in the West. If his herd is infected the disease must have spread to nearly every State in the union.



PROF. ARTHUR CAYLEY, LORD RAYLEIGH,

—*Harper's Weekly.*

Retiring President of the British Association for Advancement of Science, 1883. President-Elect of the British Association for Advancement of Science.

THE VALUE OF THE PRESIDENTIAL SCANDAL SPOILED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 26.—The *Evening Post* publishes the statement of Mrs. Abbit Marble, employed in the San Francisco post-office, a sister of Mrs. J. G. Blaine, denying the published accounts that Mrs. Blaine's father forced Mr. Blaine at the point of a shot gun to marry her. Mrs. Marble says the circumstances are impossible as her father died in January, 1845, and never knew nor saw Mr. Blaine. It was not till six years after his death that her sister saw Mr. Blaine for the first time.

PHOTOGRAPHING A COAL MINE.

SHENANDOAH, Pa., Aug. 29.—The first attempt ever made to photograph the interior of a coal mine was successfully carried out yesterday at the Kohinoor colliery under the direction of Mr. James Temple Brown, agent of the Smithsonian Institution. The workings were illuminated by electric light. The negatives are perfect.

THE EGYPTIAN PROBLEM.

LORD WOLSELEY.

LONDON, Aug. 26.—General Lord Wolseley proceeds to Egypt immediately to assume command. The French consul at Khartoum has been ordered to remain there even if Gen. Gordon returns with the expedition.

REBELS REPULSED BY GORDON.

CAIRO, Aug. 57.—News has been received here to the effect that a large body of rebels attacked General Gordon's position at Khartoum on the 11th instant, and after severe fighting they were driven back with heavy loss, two of the rebel leaders being killed during the engagement.

LONDON, Aug. 27.—The newspapers approve of the despatch of Lord Wolseley to Egypt. The official announcement of his appointment says preparations which have been in progress some weeks for the expedition of the Nile resemble in a great degree those adopted in 1870 for the Red River expedition, which gave Lord Wolseley an experience no other officer possessed.

CAIRO, Aug. 27.—The rebels attempted to capture Khartoum on the 12th and continued the attack until the 14th, when Gen. Gordon cleverly outflanked them. Many rebels were killed.

General Lord Wolseley's appointment is due to a statement of General Stephenson that the present plan for a campaign via the Nile is impracticable. Lord Wolseley starts on Sunday.

CAIRO, Aug. 28.—Lord Wolseley has telegraphed the authorities here from London outlining his plan for the coming campaign. He proposes reaching Dongola with a boat expedition by the 7th of November. He has the greatest confidence in the success of the expedition and says the difficulties of navigation presented by the Nile are not to be compared with those surmounted by the Red River expedition which he commanded during the rebellion in Manitoba.

BANKRUPT.

CAIRO, Aug. 27.—It is rumored that Egypt has notified England that she is bankrupt since yesterday and unable meet her current expenses.

THE KHARTOUM FORCES.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The staff of Woolwich has been increased and additional hands engaged to put the transports in readiness as rapidly as possible. It has been decided to increase the expedition to 7,000 men. Seven hundred Royal Scots will be despatched from the West Indies; the rest of the troops will go from Gibraltar, Malta and Cyprus. Four hundred more river boats have been ordered.

General Stephenson, disapproving of the Nile campaign, asks to be removed. General Wolseley has appointed General Earle second in command. Gen. Earle's brigade has been ordered to reach the second cataract in October. The Government has contracted with a Chicago firm for 500,000 pounds of compressed beef for the use of the expedition. In view of the departure of Lord Wolseley, M. Barrere, the French diplomatic agent at Cairo, has been ordered to return to Paris immediately.

THE GAUL'S ANXIETY.

PARIS, Aug. 30.—The *Republique Francaise* says: "The mission of Lord Northbrook and Lord Wolseley to Egypt is a challenge to Europe and the public assumption that England has exclusive power in Egypt. Has England considered her strength," the paper asks, "before taking so grave a step. It is to be noted that Egypt formed the substance of the recent conference between Prince Bismarck and the French ambassador to Germany."

LONDON, August 30.—The Gordon relief expedition will be composed of 8,000 British troops, 2,500 Egyptians, 950 river boats manned by 460 Canadians, 300 Kroomen and 2,000 Egyptians and Nubians. The cost of the campaign will be £8,000,000. Lord Wolseley has *carte blanche*. The number of British troops in Egypt is 10,000; 600 are sick. When all is arranged the force will be 15,000. Only strong men will be taken. Several correspondents will accompany the army.

AN APPALLING CATASTROPHE.

A CIRCUS CAR ON FIRE—MEN ROAST TO DEATH—A SCENE OF HEARTRENDING HORROR.

GREELY, Col., Aug. 29.—The burning of a circus car, nine miles north of Greely, was attended with indescribable horrors. The car was next to the engine in the train of seventeen cars, containing Orton's Anglo-American Circus, which left Fort Collins about midnight for Golden, over the Greely, Salt Lake and Pacific Railway. The train was nearing Windsor, running about 25 miles an hour, when the engineer discovered the car to be on fire. There were sixty men in the car, arranged in three tiers of berths on either side. The forward side door was closed, and the men in the bunks sleeping against it. The rear side door was also closed, and the men who awoke discovered the lower unoccupied berth next to it containing rubbish on fire, filling the car with smoke, and cutting off escape in that direction. The only means of egress was through a small window between the car and engine. John Pine, of Edgerton, Wis., and Elmer Millet, of Iowa, crowded through the opening and tried to pass in water from the engine tank. Owing to the suffocating gases it was difficult to arouse the sleepers. Some were kicked, bruised in a shocking manner and pitched out of the window. The screams of those unable to get through the blockaded aperture were terrifying. The glare of the flames and the sight of the burning victims outside who were writhing in agony on the cactus beds caused the wild beasts in the adjoining car to become frantic with terror, making the scene appalling. The performers, who occupied the rear car, gazed with white faces on the awful spectacle. In the midst of the confusion two or three heroic souls appeared equal to the occasion, and bravely cut their way to their companions, to find them already in the agony of death. Albert Lake, in charge of the animals, and his friend Kent walked over cactus in their bare feet pouring buckets of oil on the blistered unfortunates, and wrapped them in blankets. An old Pacific Coast soldier named McDonald, formerly of Forepaugh's show, was terribly burned, the flesh hanging in shreds. The heartrending cries of the men on the prairie, the smothered appeals of the dying within the car, the roar of the flames and the howling of the animals, made a scene terrible beyond description. The odor of roasting flesh and the distant cry of coyotes added to the general horror of the scene. The voices of the dying in the car grew fainter and soon ceased. Meantime, the engine had gone to Greely for assistance and returned with Dr. Jesse Hawes. Many of the rescued, on being pulled through the small window had limbs broken and joints dislocated. Hands and feet burned off and roasted trunks of bodies were found in one place and legs in another, and piles of roasted and shrivelled carcasses were pulled out of the ruins. At daylight a flat car carried the charred bodies into Colorado for interment. The county commissioners buried the bodies in a huge coffin seven feet wide and 10 feet long in the Greely Cemetery. Rev. Mr. Reed, of the Presbyterian Church, conducted the services. The coroner empanelled a jury, who were unable to learn the cause of the fire or any important facts, as the managers, with the remainder of the company, left immediately for Golden to fill an afternoon engagement. It is impossible to get a complete list of the dead, as many are engaged for but a day or two, and their names are unknown.

THE BOUNDARY AWARD.

TORONTO, August 26.—The *Globe* publishes the text of the Order-in Council containing the judgment of the Privy Council in the boundary question, the chief clauses of which are as follows: "Upon the evidence their lordships find the true boundary between the western part of the Province of Ontario and the south eastern part of the Province of Manitoba to be so much of a line drawn to the Lake of the Woods through the waters eastward of that and west of Long Lake, which divide British North America from the territory of the United States, and thence through the Lake of the Woods to the most north-western point of that lake as runs northward from the United States boundary, and from the most north western point of the Lake of the Woods a line drawn due north until it strikes the middle line of the course of the river discharging the waters of the lake called Lake Seul, or the Lonely Lake, whether above or below its confluence with the stream flowing from the Lake of the Woods toward Lake Winnipeg; and their lordships find the true boundary between the same two provinces to the north of Ontario and to the south of Manitoba, proceeding eastward from the point at which the before mentioned line strikes the middle line of the course of the river last aforesaid to be along the middle line of the course of the same river, whether called by the name of the English river or as to the part below the confluence by the name of the river Winnipeg up to Lake Seul, or the Lone Lake, and thence along the middle line of Lake Seul, or the Lone Lake, to the head of that Lake, and thence by a straight line to the nearest point of the middle line of the waters of Lake St. Joseph, and thence along that middle line until it reaches the foot or outlet of that lake, and thence along the middle line of the river by which the waters of Lake St. Joseph discharge themselves until it reaches a line due north from a line drawn due north from the confluence of the rivers Mitasissippi and Ohio, which forms the boundary eastward of the Province of Manitoba.

Their Lordships think it desirable and most expedient that an imperial Act of Parliament should be passed to make this decision binding and effectual. The order-in council concludes as follows: "Her Majesty having taken the said report into consideration was pleased by and with her Privy Council to approve thereof, and to order, as it is hereby ordered, that the same be punctually observed, obeyed and carried into execution: whereof the Governor-General of the Dominion, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario, and the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Manitoba, and all other persons who it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly."

THE CHOLERA.

TURIN, Aug. 27.—King Humbert and Prime Minister Depretis arrived yesterday at Busco and visited the cholera patients at the hospital, and left $2,000 for the relief of the sufferers. The Italian peasants in the cholera districts repel the doctors and prefer to trust in charms and superstitious observances. At Busco a girl was found dying in a filthy room in which two sheep were feeding from a nasty trough. The sheep were allowed to be there because it was believed their wool would absorb the disease. The peasants are profound believers in the powerful efficacy of processions. A serious tumult occurred yesterday at Lucca because the prefect prohibited a procession. The military were called out to quell the disturbance and several rioters were wounded.

ROME, Aug. 27.—A false report got abroad in Civita Vecchia yesterday that the Government was about to establish a quarantine of fifteen days against the city. This created a furore of excitement among tourists and visitors; 1,800 persons of all classes, including even hotel waiters, besieged the railway station and took a freight train by storm. Five hours were spent in passing over thirty-eight miles to Rome, where they arrived in a demoralized condition. They were indignant when they learned that the report was unfounded.

PHILADELPHIA, August 27.—Dr. Koch's article on cholera is printed in the *Medical Journal* here to-day. The doctor, to prove that cold weather has no effect on the disease, says that he subjected microbes to a temperature of 14 degrees Fahrenheit, and when thawed out they were still alive. He repeats that damp weather keeps the microbes alive while dry weather kills them.

NAPLES, Aug. 29.—Much opposition to the transference of cholera patients to the hospital prevails among the populace. Forcible opposition was yesterday offered as a person stricken with the disease was being conveyed to the hospital. The rioters wounded and otherwise maltreated the policemen. Crowds of women assailed the schools fearing their children will be taken to hospital if they become ill. The Syndic has asked the Archbishop to help to enlighten the people.

CANADA AND WESTERN RANCHHOLDERS.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—The Canadian Government replying to the memorial of ranchholders of Western United States asking for freedom to import cattle through Canada to England, refuse to grant the request as there will be a risk of introducing disease.

ONTARIO.

(Special Correspondence of the Witness.)

TORONTO, August 30.

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.

The publication of the text of the Imperial Order-in-Council on the subject of the disputed boundary sets at rest any doubt that may have existed as to the extent to which the line between Ontario and Manitoba is now settled. The decision of the judicial committee of the Privy Council is that the line shall run from the north-west angle of the Lake of the Woods, north to English River, a tributary of the Winnipeg, that it shall ascend the English River and its lake expansions to the height of land, and that it shall descend the Albany and its lake expansions as far as the intersection of the latter by the meridian of the mouth of the Ohio. Had the Dominion Government joined frankly in the reference to the Privy Council, the whole northern boundary might have been determined at the same time, including that of Quebec. It is probably not yet too late to have this latter included in the Imperial Act of Parliament which will be passed to ratify the finding of the Lord Chancellor and his colleagues. All that is necessary, probably, is the passage of Acts by the Parliament of the Dominion and the Legislatures of Ontario and Quebec, fixing the boundary, so far as they have power to fix it, and asking Imperial Parliamentary ratification. The tone adopted by Sir Hector Langevin in his Port Arthur speech seems to indicate some such solution of the question. In any case it is now the interest of Quebec as much as of Ontario to get the northern boundary placed at James' Bay, and this will make it easier to secure a final disposition of the matter than it would have been had the interests of the provinces been conflicting. The most unsatisfactory feature of the situation is the disparaging tone of some of the Conservative papers, notably of Mr. Meredith's home organ in London, in speaking of the territory now recognized as part of Ontario. The object apparently is to discount Mr. Mowat's prestige, and, therefore, the disparaging talk may be expected to cease when it is found to serve no useful party purpose.

EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS.

One of the most important steps taken by the Hon. G. W. Ross since his advent to office is the appointment of an experienced educationist to visit and conduct county teachers' institutes. The gentleman selected for this high work is Dr. McLellan, who has for many years filled the post of Senior High School inspector. By the many gratuitous lectures delivered during his incumbency to teachers' associations he has in some measure informally created the office he is now called on to fill, and no office could, under our educational system, be more important. Teachers' meetings are now formally recognized as part of the educational machinery, and the county associations are subsidized out of the Provincial treasury. They are very useful now, but might and will be made more so. Young teachers anxious to learn from the experience of others have in the institute meetings a means of normal training, more especially in the art of imparting instruction, and even old and experienced teachers can learn from each other. The chief defect in the ordinary institute is the want of a director to stimulate, guide and control it, as the character of the proceedings may seem to require. Without such an aid the time is apt to be frittered away and the minimum of benefit received. As Dr. McLellan will have under his direction the Provincial normal schools and the county model schools, he will now be in a position to exercise a commanding influence on the training of teachers. The position is a very responsible and difficult one, but he will fill it efficiently. His successor as high school inspector is Mr. John Seath, B.A., who has for some years been principal of the St. Catharines collegiate institute. Fortunately Mr. Ross has in this instance overlooked the fact that Mr. Scott has in the past not been friendly to the Government. In making educational appointments above almost all others the qualifications of the appointee should determine the choice, and it is universally conceded that the right man has this time been chosen. Mr. Scott is a teacher of more than usual ability, and is, moreover, in full sympathy with the modern spirit of revolt against formalism in education. If he is too radical in that direction the hampering effect of official position will bring the necessary corrective. Should Mr. Ross continue to make such appointments his administration cannot fail to command the cordial approval of the profession, as it has already won that of the people.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

A new college for the higher education of women has been announced as about to open in Toronto. Such an institution is very much needed, and if "Norwood College" fills the still it cannot fail to be well supported. Mrs. Russell, the founder, has projected a good scheme; how far she will be able to carry it out remains to be seen. The aim is to give instruction in the whole course covered by the curriculum of the University of Toronto, and as women are not yet admitted to University College, the only other institution which professes to do this, there is evidently a field to be occupied. Some of the female undergraduates have applied for admission to University College, and the doors of the latter institution will, no doubt, be thrown open to them eventually—perhaps this coming session. But there will, for a long time to come, if not always, be a certain class of women who will shrink from attending lectures along with men, or whose friends will shrink from allowing them to do so. From this class Mrs. Russell will have ample opportunity to draw recruits for Norwood College if its machinery is efficient. Moreover, there are many young women who are ill satisfied with the ordinary boarding school education, and who would greatly prefer the cultivation of science and literature to the acquisition of a smattering of French and a mechanical knowledge of music. For these a good woman's college of a higher type would have attractions, and their number is fortunately very great, and rapidly increasing. Whether the services of any of the lecturers in University College can be secured, as those of Cambridge lecturers are in Girton and Newnham, remains to be seen, but if they can it will be good policy in the management to secure them. The day is past when thoughtful women—and these are the class appealed to in support of the enterprise—will be content with anything in the shape of educational facilities inferior to those provided for men.

AWFUL SCENE IN A SCHOOL ROOM.

A SCHOOL MASTER SHOOTS A FELLOW TEACHER AND THEN COMMITS SUICIDE.

MARKDALE, Ont., Aug. 25.—William Norris, a teacher in the school here, to day attempted to kill Miss Ford, another teacher, and then fatally shot himself. During the early part of the present summer he paid attentions to the unfortunate young lady, but for some weeks past had neglected her because she discouraged him. This morning the teachers were all on duty as usual, and at the forenoon intermission Norris went from his room to that of Miss Ford, where they engaged in conversation for over half an hour. Miss Ford had gradually approached her desk, and while leaning with her elbow on it and her hand on her face, Norris came up on the other side. He, it seems, asked her to marry him, and she replied "No." He then drew a revolver from his pocket and fired at her, the ball going between her fingers and into her face. She immediately dodged down under the desk, when he caught her by the arm with his left hand, dragged her out and fired two more shots, which struck her in the head. She then ran outside, screaming, and into the first dwelling, about one hundred yards away. Doctors Sproule, of Markdale, and Barnhart, of Owen Sound, are attending the young lady, and up to the present time have not extracted the ball, which entered her face. She lies in a very low condition, having lost a large quantity of blood. Norris, before moving from the place where he shot her, fired one shot at himself, the ball entering his right temple. He dropped to the floor insensible, never spoke, and died in about an hour afterwards. Two or three children were in the room during the time of the tragedy. Miss Ford is a highly respected young lady, under 20 years of age. Her people live about a mile out of the village, her father having a large grist mill. Norris came to this place from Lyons Head, County of Bruce, on the first of January of the present year, and began teaching. He gave universal satisfaction as head teacher in the Markdale public school, where three teachers are employed.

A NOBLE WIFE.

BY JOHN SAUNDERS,

AUTHOR OF "ISRAEL MORT, OVERMAN."

CHAPTER XXII.

SIR JOHN'S "CAPITAL STORY."

Father Sicklemore found, as he expected, Sir John busily engaged in superintending the erection of a stand for a Bible in the chantry porch.

The porch itself was new, built expressly for the object now to be carried into effect, and executed in fine harmony with the antique character of the building to which it was attached. The fact of its erection, and its being made to face towards the little hamlet or village that lay a short distance beyond the park boundary, had not escaped the notice of the jealous eyes that were ever on the watch for overt acts on the part of suspected Protestants; and then it was that the archdeacon was given to understand that, in all probability, Sir John was about to mount a Bible at his own private chapel door.

Now the archdeacon had again and again been applied to by Sir John to affix a Bible at the nearest parish church, but had put him off, on one pretence and another, till he told the archdeacon he believed he did not want it set up; and the archdeacon had owned that in view of the use Sir John and his associates were likely to make of it, he did not particularly covet seeing it there.

The reverend father stopped as he got near the porch; and either to watch what was going on, or to screw up his courage to a somewhat more hopeful state before confronting his patron, he sheltered himself from observation behind the low hawthorn bushes that here marked the limits of the park.

A brawny blacksmith, with bare arms, having just finished the letting into the ground of a solid square block of wood as a pedestal was now fitting the stand into its place on the hollowed centre, and about to drive stout nails, through one of the triangular feet with which it was provided, into the pedestal below.

"Stop!" called out Sir John; and he brought forth from its place of temporary deposit on the sward of a sloping bank near by a big Bible in oaken covers, and placed it on the stand, opened it, and then stood before it to try the convenience of the height, while he read out a passage of Scripture. Finding his own experience satisfactory, he made the blacksmith, who was a much shorter man, take his place, that he might try if the height suited him.

"Well!" said Sir John, after a long stare from the blacksmith at the open pages. "You can speak, can't you? Read out something—no matter what—it must be good."

The blacksmith scratched his head, as he said at last, while turning round with a comically perplexed look,

"But, your honor, I can't read!"

"Blockhead! why didn't you say so before?" The chaplain now advanced.

"Ha, Sicklemore! is that you? Please come here and see if a man of your height can read conveniently out of the Book."

The reverend father had not reckoned upon being made use of so quickly, and so inconveniently. Clearly, if he were to carry out his mission, and persuade Sir John to take away the Bible altogether, he must not begin by himself reading the forbidden thing.

"I would rather not," he said, gravely.

"Rather not read the Bible!" said Sir John, in pretended wonder.

"Rather not read that Bible," said the father, reprovingly.

"Why, it's Cranmer's—an excellent one—founded on Wycliffe's, worked on by Tyndale, completed in a fashion by Coverdale, and now revised under Cranmer and a host of admirable men. What more can you desire? If you'd like to study the materials you'll find them all in my library—only remember," he said in an undertone, so that the blacksmith might not hear, "if you do read them, it will be as well to keep your own counsel."

The chaplain's face grew hot. He fidgeted about, hardly knowing how to begin, but at last he said,

"Sir John, will you kindly send this man away for a short time, while I speak to you on a matter of grave importance?"

"My dear friend, you shall have all the day, and the night to follow, if you like, for talking with me, after this honest fellow has done his work, which won't be long now. Go on," he said to the blacksmith, who stood with open mouth, resting his hand on the long handle of his hammer, and wondering what the conjunction of the suspected Protestant knight and the Catholic priest might mean in regard to his particular job. "And, by-the-bye, Sicklemore, let me tell you a capital story about one of these Bibles. 'Twill amuse you and not in the least hurt you or your faith."

Father Sicklemore was not exactly in the mood to enjoy any stories, however capital, but it was one of his most characteristic traits to push off, for the moment, unpleasantness and danger if he could, in the hope that somehow they might disappear altogether. So he allowed Sir John to begin.

"Well, it concerns a man whom I know you like—Bishop Tonstall; for in all our religious strifes, he—a good Catholic, but also a kindly and moderate man in his dealings with Protestants—has managed to preserve the attitude that you would fall into, I think, if they ever made you a bishop."

Sir John laughed, but there appeared no ill-will in his mirth, so Father Sicklemore could hardly help an inclination to laugh too, which he compromised into a good-humored smile.

"One of the bishops's modes of checking the new faith was to get as many of their books into his hands as he could. Take away the trumpet, and we silence the trumpeter. Well, being at the enemy's head-quarters for the dissemination of all this 'pestilent' literature, Antwerp, in the year '29, he sent secretly for Packington, an English merchant there, to come to him. He came, and learned that the bishop wanted to know what copies of Tyndale's New Testament might be purchased; thinking, probably, that their sale not being very brisk, a purchase of the remainder might put a stop to its farther dissemination. Packington—Are you attending to me, father?"

"Certainly, I listen, Sir John."

"Packington undertook to get the bishop information. And to whom, think you, did the sly rogue go, having himself a hankering after the new light, but to Tyndale, to say what had passed with the bishop?

"You can understand the pleasure with which Tyndale listened when I tell you he had, as he imparted to his friend, discovered many errors in the existing copies, and had been designing for some time to produce a new and corrected edition, but was so poor he really did not know how to manage it. However, he collected all the copies he had, gave them to Packington, who took them in triumph to the bishop, assuring him these were all. Tonstall bought and paid for them, took them to England, and then burnt them in great solemnity one day in Cheapside! And what, think you, was the effect?"

"I know what it ought to have been, Sir John."

"Why, only to set the people more and more to covet the Book. Tyndale was thus enabled to issue a second edition, and fresh copies soon poured into England. But it so happened that one of Tyndale's associates and agents was caught and brought before the lord-chancellor; who, desiring greatly to get insight into the methods employed for deluging England with this sort of literature, told him in a secret examination that he should receive no injury if he would make known Tyndale's supporters at Antwerp. With equal wit and fidelity, the associate—his name, I think, was Constantine—told the chancellor that his chief supporter had been Tonstall, Bishop of London, who had purchased half the edition, and so set him free, and provided the means for a new and better issue. Now, father, if you can tell me a better story than that, on the opposite side of the question, here I am waiting to hear."

Whatever Father Sicklemore might think of the narrative, there was one rapt listener. The blacksmith had found this story of Tyndale's too exciting for him to listen and work too, so he chose the former, till Sir John at the close noticed his attitude, and said sharply to him,

"Go on!"

Then Father Sicklemore thought it time for him to do or say something.

"Sir John, if I must speak in this man's presence, it is no fault of mine."

"Certainly not. He is an excellent fellow, and won't mind a bit."

"It is for you I spoke, not for him," said the chaplain, in a low tone.

"You are very good," said Sir John, turning full upon him, and speaking in tones that seemed as if they might have been carefully tried before utterance.

"The archdeacon—" said the reverend father, in a loud, almost blustering voice, the only one that he found it possible to use in his state of anger and trepidation.

"Is coming here at this moment, I see," said Sir John, looking past the chaplain.

Hardly knowing whether to feel his difficulty relieved or intensified by this unexpected circumstance, which threatened to compel him to choose a definite course between two such fell opposites, he turned, thinking to wait patiently the coming of the archdeacon.

Then, taking fright at the possibilities arising out of the archdeacon"s anger to find him apparently allowing the whole business to go on peaceably under his very eyes, he advanced at a moment when Sir John was looking the other way, and took up the Bible and held it in his hands, as the archdeacon now came up to the place.

"Be so good as to restore the Bible to its place," said Sir John, coming close to the chaplain.

"Father Sicklemore, I honor your courage in doing what you have done. You will retain possession of it," said the archdeacon, who rapidly came up.

The unhappy chaplain stood between the two, appealing from one to the other, but appealing uselessly.

"Take that book away!" said the archdeacon.

"He had better not!" said Sir John, with a smile that could not, however, conceal his growing excitement. His left hand, perhaps unconsciously, went at the same time to the hilt of his sword

Meanwhile, the blacksmith went on nailing the stand.

Between Sir John and his significant-looking however innocently-intended, touch of the sword, on one side of the chaplain, and the archdeacon, armed with the spiritual weapons of the Church, on the other, what was the peace-loving Father Sicklemore to do?

The Bible was heavy as held by both hands in front of his breast. He could not put it on the ground that would look disrespectful; while to restore it to the stand would appear to be committing him to the thing which, of all others, he most particularly desired to avoid—the taking up of a definite position, when all things were changing so confusedly that it was impossible to find any position clearly safe.

How the unhappy man yearned for a bit of neutral ground! for an oasis in the desert of sectarian strife! How would he not cling to it if only he should once get to such a spot! No charmer, charm he ever so wisely, should draw him away! But, alas! where was the green place? He often thought he saw it, but always found it fade like a mirage; and in the place of refreshing waters and the shelter of lovely trees, there were only the hot burning sands and trifling atmosphere.

"Burning, indeed!" said he, with bitter irony, as he echoed to himself in alarm the ill-omened word, and thought of the still more ill-omened image he had conjured up, which shook him fearfully.

But thought flies fast at such critical times, and skims round and round over the range of the possible, like a hungry bird seeking for nourishment; and so at last a happy idea occurred to the chaplain—a middle way, that might serve the purpose if only they were at all reasonable men.

"Sir John," he said, first addressing himself to the knight, "excuse my remissness in not at once telling you the archdeacon desired me to refer you to him in case of any dispute about this matter. Happily he is here himself and will support his own views a hundred times better than I could."

"That is well," said Sir John, courteously bowing to the archdeacon.

Then the chaplain, turning to the archdeacon, said,

"While I listen to and profit by the discussion, I should like to rest my burden; and as there is no seemly place but the stand, I will, with your permission, place it there simply for that reason."

There was a dark, thundery look about the archdeacon's face, incipient lightnings glancing, as if getting ready to flash from his eyes, as he heard this; but the proposition sounded so reasonable he could not but grunt a sort of permission. The Bible was replaced on the stand, and the chaplain inly congratulated himself on his masterly stroke.

Taking the archdeacon by the arm, Sir John walked with him to and fro, leaving the chaplain to trudge after them, or listen as he might, could, would, or should. And as before each turn round the pair got farther and farther away, the blacksmith began to nail the third leg of the stand to the pedestal.

"Was not this a tacit violation of the armistice, for which he might be made responsible?" the chaplain asked himself, uncomfortably.

"I wouldn't hurry over the job," he said, confidentially, to the blacksmith in one of his near approaches: for he too now walked absent in lines of his own independent choice, to avoid the indignity of seeming to be a mere uncared-for satellite of the two great men.

The blacksmith's only reply was a tremendous blow on the head of the great nail he had just put in place, and which set it far away downwards into the solid timber beneath.

Sir John noticed the chaplain's manœuvre, and also its apparent failure. So, when he and the archdeacon next got up to the stand, he turned shortly round, and the archdeacon did the same; and the latter being full of his grand argument against the foolishness of attempting to popularize the Bible among the poor and ignorant, which meant, in his view, the vulgarizing of it, the degrading it to their level, instead of raising them to its level by stirring their imagination through the very vagueness of their thoughts at the wondrous things written therein, and at the noble mystery of its spiritual wealth, and so on—while he was thus mentally and eagerly engaged, the archdeacon unconsciously got a little in advance of Sir John, and so did not hear the latter's whisper to the blacksmith,

"Quick! finish! Make the Book immovable!"

He then rejoined his companion, looking as if nothing was in his thoughts but the archdeacon's eloquence.

The chaplain was left equally ignorant, for he was obeying the instinct of his dignity, and keeping most aloof when the two combatants came most near, and so did not notice the incident.

But great indeed was his trouble and self-conflict, awful the sense of his responsibility, when he saw the blacksmith, after trying with the grasp of his strong fingers to sway the stand to and fro, and finding it immovable as a rock, open the Book, which he, sinner that he was, had put ready for him, then hold up the whole of the leaves with one hand while he passed a slender but sufficient double chain, one piece at each end of the Book, between it and the solid oaken covers, and draw the chains tight to the place from whence they originated at the back of the stand, where he riveted them firmly by a few quick strokes; the whole having been so carefully prepared beforehand that there was little to do at the last moment.

The chaplain knew he ought to stop him—yes, he would stop him—but, somehow, the gap between the sense of duty and its fulfilment was just long enough for the blacksmith to finish his job. And as the man wiped the sweat from his brow (for the labor, though little in itself, had been an exciting one), the chaplain heard him say aloud, reverently, yet humorously, as if he felt he had consummated a noble and uncommon sort of marriage,

"Whom God hath joined let no man put asunder!"

"Amen!" was in the chaplain's heart, but by no means got to his lips.

At that moment he met the archdeacon's unsuspicious face, as the pair approached him: and, seeming to have been occupied in listening to their discourse, especially the last sentence or two, which he really had overheard, he said to him, with a smile—Sir John having moved towards the blacksmith—

"You had him there! You hit him there between wind and water!"

"Yes, I think so," said the archdeacon, complacently.

"Well, reverend gentlemen," said the loud voice of Sir John, "while we—the talkers—have been talking, the practical ones of the world have been acting; the blacksmith has not waited for us, but made the fixing of the Bible a fact accomplished. Great man! His logic has the best of it, and puts ours to shame. What are our strongest conclusions to the length and steadfastness of the nails he drives in? So saying he held up the leaves of the book to show the chains that fixed the Bible immovably to the stand. Then he added, before there was time for an explosion,

"Come, Mr. Archdeacon, go home and dine with me, and there we'll finish our talk. After all, it is but the King's command that you have neglected, and that I fulfilled. He might be angry if he found that out. I am not. And I promise you I won't peach, as the vagabonds I sit upon in judgment say about one another. Come!"

"He gave no such order about places like yours," growled the archdeacon.

"Well, that's a question that has exercised my mind a good deal, as I will show you as we walk. Come!"

The archdeacon looked unutterable things at the chaplain, who conveyed as well as he could his surprise and indignation at the discovery of this unexpected outrage upon them both; but the dignitary spat on the grass, and said not a word in reply.

Then he turned and looked at Sir John as if not quite certain whether he would not double up his fists and fight, the Lord being always a man of war in his eyes: but the courage that hesitates is lost, even though a brave man be concerned; so the archdeacon quietly accepted Sir John's proffered arm and they walked away; Sir John calling back to the chaplain to follow; which, knowing not what else to do, he did, feeling very much like a well-trained but not at all kindly-disposed spaniel.

CHAPTER XXIII.

THE ARCHDEACON'S WARNING.

The discussion between Sir John and the archdeacon grew so hot, in spite of the knight's conciliatory words and attitude, but uncompromising logic, that the archdeacon could stand it no longer. He rose abruptly, clapped his hat upon his head, then, resting both hands on the table and with eyes fiercely glaring into the host's face, said,

"I will no longer hold discourse with so bold a heretic! Let me tell you this: you are a marked man—a marked man, sir! Twice you have shown yourself under your true colors. We know you, though you think we do not. Beware a third time!"

So saying he grasped his heavy riding-whip, which he had put in a corner, turned to go away, but looked back as he crossed the threshold, and shook the whip at Sir John when he saw he was preparing to accompany him.

But the latter persisted in his purpose—whether from a spirit of courtesy toward his invited but deeply offended guest, or that Sir John had found something in the menacing looks and words of the archdeacon that once more brought him to a pause, just when he was inclined to launch bravely out on the troubled waves of controversy. And, after two ineffectual attempts on his part, the disputants did at last get into some sort of seemingly amicable relations before they parted at the lodge-gate; where the archdeacon's horse and groom waited for him to ride back to Gloucester.

But the last words of the archdeacon, while far more temperate in tone than those he had flung at his entertainer while at his own table, impressed Sir John all the more deeply:

"You and I in old days," said the archdeacon, as he stood holding the rein ready to mount, "set out very much in the same mind, but we have diverged sadly since. I have reckoned the cost, if things come to the worst on my side. Forgive an old friend for asking: Have you also reckoned carefully the consequences if you are the losing party? I see tragic issues before us. I am a rising man. You will be so too, no doubt, if your party even for a time gets the upperhand. It behooves us both, therefore, to take heed as to all we now do." He then mounted, stretched out his hand, which Sir John grasped warmly, and again spake: "Well, God bless you! Good-bye! I only pray we may never meet as judge and criminal, as accuser or accused, for in that day no private feeling could have place. If I stand in the worst position on that day of judgment, I will ask for no mercy from my enemies, but fight with the only weapons they may have left me, my courage and my tongue. So it must be with you. Let us then hope that before it is too late you and all those who agree with you will try to agree with us—go back to the wisdom of our fathers, and be again a united and happy people; for it is certain we cannot—and shall not—come over to you."

Waiting for no reply, the archdeacon mounted, and in a few seconds he and his groom were cantering along the best side of the road.

It was some time before Sir John would admit to himself he was uncomfortable, depressed by the archdeacon's valticinations. Did the man, while vaunting his own courage, doubt his—Sir John's?

This led to a painfully critical examination of the archdeacon's characteristics and his own.

As to the former, he found it impossible to doubt that this man would be as good as his word—no respecter of persons if he sat as judge; a man who would probably sentence his own father to the stake if it fell to him as a part of his duty, but who would as victim face his persecutors, and attack them tooth and nail and so, fighting to the last gasp, die.

And then Sir John had to ask how was it in these respects with himself? And no clear, sufficient answer came.

Well, the limbs can be strengthened by exercise, the mental faculties sharpened and knit for action by discipline; why, then, should not the higher qualities, mental bravery and fortitude under pain, benefit equally by enlightened preparation and use?

Then, too, he reminded himself of yet other qualities available—faith and enthusiasm; and in these, at least, he was the archdeacon's superior. That man loved his faith because it was his, because it was his father's, his ancestors' from time immemorial, his country's. But he, Sir John, loved his faith for itself, for its simplicity, as opposed to the sensuous and tawdry display of the older form, for its spiritual beauty, for its redeeming power over the brutishness and idolatries of men. Must it not indeed be beautiful and strong and precious to affect him so, seeing that it had not been previously his faith, had not been his father's, nor his ancestors'—with one exception—nor his country's.

"With one exception," he had thought, thus unwittingly reminding himself of the Lollard martyr, his relative and namesake. Would his descendants hereafter have to say, with two exceptions? and if so, under what circumstances regarding him?

And then he felt as if he had been making a mental circuit which had brought him back to the archdeacon, and intensified the force of all that he had said to him.

Determined to shake off these influences, convinced that belief in a man's own self was often as necessary for salvation as other and more obvious aids, he determined to go to the chantry and look at his latest handiwork. He would please himself, as he had a right to do, with that, and then wait and work in hope and prayer to Him who alone could give the strength that might be needed; but which Sir John undoubtedly believed would never be put to the extreme tests he had dallied with in his too busy imagination.

CHAPTER XXIV.

THE CHILDREN! WHERE ARE THEY?

With true womanly sagacity Lady Oldcastle had divined the stranger's project, not only so far as the visit, and the desire to carry off the boy, but the determination to do it secretly.

The stranger, however, kept to the letter of her understanding with her husband. She made in writing, as she had told him she would a formal demand to see her child; but she took care to add in her letter that she did so under circumstances of such trouble and distress of mind that she could not but ask Lady Oldcastle to let him go; promising, if she did, that her son should be held ready at any time to pay a visit of lengthened duration to his second mother and benefactress.

This letter reached Lady Oldcastle at breakfast, and for a time drew her thoughts off the dreaded scene at the chantry door. On the whole, she found it satisfactory; for it implied, she thought, a consciousness on the part of the writer that the boy would not be given up; and that the mother, after making so natural and obviously proper an appeal, was prepared to subside into the old state of things, and give no trouble when she got her answer. So she bade Margaret get the children ready for their usual morning stroll; meaning herself to accompany them, and guide them to the spot which she indicated in her answer to the mother's letter as the meeting-place, namely, the ivy-covered summer-house, where they had met and separated before under such very painful conditions.

In this choice of place Lady Oldcastle felt she was rather hard, perhaps unkind, as it must excite so many distressful recollections. But the stranger must be reminded of her former defeat at the very outset of any new appeals she might intend to make for the same end. Besides that, Lady Oldcastle had to guard against a meeting between the stranger and Sir John, who might listen to her pitiful tale, and end by letting the boy go, even though he loved him, if that were possible, as much as she herself. But between the chantry and the summer-house lay a great breadth of park and the lake. The lake could only be crossed by the boat she herself would have to use, and which would remain in her possession on the other side till she had dismissed her guest, and was ready to return home with the children.

Then, as the hour was still early, she began to dress; but took a long time in the process, stopping occasionally altogether, in sheer forgetfulness of the task, while her thoughts were tossing, betwixt the chantry porch and the coming interview with the stranger, and hardly able to settle usefully on either, through the anxieties connected with both.

At last she was ready, and went down to the door, where Margaret and the children usually waited to see if she were inclined to accompany them; but, seeing nothing of them, she ran up to the nursery, which was empty; then rang the bell with such violence that half a score of servants came hurrying to see what was the matter.

"Where are the children? Where is the boy?" she demanded. And then, as she recovered, in their presence, a semblance of calm, she learned that the children and the nurse had gone forth nearly an hour ago, and no one knew the route they had taken.

"Send in every direction to find them. Quick! Away! I shall wait on the lawn your return." Puzzled, wondering, but obedient, the servants hurried off to scour the park, while their alarmed mistress could only cry to herself,

"Is it possible that I forgot to tell her to wait for me? Can any accident like this undo all I have worked for so long? That would be too dreadful! What could have possessed me to be so negligent? At this moment perhaps she is exulting in her success, glorying in her final overthrow of Lady Oldcastle!"

Meanwhile, the stranger wandered restlessly and anxiously about the park, in search of the children.

Ishmael was with her, dogging her footsteps as if he were her shadow, from one covert to another, and warning her from time to time, by a low whistle, of people he saw or thought he saw in the distance; knowing she wished to meet no one, be seen by no one, except the children and the nurse, about whose habits they had previously learned all that could be known.

Thus both mothers were anxiously engaged at the same time, although with directly opposite motives in seeking the children.

As to Lady Oldcastle, next to finding the children, she wanted to find the stranger, without waiting the hour of the appointment; for if found, and alone, then she would know the boy was still free from interference; and if not alone, but actually caught in the act of carrying him off, then—why, then Lady Oldcastle would have something to say and do in the matter, for which she had been all last night preparing.

Finding the servants who did return had seen nothing of the wanderers, and growing too impatient to wait for those who were still on the search, Lady Oldcastle set off to explore a part of the park that she thought it likely the children might be visiting; for they had talked at breakfast of a spot where they had heard of birds' nests almost within reach, and which might not occur to the servants as a place to seek them.

It was the stranger's luck first to catch sight of the two children; and most happily, as she thought, without the presence of the nurse, who had been drawn by curiosity, perhaps from a deeper feeling, towards the chantry, whence she heard the noise of the blacksmith's hammer.

"Thank God, Ishmael! They are here! Show me how I and the boy may most swiftly get out of sight, and out of the park, to where we left the horses. Once there, we may defy Fate!"

"I see the way to go," said Ishmael; "yonder, between those two chestnut-trees, and so down into the dell, that in a minute or two will screen us from all eyes till we get into the road. I shall wait for you both to pass me by and then keep a certain distance behind, and woe to those who would follow, after I shall have said to them, 'Any way you like except that!'"

"Be gentle and considerate, Ishmael. I owe this lady much. Are they very near now? My heart beats so, I dare not look till I can reach them and speak."

"They will hear what you say if you speak again," said Ishmael, in a low voice; "their steps fall soft on the sward."

The stranger turned, and saw the two little ones, who had been coming towards them, in wonder to see two such persons in the park, but who now stood fast to gaze. They remembered the meeting last year, and knew her again, no doubt.

"Ishmael," she said, softly, "we must divide them. You wile the boy away, and carry him off without loss of a moment, while I amuse the other dear, sweet darling."

But neither gifts nor wiles nor blandishments of any kind sufficed to divide the children; and the stranger was so affected by their obvious love and mutual trust that she changed her purpose—for the time at least—and before she could see any hope of success in going back to it, she beheld Lady Oldcastle and the now horrified Margaret coming toward them, and felt that all chance of surreptitiously carrying off her boy had gone. And with that conviction came a sense of something like shame at her deception, in writing, as she had done, to Lady Oldcastle, and then striving to anticipate the object of her letter, and so altogether prevent the meeting. Her religious instinct seemed to cry to her she had done wrong, and that God would not let her consummate the deed.

Under such circumstances did she and Lady Oldcastle meet for the second time.

(To be Continued.)

VALUE OF ADHERING TO PRINCIPLE.—At a large evening party in Coahuila, Mexico, the Governor of that State invited an American young lady to dance. She declined, as her religious convictions did not permit her. She was connected with the mission there of the Southern Baptist Board. It led to the Governor's acquaintance with the mission and since to a gift to it from him of property valued at $140,000.

A SILENT SHOPFUL.

AN ESTABLISHMENT WHERE DEAF MUTES ONLY ARE EMPLOYED.

A reporter for this paper, in the office of a Fifth street hotel, a few evenings ago, had his attention attracted by the silent rapidity with which a couple of workmen were putting in an elaborate wire-screen back of the counter. In all the din and bustle of the crowd in the office these two men said not a word, not even to each other, while they fastened piece after piece in its place with something that was singularly suggestive of automatons or machinery.

The reporter's knowledge of wire-work was principally confined to that species which has a politician at one end and an office at the other, so he strolled over and asked some trivial question. Neither of the workmen paid the slightest attention. "There seems to be a coolness about this reception," mused the reporter, but he had been there before, and repeated his inquiry in a louder key. Still they calmly pursued their work, ignoring both his presence and inquiries. This was carrying industry to a ghostly extremity, and he was about to go off mad when the clerk said with a malicious grin:

"They're deaf mutes, both of 'em. Could not hear if you were to fire a cannon by them or invite them to drink."

This last was conclusive, and the reporter noticed that they used a queer pantomime in asking each other for tools.

The reporter, being desirous of further information, made a call at the office of the wire-works. A pleasant lady back of the desk said:

"Yes, we employ deaf mutes altogether in our work. We have nine at present, and have had as many as fifteen. But we didn't make any effort to get them, and I don't make a specialty of employing mutes, I assure you. I will tell you how it happened. Quite a long time ago a mute came to us for work and we hired him. He turned out to be a first-rate workman, fast, intelligent, and honest, and did a hundred times better work than we had any idea he could. So we took quite a fancy to him, and one day he brought around another mute. He signed to us that he was a good man, too, and so we employed him. That was the way of it: one drew another, until they have practically monopolized the work, and I must say I prefer them to any others."

The reporter asked what their particularly good points were.

"Well, they are hard workers, and our business requires a considerable amount of artistic taste, that we find the mutes have, as a rule, more than other people. I suppose that not having some of their faculties the others are better developed. At any rate, they all have a very correct eye for form and effect. You would be surprised to see the really beautiful work some of them do in wire, making fine screens, flower-stands, and the like, with no other pattern than their own judgment. Besides they are good-tempered, never quarrel among themselves, never eavesdrop, you know, and—well never ask foolish questions."

"Do you know anything about how they are situated personally?" asked the reporter, overlooking her covert shot; "whether any of them are married, for instance?"

"Indeed they are. Several of them are married and have families. One of them has the prettiest little wife—she can talk as well as anybody and seems to think the world and all of him. The married ones all have nice homes and are really well-to-do for working-people. They seem to make quite a little colony all by themselves and seldom mix with outsiders. How do they make themselves understood? Why, partly by signs and partly by writing on tablets. I have noticed that their gestures are all very expressive, and when one is with them any length of time he has very little difficulty in knowing what they want."

"I should think the infirmity would handicap them in the business."

"On the contrary, they are decidedly faster than other people. Do you see that man there?" She pointed out a workman in a blouse in one corner, who, with a hand resting on a mahl stick, was rapidly tracing floral patterns on a piece of fine iron work. "He can do that quicker and better than any one I know of in town, and his eye is so true that he can do it just as well without the mahl stick as with it. They are paid by the piece, and average as large or larger wages than anybody."

There was something peculiar about the looks of the mute laborers, although it was difficult to tell exactly what. In all of them was the suggestion of some mechanical figure rather than a human being, that the reporter first noticed. One of them when pleased made a peculiar chuckling noise with his throat, something like a hen exulting over an egg. It was the only sound he had ever uttered.

Later in the day the visitor passed the shop about the hour work was over and just as a tidy, sweet-faced young woman with a boy three or four years old, came to the door. The thought struck him that this was the wife of one of the mutes, and he paused at a discreet distance to take observations. Sure enough, a moment later one of the workmen, pulling on his coat, emerged. No word was spoken, but the child laughed gleefully and put out its arms to be taken up, and the woman, smiling, pointed to it. The man threw back his head with an eloquent look, jumped the boy on his shoulder, and the trio started off, the mother and child chatting gaily to each other and the father a silent but apparently delighted spectator. There was something ineffably pathetic about the scene, but they all seemed pleased and happy.

GETTING READY TO SOW WINTER WHEAT.

Mr. Joseph Harris writes as follows in the *American Agriculturist*.

If winter wheat is to be sown after early oats, peas, beans, early potatoes, or corn fodder, the moment the crop is off the ground, stick in the plough, or gang, or cultivator. Do not wait for rain. The weeds and stubble will pump up more water from the soil than any ordinary rainfall at this season will be likely to furnish. If you plough, or in anywise work the land, it will not only destroy the weeds and check the rapid evaporation of water, but, should we have a shower, the rain will penetrate deeper into the worked soil, and render it soft and mellow. We have everything to gain and nothing to lose by promptness in ploughing immediately after the previous crop has been harvested.

In four years out of five, the principal difficulty in sowing winter wheat in proper season is to get the soil moist enough to cause the wheat to germinate vigorously and evenly. The bare soil evaporates water from the surface as long as there is any to evaporate, but the loss of water from a bare soil is nothing in comparison with the loss on land upon which plants are growing.

In the winter wheat section of Western New York we sow our wheat from the 1st to the 20th of September. Where the Hessian fly is troublesome, we have to avoid early sowing in the autumn. The fly lays its eggs in the young wheat plants in the autumn, and late sowing is one of the remedies. On the other hand, when wheat is liable to injury from the midge, we have to avoid late sowing. The midge flies lay their eggs in the ears of wheat when it is in blossom, and an early crop of wheat is far less liable to injury than a late crop.

Fortunately neither the Hessian fly nor the midge has done much damage of late years, and the tendency among our best wheat growers is toward earlier sowing. After the first of September it is thought desirable to sow as soon as the soil can be got sufficiently moist and mellow. It is just here where promptness good judgment and science are all requisite. Rain will help us, but it will help us still more if we go to work as though no rain was expected. As we said before, there is water enough in the soil, but it is not near enough the surface to cause the seed to germinate. What we have to do is to bury all the weeds, stubble, and growing plants, and keep the surface soil fine by the frequent use of the cultivator, harrow, and roller. We know this is easier said than done—but on our strong wheat land it is the general experience that much of the success will depend on our ability to get the wheat well started in the early autumn.

LITERARY REVIEW.

ACROSS THE CONTINENT.

Mr. Sandford Fleming's new work entitled *England and Canada; A Summer Tour Between Old and New Westminster* (Dawson Bros.), is an interesting work containing much information which will be valuable not only to strangers but to Canadians, for, as the author says, "There are few indeed who possess anything like an adequate conception of the immense extent and resources of the Dominion. It is scarcely possible even for Canadians themselves to conceive the wealth of territory and the varied magnificence of scenery and the productive capacity of the land, the destinies of which it is their privilege to control." It is written from notes of travel which give a sketch of the first continuous journey ever made, indeed the only one yet attempted, through the whole longitudinal extent of the Dominion by the route taken. The two voyages across the ocean and the journey over the continent embraced a total distance travelled of about fourteen thousand miles, the eastern and western portions of which began and ended at Halifax. Mr. Fleming describes the annoyance caused to travellers by custom house arrangements in Liverpool, which give a rude check to the feelings of pride and sentiment with which Canadians visit the Mother Country, and remarks that it would form no discreditable sentence in a statesman's epitaph to read that "he did away with the needless and offensive restrictions imposed on British subjects from the outer empire visiting the Imperial centre." When in London he had the, we hope, unusual, experience of not receiving then or afterwards no less than three cablegrams sent from his family in Halifax which had been properly addressed, although another cablegram from Mr. George Stephen was safely delivered. He complained to the Secretary of the P. O. Department in London, but received no satisfactory explanation. Returning to Halifax Mr. Fleming started on his land journey across the continent and gives in turn the geography and history of the various provinces through which he passes with incidents of travel. The more western part of the tour may be described by the titles of the chapters. "Winnipeg to Calgary," "Calgary to the Summit," "Down Kicking Horse Valley," "To the Summit of the Selkirks," "Down the Ille-Celle-Wact," "Through the Eagle Pass," "Kamloops to the Coast," "On Pacific Waters," "British Columbia," and "Home by the Northern Pacific." In his concluding chapter Mr. Fleming quotes Lord Wolseley's opinion as to the facility with which the Suez Canal might be destroyed, and says:—

The Imperial character which this consideration gives to the lines of communication now being constructed by Canada is indispensable. They offer a constant reliable communication with the eastern possessions of Great Britain when European complications shall assume a threatening attitude, or when Egyptian difficulties have led to the stoppage of the Suez Canal, Canada will consequently add greatly to the common safety by the completion of her National Railway from the Atlantic to the Pacific seaboard. Its termini have the common excellence of possessing within command inexhaustible coal deposits, where ships may be supplied and naval arsenals may be established on any scale. The railway itself passes through a territory, a great part of which east of the Rocky Mountains is not surpassed in fertility by any soil in the world, while immediately North of the line the fertile belt presents a field of immigration for centuries, where bread and butcher's meat will be plentifully produced to meet the most extended requirements which the future may create.

The book is beautifully printed, and has, as frontispiece, a map of the two continents, with marked route.

WORSHIP IN HEAVEN AND ON EARTH.

Much interest will be felt by Montrealers in a work just published in London and Montreal by the Rev. J. G. Norton, M.A., of Christ Church Cathedral in this city. (Dawson Bros). It is a substantial volume of 600 pages entitled *Worship in Heaven and on Earth: Responsive, Congregational, Reverent, Musical and Beautiful.* It was written in Durham, England, but the preface is dated from The Rectory, Montreal, May, 1884, and the idea of the work is to give "some assistance and guidance to the great and necessary Ritual Revival which is now in progress in the Church of England." The work is divided into five parts. Part I. treats of the "Instinct of Worship," which is analyzed, interpreted and applied. Part II. consists of seven chapters devoted to worship in Heaven as described in different parts of the Bible. Part III. has eight chapters given to heathen worship in ancient and modern times. Part IV. discusses Jewish worship as conducted in the open air, in the temple and in the synagogues; while Part V. is given to Christian worship, primitive, mediæval and modern. The design of this arrangement is thus described by Mr. Norton in the introductory chapter where he says of the book:

Its pages will be occupied, for the most part, with descriptions of religious services or acts of worship. These services are representative of the entire range of devotional activity in heaven and on earth. It will be found that the instances of worship which must pass under review are not only very numerous but very various in their character. Belonging to such widely separated regions of devotional activity—worship in Heaven—worship on this earth in every age and country in the dark bosom of Heathenism—worship in the Jewish Church and worship in the Christian Church—they may naturally be expected to differ widely from each other. At first sight they appear to differ in every essential characteristic, to have hardly a single feature in common. But upon a closer examination, it will be found that all these so various acts of worship have certain common features. It is the object of this volume to draw attention to these common features, and to deduce from them the primary laws of devotional ritual.

As a result of this study, Mr. Norton concludes that "true devotion appears to seek, as by the operation of an all-pervading law of nature, to express itself and to stimulate and sustain itself by a *musical* and *congregational* rendering of *Responsive Formulas* of worship, and by acts of outward *reverence* on the part of the worshippers, and by chaste beauty in all the symbolism and circumstances of the worship." While urging the importance in his view of a full musical service, Mr. Norton is careful to guard his statements. Music, he considers, one of God's purest and noblest gifts to angels and men—God's appointed handmaid to devotion, but he says emphatically:

If people go to church not to learn self-denial, but to indulge luxury, not to seek grace and pardon of sin, but to seek sensuous enjoyment; not to engage in worship, but to hear a musical treat, then by all means silence congregations, and let Laodicean worshippers have Laodicean music and heartless Laodicean worship! * * * An unmusical service in which the congregation join devoutly and heartily—although not the most perfect kind of worship—is beyond comparison more devotional and more edifying than a service full of over-wrought music in which the congregation cannot join.

The concluding section of the book, under the heading "The greatest of these is Love," shows the losses sustained by the Church of England by its want of large hearted, patient, Divine charity," a want manifested again and again in its history by the expulsion from its ministry of earnest and conscientious men, a system of blood-letting followed by the same result as that usually obtained by the old medical practitioners—exhaustion, coldness, loss of the vital principal, death! Fundamental errors, of course, must not be tolerated, but individuals who uphold such errors are often very young or very rash or very imperfectly educated, or, it may be, temporarily under the influence of some powerful intellect and should be borne with if their lives and hearts are evidently given to God. "Scores," says Mr. Norton, "of the half Papists or half atheists of twenty years ago are now humble Christ-loving ministers of the church 'shining as lights in the world.'" The concluding paragraph of this book is as follows:

Our secondary questions such as matters of ritual no one age or country can ever be a perfect model for any other. The church must consider all the circumstances of time and place, and use her freedom. But speaking in general terms, the whole history and philosophy of ritual show that our church and her greatest theologians are not mistaken in looking back to the Apostolic and Primitive Catholic Church as affording a standard to which our worship should as nearly as possible approximate. If the conclusions arrived at in this volume be substantially correct, we ought to spare no pains to make our churchly worship thoroughly responsive, congregational, reverent, musical and beautiful. But while earnestly pressing for these ritual improvements on account of their undoubted devotional importance, I would venture, in conclusion, to once more remind the reader that there are weightier matters still: that the greatest needs of the Church of England, at present, are a wide charity on secondary points of ritual, less mere party contention among loyal Churchmen, and far more simple and outspoken preaching of pardon and peace by faith in the One Sacrifice on the Cross.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

THE REV. T. P. HUGHES, missionary among the Mohammedans at Peshawur, in a recent address, alluded to the "startling fact that the irony of circumstances has brought it to pass that the greatest ruler over Mohammedan people—people who have done more to lower the position of women than any other, is herself a woman, the Queen Empress Victoria."

INDIA—THE TELUGUS.—The results of the work of grace among the Tel

FOREIGN TRAVEL.

THE "SHOW CITIES" OF GERMANY.

VISIT TO HEIDELBERG—THE "GREAT TUN" AND ITS CURIOUS KEEPER—THE OLD PROFESSOR AND HIS HIGH OPINION OF HIS COUNTRYMEN.

(Correspondence of New York Times.)

HEIDELBERG, July 10.—In the photographs of Heidelberg, which every man in the town is so prompt to offer you, a shepherd is seen driving a flock of sheep past the castle, which to an imaginative spectator might represent the Prince Palatine, as the shepherd of the people, driving his flock to the butcher for his own benefit. But despite all the efforts of artists and photographers to make it loathsome, Heidelberg is still one of the "show cities" of Germany. From the gateway formed by the two pillar-like mountains that shut in the deep, rocky gorge of the Neckar, the dark-red walls of the grand old castle look forth through the green leaves like a half-risen lion over the great Rhineland plain below. Upon what is left of the hillside the steep, narrow streets of the quaint little town cling convulsively, as if to save themselves from tumbling bodily down into the river, across which the low, massive stone bridge comes crawling as the dragon of Drachenfels crawled ages ago, before King Siegfried's magic sword had come to teach him that Christian Princesses, like the waxen fruits at a fancy bazaar, are "not intended to be eaten." High over all rises the bold ridge of the Königstuhl (King's Chair), with all its waving woods, which, now in the fulness of their summer glory, cover it to the very summit with a rustling mass of green leaves, toning down even the midday sunshine into a rich twilight of purple shadow like that which fills the aisles of some great cathedral.

The chief object of interest in the old Palatinate city, however, is, of course, the "Great Tun of Heidelberg," which lies in one of the vaults of the castle, with an ordinary tun standing in front of it for comparison, and looking as a dog might look by the side of an elephant. A long wooden stair carries you up to the back of the monster, which measures 50 feet by 30, and contains (as the custodian will tell you with a relishing roll in his voice, as if the very words tasted of wine) "900,000 bottles." But the giant cask, like the King of Siam's favorite white elephant, exists in duplicate, another "great tun" being hidden in a neighboring vault, which will probably be sold one of these days to some foreign potentate who may wish to purchase the original. Close beside the great tun stands an image of carved wood in the embroidered cap, ample wig, and fantastic dress of the seventeenth century, holding a bottle in one hand and a glass in the other, and wearing upon his wooden countenance a look of exceeding slyness, as if chuckling inaudibly over some excellent joke. What that joke is you speedily learn to your cost. Just at the right side of the figure you espy a metal ring in the wall, which looks as if it were meant to be pulled. You pull it accordingly, and instantly the panel flies open with a loud whirring noise, and out springs a huge fox tail, which hits you a tremendous slap across the eyes, and then goes in again like a jack-in-the-box almost before you can tell what has happened. This is a Heidelberg joke, and it has a marked advantage over most other jokes in the fact of its instantly striking every one who meets with it. But it would be well for Heidelberg Castle were all its associations equally light and sportive. From the horrible "peasant war" of 1525 to the merciless devastation of the Palatinate by Louis XIV., 150 years later, this spot has probably witnessed as many forms of human misery as any other in Europe. Were it peopled with the ghosts of all who have actually perished within those gloomy walls, upon whose dark-red surface the slanting sunlight seems to leave a stain of blood, it would be as terribly haunted as the Tower of London itself. Among the old peasants of the Neckar Valley still lingers a hideous legend of a room in the castle of which the existence is now known only to a few, whither any prisoner who had to be secretly disposed of was brought, assured that he was about to be set free, and bidden to kneel and thank the imaged Madonna in the further corner. As he did so the floor gave way beneath him and he was never seen again. Ages later, when the evil secrets of the old castle were beginning to come to light, an adventurous man was lowered through the trap door with a lantern. He went down with a careless smile; he came up white and rigid with horror. The pit was many yards deep, and far down in the black gulf lurked a huge wheel studded with rusty blades, to which clung shreds of clothing and of crushed human bones.

In the cool of the evening we climb half way up the Königstuhl and come suddenly upon a terrace with the usual lamps, seats, beer glasses, chatting groups, and curling tobacco smoke, in front of a queer-looking building. This is the famous "Molken-Kur," (curd cure), an establishment in which people who have nothing better to do amuse themselves by playing at being ill and at curing themselves by eating as much curds and cream as possible. Most of them, having nothing whatever the matter with them to begin with, are naturally cured very soon, and then wax eloquent in praise of the wonderful remedy that has restored them to the health which they had never lost, just as my lion-shooting cousin, Gordon Cumming, used to say, that the crocodile's supposed invulnerability was given him by travellers who fired at him and missed and then declared that he was bullet proof. As we seat ourselves the first lights in the town begin to twinkle faintly through the great gulf of blackness below, out of which the mighty outline of the castle rises dim and vast as one of the phantom palaces of Gustave Doré. Utter darkness has already closed over the rocky channel in which the unseen Neckar is chafing and foaming, but the same rich glow that still lights up the highest treetops along the crest of the Königstuhl lingers lovingly upon the shining streak which, far out in the great plain beyond, marks the course of the parent Rhine. On the next bench to ours sits a round, plump, comfortable-looking old gentleman in spectacles, whom I rightly set down as a university Professor. I am just trying to devise some pretext for speaking to him, when it is unexpectedly furnished by a playful gust of wind which whisks his hat off and lands it at my feet.

"Thanks, Herr Englander," says the old man, bowing politely as I restore the run-away hat.

"How did you know I was an Englishman?" ask I, somewhat surprised, for, with a beard as big as a Pasha's, a face burned nut brown by the sun of Zululand and Siam, and a real "black forest" wide-awake, I look much more like a Westphalian brigand than an English correspondent.

"I knew by your activity in running after the first thing that passed," answers the Professor, with a sly twinkle in his small gray eye. "So it is always with the Englishmen, of whom your own Herr Kingsley has said that they find unspeakable delight in getting wet and dirty, and tired and starved, and all but killed, and call it 'taking exercise.' Mein Gott! what men you are, you English! When I was a young doctor in Saxony, the first thing in the morning my bell would go kling, kling. 'What now?' 'An Englishman, who has broken his leg in climbing the Teufelshorn, hearing that it had never been scaled yet. I set the Herr Englishman's leg, and try to make him comfortable. Suddenly kling, kling again. 'What is it?' 'An Englishman nearly drowned in trying to swim across the river, because someone said he couldn't,' I wrap the Herr Englishman in warm blankets and bring him to himself. Presently kling, kling, louder than ever. 'Himmel! what's the matter?' 'An Englishman, who has run ten miles in the sun for a wager, and got a sunstroke.' And so on the whole day long."

"What my friend Mr. Carlyle used to call 'a boundless capacity of doing,' in fact."

"Was the Herr Carlyle a friend of yours? Ach Himmel! He was a great man—worthy to have been born a German. Ah, mein Herr, if your countrymen would but expend their unconquerable energy in the pursuit of science instead of such mad doings as these, what might they no achieve! True, they have not that inborn aptitude for philosophic research which God has granted to the German race alone; but even though they may not be capable of becoming the field marshals and generals of science, they are in every way fitted to do her invaluable service as private soldiers."

"Well, even that is something," observe I, stifling my laughter as best I may.

"You are right, mein Herr," cries the old gentleman enthusiastically; "happy is the man who is called to fill any post, however humble, in that great scientific army which is now regenerating the world. Once, in this very town, I discovered and dissected the carcass of a donkey distinguished by a malformation of the spine which rendered it absolutely priceless. Ah, mein Herr, how shall I describe to you what emotions were mine while cutting up that glorious donkey! And then my friend Herr de Verdolt Witz, what a discovery did he make purely by a fortunate chance! While journeying through France, he was called in to prescribe for a traveller who had fallen ill by the way—"

"An Englishman?"

"No, not an Englishman this time," says the Professor, smiling. "My friend examined his symptoms (which were of a very unusual nature) questioned him, watched him, till suspicion grew into certainty. Then, no longer master of himself, he sprang forward, and embracing the sick man fervently, cried aloud, 'I congratulate you, my friend; you have revived a disease which has been unknown for the last six centuries!'" D. K.

[For the *Witness*.

DALHOUSIE, N.B.

In a beautiful situation, a short mile from the village of Dalhousie a commodious hotel called the Inch Arran House has this year been built. Unfortunately, during the early part of the season much disappointment and annoyance were experienced by not a few people in consequence of lack of funds or incompetency on the part of the then proprietors. The hotel has lately changed hands, and for the past two weeks very great improvements have been made under the competent management of Mr. Rodrique, of Montreal. It would be difficult to find a more charming spot for a seaside hotel; situated close to the water, with fair bathing facilities, the view extends far out over the beautiful Bay of Chaleur, Heron Island looming up in the distance, away to the right may be seen Charlo and the settlements for some miles along the South Shore. To the left, on the North Shore, in the Province of Quebec, the mountains rise up in bold confusion. Tracadie Gash standing out prominently to the north of Maguasha Point, and the little rocky islets of Bonami close in shore, on the right, add picturesqueness to the scene.

This season boats are conspicuous by their absence, but great improvements in this respect are promised for next year, as well as a larger supply of horses and carriages. Now that the salmon fishing is over, a small steamer, the "Squirrel," can be hired for a very modest sum ($6) per day, and pleasant trips may be made in her, by parties numbering from twelve to fifteen, down the bay to Carleton and other places, and up the River Restigouche as far as the head of the tide, four or five miles beyond Campbellton.

The air here is delightfully pure and fresh and the place is undoubtedly one of the healthiest in the Maritime Provinces. There are now here 140 guests from the United States, Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, &c. Everyone appears to find a full measure of enjoyment. This is not what can be called a fashionable resort. There are no fuss and feathers and anyone who likes the noise, excitement, dress and tumult of a fashionable U. S. watering place should not come here, but for those who prefer a quiet, healthy spot, with beautiful surroundings in which to spend all or part of a summer "far from the madding crowd," few pleasanter places could be found and it is capital headquarters for the fisherman. During the past fortnight the weather has been perfect, warm days, cool nights, no rain.

Almost every evening there is impromptu dancing and some music, and last, though not least, may be mentioned the sweet singing of a fair Philadelphian who, with a fine voice and an entire absence of affectation, now and then contributes more than her share to the evening's enjoyment. Doubtless, by next year, many improvements will be made in the present surroundings, and the probabilities are that before very long another hotel will be needed or that several cottages will be erected, as in this, the first year, it is understood there were more applications for rooms than could be entertained even if the hotel had been in proper running order earlier in the season. The Intercolonial Railway now runs a branch line to the village of Dalhousie. NANA.

Inch Arran House, August, 1884.

SUSSEX CHARACTERISTICS.

There are rural districts into which some of the most obvious agricultural improvements have failed to penetrate. Within a few miles of such a town as Hastings you may see draught oxen employed in the fields and roads. The sickle or scythe and the flail are commonly used for reaping and threshing in the neighborhood of Horsham. In a village but few miles from that town, which the writer visited in the summer of 1881, he found the inhabitants calmly content to forego what one has come to look upon as the barest necessity of civilized life, a post-office; their letters being collected by a youth who perambulated the lanes with a cowhorn. Survivals of ancient practices, fast becoming obsolete elsewhere, are still to be met with here. In the parish church at West Grinstead (and probably others) one aisle is set apart for the men and another for the women; all householders and their wives being entitled to seats in right of their several tenements, the names of which are inscribed upon the pews on either side. Along the coast of Pevensy Bay one may meet peasants with flat pieces of wood called 'backsters,' fastened to the soles of their boots to assist them in walking over the rough shingle, a rude expedient doubtless handed down from a remote period. It is not surprising to find a few veritable relics of the Dark Ages lurking in these recesses. Mr. Warter the vicar of West Tarring, near Worthing, has testified to the prevalence among the peasantry thereabouts of such superstitions as the following. Pills made of spiders' webs are prescribed by unqualified practitioners as a remedy for ague. Warts are charmed away by pronouncing a magic formula. Evil spirits are exorcised. It is believed that to cure a child afflicted with hernia you must pass it through a split sapling ash nine times before sunrise on the 20th of March, and in the event of the tree's closing up, the patient will be healed; but should the tree dwindle, so will the life. Horseshoes are nailed over doors to avert witches. On the occurrence of death in a household the bees belonging to it are "waked," to prevent the same fate befalling them. "Funeral biscuits" are baked expressly for those who visit the house on the day of interment. Among the peasants of the South Downs a belief in the existence of fairies, or, as they call them, "Pharisees," has not died out. The climate of Sussex, owing to the marked inequalities of its surface and diversities of soil and aspect, cannot be summarily characterized. It depends in great measure upon the locality and the season chosen. The bracing keenness of the air at Beachy Head, and the relaxing mildness of that on the coast near Worthing, are well nigh antipodal. The clear sunny atmosphere which attracts visitors to Brighton in November, is too often wanting in April, when the east wind blows from the hills; and after enjoying the warmth of a sheltered nook of Hastings during the winter months, you may exchange it for the Arctic zone by shifting your quarters half a mile away. Speaking generally the climate compares favorably with that of neighboring counties in respect of healthful qualities.—*Henry G. Hewlett in "Nineteenth Century" for August.*

CHINESE LABOR *VS.* TRAMP LABOR

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

SIR,—The long continued disputation upon this question which has now appeared in your columns must sooner or later, and the sooner the better, come to an end by the simple necessity of the case; and it may be hoped that the committee which the Government are appointing to inquire into the character of the Chinese as laborers will make short work of their business, so that the way may be opened for employers of labor to get that which they now find it almost impossible to obtain. That the officials of the Government should listen so kindly to the self-interested objections made against Chinamen shows too much weakness on their part, or else a strange ignorance of the sort and quality of men who now are available for ordinary labor. All that is said against these strangers can be said against our natives, in quantity if not just in kind of moral unfitness.

For us farmers, however, the case is a settled one. We do not fear a change, but would hail with gladness almost any. The present state of things with us is simply intolerable. The men have not only usurped the master's place and have to be waited on and solicited and coaxed to engage for a season, but must be paid fabulous wages and, forsooth, must be allowed to be impertinent, grumble at anything not just to their mind, humored in their eating, &c., and no sign of surprise or unwillingness on our part, no word of complaint or at once there is offence and storm and a demand of pay, to end the connection,—for they will tell you you are unsatisfied with them and they are too good to work in this country for anyone who is not satisfied. Yes, and they will go away too if you have no wages balance in hand by which to hold on to them, no matter in what state your work may be.

Now, sir, this has become the rule, and no exception, it may appear unlikely, no doubt it does, but the evil is not entirely new, it has been growing for four or five years, and is this season, perhaps, worse than ever. We know the law is of course against the breaking of contracts and for giving fair play, but who believes it to be of any use in such a case as the above? "You can take me to the law courts if you like," said my last year's man, "but I shall do just as I've a mind," and he did with a vengeance, although dead against his written agreement, but what could the law do for me? The previous man to this told me he never had a quieter or more easy time than when he spent some weeks in Quebec gaol!

I engaged a well recommended man last April for the six months from May 1st, gave him his own terms, and after two or three weeks he coolly told me he was not going to work, but was going to another place! His second employer got his signature to his agreement, but it served only to more thoroughly deceive him, for he never went to keep his engagement with this party. But, this farmer hearing of the man going to a storekeeper to engage for a place at some distance, went to enquire about it and found it true, and also that a fourth party was there with the same object, for he had a written bargain with the same man who had also deserted him. These different engagements all tossed over the shoulder, and suppose you hunted the man with the law, where would it likely end?

Last week I had to reprimand one of my men for using a hay-fork to drive the horses with. He was very indignant at my interference, demanded his pay, would not work any more, he said; but, as he could not get "his own sweet will" after that fashion, he let me have two forks and a scythe-blade broken within two days after.

I know many will simply say, "send these men off and get others." "More easily said than done," is the reply—until we get John Chinamen. In the meantime, however, the lands fall to give their proper returns, crops are lost or spoiled, our brief season becomes so brief that there is no proper time for the season's work, profits fail, patience, anxiety and provocation all test the farmer and his family beyond expression. And they who are the cause of it are the same who cry out against the Chinese, who, at best, they know nothing about, except that by their coming an end will come also to the unreasonable and unprincipled tyranny of our native workmen. Far better have the importation of men, whether from China or anywhere else, than the tailors and broken down butchers and weavers from England and old men and women from Ireland, which now cost Canada no small sum first to bring and then to maintain, or for to leave the well being of the general run of farmers to the painfully unsatisfactory native. At the very least the case demands a fair trial of the Chinese.

JOHN CORNSTALK.

We should like to ask farmers, whose experience is like the above, if the dissatisfaction that prevails is not due to an idea on the part of the men that they could get higher wages and more steady employment elsewhere, and if a trustworthy class of men could not be had if the men were certain of constant employment and good wages. Good labor is like everything else. It commands its price and that is liable to be high when everybody wants it.

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

SIR,—It seems to me that most of your correspondents on this question overlook its most important phase. While I believe that the introduction of the Chinese into America, with their unpleasant habits, their inferior physical type, their intellectual immobility, and their low standard of living, cannot but have an injurious sociological effect, I do not see how their coming here could be entirely prevented, even if the treaty obligations of Great Britain did not stand in the way. I would not, therefore, advocate prohibition of Chinese immigration, though now that an effort is being made to regulate the introduction of immigrants from Europe, it would surely not be out of place to see that no lepers or confirmed opium users are amongst the incoming Celestials.

The aspect of the question to which I refer is the contract system of importation, and nothing should be allowed to stand in the way of its abrogation. If Chinamen are allowed to come into Canada the premium should be extended only to immigrants who come independently. Those who cross the Pacific because they are more enterprising than their neighbors and have the means of securing a passage for themselves are not likely to produce any great injury to either Canada or the United States, partly because their number will always be small, and partly because they are likely to try to better their position when they get to America instead of sinking into a slough of idleness and vice such as is to be seen in too many places which they now frequent.

If the investigation of the Chinese question by Messrs. Chapleau, Gray and Davin fails to reveal the iniquities of this contract system it is safe to pronounce it beforehand a delusion and a fraud. That the abominations exist has been a well known fact ever since the publication of the results of inquiries into the matter by the American Government—results which ultimately, and none too soon, led to the present very stringent anti-Chinese law. It is to be hoped that some member of the Dominion House of Commons will procure all the information necessary for testing the trustworthiness of the official report when it is laid before Parliament next session, so that the subject may be fully dealt with.

The onus of exposing the iniquity of the present system of importing Celestials should not be thrown entirely on members from British Columbia. A vast number of these people are now employed as railway navvies in the interior of that Province, and as soon as the Onderdonk contracts are completed they will either try to smuggle themselves into the Pacific States, thus creating a danger of international complications, or swarm eastward by way of the Pacific Railway to take up their abode in our towns and cities. To those who have any intimate acquaintance with even the favorable specimens now in Toronto the prospect of an influx of a few thousands is not at all pleasant to contemplate. At least, if nothing more can be done, all further importation of Chinese by contract should be stopped, and the burden of proof should be laid on the immigrant to show that he comes in his individual capacity.

Those who fail to see the importance of this question now will probably regret hereafter their present attitude. Many philanthropic people in the United States have had precisely this experience, and it would be suicidal folly in us to decline to learn from them. The Indian problem is enough for us to grapple with, and it will tax our ingenuity for a long time to come. Let us not add to our ethnical troubles by tolerating till it is too late the abominations of the quasi-slave trade which has so long disgraced the whole Pacific coast.

WM. HOUSTON.

Toronto, August 18, 1884.

Mr. Blaine, who has been unwell at Bar Harbor, is now reported better.

GRIMSBY CAMP GROUND.

(Special Correspondence of the Witness.)

This grand summer resort is on the south side of the beautiful Lake Ontario, nearly opposite the city of Toronto, on the Great Western Railway, between Niagara Falls and the city of Hamilton. The grounds are owned by a company, which was incorporated in 1875. The capital stock amounts to $40,000. The success of the corporation has not been so great as some anticipated, still, considering that there are so many other resorts of a similar kind, the success has been about as good as could be reasonably expected. The liabilities of the Company do not exceed $15,000, while the assets are at least $40,000. The company do not design to earn a fortune from their investments, as a clause in their actof incorporation binds them to donate all their profits to the superannuated Ministers Fund of the Methodist Church. Of course, there have not yet been any profits, as every year the surplus funds, after paying interest and running expenses, have been expended in beautifying the grounds and making other necessary improvements. This year, for instance, new boat and bath houses have been erected, and arrangements have been made for using the electric light, which has occasioned a large expenditure.

MEETINGS HELD.

Since 1875 a camp meeting has been held annually, and various other meetings for Sunday-schools, temperance societies, &c., have also been held. Every year there are excursions from various parts of Ontario, and some of the most popular ministers and lecturers, both in the Dominion and the United States, have been present at different seasons.

TALMAGE AND THE BOY PREACHER.

Dr. Talmage, of Brooklyn, N.Y., is too well known as one of the most eloquent clergymen of the present day to need any extended notice in this place. For several years he has been one of the most noted visitors at Grimsby, whose services both in the pulpit and on the platform have always been so attractive as to ensure a crowd. He is again advertised for this year, when he is to deliver his famous lecture on Ingersoll.

The boy preacher, the Rev. T. B. Harrison, is so called from the fact that he girded on his clerical armor while yet in his teens, and though now he has attained to man's estate he is still known by the same cognomen. For several years his services were in great demand at Grimsby, where he was said to be both acceptable and useful. This year, however, he is not to be present owing to so many other engagements which fully occupy his time in the United States.

The directors have spared no pains to make this season the most attractive and successful that they have ever had. They have been well patronized by the public, hence several new cottages have been erected, and the population of this summer village has largely increased.

Since July 1st there has been a succession of attractive services, so that every day has been well occupied with concerts and meetings of various kinds. The Sons of Temperance had a famous day, then the Holiness Association held special services for eight days. Another day was set apart to celebrate the Methodist Centennial, when the Revs. Dr. Williams, Dr. Sutherland, Dr. Hunter, J. C. Antliff, B.D., W. Williams, W. S. Griffin and others took part. It was a great day for Methodism.

CAMP MEETING.

As we write the camp meeting is in progress. It commenced on Saturday, and for the next two weeks there will be services daily. The chief attractions from a distance will be the Rev. H. W. Thomas, D.D., from Chicago, and Dr. Talmage. There will be great curiosity felt to hear Dr. Thomas, as he is regarded as being somewhat erratic in his views, and was expelled from the Methodist Episcopal Church a few years ago on account of alleged heresy. The other officiating ministers are residents in Canada, including the Rev. Dr. Douglas, Principal of Wesley College, Montreal.

The services of the season began with a concert on July 1st, Dominion Day, by a company of Jubilee Singers, and are to close on Tuesday, September 2nd, by a grand sacred concert, of which the celebrated Rechab Tandy is to be the conductor, assisted by the best Canadian and American talent. Mr. Tandy has charge of the singing through the whole camp meeting, which is a guarantee of success. It will be seen, therefore, that the directors have taken every means to make the services of this season of the most attractive kind, and it reflects great credit on the Rev. Manby Benson, who is the director of services, and has had the whole management of the programme and securing the presence of the ministers, which must have imposed an immense amount of labor upon him.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, Aug. 21.

The attendance all this week had been very great, but, to-day, the crowd has been immense. This may be accounted for thus: the weather is of the most favorable kind, after several days of melting heat the atmospere is now cool and refreshing; the grand showers of yesterday have laid the dust, then, too, Dr. Talmage is to deliver his celebrated lecture on Ingersollism this afternoon, and there are cheap excursions both by rail and steamboat from various places, all of which are extensively patronized. The hotels and boarding houses are all crowded to their utmost capacity, and still hundreds are glad for shelter in tents or anywhere. The scene presented to the eye of the observer about noon to-day was grand and picturesque, and would have been a fine subject for a painter to have portrayed on canvas. Here and there groups were lunching on the grass under the shade of a tree, others would be reclining in their tents or enjoying the hospitality of their friends, while hundreds more were promenading and receiving the congratulations of their friends.

The services of this week have been of a somewhat exciting character. This has mainly arisen from the fact that the Rev. Dr. Thomas, from Chicago, was present. This gentleman, it will be remembered, was expelled from the Methodist Episcopal Church some years ago, on account of his heretical views, so that the announcement of his name was expected to draw an immense crowd. In this respect his visit was a failure, and it is questionable whether his visit was even a paying concern to the company, who, doubtless, expected to add a few hundreds of dollars to their treasury by the visit of one who has acquired such an unenviable reputation. Dr Thomas preached and will preach on Sunday and Monday. His discourse on Sunday was not so objectionable, but on Monday he made a sensation such as is seldom witnessed. This is not to be wondered at, when it is remembered that he repudiated the doctrine of human depravity and denied the doctrine of the atonement in its beneficial effects on mankind, and boldly asserted that it was absurd to talk so much about blood-shedding as constituting the grand peculiarity of God's method of saving men. Of course, Dr. Thomas denied the inspiration of the Bible, as Protestants in general receive that doctrine, and said, that he regarded certain portions of the Holy Book as of no authority, and were not deserving of the reverence which many give them. Some Methodist ministers could with difficulty remain on their seats when such views were enunciated, and, at the close of the discourse, Dr. Thomas was plainly told how he had outraged all decency in delivering such sentiments at a Methodist camp meeting.

A few evenings subsequent Dr. Wild, of Toronto, preached. It is well known that this gentleman is an independent thinker, and has the courage of his convictions, but he is orthodox on the grand doctrines of the atonement, and the way of salvation by faith in Christ, and on this occasion he boldly stood forth as a champion in defence of the old landmarks and urged his hearers not to be moved away from their steadfastness but to cling to the Bible, assail it who may, and rely upon the atonement no matter who may repudiate it. "There is no other name given among men whereby we can be saved."

Other ministers who have preached since Sabbath have also made the doctrine of the atonement the theme of their discourse. Last night the Rev. W. Williams, one of the ex Presidents of the former London Conference of the Methodist Church, delivered an earnest, eloquent and practical sermon on Paul's declaration, "I delivered unto you first of all that which I also received, how that Christ died for our sins according to the Scriptures." The value of the Scriptures and the importance of the atonement were ably set forth.

DR. TALMAGE.

I have just come from Dr. Talmage's Lecture on Ingersollism. The auditorium was one dense mass of humanity, packed as full as we should suppose it was possible for it to be packed every inch of standing space was occupied, while the verandahs of the cottages which are built around the auditorium, were all full with human beings anxious to hear the celebrated lecturer on the subject previously announced. Dr. Talmage was in one of his happiest moods. On appearing on the platform he was received with the well known Grimsby and Chatauqua salute, the waving of white pocket handkerchiefs. It was a grand sight to see probably 5,000 of those useful articles waving, after which the Rev. Mandy Benson, the conductor of the services of the season, introduced the lecturer, who for one hour and forty minutes delighted and thrilled his audience. Doubtless many had read the lecture in the Chatauqua Herald, for it was published in that periodical a few days ago, but they did not relish it any the worse on that account. Your correspondent will not attempt to describe the oration. It must be heard, in order to be appreciated.

The Doctor is in full sympathy with his audience and, without a scrap of paper or manuscript, he stands to the front or paces to and fro on the platform, and sends forth torrents of burning, thrilling eloquence, which enraptures the audience, and repeatedly calls forth the most rapturous applause. We should suppose that no person could listen to such a magnificent discourse without being convinced how much the world is indebted to Christianity for all that is noble and good. The Doctor is to preach on Sunday and Monday, when, no doubt, he will be greeted with equally large audiences.

The Grimsby Camp is well deserving of patronage. The situation is most salubrious, the arrangement is perfect, and every year the directors are endeavoring to add to the attractiveness of the place, so that Grimsby may be one of the most favored of summer resorts. The public appreciate their services, and come in increasing numbers every year to enjoy the various services of the season.

OLD TIME ROCKS.

PROFESSOR BONNEY AMONG THE LAURENTIAN ROCKS AND WHAT HE SAYS ABOUT THEM AND THEIR COUNTRY.

Our reporter had an interesting conversation with Professor Bonney recently anent his recent trip, made for the purpose of studying the Laurentian rock districts. It may be remarked *en passant* that the Professor, who only arrived in the city yesterday, has been dyed a healthy brown by the sun and looks all the better for it. After getting through as much work as possible in the way of preparation for the meeting of the Association before starting, the Professor, in company with Principal Dawson, to whose courtesy and thorough friendliness he was much indebted, set out about ten days ago. At Papineauville he was reluctantly obliged to part company with Mr. Dawson, who had to return to the city. He experienced, however, the greatest kindness from Dr. Selwyn and several prominent officials of the railway company, and instead of having to rough it, as he had fully made up his mind to do, he ran considerable risk of being transformed into a sybarite. At the refreshment depots on the way, he expected to snatch a hasty mouthful, without being too particular either as to quality or quantity; but he was agreeably surprised to find excellent fare at each stopping place. The trip extended about sixty miles beyond Sudbury Junction, and, considered purely from a pleasurable point of view, a more delightful time he never spent. Though he went for work he could not be insensible to the prodigal gifts of beauty with which nature, in bounteous mood, had endowed river and lake and wood and mountain. He passed many beautiful rivers, fringed with tall, over-hanging trees; many noble woods, and not a few bold promontaries, all of which, spite of his mission being one of work, he took time to admire. As to the practical outcome of his research amongst the Laurentian rocks, he could not yet estimate it. But he believed that it would result in incalculable value both to himself and to others. He could not find words in which to adequately express the importance he attached to what he had seen and examined. He had spent a great deal of time in the study of the Laurentian rocks, and his only regret was that he could not have further protracted his visit. He had observed as closely as it was possible to do in a train going at the rate of about fifteen miles an hour, and also when he reached his destination. He intended, in a few words, to speak of them in relation to the older rocks of Britain at the meeting of the Association. He did not intend to say much, however, on the subject; but rather to await the result of microscopial examination of examples of the rocks at home, when he would be in a position to formulate a more matured opinion, which naturally he would take a suitable opportunity of doing. His remarks, therefore, on the subject before the Association would be simply made in the shape of a brief addenda to a paper which he intended to read. At the present stage it required him to speak with caution; but though he could not, even at the meeting, give the whole results of his examinations, he was convinced, as he had said, that the outcome of what he had seen and studied, would be of the highest and most lasting importance, from a geological point of view. The region through which he had passed was chiefly of a rocky nature, though it was not without considerable portions which might repay cultivation. There was nothing of the broad prairie sweep about it, however, and, not being a practical agriculturist, he would not care to hazard a guess as to its adaptability for farming purposes. But he had a strong conviction that, if prospected, it would be found to be rich in minerals. The entire region about and beyond Sudbury abounded in rocks and woods; and there was every reason to suppose that minerals would be found. The aspect of Sudbury and what he had seen there and a little beyond reminded him very much of Papineauville. There was, indeed, a wonderful physical similarity. He regretted that on the subject of the Laurentian rocks he could not be a little more explicit, but it must be remembered that he was only fresh from his examinations, and had not time to go quietly into an exhaustive analysis of the specimens he had procured. This must be reserved for the quiet of his home in England. But he was unfeignedly glad he had made the trip; and he considered that, in his special line, he had had a wonderfully rich experience. He owed it to himself and to those of the public who were interested in this study, to turn his work to the best possible account. He was glad of this opportunity of thanking, through the press, those who had been so kind to him on the journey, and who had, by their thoughtful consideration, rendered it throughout an extreme pleasure.

CUTTING OFF WOMEN'S NOSES IN INDIA.

The horrible crime of mutilating women by cutting off their noses is so common in Bombay as to call for the most stringent repression, and nothing, we imagine, will repress it but the free use of the lash. In the Sessions ending yesterday, Mr. Justice Scott had to hear three—we might say five—of these cases, one after the other. He postponed his sentences for a week, and we were in hopes that he would in each case order the criminals to be flogged within an ace of their lives.

Eventually, however, he sentenced them severally to what he had ascertained to be the usual punishment, three years' rigorous imprisonment. We are inclined to regret that the learned Sessions Judge, new as he is to the country, did not throw precedent over altogether. Surely these are cases in which the lash would be at once the most fitting punishment and the best deterrent.

Estimated by the misery inflicted, even the most severe penalties would seem too trivial, and if the law did not permit of flogging in the cases of such cruel mutilation, the law should be altered. The miserable women who are mutilated in this way are, of course, rendered hideous ever afterward, and, because they are women, it is simply impossible to calculate the misery and degradation that they will experience during the rest of their lives. No amount of imprisonment will eradicate a crime that is still evidently a customary form of marital punishment among the lower classes. But a wholesome terror of the cat-o'-nine-tails is common to the degraded classes all the world over. —*Times of India, July 8.*

BIRDS IN FACT AND FABLE.

The pelican feeds its young with the life blood from its own bleeding bosom. This is a beautiful mistake that will live forever in symbol and legend. The "real live" pelican has a large bag under her unwieldy beak, and digging with the beak toward the breast, she feeds her brood, and soils her feathers with red-stained tid-bits of fish from the bag. The nighingale leans her breast against a thorn and sings in pain. In the old poets, not only has she a thorn in her breast, but she puts it there. Instead of being the voice of lonely love, she ought to be the emblem of the discontented people who, in a position enviable to others, first make their own troubles and then spend their lives in self-commiseration. Of course the nightingale is not such a fool as she looks in poetry.

Swans are said to sing a death song; this is poetry, too. But they are hatched during thunder; and this is prose—the belief of other wise sensible folk. Crows and curlews hate each other so that their eggs put in the same nest will all burst. Talking of eggs, the cock of the south of England lays an egg when the hen has ceased laying; it is a small, insignificant affair with no yolk in it—clearly an amateur attempt. These cocks' eggs are to be found in Sussex, if nowhere else. As we have got to the poultry yard, let Job's turkey have a word. The Americans have the honor of discovering that ill-conditioned bird. They say "as poor as Job's turkey, that had to lean against a fence to gobble;" but there we must leave him, as he does not strictly belong to us.—*All the Year Round.*

ENGLAND.

(Special Correspondence of the Witness.)

TISBURY, Aug. 4

The place from which I write is one of absolutely no importance; a mere village which although it boasts a railway station, is nevertheless not marked on "Bradstreet's" map. It is indeed on the main line of the South-Western Railway, between Salisbury and Exeter, about fifteen miles west of the former city. But although small and unimportant, it is very pretty. The whole of this part of Wiltshire is undulating; hill appears beyond hill, valley is crossed and intersected by valley, with most charming effect. And as the hills are wood-crowned and their sides clad in the living green of richest pastures, and as the valleys just now are standing thick with corn, the full beauty of a rich harmonious coloring is added to the graceful outlines which give form to the scene. We are now on the edge of the wheat harvest, which promises to be of unusual excellence and abundance. How far this will be called good news by Canadian agriculturists I cannot say, but on our side the prospect seems to give unmitigated satisfaction. The people are sure of cheap food for another year, and the farmers—if they must have low prices, will, at any rate, have plenty to sell at these prices. The weather has been very much what might have been desired: sunny and dry during the greater part of the hay harvest; then showers to fill the grain ears and to bring forward the root crops and now dry, sunny, breezy days wherein to commence cutting the wheat and barley. And so the agricultural world is busy; while I, an idler, am content to look on and enjoy the beauty and bounty of the country; half dreaming through the hot day, swinging amid the fir branches and pulling the kitten's tail for occupation; and presently in the evening's cool strolling off over a hill or down a dell, across a meadow or through a wood; to come back just hungry enough for supper and just tired enough for bed. Last evening I had just such a ramble to

FONTHILL ABBEY,

or rather to the outlying grounds: for the house itself is reserved for another visit. But the grounds gave me quite enough enjoyment for the time; the lake, the waterfall and the hanging woods making up many a most beautiful picture. Even had the house been still filled with the multitudinous knick-knacks gathered into it by Mr. Beckford in the days of its glory, I question whether one would have cared to leave the shady lanes and grassy glades outside for stately rooms and gorgeous furniture within: heightened even with old classic pictures, books, and the thousand and one accumulations of the *virtuoso*. So our little party lingered listening to the cool plash of the torrent as it tumbled beneath the rustic bridge into the dark dingle beneath; and then homeward we went by the light of the early moon through groves of firs, beneath wonderful old oaks, across dew-wet fields, over perverse stiles (which were a great trial of the flesh to the stoutest of our number); then out into dusty roads and past low-browed thatched cottages with gardens all ablaze with bloom, and so past the saddler's shop and the tiny post office and the corner of the village street, till again going down a hill, and again up a hill, we reached the peaceful nest which is home for the present. Here only the rattle of a train passing in the distance and winding in and out among the hills, reminds one that there is another world in England, and another life in the land, which is strong in all its contrasts with the half poetic and wholly lazy existence which I am enjoying (or enduring—I hardly know which) here in Tisbury. For it is the

TRAIN FROM LONDON,

and the great metropolis has been far from peaceful lately. The political fever has been raging in the pulses of the nation since the House of Lords virtually rejected the Franchise Bill, and the quickened throb has been felt most strongly near the nation's heart. So we have had demonstrations of the people in their many myriads, and processions measuring miles in length, and "conferences" of Liberals and Conservatives separately (one wonders why not conjointly?) and questions in the House, and all-night sittings, and I know not what other symptoms of political unrest. But the most satisfactory thing about these symptoms is that they are none of them virulent. If England has fever in its blood it has it mildly. There is an agitation against the predominance of the Lords in our political system, but it is good-humored to the very verge of contempt. The people feel themselves so strong that they can hardly be serious in discussing the opposing attitude of the House of Lords. No one scarcely desires to abolish the Peers any more than they do the Throne, and that is most popular, both in its occupant and in its heir. But it is popular for two reasons—the one personal and and the other constitutional. The Throne is popular because it has surrendered its personal privileges and is content to preside over the nation without assuming to control its action or direct its destinies. The House of Lords may be popular whenever it will by doing the same thing. And I really think that the time is near when this will be seen and acted on. Of course, Privilege dies hard; it has taken centuries to relieve the Crown of it, and what remains inherent in the Peerage may take some time to deal with, but it will go nevertheless. Probably the process will be gradual, indeed we may hope so. The name of the thing may remain for ornament long after the vital power has been taken away. Such a course would give us a House of Lords deprived of its

VETO POWER,

or of its hereditary character. Either method would bring the Second Chamber fairly into accord with the acknowledged democracy of our monarchical system. The nation does not care much for

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Number copies of WEEKLY WITNESS	39,000
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Total	164,187

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

The Witness.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1884.

SEVERAL COMPLAINTS have been made by our country subscribers that their papers are sometimes received by them considerably after the time they are dated. All the copies leave our office regularly, and we shall be glad if our friends will notify us at once of any delay in their reception.

PRAISEWORTHY PERSISTENCY.

Our young friend at Owen Sound has succeeded in making up her list of a hundred new subscribers to this paper, and many others are also working for the *Witness* in a thoroughly energetic manner. Thousands of names have already been secured, and money letters are daily pouring in. We hope that our numerous friends will not relax their efforts, but keep steadily on until the *Witness* has reached a circulation of fifty thousand at the least. We are the recipients of many kind and encouraging letters, which we take this opportunity of gratefully acknowledging.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

Now that Englishmen the world over are anxiously considering the probable destiny of the British Empire, the paper read before the Economical section of the Association on the general statistics of the Empire, by Sir Richard Temple, is of special interest and importance. Englishmen have not really opened their eyes to the work that their fathers, and they themselves have done and are doing in the way of conquering and subduing the earth. Of the fifty millions of square miles compesing the habitable portion of the earth, one-fifth, or about ten millions of square miles, are possessed by or are under the protection of the British Empire, and over eight and a-half millions of square miles are actual British territory. The acquirement of this vast estate by a people inhabiting a country whose area is only 120,000 square miles, was the work of only two centuries. It has all been done during the last century, and this. It must be remembered that this is the second British empire. The first was lost immediately after the work of conquering the second had well begun. The United States, England's first-born, now occupies an area of over three millions of square miles. The Anglo-Saxon race, therefore, deminates more than one quarter of the whole habitable face of the globe. Occupying the British territory there are three hundred and fifteen millions of people, of whom thirty-nine millions are Anglo-Saxon, forty-five million, including the Anglo-Saxons, are Caucasians or whites, and the remainder native people who are ruled. The American people number about fifty millions, of whom forty-three millions are white and seven millions colored or red. What a race the Anglo-Saxon is and what a work they are doing. United or disunited the future is theirs, so far as can be judged from the history of the past, which is really the only means of judging of the future.

THE OPENING ADDRESS.

It is significant of the undercurrent of thought that now exists—more, it is almost a prophecy, that the only remarks of the President of the British Association that were of a political nature should refer to the great future of the Anglo-Saxon race, and to the unity of the great Empire upon which rests that future. Not the least—to the public the greatest, result of such a meeting is that it places before all, in the clearest manner possible, the knowledge of what has been accomplished by the great thinkers of the world, and enables a clear conception to be formed of the value of the discoveries and inventions of the recent past. The time when the public could afford to disregard the teachings of science has gone by. There is hardly an industry in which great and radical changes have not been effected by the discoveries of new principles, and the consequent inventions of new methods of manufacture, and so eagerly are new principles applied, that all kinds of grotesque mistakes are made through lack of knowledge of their nature and limits. The frequency of such absurd attempts as the Keely motor show the need of a clear conception of what is possible and what is not possible. Lord Rayleigh did this in as great a measure as was possible in such brief space, and while to the student of science there may not be much that is new, it is of especial value to the public. When he states that great inventions are not so much due to fertile imagination, as to long years of patient and painfully exact research, he states a fact, which if more generally recognized would prevent many a mistake on the part of the public, and prevent a great many otherwise estimable men from becoming chronic inventors of useless things. No portion of his address is of more popular value than that relating to electricity, which is at present the branch of science from which the public expect most and of which they know least. He states clearly that great as has been the advance made of late, it is no more than was to have been expected from the discoveries of half a century ago, and that in electric lighting especially, the greatest practical accomplishment up to the present time has been the successful lighting by the incandescant lamp of large steamships where the great advantage of compression is united with easily obtained skilled attention. At the same time he gives us good hopes for the future, by informing us that the production of electricity by means of mechanical power, and its utilization by means of the incandescant lamp, is founded upon true scientific principles, and, therefore, that great advances are to be expected as "the obstacles to be overcome are only difficulties of contrivance." His reference to the great water powers of our Canadian rivers in this connection is an important one which should not be forgotten. The Lachine Rapids, within a few miles of Montreal, may yet, as we suggested many years ago, become the source of light to the city. It is somewhat disheartening to be informed that the theory of the action of the familiar telephone is still somewhat obscure, and that, therefore, improvements, though very desirable, cannot well be foreseen at present. A more important matter even than that of electricity is that of the mechanical theory of heat, upon which depends our principal motive power. If, as Lord Rayleigh shows, the first law of heat, that heat and mechanical force can be transformed the one into the other, according to a fixed equivalent, was not in practice overcome by the second law that the real value of heat, for the production of mechanical work depends upon its intensity, then every steam apparatus in the world would be so wasteful of energy that it had better be disused, seeing that by the most improved system of steam using but a small proportion of the heat energy would be transformed into working power. By the second law, however, only the proportion of heat energy contained in coal, which is represented by the difference in the temperature of the boiler and the condensor, is available for the production of working power. We are assured, therefore, that the efficiency of the best form of steam plant now in use is so high that there is no room for any very great improvement. Were these simple laws of heat better understood by many practical men a great amount of money would be saved, and the thought and brain power expended in endeavoring to do what they prove to be impossible would be turned into more practical channels. In stating that the theory that the greatest resistance encountered by a fair-shaped body moving through the water is due to skin friction, had been demonstrated, Lord Rayleigh destroys a fallacy which is responsible for many grave blunders in marine architecture, such as double steamships and cigar-shaped, submerged vessels, two absurdities that are constantly being urged. Not only does this theory of skin friction apply to ships but to water mains and sewers, so that the discovery is a very practical and important one. Another practical matter is the reference to the laws which govern the lubrication of frictional surfaces. The discovery that when the lubrication is adequate a layer of oil is formed that actually supports the pressure, and that the friction becomes nearly independent of the load, is a very valuable one, and one that will have a considerable effect upon the construction of machines. In the domain of pure science, where there is as yet no practical addition to the comfort or productive powers of mankind, many important discoveries are discussed, but probably there is nothing more pertinent to be found in them than the references to the two branches into which all scientific laborers divide themselves. The discovery of a new fact may be in itself an addition to our actual knowledge, but were it not for the digestion and generalization of that which is at present known our wisdom would never be greatly increased. The closing words of the address are worthy of repetition. The speaker says that science is a broad enough field for the scientist without his encroaching upon the domain of the theologian and philosopher, that in science from its very nature there can be nothing but true progress, that increasing knowlege brings with it increasing power, and that the scientific discoveries and inventions of the present century may be looked upon as but a foretaste of what is yet to come.

AUSTRIA'S ATTITUDE.

Austria does not wish to be swallowed up by Germany, as she is in danger of being. The great bar to the union of the two nations, which is said to be one of Prince Bismarck's schemes, is of course the reigning family of Austria. The Hapsburgs are a more ancient family than the Hohenzollerns and have a claim to the Imperial throne of Germany more ancient and more legitimate than any that can be put forward by the Prussian family. A Hapsburg was Emperor of Germany more than a century before a Hohenzollern Count was given the title of prince. It was not without a great struggle that the Hapsburgs allowed the Hohenzollern to become predominant in Germany. Austria was weak and divided, while Prussia was strong and united, and the former had to submit to the latter. The Hapsburgs have been building up a Slavonic kingdom rather than a German one since the federation of Germany, but their German subjects are the source of their strength, and they will not submit tamely to the loss of their German Provinces, which are the means of holding the Slavs and Magyars together. With these causes for jealousy of Prince Bismarck's schemes, it is not strange to find the Vienna press coldly neutral in its attitude towards England and Germany in their present differences. The *Allgemeine Zeitung* contrasts the characters of Mr. Gladstone and Prince Bismarck not wholly to the advantage of the latter, and says that had there been a Conservative Government in power in England the present difficulties would never have arisen. The difference would have been that, under Lord Salisbury's lead, England would long ago have annexed Egypt, and estranged France, which would, of course, have served Prince Bismarck's purpose admirably. The *Allgemeine Zeitung* deplores the misunderstanding, and says: "a quarrel "between England and Germany is like a "dispute between brothers, and no politi- "cal conflict can be so painful as one "between London and Berlin. The ma- "jority of the population of the two coun- "tries being of the same origin, of the same "creed, of the same rank in civiliza- "tion, and of the same earnestness of dis- "position, it is impossible not to feel "that they ought not to be opposed as "enemies to each other, since, by such a "severance, Europe is torn in two." Considering the fact that Mr. Gladstone once uttered very strong words against Austria when she seemed to be supporting the Power under which the Bulgarian atrocities were possible, this attitude of the Austrian press toward England is, to say the least, remarkable, and can only indicate the strength of the dread with which Austria regards Prince Bismarck's schemes in Europe.

SAUCY TALK.

England and Germany are not at war, and we do not believe they are likely to go to war with one another, for, in spite of Germany's recently adopted colonization policy, their interests do not clash in any way, in any place, and neither of these nations would go to war for an idea. The English and German peoples have a deep respect for one another, and an appreciation for the better qualities which are common to both stronger than any appreciation of qualities of other nations less allied by blood could be. Moreover, the peace is not likely to be broken, because they have no common battle ground. England is predominant by sea and must battle there if she be without allies, as she would be in a war with Germany. Germany is predominant on land and must fight there, and her commanders know that, the "Battle of Dorking," to the contrary, notwithstanding, the Germans could never get a firm footing on English soil. For some reason or other, however, there can be no doubt that the English Government and the German Chancellor do not get on well together. The source of their disagreement is not plain. The truth may be that Germany finds that England is not willing to entangle herself in the alliance which Germany considers necessary to the peace of Europe. If England could have been induced to join the alliance then all Europe would have been practically allied against France, which Bismarck considers the disturber of the peace and which is likely to remain so as long as Alsace and Lorraine are held by German troops. With England against France by sea, Bismarck knows that France would be helpless and that the danger of an alliance with Russia would be gone or at least neutralized and Germany relieved, at least partially, from the great burden which her armament constitutes and from which her people are fleeing. Bismarck probably does not mean to force England to the point of war, he apparently wishes only to frighten her into joining the alliance against France and to this end he is stirring up France's belligerency against England. Though Germany does not want war and though Bismarck will not declare war, he has invited the semi-official press of Germany to go to war with the English press. The Cologne *Gazette*, one of the journals recognized as under Bismarck's control, blusters in the following manner:

"In Egypt the interests of Germany are more indirect than direct, and it is, therefore, gratifying to think that Germany has done France a favor at the Conference without binding her hands for the future. Germany can, therefore, always smooth or obstruct the path of England in Egypt. German policy, moreover, would not be managed by a Bismarck if it could not make the Britons feel its full weight, in case the English really endeavored to deprive our colonial aspirations of light and air by means of ingenious but indefensible devices. The German people, on the whole, has much respect and sympathy for the great British people; but the English Ministry which, entertaining traditional notions of Germany as she was in the old times of her shame, still looks upon her as the battlefield and prey of the nations, has thoroughly roused the blood of our German Michael."

If Bismarck supposes that England would be bullied as France has been, he is probably mistaken. The *Times* takes up the gauntlet the Cologne *Gazette* throws down and remarks that "whatever may be the "virtues or the failings of the German "Michael, he knows very well, at least, "how to blow his own trumpet." Then the *Thunderer*, with a haughtiness equal at least to the arroganey of which it complains and with a characteristic reflection upon the English Government, returns the threat in the following plain language:—

"Such arrogant effusions as these have been by no means infrequent of late in the German press; but the English people can well afford to disregard them, and they could still better afford to do so if they would only recognize the truth that what England has alone to look to, in her Egyptian as well as her African policy, is not the phantasm of a European concert, but her own convictions and her own courage. No one knows better than the German Michael that if England would only do this, the German Michael and every other Michael might blow their trumpets till they split their cheeks."

French journals are in ecstasies over the quarrels between the newspapers and think that England does not recognize the seriousness of Germany's attitude towards France at present, which they say is represented in these words: "Renounce your hopes of "recovering Metz and Strasbourg, make an "alliance with me, and together we should "have the empire of the world." The French forget too easily. Their Corsican Emperor united Germany and every other European nation against England, which was practically alone in Europe, as she is not now, and yet Bonaparte failed miserably, and a very few years saw him a lonely prisoner on the Isle of St. Helena, eating his heart out. France is, however, deceiving herself as to Germany's attitude. Germany knows that France would never be a safe ally so long as Germany holds Alsace and Lorraine.

A PHILANTHROPIC CALLING!

Another whiskey organ has just come to hand from Seaforth. Again it is Volume first, No. 1. The circulation is given at ten thousand and the subscription is free. This paper begins—we confine ourselves as before to the first column of the first page—with the following:

You will find the men who are making themselves conspicuous in forcing this injurious law on the country, are men of little character; men unsuccessful in attending to their own affairs; men of no property, or fanatic leaders of secret societies, who substitute mummery and scepticism for the pure principles of Christianity. It is true a number of ministers have been so far forgetful of the sacred calling, as to indentify themselves with this movement, but it is generally acknowledged they are unsafe guides in political or the ordinary affairs of life. "they toil not, neither do they spin," they pay no taxes, and are indifferent to the pecuniary burthens which may be imposed on the members of their congregations. We wish it also to be distinctly understood, that we are no advocates of intemperance or drunkenness, on the contrary we believe that drunkenness is the fruitful source of much misery, poverty pain and sin, and furthermore we believe that a healthy body does not require artificial stimulants of any kind, as nature will supply them in sufficient quantities; but to attain this healthy state of body mankind must have proper clothing, fresh air—both night and day—cleanliness and healthy employments, &c.

This would surely put the ten thousand readers on the broad grin, a sight worth seeing. "You will find the Scott Act men "to be men of little character." It is to the anti-Scott Act advocates, all liquor sellers or their paid advocates, that we may look for noble specimens of Christian virtue and loveliness. True, a number of ministers have so far forgotten themselves as to take part in the work—the number is, we presume, nine out of ten—but then ministers are fools, and are bad citizens besides. They do so work for their living like the honest bar-tender, and as for their knowedge of Scripture, the paper goes on to show that it is nothing to that of the whiskey men, for Scripture is all on the side of the liquor business. We are told that the ten thousand people around Seaforth for whom this paper was prepared have never been provided with it. We are sorry for this. We are sorry also that the copy sent us contains no imprint or other information as to the publishers of it. If it did we should tell our readers where to get it and show it round.

OUR VISITORS.

The British Association met Wednesday under very favorable circumstances. The weather, though bright, was cool and pleasant, and the activity which is inseparable from an opening day was, therefore, got through without over-exertion or fatigue. The welcome which had already been given to individual members by the people was extended to the body by the Mayor on behalf of the City and by the Governor-General and the Premier of the Dominion on behalf of Canada. It could not be too fully or too heartily expressed. The meeting of the Association in Montreal was, as Lord Lansdowne pointed out, quite consistent with the designs of the founders of the Association whose object was the promotion of intercourse between scientists, not of the British isles only but of the British Empire. Canada is a young country whose people are mostly employed in developing her material resources, and who have not had the leisure necessary for the general culture in a thorough way of science and art, but they are a branch of the old race, inheriting much, and there are not a few individuals whose decided genius for science and for art have, in spite of circumstances, gained for them decided prominence. In conferring honor upon Sir William Dawson, the greatest of these, the Queen has done honor to all. While Canadian scientists will add their modest share to the sum of scientific knowledge, Canada will offer a wide and comparatively new field of study to English scientists. While no injury is done to the scientific objects of the Association it is the desire of Canadians, and, we know, also of many prominent English thinkers, that the acquaintance which so many Englishmen of influence will now form with Canada will help to strengthen and draw closer the bands which unite the empire. It would be a great gain, a great triumph, if this meeting in Canada were to lead many of the leading minds of England to the conception of a "greater England," of an England which would include not only England and Ireland and Scotland, but also Canada and Australia and South Africa. Wherever Englishmen with English hearts live should be England and should be recognized as such not merely in complimentary words on pleasant occasions, but in thought at all times. England is being forced at the present time by the actions of other nations into realizing to some degree the fact that the England which lies outside of Europe is the source of her strength and of her future power, of which they are most jealous and which she should foster. We trust that this meeting on English soil across the ocean of the British Association will enable Englishmen to realize that Canada is a part of England.

IN ENGLAND the volunteer movement has been encouraged more by generous incentives to emulation than by indiscriminate compliment. Canada has done something to encourage rifle shooting by the establishment of rifle associations. There is, however, much more love of military organization and feats among the people than there is demand for them on the part of the nation as represented by Parliament, and rifle and artillery associations, and kindred institutions, are liable to be starved. Up to the present time but little attempt has been made to encourage the most important and, at the same time, the most difficult of all branches of the service to establish and keep up on a volunteer basis, namely, the artillery. A change has been made in this respect, and the first annual competition of the Dominion Artillery Association is to take place at Quebec during the second week in September, which, while it may not be an approach to the magnificent yearly meeting at Shoeburyness, promises to be a great success, as the prize list is not a small one and a moderate number of entries have been made. The difficulties in the way of a successful artillery competition are very great, just as the difficulties to be surmounted before we possess an efficient volunteer force are not small, but the success of the one appears to be largely dependent upon the success of the other, so that it will be wise for the people of Canada to support the artillery competition somewhat more liberally than they have supported the Rifle Association. It is certainly the most in want of help as its expenses must necessarily be the heaviest in comparison to the number of its members.

LORD RAYLEIGH'S noble inaugural address as President of the British Association was listened to by such an audience as never assembled in Montreal before. Lord Rayleigh's remarks on education showed the usual restiveness of our modern philosophers under the traditional classical bondage of our schools. It is not that time is necessarily wasted in "humane letters" but the physicist feels how the precious years of youth might be used in training faithful experimentalists and in preparing the mind for exact science. Lord Rayleigh spoke of the study of modern languages also as one that should not be sacrificed to Latin and Greek. Returning to science, he said that one chief ground of opposition to the extension of scientific education was the apprehension of many that it tended toward materialism. That such apprehension should exist, he said, was not surprising, as, unfortunately, there were writers who, speaking in the name of science, set themselves to foster it. Among scientific men, as in other classes, crude views were to be met with as to the deeper things of nature, but that the life-long beliefs of Newton, of Faraday and of Maxwell were inconsistent with the scientific habit of mind was a proposition that he need not pause to refute. It was an augury of good to notice how manifestly this sentiment and more in the same strain was approved by the audience.

IT IS TO LORD WOLSELEY that we owe the recognition of the qualities of *nos braves Canadiens* as watermen. The old brigade of voyageurs which used annually to traverse the continent with Sir George Simpson from Lachine to the Mackenzie River in magnificent bark canoes, holding seventy men each, would now be far to seek. That was the contingent that would have surmounted the Nile difficulties floating where they had two inches of water and carrying their boats, burdens and all, past the cataracts, singing all the way. The bateau men, also, who used to take freight from Montreal to Upper Canada would have overcome without a thought many a difficulty which has balked armies composed of men who know only how to perform evolutions in which they had been drilled. The lumbermen of to-day are the best surviving representatives of this class of our people, and it was a very happy thought to send for them. If there is anything in which the Canadian, and especially the French Canadian, can excel the world it is in such work as this. Six hundred lumbermen are to start for Egypt in a few days. Transferred from embowered rivers to the bare, sandy-banked or marshy-shored Nile and the hot, dry climate of Nubia, they will be the same dauntless, indefatigable men Colonel Wolseley found them in the North-west. They will bring back honor to Canada after carrying peace and safety to Khartoum.

IF, AS MR. JUSTIN MCCARTHY claims, the result of the next general elections in the United Kingdom will be to give Mr. Parnell a solid and reliable party of seventy in the Imperial House, the effect upon a House composed of pretty equally matched political parties will be to throw the control into the hands of the Irish leader. Mr. Parnell has at times had a House in which the Government has a majority of one hundred and sixty at his mercy when he had only thirty votes at his back. What then will he not be able to do in a better balanced house with seventy votes? He, no doubt, hopes to be able to force Parliament to consent to Irish home rule. Perhaps the effect will be different. Ireland has now, by the Act of Union, a very much larger representation in the House in proportion to her population than has England or Scotland. Mr. Gladstone has declared in favor of continuing this disproportion in the case of Ireland and of extending it to Scotland, thus affirming in a moderate way the principal of federation. Lord Salisbury, yielding to the demands of the leader of the Tory Democracy, has declared himself firmly in favor of representation according to population. This is what the Radical party of England want. Should the Irish party give trouble in the House, there can be no doubt that they would hasten, perhaps precipitate, the embodiment of this principle in the representation law. This would give Mr. Parnell nearly all the Irish votes, but it would reduce their number in proportion to the whole English and Scotch vote very decidedly.

THE RANK OF KNIGHT BACHELOR was announced on Friday by His Excellency the Governor-General as having been conferred on Principal Dawson of McGill University. There is criticism in some quarters on the fact that for the second time Dr. Dawson has received honors of inferior grade to those contemporaneously conferred on statesmen whose respectability needed rehabilitation. It is explained that the title of Knight Bachelor is that which has been conferred on all men of learning from Sir Isaac Newton down. That honors conferred on philosophers should be such that in the order of courtly precedence these must walk humbly behind soldiers and courtiers is a fact more worthy of the age from which knighthood has come down to us than to the present. The difference in this case is the more noticeable, inasmuch as Dr. Dawson was already initiated in the order of St. Michael and St. George. However that may be, it is a much greater honor to walk behind in the fellowship of those who teach the world than in front among the politicians. On the whole we are well pleased that Sir William Dawson takes his place where he does.

THE FOREIGN TRADE of the Dominion for the month of July, when compared with that of the same month last year, indicates little change in our trade with the world, the tendency being unfavorable rather than favorable. The total trade shows an increase, being $21,572,265 for last month, against $20,419,530 for July last year. There is an increase in both exports and imports. The imports for last month were $10,788,737, against $10,121,173 for the same month last year, but the increase was all in coin and bullion, of which the imports were $1,382,739 against $65,397. The imports of free goods only amounted to $2,240,566 last month, against $2,967,775 for July last year. Those of dutiable goods were $7,164,432, against 7,088,006, a slight increase; the duty paid last month was therefore increased about $80,000; being $1,854,553. The total exports for last month were $10,783,528, against $10,297,052 during July last year, an increase of nearly half a million. The increase is not, however, in the exports of the country, but in her carrying trade merely, for the increase in the exports of other countries amounts to $550,000, while there is a falling off of over $70,000 in the exports of the produce of Canada, which amounted to $3,387,836.

THE GREAT NORTH-WEST has an assured and almost secured crop. For the first time that region has produced a surplus beyond its needs. For the first time it will have to value its products according to their value in Liverpool less cost of transport. The farmer on the Canadian Pacific will realize that his living depends on the freight rates of that road. The farmer off the line will realize that his life depends on getting what he has not got and cannot get till the Company chooses to give it to him. These men have, many of them, been accustomed to demand their rights and they are likely to be thinking the thing out. They have Dakota to compare themselves with and the comparison will help them to come to conclusions. We do not know what will be the next turn of the kaleidoscope. We know that these people will have to be released from bondage. There will be new demands on the Dominion Government. If Parliament spends another session voting away a million dollars a day this frisky young colt of a country will soon begin to feel the end of its tether.

MATTHEW ARNOLD very well said that England was anxiously righteous in her treatment of Ireland, but that she was not amiable and consequently all her good intentions were lost upon the Irish. One form of amiability which has been lacking, has been the interchange between rulers and people of those social civilities which are so much more appreciated by the Celtic than by the Teutonic temperament. To an Irishman, loyalty is not a mere abstract submission to a well-ordered condition of society in which every one claims his rights. It is a sentiment, a passion, his very life, which unless it has opportunity to act is chilled and reversed. It is a good thing to hear that the Duke of Edinburgh is visiting Dublin Harbor with the Channel Fleet and that he is well received. There is, of course, a large official class in Dublin and a large dependent class to whom such a visit would necessarily be delightful. It is to be hoped, however, that the Duke will get well beyond Castledom and make his visit, so far as possible, one of compliment to the people themselves.

CHARTERS have lately been granted in the City of Brooklyn to two elevated, cable roads, and this combination of two at present by no means perfect systems promises to be the best method of rapid transit other than the underground railway, which is by far the best as it is the most expensive system. The chief objection to an elevated railway is the dirt and noise of the steam motors. This will be removed by the use of a cable driven by stationary engines, while the great objections to surface cable roads, the obstructions to ordinary traffic, will be removed. As both systems are now working with good results, singly, their combination should be satisfactory. For all cities that are not large enough to justify the construction of underground railways, this new combination offers advantages superior to all other known schemes, including electric railways.

CHINA is pursuing the same paltering policy towards France with regard to the indemnity question which she pursued throughout the Tonquin affair. She refuses to concede anything while France is willing to negotiate, and then when France makes war she backs down and asks that negotiations may be resumed. This game of bluff is a very favorite one with half civilized nations, but it cannot end in anything but further loss and humiliation. France's demands are most arrogant, but China is not prepared for war with such a power, and she should not threaten and pretend that she is. She should make the best terms possible and then observe them. France knows well the worth of Chinese threats and she is not in the least frightened by them.

FOR A MAN TO STEAL a few cents from another is a criminal offence and is heavily punished; for a man, unlawfully and wilfully to make others waste their time is deemed impolite, but nothing is done about it. Although "time is money" a man may with impunity heap coals, building materials, or other encumbrance across the sidewalk of one of our principal streets, stealing the time of every passer. It is said of the Americans, and it is more or less true of every new people, that they have not time to notice such small invasions of public rights. Oh, for a few leisurely well-to-do English grumblers, with money and time to fight the battles of the public, and to nurse a vigorous public opinion.

THE GRIMSBY CAMP MEETING seems to be carried on by a joint stock company whose object is to draw crowds by securing the presence of noted speakers. Among the speakers invited was the Rev. Dr. Thomas, of Chicago, who was expelled from the Methodist Episcopal Church on account of heresy. Dr. Thomas would have failed to produce the interest which might fairly be looked for had he failed to give expression to those views in which he differs from his brethren, and he did his duty in this respect, to the manifest dissatisfaction of the majority. Dr. Wild, whose eccentricity is on minor matters, was not objected to, while Dr. Talmage gave great delight.

GERMANY AND FRANCE have agreed, according to a Paris journal, to combine for the purpose of robbing Holland, and acquiring colonies. The plunder is valuable, no doubt, but it is difficult to believe, in the face of the recent assurances of friendship given the King of the Netherlands by the Emperor of Germany, that such a scheme has actually been plotted. If it has been, Germany will gain the ready-made colonies and the ready-made commerce she has so long desired, and the French Republic will extend its empire very rapidly, but there will be a quarrel, and then France will find herself more than ever at the mercy of Germany.

SIR FRANCIS HINCKS, whose article on the future of Canada appears to-day as the the first of a series on the same subject, thinks federation of the British Empire impracticable, however desirable. He does not think independence means anything less than annexation, or that it could be accomplished without war. He, therefore, looks to the continuance of our present relations to the empire, but points out some important internal constitutional changes which he thinks desirable. As Sir Francis Hincks has always been a pronounced imperialist, these views will be studied with the more interest.

A DEFAULTING American bank cashier has discovered a new use for a bank safe. This apparatus has been looked upon as a useful appliance for frustrating the efforts of those who wish to become possessed of the bank's property, but this ingenious cashier departing left the strong box locked up and, while he was getting into Canada, the efforts of the bank-directors and officers of the law were concentrated on that safe to discover whether the bank had been robbed or not. It took several days, and when they did get in all they found was a sheet of brown paper.

THE CLERGY of Rome are precipitating a conflict which must end in their own discomfiture. Spain is looked upon as a country where they have still sufficient fulcrum over which to prize the Pope on to his temporal throne, and they are commencing an agitation to that end. If they cannot see, we are inclined to think that Spain will see that just in proportion as a country lends itself to working out the designs of Rome does it fade and decay and lose rank among the nations, and just in proportion as it emancipates itself does it rise in relative position.

THE FOREIGN AND COASTING trade of China amounts to 17,388,852 tons, of which 61.47 percent was borne by English vessels, 26.16 by Chinese and only 3.55 by French. The total foreign commerce is estimated at £43,000,000, of which England her colonies and dependencies absorb at least four-fifths. France has, of course, little to lose by forcing a destructive war upon China. The foreign trade has, according to this morning's despatches, not yet suffered greatly.

IT IS SELDOM that a more disgraceful exhibition is made by the liquor interest than what has just occurred in Staten Island where the victuallers actually had a champion candidate for the School Board. A number of ladies who sought to record their votes against this dealer were interfered with, challenged and roughly treated by the partisans of the traffic. When the bar-room attempts to rule the school it is time the people looked to their liberties.

AN INTERESTING PAPER on the preparation of communion wine, so as to avoid fermentation, has been prepared by Mrs. Knowles, of East Farnham, appointed to this department by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. The paper is timely, as this is the grape season, and we have reason to believe there are very many who are on the lookout for the information it contains.

THERE ARE SOME FORMS of demoniacal possession mentioned in the Gospel which, when in the presence of the power that was to cast out the unclean spirits, caused the victim to rave and foam. A case similar to this will be found in this paper, in which an injured enemy of the Scott Act to whom a copy of *War Notes* was sent describes his symptoms.

EGYPT'S CREDITORS at the Conference having refused to compromise their claims, she has declared herself bankrupt and will want to go through some sort of an international bankruptcy court as a preliminary to claiming a discharge. England is, we suppose, her assignee, and the winding up of the estate will be a thankless job.

THE FUTURE OF CANADA.

Before offering any opinion as to the future political institutions of Canada it seems desirable to make a brief reference to its past history, and incidentally to that of the neighboring republic. About the middle of the last century the greater portion of the territories now embraced in the Dominion of Canada, were possessions of France, which then extended to Louisiana and included a great extent of the countries on the east of the Mississippi River and west of the Ohio. The inhabitants of the British Provinces were engaged in constant warfare with the French, owing partly to the entangling alliances of both with the native Indian tribes, partly to disputes as to territorial rights, but chiefly to the almost constant wars between the two nations in Europe. During one of these wars Canada was conquered by Great Britain, and shortly after the civil war commenced which terminated in the acknowledgment of the independence of the United States. It is important to bear in mind, when considering the future of Canada, that the inhabitants of the old British Provinces in North America evinced the greatest repugnance to adopt the extreme course of separating from the Mother Country. They literally exhausted their efforts to preserve the subsisting connections, but the Crown and Parliament of Great Britain could not be induced to abandon the policy of taxing an unrepresented people, notwithstanding the earnest advice of some of their most distinguished statesmen, including the Earl of Chatham and the Earl of Shelburne, great grandfather of our present Governor-General, the former of whom gave the following warning:—"Take "my advice, hasten to redress the griev "ances of the Americans; listen to their "complaints, above all recognize their "right to tax themselves by their own re"presentatives and not by ours." Shortly before the commencement of the revolutionary war, the Imperial Parliament, by an Act passed in 1774, enlarged the original Province of Quebec, which had been organized in 1763, by Royal Proclamation, and established a Council much on the plan of the Crown colonies of the present day. After the acknowledgment of the independence of the United States, a considerable number of United Empire Loyalists abandoned their old homes and settled chiefly in the Maritime Provinces and Upper Canada, now known as Ontario. In 1791, an Act was passed, the object of which was to confer representative institutions on the two Provinces, formed by the division of the old Province of Quebec, which had lost all the territory south of the great Lakes and East of the Mississippi. In both provinces the same mistake was committed, which was, after the lapse of nearly fifty years, pointed out in the report of the Earl of Durham, of conceding representative institutions, and then refusing to carry on the government with the assistance of those in whom the representatives of the people had confidence. In process of time the dissatisfaction which had been long felt, culminated in rebellion, after the suppression of which the two provinces were united, avowedly to prevent the domination of the people of French origin in Lower Canada. The union soon brought about the recognition of parliamentary government, as well by the Mother Country, as by all parties in Canada. It was, however, a union of a quasi-federal character, the number of representatives being the same from each province, without reference to their population. In process of time the more populous province insisted on representation by population, which was strenuously resisted by the other. A dead lock at last occurred which rendered some change absolutely necessary and it was determined to try the experiment of federation, a scheme in which two of the Maritime Provinces were induced to join. It must be borne in mind that in all the provinces there were respectable minorities opposed to confederation, while in Nova Scotia there was a majority. It must, however, be acknowledged that the scheme of Confederation was not forced on Canada by the Imperial Government or Parliament, but, on the contrary, that it was sought for by what seemed to be a true expression of the public opinion of the Canadian people. The measure, although it has on the whole worked well, is susceptible of improvement. The monarchial system of government is unsuited for provinces forming part of a federal system. It is essential to the satisfactory working of that system that the representative of the Crown should be practically independent of the Dominion Government, which represents a political party, which may be antagonistic to the majority in the Provincial Legislature. That is hardly possible under the present system, and therefore it would be infinitely preferable that the Provincial Legislatures should be on the same footing as the municipalities; that there should be only single branches, which should elect the Lieutenant-Governors, and, moreover, that, like the municipalities, their powers should be strictly defined by law, and that they should be completely independent of the Dominion Government and Parliament. If they exceeded their powers, the intervention of the Supreme Court should be available to any party claiming it. That there are persons desirous of even greater changes in the political institutions now established in the Dominion, cannot be denied, but up to the present time no political party has undertaken the advocacy of organic change, or has ventured to commit itself to any of the schemes which have been from time to time propounded, and which may be described as Imperial Federation, Independence, and annexation to the United States. Of all these schemes the most impracticable is Imperial Federation, although it has received the support of the present leader of the Opposition. It would deprive the representatives of the Canadian people of the regulation of their own fiscal policy, and would involve Canada in the disputes, in which Great Britain is almost incessantly engaged, not only in Europe, but in the other divisions of the globe. It would add largely to the public burthens, as it is the main feature of the scheme that the Imperial Federal authority should not only determine the mode of raising the common revenue, but likewise the military, naval and diplomatic expenditure. Objectionable as Imperial Federation is deemed by those who have given it careful consideration, it is, probably, the only change that could be effected without civil war. There are many who profess to believe that the other organic changes which have been advocated could likewise be accomplished by the action of the Canadian Parliament, basing their opinion on the assumption that Great Britain would not attempt to coerce the people of Canada into maintaining the subsisting connection. This is a very short-sighted view to take. The people of Canada have no just ground of complaint against the Mother Country, and without such it would be simply impossible to induce a considerable number of them to join in an attempt to change their political institutions and to substitute a republic. Without entering into any discussion as to the relative advantages of the monarchcial and republican systems, it is, at least, highly improbable that such an organic change as the substitution of one for the other could be effected without civil war or the existence of some grievance that would be found intolerable by an overwhelming majority of the people. Of the two revolutionary schemes annexation is more plausible than independence, which was at one time proposed, simply as a means to accomplish annexation and as likely to be more acceptable to Great Britain. Annexation would involve "commercial union," which has of late been advocated by some, who believe it to be consistent with British connection. Neither of the schemes referred to has been adopted by either of the great political parties into which the people of Canada are divided, and the only demand that has been made in the name of the opposition is that of the right to negotiate treaties with foreign powers. On this subject it is desirable that there should be no misunderstanding. The bulk of the trade of Canada is carried on with Great Britain and the United States. The policy of civilized nations, with few exceptions, is to incorporate in their commercial treaties a clause known as the most favored nation clause. Were Canada independent, it could not avoid agreeing to a similar proviso, and would therefore be unable to adopt the policy which has found favor with some of her prominent politicians. It is difficult to comprehend what the advocates of the right to make treaties want to accomplish, as they profess to be free traders, and must, therefore, disapprove of the recommendations which have been occasionally made to grant special privileges conditional on other nations or colonies making similar concessions to Canada. At present Canada can command the influence of Great Britain to obtain justice from those nations which have refused it, and it has never adopted the principle of discrimination except in one or two instances avowedly in retaliation. At present Canada is practically independent, and although it is impossible to surmise what may happen in the future to cause misunderstanding with the Mother Country, any more than it is possible to make forecasts as to the future of any state in Europe, America, or in any other division of the globe, yet at the present time there is not the slightest ground for believing that the subsisting connection with Great Britain is in the least danger of being dissolved.

F. HINCKS.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

A GREAT SCIENTIFIC GATHERING.

AN UNPRECEDENTED HONOR TO MONTREAL AND CANADA — SOME OF THE DISTINGUISHED VISITORS—WHAT THEY SAW, AND WHAT THEY SAID.

On Wednesday of last week the British Association for the Advancement of Science began its great annual meeting in Montreal. As our readers know, this meeting, at which the greatest British men of science meet to compare notes as to their scientific progress during the past year, has never before been held outside of the United Kingdom. When it was first suggested that the Association should meet in Canada, many opposed this idea, on the ground that such a meeting would be simply a great picnic, with very little real scientific work. The result has completely disproved this notion. The papers sent in and read by members have been as numerous as ever, and have displayed a great amount of thought and investigation. Besides this, the work of scientific men is to gather knowledge, and this visit to Canada and the United States will considerably enlarge their store of facts. About eight hundred members crossed the Atlantic, mostly arriving at Quebec. Several of the oldest and therefore best known scientists were unable to take such a long journey; but the men who are doing the scientific work of to day came across in large force, and with them came many whose reputation was already world wide. There is the President, Lord Rayleigh, a rare example of lord and scientist in one; a great mathematician, and professor of experimental physics in Cambridge University. One of the very greatest men of science now living is Sir William Thomson, who for 38 years has been Professor of Natural Philosophy in Glasgow University. Among other well-known men who have been at this Montreal gathering are the Right Hon. Sir Lyon Playfair, M.P. for Edinburgh University; the Earl of Rosse, who possesses the largest telescope in the world; Sir Frederick Bramwell, a great engineer; Prof R. S. Ball, astronomer royal for Ireland; Prof. T. G. Bonney, famous as a preacher, geologist and Alpine climber; Sir Jas. N. Douglass, of "Trinity House," London, the controlling office for the British pilot and lighthouse service; Prof. G. H. Darwin, son of the famous Charles Darwin; Prof. Boyd Dawkins, the famous authority on our remote ancestors, the men who lived in caves; Prof. Ed. Frankland, a great chemist; James Glaisher, celebrated chiefly for his balloon voyages; Dr. J. H. Gladstone, President of the Chemical Society of England; Prof. Henrici, a German, but now one of the leading mathematicians of England; Mrs. E. M. King, an advocate of dress reform; General Sir J. H. Lefroy, who presides over Section E; Admiral Sir Erasmus Ommanney; Rev. Father Perry, of Stoneyhurst College, England, a distinguished astronomer; Capt. Bedford Pim, of the Royal Navy, who first suggested the visit to Canada; Sir Richard Temple, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal; Lawson Tait, a distinguished surgeon and opponent of vivisection.

Lieut. Greely and Lieut. Ray, the famous American Arctic explorers, have also been present. Canadian science has been worthily represented by, among others, Principal Sir William Dawson and Dr. T. Sterry Hunt, of Montreal, and Principal Wilson, of Toronto University. The members have met in eight halls at the same time, the sections being as follows: Section A—Mathematics and physical science, including astronomy; B—Chemistry; C—Geology; D—Biology and physiology; E—Geography; F—Economic science and statistics; G—Mechanical science; H—Anthropology.

Saturday was devoted to excursions. Some members went to Quebec, where they were received by the Governor-General; others went to Ottawa, others to Lake Memphremagog, others to Chambly Fort. The day was fine. Friday was wet, but, altogether, the visitors are delighted both with Canadian weather and Canadian hospitality. This week a large number of members are starting for the Rocky Mountains, and others for various parts of the continent.

The following are selections taken from among the more popular papers read:

SECTION D—BIOLOGY

LIFE IN THE OCEAN DEPTHS.

One of the subjects specially chosen for consideration at Thursday's meeting being that of life in the deep sea, Prof. Moseley dealt with that question in his address; parts of the latter could not but be of very great interest even to the most unscientific outsiders, especially as the speaker was one of those on board H.M.S. "Challenger" on her famous dredging expedition, and was deeply interested in the zoological discoveries daily made in course of the operations. Remarking that too little attention had yet been given to the way in which vertebrate and other animals live under the peculiar conditions that exist at great depths, the professor went on to speak of the gases existing in ocean water, and said that possibly the immense quantities of dead and blackened coral brought up by the "Challenger" from deep water off the Azores, showed the effects of a discharge of carbonic acid gas from a submarine volcano. As the oxygen in the water is obtained from the atmosphere, at a certain depth there might be supposed to be so little that fishes cannot breathe; but the smallest amount of oxygen ever found was in a sample of water from a depth of 10,250 feet, and even that contained three times the oxygen in which some fish can live. Far more oxygen was found in a sample from a far greater depth; proving that the water down there does not stagnate, but that a certain motion and change must occur. As to the amount of pressure which animals can stand, Regnard's experiments show that a fish without a swimming bladder was killed by being submitted to a pressure of 300 atmespheres—equal to a depth of 12,000 feet; but it is probable that very different results might be given if the fish were allowed plenty of time to accommodate itself to the greater pressure. A large part of the food of deep-sea inhabitants is certainly derived from the remains of animals sinking slowly down from the surface, and becoming concentrated, as it were, on the bottom; in connection with this, perhaps putrefaction does not exist at great depths, the microbes which cause it being probably unable to live there. A large part of their food, however, consists of *debris* carried out from the shore, and an immense quantity of which is found in deep water near coasts, and deep-sea life seems to diminish as coasts are receded from. As to the amount of light existing at great depths, Prof. Verril has recently made the startling suggestion that at a depth of from 12,000 to 18,000 feet the sunlight is about equal to some of our partially moonlight nights. Professor Moseley dwelt on the necessity of extended observations with an apparatus like that of Mr. Alexander Agassiz—a net or vessel which can be let down to a certain depth while closed, then opened, let down for some distance, and then closed and brought to the surface. Great care should be taken in drawing conclusions from the official published results of the "Challenger's" work; specimens were labelled according to the depth from which the net was drawn up, though in many cases they may have entered the net close to the surface. There used to be a tendency among naturalists to deny the existence of animal life on deep-sea bottoms; now there is an opposite tendency to accept animals as belonging to great depths when possibly they only come from the surface. With regard to the origin of the deep sea animals, there can be little doubt that they were derived, along with all land animals, almost entirely from those on the shore. From the shore a gradual migration must have taken place to the deep sea, when the shore animals were fully established and were subjected to considerable pressure in the struggle for existence. It is likely that this migration extended over a long series of generations, moving downwards from shallow water by perhaps a fathom or so in a century. Only in this way, by almost insensible steps, could these animals survive an entire change of food, light, temperature and surroundings. As much of the deep-sea fishes' food comes from the shore, and as that supply can only have reached its present abundance when vegetable and animal life had been developed on the land (as in the Carboniferous period), it is just possible that, if deep oceans existed at all in Palæozoic times, they may not have been then colonized at all.

SECTION E.—GEOGRAPHY.

EXPLORATIONS OF THE WORLD.

General Sir Henry Lefroy began by referring to his former connection with one of the scientific societies of Canada.

Geography, he said, records the onward march of human families, often by great names which survive them; it rears enduring monuments to great discoverers and sufferers; it is an indispensable minister to our every-day wants and enquiries; and, beyond this, it satisfies one of the most widely diffused and instinctive cravings of the human intelligence. Geography and geology were intimately connected, for the changes on the earth's surface effected within historical times by the operations of geological causes, and enumerated in geological books, are far more numerous and generally distributed than most persons are aware of, and they are by no means confined to the sea coasts, although there Dr. Halm has enumerated ninety six more or less extensive tracts of land, known to be rising or sinking. Mr. R. A. Peacock has given evidence that the island of Jersey had no existence in the time of Ptolemy, and was probably not cut off from the mainland of France until the fourth or fifth century. Nordenskjold found the remains of whales, evidently killed by the early Dutch fishers, on the elevated terraces of Martin's Island. Professor Hall's recent conclusion that the land between Suez and the Bitter lakes has risen since the Exodus throws fresh light on the Mosaic account of that great event; and, to go further south, we learn from the Indian survey that it is "almost certain" that the mean sea level at Madras is a foot lower, i.e., on land, a foot higher, than it was sixty years ago. Any of you who may have visited Bermuda are aware that so gently has the island subsided that great hangings of stalactite, unbroken, may be found dipping into the sea, or, at all events, into salt water pools standing at the same level, and we have no reason to suppose the sinking to have come to an end. The General went on to say that he did not intend to touch much upon the geography of the Dominion, for two reasons: first, because he had said nearly all he could say on a similar occasion four years ago; and, secondly and chiefly, because he hoped some of those adventurous and scientific travellers who have been pushing the explorations of the Geological Survey and of the Canadian Pacific Railway into unknown regions, will have reserved some communications for this section. Canada comprises within its limits two spots of a physical interest not surpassed by any others on the globe, viz—the pole of magnetic attraction, commonly called the magnetic pole, and the focus of greatest magnetic force; also often but incorrectly called a pole. The first was visited by Ross in 1835, and again by others. The utmost interest attached to the question whether the magnetic pole had shifted its position in these fifty years, and although he was far from rating the danger lightly, it was probably approachable overland, without the cost of an Arctic expedition. The second has never been visited at all, although Dr. R. Bell, in his exploration of Lake Nipigon, was within 200 miles of it. It is in the neighborhood of Cat Lake. Here were objects worthy the scientific ambition and of the energies of this young country, but requiring liberal expenditure and well-planned efforts continued steadily, at least in the case of the first, for perhaps three or four years. The speaker then referred to the progress made on the canal works at Panama, and said that in March last the excavations were 4,590,022 cubic metres, being at the rate of 615,831 metres per month. In Africa Mr. James Thomson has explored an unknown country about Mount Kilimanjaro and Mount Kenia continuing his route to Lake Nyanza. Mr. H. H. Johnston has also made an investigation into the fauna and flora of Kilimanjaro, of which details will be given in section D. Through the rapid progress of the religion of Mohammed among the African races of the northern equatorial zone, native tribes, hitherto without moral or political cohesion, are being knit together in the Western Soudan, the Upper Niger and the Gambia, with a rapidity which endangers the peaceful advance of European commerce. It is to be expected that this movement will in time reach the Congo, and we have too recent evidence of the fanaticism it is capable of inspiring, not to perceive here a moral element which may greatly affect white settlements and missionary enterprise in Central Africa hereafter. Reference was made to the recent discoveries of Stanley on the Upper Congo, and to the opening life of these equatorial regions. Lieut. Wissmann had brought confirmation, of the oft reported existence of a dwarfish race, the Watwa, on the upper waters of the Sankuru. Lake Nyassa is becoming a busy inland sea. There are two steamers on it, and one on the River Shiré. Upon the Tanganyika there are three. All around in this district centres of trade are arising, and soon roads will link the petty capitals in friendly communication. In Asia, the Caspian Sea, notwithstanding the enormous quantity of water poured in by the Volga, the Ural, and other rivers, is drying up fast, and the freshwater seals, which form so curious a feature of its fauna, are fast diminishing in numbers. One of the finest feats of mountaineering was performed last year by Mr. W. W. Graham, who reached an elevation of 23,500 feet in the Himalayas. The President then spoke of the great work being done by the trigonometrical survey of India. The Australian continent had again been crossed from east to west, on the parallel of 28° S., by Mr. W. Whitefield Mills. But for the introduction of camels, the expedition would have broken down. Mr. Whitefield reports a great extent of available pasturage between Warburton range and the Blyth watershed, but he found only three permanent sources of water supply in 1,600 miles; such conditions give more than usual interest to the recent discovery that subterranean supplies of water may be expected all over a crustaceous area estimated at 126,000 square miles in the central region of the Australian continent. Good water was struck in April last by an Artesian boring, at a depth of 1,220 feet, at Turkannina, lat. 30° S., long. 138½° E. The speaker then referred to the new railways in course of construction throughout the world, which had a great geographical interest for the traveller, and, in conclusion, said that before he resumed his seat he could not help alluding to that important social reform, so simple in its application, so scientific in its basis, for which they were indebted to the perseverance of his friend, Mr. Sandford Fleming, C.E. He meant, of course, the agreement to refer local time in this continent to a succession of first meridians, one hour apart.

"The next step," said the General, "will not be long delayed; that is, the agreement of the civilized world to use one first meridian, Paris, Ferrol, Washington, Rio de Janeiro, gracefully, as I venture to hope, giving that precedency to Greenwich, which is demanded by the fact that an overwhelming proportion of the existing nautical charts of all nations, and of maps and atlases in most of them, already refer their longitudes to that meridian; no other change would be so easy or so little felt."

SECTION F.—ECONOMIC SCIENCE.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

Sir Richard Temple, in his address before this section, delivered on Thursday morning in the Synod Hall, gave a statistical summary under three heads—the area of the empire, the inhabitants, and their works. From it he drew the following inferences regarding the British Empire:

The area of the British Empire is enormous, amounting to at least eight and a half, perhaps even to ten, millions of square miles, or nearly one-fifth of the habitable globe. The lesser part only is cultivated or occupied, some portion being uncultivable; but the cultivable portion ready for cultivation or occupation is vast enough to support an indefinite increase of population.

The great length of coast line, mostly inhabited by a seafaring population, and dotted from point to point with large harbors, offers maritime advantages in an unequalled degree.

The population of the Empire, amounting to 305, perhaps to 315, millions of souls, is vast. Still, the imperial area is, on the whole, but sparsely populated, with an average of only thirty-three persons to the square mile, notwithstanding the mighty aggregate of the people, as the population is most unequally distributed, being extremely dense in some regions.

The lesser proportion of the population belongs to the Caucasian fair, dominant, and Christian race; the majority consists of the colored Aryan Asiatic race, professing the Hindu and Muhammadan religions. The proportion of the Mongolian Buddhist race and of the aboriginal races is small; while the entire Hindu people, and half the Muhammadan world, are under the British crown.

Although in the United Kingdom the population is largely urban, still in the Empire, as a whole, it is chiefly rural.

The total of yearly revenue and receipts, Governmental and local, amounting to 264 millions sterling, is unequalled, but falls at the moderate rate of £1¼ sterling per head of the total of British subjects.

Of the total sum collected by authority from the people, one fourth is for local purposes, immediately concerning the ratepayers; three-fourths being for Governmental purposes.

Of the Governmental taxation one-fourth only is direct, such as land and property taxes; and three-fourths indirect, such as customs and excise, which grow by natural increment; but the local taxation is for the most part direct.

The armed forces, by sea and land, though numerically large, show a very moderate ratio to the area and population; the section of the people absorbed in military employ being extremely small, and the military expenditure, compared with the Imperial revenue, being the cheapest in the world, with the exception of the United States.

The total of armed forces on land, nearly a million of men, is apparently great, though its unity and organization are not complete. But the proportion (more than two-thirds of the whole), belonging to the fair or European races, is satisfactory.

By sea the number of ironclad war-vessels ready for action indicates a degree of naval preparedness hardly to be matched by foreign nations.

The total police force of all kinds is very moderate, indicating a peaceful and law abiding disposition in the people.

The mercantile marine has nearly half of the steam tonnage, of the carrying power, of the port entries, and of the freight earnings of all the nations together, and two thirds of the shipbuilding.

While the ocean-borne commerce of the United Kingdom is maintained at its maximum, that of India, though large, is relatively low, while that of the colonies is amazingly high.

About one-third of the world's commerce is contained within the British Empire.

The average of ocean-borne commerce per inhabitant in the United Kingdom is considerably higher than in any other large State of the world, but is exceeded by the average of the busy little kingdoms of Belgium and Holland.

About one third of the banking business of the world is done within the British Empire, justifying the claim of London to be the first of all banking centres.

The average of annual earnings per inhabitant in the United Kingdom is approached by that of its offspring in America, but is more than double that on the Continent of Europe.

In wealth, consisting of land and cattle, railways and public works, houses and furniture, shipping, merchandise, bullion, and sundries, the British Empire is the wealthiest State on earth, but its preponderance in this respect is not nearly so great as might be expected from the number of its population, because the wealth of India is relatively small.

The ratio of earnings on capital in the United Kingdom equals that of the United States, and exceeds that of the Continent of Europe. But it is surpassed by the ratio of Canada and Australia.

Respecting the aggregate of national industries—agriculture, commerce, banking, manufactures, mining—taken in combination, the United Kingdom is beginning to fall behind the United States, though the British Empire, on the whole, preserves the first place; but despite disparity of population the mother land still achieves nearly as much as its gigantic offspring, and the energetic genius of the progeny still survives in the parent.

The mileage of railways, on the whole, is not remarkable, being apparently small. But the work done by the railways is exceedingly great, far surpassing relatively that shown by any other nation, and the speed of the trains is generally greater.

The length and size of canals for navigation and for irrigation are unsurpassed.

The decrease of crime and of pauperism is satisfactory in the United Kingdom, while pauperism hardly exists in the other dominions of the Empire, and the charitable funds raised in the United Kingdom are enormous.

The number of patients in the hospitals, though large, is not remarkable relatively to the size of the Empire.

Regarding thrift, the growth of savings banks is but moderately great, being less than in some small European States, like Switzerland and Scandinavia, and much less than in the United States; but the development of friendly and provident societies, and of life insurance, is probably greater than in any other nation.

The sum total of education is not great relatively to the Empire at large, mainly because India has much way to make up, the proportion there being behind that of Europe, and much behind that of the United States; but the results of the Post Office and the electric telegraph indicate an unequalled activity.

The efforts made in the United Kingdom for the support of religious missions to non-Christian nationalities are honorably sustained.

MISSISQUOI ALLIANCE.

MEETING AT BEDFORD—A HOPEFUL FEELING.

(Correspondence of the Witness.)

The second public meeting of the Missisquoi Temperance Alliance was held at Bedford on the 25th inst. Representatives from the different townships and parishes were present, and committees were appointed to arrange public meetings in various places in each township and parish, to take charge of petitions, &c. There was a very hopeful feeling at the meeting, and, though the time is short, yet, with good work done, there is no doubt that the Scott Act will be carried by a good majority.

THE SCOTT ACT IN STANSTEAD.

(Correspondence of the Witness.)

More than a third of the voters in the County have signed the petition asking that the Scott Act question may be decided by the votes of the electors. The good cause is prospering and if the temperance people will only do their duty, the Act will, without doubt, be carried by a large majority. The County committee are organizing in every part of the County. Very many who worked against us during the last campaign are now working heartily on our side. The petition has been sent to Ottawa and the poll is expected to be held about Oct. 1st.

FOCARDI'S "DIRTY BOY."

Focardi was a poor Italian sculptor. He happened one day to be in Preston, a grimy, smoky Lancashire town. He was lodging in an obscure quarter of the town, casting about for work. One morning he rang for his breakfast—once, twice. But no answer came. Again he pulled the bell, and again with the same result. He was rather angry at this inattention to his comforts, which is not uncommon in those parts, so they tell me, and rushed down stairs to see about it. He passed an open door, when lo! what struck him! A gnarled old woman fiercely scrubbing a very dirty boy, who squirmed under the rough usage, and screwed up his eyes and his mouth to keep out the soap. "Drat the boy!" said the old lady: "stand still, do; will he never come clean!" The rage of the breakfastless sculptor turned to delight. Here was a subject for his chisel, and it was soon arranged that these two should sit to him. Some difficulty was at first experienced to hit the expression on the boy's face, but this was done by the application of periodic buckets of cold water thrown in his face, and a stray soap-sud.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

COMMERCIAL

WITNESS OFFICE, September 1.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

The week has been an exceedingly dull one in wholesale circles, and the sudden decline in business has been a surprise of an unpleasant character. The reports from all branches of trade are to the same effect, namely, that little or no business has been done.

DRY GOODS.—Scarcely anything has been done in this department during the week. The balance of orders has just been completed, and there have been no arrivals of customers as yet. The business of this month will show a falling off as compared with that of the same month of last year of, it is estimated, over ten percent. It is hoped, however, that customers will arrive during and after the first week of next month, and that the falling off in August will be made up in September. The present, however, is a between-season period, and there is little to report. Remittances are fair.

IRON AND HARDWARE.—The market for pig iron is unchanged since last week so far as this market is concerned, though there has been an improvement in Great Britain, where warrants are quoted at 41s 5d. There has been a few small sales during the week at within quotations. We quote: Eglinton, $16.00; Dalmellington, $17; Gartsherrie $17.75; Summerlee, $17.50; Calder, $17.75; Coltness, $19 and Langloan, $19. Bar Iron moves freely a $1.75. Sheets and Plates quiet at $2.50 to $2.75

Tin Plates quiet at $4.60 for I.C. Charcoal, and $4.30 for I.C. Coke. Ingot Copper, 16c per lb; Ingot Tin 21½c to 22½c. Lead $3.25. Canada Plates $3.90 for Penn and equal.

GROCERIES.—A fair amount of business has been done during the week by the jobbing trade. Sugars have sold in considerable quantities at 6¼c, for granulated a decline of ¼ cent. Yellows are quoted at 5½c to 5¾c as to quality. Syrup, 25c to 60c per gal. Molasses dull at 30c to 32c for Barbadoes. Teas are active and steady at 20c to 23c for low to medium. Japans are 31c to 33c for fine. Green teas are quiet. Fruits are dull but steady. We quote: Valencias, 5c to 5¼c; currants, 4¼c to 5¼c; prunes, 4¾c to 5¼c; walnuts, fresh, 7c; Grenoble 11¾c; almonds, 11c to 13½c; Brazil nuts, 7c; filberts, 9c; figs, 10c to 12c. Coffee, quiet but steady; Mocha, 25c to 27½c., Java, 19c to 23½c, Jamaica, 11½c to 16c. Rice is quiet at $3.50 to $3.60. Spices, dull; pepper, quiet; black, 17c to 19c; white, 26c to 27c; nutmegs, 50c to 70c; cloves, 15c to 18c; ginger, 12½c to 18c; cassia, 10c to 11c; pimento, 6c to 6¾c. Oils, dull; steam refined seal, 60c to 62½c; pale, 55c to 57½c; straw, 52½c to 55c; crude, 60c to 62½c for Newfoundland; 57½c to 60c for Gaspe; cod liver, $1.25 to $1.30; olive dull, at 90c to $1; petroleum, quiet at 15¾c for carlots; 16c for part cars; and 17c to 17½c for single barrels. Salt is steady; 11's, 40c to 42½c; 12's, 35c to 37½c; factory filled, $1.10 to $1.15 per bag; Eureka, $2.40 for sacks. Fish quiet; Dry Cod, $4.75 to $5; No. 1, Salmon, $18; British Columbia, $15 to $16; lobsters, $5.40 to $5.50; Mackerel, $4 per case of 4 doz.

WOOL is quiet. Greasy Cape is quoted at 16½c to 17½c; Australian, 19c to 20c; Home is quiet at for A supers, 27c to 28c; B, Supers, 22c to 23c; unassorted, 20c to 21c; fleece, nominal.

HIDES AND SKINS.—Green Butchers' are firm at for No. 1, $9.00; No. 2, $8.00, and No. 3, $7.00. Calfskins, 12c per lb. Sheepskins, nominal.

The total receipts and shipments by rail, Lachine canal and river from January 1st, 1884, to August 27th, 1884, with comparative receipts and shipments for the corresponding period of 1883, are as follows:—

	Total Receipts.		Total Shipments.	
	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.
Wheat, bush.	2,972,613	4,549,145	2,304,799	3,774,317
Corn, bush.	2,905,405	2,708,219	2,551,877	2,474,615
Peas, bush.	1,007,408	913,993	947,790	855,488
Oats, bush.	676,678	364,015	208,914	120,566
Barley, bush.	72,303	158,734	46,908	43,760
Rye, bush.	101,388	163,507	138,447	113,469
Flour, brls.	688,451	520,286	537,562	443,781
Oats and cornmeal, brls.	52,885	43,581	59,913	56,393
Ashes, brls.	3,726	4,339	4,680	4,347
Butter, kegs	45,574	49,133	41,148	43,761
Cheese, boxes	588,953	241,475	715,755	532,706
Pork, brls.	15,982	20,162	10,308	20,431
Lard, brls.	26,766	15,987	20,775	45,878
Beef, brls. and tcs.	331	796	1,114	4,194
Dressed hogs	21,542	17,381	1,617	537
Tallow, brls.	10,463	2,318	8,641	1,329
Petroleum, brls and cases		4,658	4,022	8,588
Leather, rolls	17,183	25,589	5,282	7,344
Meats (Bacon, &c.) pkgs	52,565	21,525	48,632	63,312

The following are the receipts and shipments of produce, by rail and canal, from August 20th, 1884, to August 27th, 1884:—

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Wheat, bush.	220,139	103,641
Corn, bush.	117,898	47,629
Peas, bush.	13,473	21,218
Oats, bush.	3,250	8,687
Barley, bush.	968	39
Rye, bush.		
Flour, brls.	40,281	12,384
Oat and Cornmeal, brls.	1,744	3,634
Ashes, brls.	92	101
Butter, kegs	3,794	2,629
Cheese, boxes	44,247	39,188
Pork, brls.	1,242	370
Lard, brls.	308	135
Beef, brls. and tcs.		
Dressed hogs		
Tallow, brls.	485	237
Meats, (Bacon, &c.) pkgs	1,943	154

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—There is no improvement to report in this branch of business since last week. Travellers report that local exhibitions are interfering with trade for the moment. Quinine is stiffer. The auction sales brought out a good deal of competition, and stocks disposed of went into the hands of manufacturers and of strong holders. This probably accounts for the advance in all countries. Here the drug is quoted at $1.35 to $1.45. The general opinion is that higher prices will hereafter prevail, as the article could not be manufactured for the price at which it has been sold lately. Opium is stronger in England, but is unchanged here. Chemicals are for the most part unchanged. Quicksilver is advancing.

... Caps, 18c to 20c; Alum, $1.85 to $1.90; ... 13c to 15c; Castor Oil, 9½c to 10c; Caustic ... $2 67½ to $2.75; Cream Tartar, 36c to 37½c, ... Salts, $1.25 to $1.40; Extract Logwood, 9c; Indigo, Madras, 85c to $1.00; Madder, 12c to 13c; Opium, $4.50 to $4.75; Oxalic Acid, 14c to 16c; Potass Iodide, $1.75 to $1.90; Quinine, $1 25; Soda Ash, $1.55 to $1.65; Soda Bi-Carb, $2.30 to $2.50; Sal Soda, $1.00 to $1.10; Tartaric Acid, 38c to 60c; Bleaching Powder, $2.50 to $3.00; Carbolic Acid, 55c to 60c.

LEATHER.—There has been very little doing during the week. It is now near the end of the month, and purchasers do not care to buy largely until after the beginning of next month. Prices are well maintained. Payments are few. Quotations are unchanged.

Hemlock Spanish Sole, No. 1 B.A., 26s to 27c; do., do., No. 2 B.A., 23c to 24c; No. 1 Ordinary Spanish, 25c to 26c; No. 2 do., 23c to 24c; Buffalo Sole, No. 1, 21 to 22c; do., No. 2, 19½c to 21c; Hemlock Slaughter, No. 1, 25c to 27c; Waxed Upper, light and medium, 33c to 40c; do., do., heavy, 35c to 36c; Grained, 34c to 38c; Splits, large, 22c to 28c; do., small, 17c to 23c; Calfskin (35 to 40 lbs), 70c to 80c; do. (25 to 34 lbs), 60c to 70c; Sheepskin Linings, 25c to 45c; Harness, 24c to 34c; Buffed Cow, per foot, 14c to 16c; Enamelled Cow, do., 15c to 16c; Patent Cow, do., 15c to 16c; Pebbled Cow, do., 11c to 15½c; Rough, do., 22c to 27½c.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Manufacturers are now busy with fall orders, which have been few. There is no change in prices. Remittances are slow. There are more requests for renewals than at any time for ten years past. There have been a few failures. The general opinion is, however, that difficulties which involve some of the best retail customers are of a temporary character.

Quotations are: Men's thick boots, waxed, $2.25 to $3.25; do. split boots, $1.50 to $2.30; do. kip boots, $2.50 to $3.25; do. calf boots, pegged, $3.00 to $3.75; do. kip, $2.00 to $3.00; do. buff and pebbled Balmorals, $1.75 to $2.00; do. split do., $1.25 to $1.75; shoe packs, $1.00 to $2.00; women's pebbled and buff Balmorals, $1.00 to $1.50; do. split do., 90c. to $1.00; do. prunella do., 50c. to $1.50; do. inferior do., 45c. to 50.; do congress do., 50c. to $1.25; buskins, 75c.; misses' pebbled and buff Balmorals, 85c. to $1.20; do split do., 75c. to 90c.; do. prunella do., 60c. to $1.00; do congress do., 60c. to 70c.; children's pebbled and buff Balmorals, 60c. to 90c.; do split do., 50c. to 60c.; do prunella do 50c. to 75c.; Infants' cacks, per dozen, $3.75 to $6.50.

MONTREAL STOCK MARKET.

(Furnished by Macdougall Bros., Brokers.)

MONTREAL, Aug. 29.

Bank Stocks.	Par value of shares.	Amount paid up.	Seller p.c.	Buyer p.c.	Cash Value.
Montreal	200	all	191½	191	.....
Ontario	100	all	112½	111	.....
Du Peuple	50	all	45	43½	.....
Molsons	50	all	116	110	.....
Toronto	100	all	178¼	177	.....
Jacques Cartier	25	all	.....	.....	.....
Merchants	100	all	112½	111¼	.....
East Townships	50	all	.....	111¼	.....
Commerce	100	all	121½	121	.....
Hochelaga		30	.....	.....	.....
Federal	50	all	60	56½	.....
Union	100	all	.....	.....	.....
Exchange	100	all	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous.					
Montreal Telegraph, x d.	50		116	115	.....
Rich. & Ont. Nav.	100	all	57	55¼	.....
City Passenger Ry.	50	all	121¾	121¼	.....
Mont. Gas Co.	40	all	189¾	189¼	.....
Canada Shipping Co.	50	all	.....	63½	.....
St. F. M. & M.	100	all	.....	.....	.....
Canada Cotton	200	all	.....	.....	.....
Dundas Cotton	100	60 p.c.	.....	.....	.....
North-West Land		all	.....	50	.....
Canadian Pacific			45	44	.....
Do. L. G. Bonds			.....	.....	.....

* Ex div.

WHOL

SUNSET ON THE ST. LAWRENCE.

BY JOAQUIN MILLER.

Here room and kingly silence keep
Companionship in state austere;
The dignity of seas is here,
The large, lone vastness of the deep.
Here toil has journeyed to the West;
Here time has set him down to rest.

Above yon gleaming clouds of gold
One lone Imperial peak is seen;
While gathered at his feet in green
Ten thousand foresters are told.
And all so still! So still the air
That duty drops the web of care.

Beneath the sunset's golden sheaves
The awful deep glides to the deep
Where wreck and storm their revels keep,
While commerce keeps her loom and weaves.
. . . The redmen long have gone to rest.
Their ghosts illume the lurid West.
—*N. Y. Independent.*

GAMES AND GAMBLING.

BY THE REV. HENRY A. STIMSON.

The completeness of the ruin wrought by the habit of gambling, and its startling frequency, make it important to study the development of the vice. What, in the individual case, for example, is the connection between the gambling habit and any of the various games with which people amuse themselves.

The old gentleman from the country, who is accosted on the street by the plausible youth, induced to go with him, shown a little game in progress, led to take a hand and quickly relieved of his money, might perhaps have escaped if he had known more of the ways of the world, in general, and of card playing, in particular. The habit that made him an easy victim was not euchre playing in the common room of the tavern, or pool in the village billiard saloon: it was the life-long habit of getting all he can for the least possible return. He has been habitually "sharp." He belongs to a class that would not be thought of in connection with gambling; while, in fact, his vice differs from that only in form. He is sedulously cultivating the lust of getting; and when that lust presents to him some new form of temptation, nothing but prudential considerations ever restrain him from yielding.

But the trusted clerk who was induced to take a hand in a game of cards on a steamboat, and lost his employer's money, and the college student who is known among his classmates as a gambler, have had a different history. Their's is a story of development. Of course card playing or billiards is not evil in itself any more than ball playing is; but the question is not what the thing is in itself, but what it is in its connections and in its results. There is a point at which it is made an instrument of gain, and, however small the stake may be, at that point the line of indisputable evil begins.

In some games, as now practised, this evil seems to be invariably present. Billiards are practically never played in public places except for money—generally only the price of the game—or for drinks. Cards are so often played for money that they are the recognized implement of the professional gambler; and so universally is betting connected with intercollegiate athletic contests, so invariably do the representatives of some college or another return home "cleaned out" that it is an open question whether such contests can be conducted without this form of gambling. It is certain that they are not.

Shall these amusements be altogether given up? Where shall the line be drawn? Shall Christians permit their children to play cards? Shall they introduce biliard tables into their houses? Shall ladies and gentlemen allow themselves to bet even candy, or gloves, or cigars at ball games and boat races?

These questions will be variously answered in different circles. One thing is certain: no matter what the game, the moment a stake is connected with it, danger is introduced; and, if any game cannot be easily and uniformly kept free from the obnoxious adjunct, it ought to be altogether abandoned.

From time to time there are in college fellows whose winnings at cards are so large as to attract attention, and, more frequently groups that play for money. Where such is the case high-minded men will not be likely to wish to be seen playing cards at all. When it is known that such fellows acquired their skill at home, some fellows will be glad to have it known that cards were not played in their father's house.

I know a suburban community where, in a gentleman's residence, a billiard table was set up. It became a pleasant rendezvous for the young men of the neighborhood, and no evil was recognized. The sons of the gentleman became expert players. By and by "pool" was introduced, and before long the well-grounded suspicion arose that guests were invited to that house for the sake of the money that was won from them.

A game so attractive and beautiful as billiards may find a welcome in many homes, but if it leads to "pool," if there is evidence that anywhere in the community it is used as in the house just referred to high-minded parents will hardly give it admission whatever may be said in its favor. As played in public places it is only evil. The very attractiveness of the game makes it the most seductive of snares; so seductive that it will lead a young man to stomach the foul odors and fouler companionship of a saloon for the sake of enjoying it. It is, to-day, one of the chief, if not the very chiefest instrument with which the devil of drink and the devil of gambling ruin young men.

As I write these lines the agonized mother of a lad, sixteen years of age, comes to tell me that her son has just been arrested for stealing. He has, for some months, been frequenting pool-rooms; and this is the consequence. He has not been led to drink, but his destruction is none the less complete. The stamp of Satan is coming to be as plainly marked on the public billiard table as it is on the bar that is so uniformly set up behind it.

The base-ball season is just opening. It used to be the most wholesome and manly of games for all the lads and young men of a neighborhood; to-day it is a question whether it does not cover as many sins as charity. Around the college green, where a match is in progress, is a company of young people, many of whom are eagerly betting on the result. In connection with the more important games, the betting takes the form of "combinations."

All the gambling machinery that has long been familiar at the horse race and the policy shops is fast coming into use. The players themselves, as a rule, are understood not to participate in the gambling; the gate money is their prize. But if any one has doubts as to the extent of the evil, let him stand before one of the bulletin boards which are hung out in many places quite remote from the scene of the game, and watch the feverish crowd that gathers to follow the score. Do you think that all that excitement is due to pride in the success of some particular club or the prowess of some favorite champion? The crowd is made up chiefly of young men; clerks, mechanics, newsboys, rowdies, gentlemen—all are represented. The common interest is in the money staked on the result. Unless something can be done to put a stop to the gambling, base ball will soon become as evil as horse racing ever was. Anthony Comstock says that "book-making" and "pool-selling" are gaining great headway in spite of all his raids. He says gambling, in connection with races, is justified on the ground that it is necessary to keep up interest in the improvement of the horse. We are already told that it cannot be avoided in connection with ball games. If this is true the much mooted question concerning the effect of these match games on the health and studies of students may be dropped. That question is comparatively unimportant.

There is great need of an awakened public sentiment in the homes. If children are widely taught that it is wrong to play marbles for "keeps," and young people that it is dishonorable to play any game for a stake, however small, and that betting is both vulgar and immoral, the time may come when some amusements now fraught with evil might be practised without reserve. As it is, any father whose son to-day leaves home to enter college, or take his place in a counting-room, not only not knowing how to play cards or billiards, but having decided disinclination to either, may feel safer than if it were otherwise; every father whose son shows great interest in the professional ball matches, or goes to witness them, will do well to inquire into the nature of his interest and assure himself that he has his boy's confidence; and any father whose son has begun to visit the billiard saloon or to play pool has no more urgent work out out for him than effectually to break up the habit.

It will be asked: "But what are young people to do? If they are not to play cards, if billiards are evil, if even base-ball and boat-racing are criticised, what amusement have they?" The answer to that question is not within the scope of this article. But if some games show, by their history, that they offer peculiar facilities for gambling, ought not those games to be put under close surveillance, if not altogether excluded from Christian homes? And if, in the present state of public morals, some forms of popular sport, like match games of base ball, offer peculiar temptations to the same vice, ought not those forms of the sport to be for the time either abandoned or very carefully regulated? No man can associate much with young men, or pay any attention to the police reports without being satisfied that the pressing need among our young people just now is not so much provision for their amusement as it is a thorough toning up of their morals. *N. Y. Independent.*

A LITTLE CHILD SHALL LEAD THEM.

Recently I met a young lady who was formerly a member of the same Sunday-school class with myself. She had with her a dear, baby girl, and naturally enough our talk was of the little one. "I want to tell you," said the young mother, "something baby did when her grandma and myself took her with us to dine at a friend's. We were seated at the table, and Laura, faithful to her home training, clasped her hands and bowed her head in expectation of the blessing. The family were not acustomed to give thanks, but noticing baby, the lady exclaimed: 'Look at that dear child!' then, pausing as if hesitating what must be done, invited baby's grandma to say grace."

Verily it has been said, "A little child shall lead them," and who can tell the result of that tiny example.

"A pebble was dropped in the ocean.
It was left from the hand and from view;
There was only a little commotion
As the tiny pebble passed through.
But the ripples were left on the water,
Tiny at first and few,
But larger and larger the circle
The wavelets of influence grew."

Children's presence acts ofttimes as a wholesome restraint, when we fear the perplexed look of their innocent faces, when they see us doing or hear us saying what confuses their artless minds. "Taking heed not to offend one of these little ones," is a better motive than none at all; but in many instances these very little ones have been the means of leading those whom they have influenced to adopt a higher and holier life.—*Christian Intelligencer.*

FOR THE LITTLE ONES.

Work for the pleasure of the little people is so remunerative. How few such memories of perfect happiness have I as the stories told us in one regular corner of the parlor sofa, by my brilliant young lady cousin. I suppose they were fifteen minutes long, and she was a born story-teller, and I don't suppose they were a very great task to her; though I always chose to feel that they were, and to look at them from my point of view as taking her whole evening (we went to bed at half-past seven!). They changed my life from "a life in which nothing happened," to a life in which every day had a great pleasure to be looking forward to. For children so often, in the midst of playthings and excellent care, have a stupid time: uninventive children, whose mothers have not time to study out incessant answers to their wail, "What shall I do next?" How vivid those pictures are with all of us. I remember a hollyhock wreath—of all monstrosities!—which filled my utmost imagination of splendor; some red ladybugs, to find the like of which was my one hope in life for a whole summer; and to this day, "The Frog who would a wooing go," whenever I can get any kind body to sing to me the right tune, "With a ring down bully-witty, ki-me-o," takes me back into a paradise of delight on a farm, where I played with three little boys when I was four years old. I know I owed much of that to my pretty rosy nurse who is an old woman now and comes to see me; for she had us off there away from my sick mother, and I see her talk how she petted and was proud of us. It pays to make a child happy, if only because they can be so happy, and can be so miserable.—*Episcopal Recorder.*

UNCONCERNED.

Less than eighteen months ago a club of sceptics were casting about for a motto suitable to be posted over the entrance to their room. There was some disagreement, at first, as to what it should be, but it was finally determined that it should consist of the single word "Unconcerned," and in large type it was nailed above the door.

Not many weeks had elapsed before one of the members, whose eyes every time he passed the threshold fell upon the inscription, became contemplative, and at length he was led to ask "Unless there be some real and great danger, to be utterly regardless of which is either an honor or a virtue, why put up such a motto? To what object, event or time does that three syllabled word point?"

Questions felt to be of such personal importance drove him to the Bible. In the stillness of the night he read and pondered it. It was not long before an agony of conviction seized upon him. When peace came and he began to experience the joy of divine acceptance and fellowship, he went one day into the club-room and in yet larger letters set directly under the motto these words: "Guilt, danger, obligation," and he appended the following admonition: "Diligently search the Scriptures as I have done and I believe that you will pull down your motto and adopt mine." When the ten remaining members of the club next met they were struck dumb with amazement. The year had not closed when it was discovered that the admonition had been heeded, that the Bible had been read and pondered. Five of those men were seen as inquirers at the altar of prayer and are now enrolled among the followers of Christ.—*N. Y. Observer.*

PRAY ALOUD.

It is not necessary to pray with the voice, it is sometimes highly undesirable that you should pray aloud; but yet as a rule, you will find it greatly advantageous to yourself to use your voice as well as your mind in prayer. I speak what I have often proved. I am acoustomed to pray without uttering a single sound, but I find a relief and a stimulus in occasionally "crying aloud." In a lone spot where I shall not be heard, I find it an intense delight to pour out my heart aloud, using words and exclamations whereby the spirit expresses itself with freedom and force. I think that the Saviour, who was intensely human, felt much rest in the unrestrained pouring out of his heart and soul before his father. I recommend to you who would attain to high communion with the Eternal that, as often as you can, you get so far afield as to be able to pray aloud, and use the unrestrained voice in prayer. It is not essential, but it is often helpful.—*Spurgeon.*

A LADY IN CHICAGO, whose residence affords excellent opportunities for observation, states that on a recent evening, after eleven o'clock, she saw forty-seven men and boys, within a quarter of an hour, enter one saloon opposite her windows. With eighteen hours opportunity, per diem, we can see by this estimate the mischief of one saloon as wrought upon 3,384 persons, and a large proportion of them boys. Five thousand saloons, might, with this calculation as a basis, furnish 17,000,000 drinks daily. Heaven forbid, and yet man allows it!—*Union Signal.*

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

WITH THE TIDE.

BY ANNIS WAYNE BOWEN.

Maud Wilkes and Amy Dorset were cousins, and were perfectly delighted when Maud's mother decided to take them to the Point for a month last summer.

Maud and Amy were two as happy girls as I ever knew, till that evening when they frightened us all so with the result of their disobedience.

They ought to have been happy, for there were rides and walks every day through a beautiful country, and you couldn't drop a line from the old stone pier without pulling up some kind of a fish on your hook. It was tide water at the Point, and the river ebbed and flowed like old ocean five miles away. So there was delightful salt water for bathing, and the girls were always ready for a dip.

But one thing they thought the best fun of all. There was never a boating party that did not manage to squeeze Maud and Amy into some odd corner of the boat.

Mrs. Wilkes had been very strict about that boat, never on any account were they to go out alone. What tempted them to push out "for just a little bit" that evening, I never knew. But they did, and as Maudie was a good rower they stretched the little bit quite up to the railway bridge.

The sun was dipping slowly, slowly into his evening bath in the rough waters of the Wanockanee, and leaving as his "good night" a flaming glory of crimson and gold. Not only the floating clouds took his colors, but all the sky was ablaze, and the warm flush glowed on the hill tops and danced among the waving trees.

"O, look," cried Amy, "a path of glory right out to sea!"

Maud turned quickly. A gleaming pathway of crimson-tipped waves and sifting, golden sheen stretched down the broad river, and was lost in the brighter light of the western sky.

"O dear! I wish you hadn't said that," she replied with an odd little shiver.

"What?" asked Amy surprised.

"Why that about the path of glory," answered Maud. "It made me think of a line of Gray's Elegy that we recited last examination."

"The paths of glory lead but to the grave."

quoted Amy slowly. "Maud Wilkes, what a queer girl you are! I never should have thought of that. There! it's faded anyway!"

"O Maudie!" with a sudden start, "see where we are!"

And Maud looked with frightened eyes, for the girls as they rowed leisurely back and watched the sunset, had not noticed that the strong ebb tide, sweeping out to sea, had caught their little craft and was bearing them down that path, now no longer rippling red and gold, but a gray and sullen flood that seemed to laugh mockingly at the effort of the slender little girl to row against it.

"Go with the tide, but head for the shore," said Amy, sitting in the bow, watching with white face and terrified eyes her cousin struggling with the oars. And Maud tried to follow the advice, but the waves ran so high the oars caught first on one side and then the other and at last dropped from her tired hands.

"I can't do any more, we shall both drown. O dear! O mamma!" she sobbed, and threw herself down on the bottom of the boat where Amy joined her. And there they both crouched and cried, while the boat, which, providentially, was broad and flat-bottomed, rocked and rolled and followed the rushing river further and farther from the Point. Suddenly Amy looked up, and Maud thought she should never forget the cry she gave, a cry of such terror and despair.

"The sea fog! The sea fog!"

Yes, there it was, the gray, impenetrable wall of fog, shutting out earth and sky as it crept silently up the river. And crouching there in the boat, the girls watched as one by one the the trees were swallowed by that remorseless gloom—the banks were gone—and they were floating—drifting—how, they knew not—where, they could not see. There was nothing but the cruel water beneath them and the terrible fog above and around them. All hope was lost that they might be seen from the shore and rescued, or picked up by some vessel at the little port at the river's mouth.

As we older folks stood watching the sunset that evening at the Point some one discovered that the boat and the children were missing. And soon all the guests were gathered upon the old pier, straining their eyes up and down, but in vain. At last the keen eyes of Captain Keely, an old whaler, spied a tiny speck dipping and darting away down the river.

Mrs. Wilkes caught his arm. "Oh! are they in it? My girls! are they safe in the boat?" she cried.

The bronzed and weather-beaten old man looked at the poor mother pitifully as he answered in his old-fashioned manner, "Madam, I cannot tell."

No one else could see the boat.

"There is a spy glass at the house," cried young Fred Keely, starting on a run to fetch it, more to do something than for any thing else. Any thing seemed better than to stand idly there, watching our pets drifting—drifting away from us.

"Stop, my son," shouted the captain in his gruff voice, grown hoarse with forty years of shouting above the din of winds and waves. "Stop! it will be useless."

"Useless, truly, for all eyes could see and all hearts dread that awful gray wall that crept so stealthily nearer and nearer, and hid boat and river, earth and sky.

Mrs. Wilkes broke into a passion of weeping, and we led her gently in-doors, while the men remained to plan a rescue. The captain had soon given his orders, and Fred and Horace Winters ran half a mile up to Ford's, where the nearest boat was kept, and went bravely off through all that fog, after the drifting boat, while the captain mounted the old sorrel pony that did duty for a horse at the Point, and jogged off to Wanockanee Haven. "Though what good I can do there gets me," he muttered.

All night long we wandered from room to room of the great house, and questioned each other of what the morning would bring, or sprang up to see if somebody had not come with tidings, or peered out into that utter darkness, hoping in vain to see the first faint streaks of dawn.

At last the morning came, gray and cheerless, for the fog still hung over us, and no news had reached us from down the river. Captain Keely came cantering home, with a sorrowful face, he had no news of either boat, and his own son was in one of them. Suddenly about nine o'clock the gray curtain rolled away and let in a glorious burst of golden sunshine, and there below us lay the smiling, quiet river, for it was high tide now. A quaint gundabow, with its patched, square sail was gliding lazily down to the Haven, but there was nothing to tell of the two boats that had been hurried down in the fog and darkness. At last we heard the welcome sound of the train whistling for the bridge, and we all rushed to the little station.

Can you imagine the rejoicing when down the car steps ran Maud and Amy right into happy Mrs. Wilkes' arms. For the matter of that, we all took a turn at hugging them, even graff old Captain Keely, with his bushy, kinky beard, must not only hug but kiss them, though Maud said afterward, she "didn't like it very well, it was like 'jumping into a bramble bush.'"

Their story was soon told. The first boat was shot out of the current, after sweeping around a sharp bend, and stranded on a mud shoal left bare by the low tide, and there the young men who went shouting down the river, were guided by the answering calls of the girls.

With much difficulty Fred succeeded in lifting the castaways from the stranded boat, and then they hunted in the fog and darkness for a place to land on the muddy bank. After several narrow escapes from being stuck in the mud, they made a landing, and tying up the boat, groped their way to a house where they spent the night and came home in the morning train.

Mrs Maud and Amy learned a lesson in obedience which they never forgot.—*Household.*

PUZZLES.

TRIPLE CHARADE.

My *first* is "brief sleep" and "down upon cloth."
My *second's* a word of one letter.
My *third* was a kingdom in ancient Spain.
My *fourth's* than all other drinks better.

My *fifth* is three-fourths of a weaving machine.
My *first three's* a hero perchance;
Though many account him a despot, I ween,
Some call him the glory of France.

My *fourth* and *fifth* will name you the place,
June 18th was the date of the battle,
When my *first, second, third* was conquered at last,
Midst thunder and rachet and rattle.

His conqueror's name needs my *sixth, seventh, eighth.*
My *sixth* is a place to draw water.
All present participles ed in my *seventh.*
My *eighth* is the fashion, dear daughter.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

The initials name a poet. The finals a flower of which he sung.

Cross Words.

1. A poet.
2. One of the Muses.
3. A title.
4. A youth (in mythology) changed to a flower.
5. A poet.

RHYMED WORD SQUARE.

1. Noble, illustrious, kingly and great.
2. Oxygen in an active state.
3. What every mother will nurse with care.
4. Owned by many a woman fair.
5. A resident minister at court,
   Or a line of musical import.

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES.

Charade—(1) Feast (2) of (3) Flags (4) in (5) Japan.

Broken Words—1, Brigand, brig-and. 2, Mustache, mustache. 3, Tarpaulin, tar-Paul-in. 4, Satin, satin. 5, Arm-our, armour. 6, Novice, no vice.

Two Word Squares—

F L A G	M A L E
L I K E	A R E A
A K I N	L E E S
G E N T	E A S T

Charade—Corkscrew.

THE JOY OF FAITH.

BY JOHN W. CHICKERING, D.D.

One of the happiest women in Boston to-day is one who for a quarter of a century has endured sufferings, among the most intense on record for so long a time. "Happily released?" I hear some one ask. Not at all; at least, there was no abatement when I last saw her.

Twenty-five years ago, Miss Josie Bassford, returning to her home one evening, stepped into a hole in the side-walk, lacerating her right knee, and also injuring the spinal cord. Since then she has never walked a step, nor spoken a word even in a whisper. She has never been free from pain for a waking hour, and sleeps but a small part of the night, and never in the daytime. Even her tongue, though paralyzed as to motion, has its nerves of sensation so active that it is constantly painful, like a bruised finger.

For many years she has not looked out of the window, the direct light causing intense agony; though when lying on her couch, with light behind, she can see to read, recognizing her friends and enjoying the flowers and other beautiful objects which adorn the apartment.

Perhaps the climax of her sufferings is reached when it is known that she is constantly dizzy, her "bed and reclining chair seem to revolve," and herself to be "carried thousands of miles through the air."

What other trials she may have had, in this long and weary pilgrimage, before finding the quiet shelter of Grove Hall, I do not know. But the above slight sketch of her physical sufferings may suffice, perhaps, to warrant my opening statement as to their length and intensity.

"But how about the happiness?" I answer, that in a long pastoral experience I have never seen more marks of the "joy of faith." Some of these are visible. Her calm expression, her cheerful smile, her expressive gestures—for her hands are still free—all tell of peace within. Even years fail to tell upon her in their old remorseless way of dealing with us mortals. She wrote, in reply to a question about her age: "I am amused with the guesses people make. They vary all the way from thirty to forty; but I am fifty-three."

But there are plainer tokens of the "perfect peace" in which this loving, trusting, disciple is kept by Him on whom her "mind is stayed." Her peace is indeed like a river—flowing on year after year, whatever rough paths her feet have to tread.

She still has the power of writing, and her slate is a constant medium of communication with the attendants and others who find pleasure, instead of pain, in this abode of suffering, made attractive as well as instructive, as the scene of such discipline and its "peaceable fruits of righteousness." Some of her words of faith and joy, gratitude and love, have been preserved, while so many have vanished from that oft-used tablet. She once wrote as follows to a friend who desired to know something of her history:

"One Sabbath morning, as I was lying on my reclining chair, and saying in my heart, 'how I would like to be in Heaven, to step over right into the Celestial City,' by faith it seemed to me, the dear Jesus reached down both hands, saying 'come': and by faith I put up both hands to Him, saying, 'take me, dear Jesus.' Then I thought—'me, me, in Heaven! To see Christ face to face; to behold His glory: to be with cherubim and seraphim, and angels, and all the redeemed holy ones!' I seemed to take it all in by faith; and it nearly overwhelmed me; and these words of our God were spoken to me so plain in my heart: 'Not by works of righteousness which we have done, but according to His mercy He saved us, by the washing of regeneration and the renewing of the Holy Ghost; we are made nigh by the precious blood of Christ.' Oh! how these words filled me with glory! I never had a day like it. That is saying much; for God, in His tender love and mercy, has given me so much of His presence all these many years! I was just in Heaven all that day, by faith, though on my bed or in my chair; and I do not think the glory of that day—the increase of glory—will ever go from me till I am there, not alone by faith but by sight!"

"While I stay on this side of Jordan, I will sing in my heart if I cannot with my voice:

O, how sweet it will be, in that beautiful land,
Free from all sorrow and pain,
With songs on our lips and with harps in our hands,
To meet one another again."

But, Oh, above this, beyond this, to meet our dear, dear, Saviour!

"Sweetest note in seraph's song,
Sweetest name on mortal tongue,
Sweetest carol ever sung,
Jesus, Jesus, Jesus."

It was in the hope of comforting some suffering disciples, and showing what the gospel can do, even in this life, for those who accept it, that I obtained permission to send forth this fragment of Christian biography.—*N. Y. Observer.*

THE EARLY CHRISTIANS did not preach a theological system. They preached Christ,—their object was to kindle the world into enthusiasm for Christ. They did not begin by laborious inculcation of the propositions constituting a theological system. The living Redeemer,—Christ without theory,—this they preached. And the missionary of to-day imitates them, such, at least, is our impression, and such is the basis of our hope for the success of missions. Through Christ they reveal God to the savage, bidding the latter awake to the glory of his destiny, as being brought nigh to God, and having God brought nigh to him. "He made us," wrote General Gordon, on the third day of March, from Khartoum, "in order to have a house—naos—to live in. Without us He is houseless; He needs us, and how much do we need Him!" To make man the living temple of God,—that has been the aim of all the greatest Christian preachers from the days of Paul and John until now; and such preaching of Christianity has never failed of effect.—*London World.*

MRS. LUCAS BRIGHT, speaking in Liverpool, said it was not only the poor who suffer by intemperance, but also the better classes. She felt it to be the duty of all women to step forward and see what they could do towards putting a stop to this awful curse.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON.

WAITING FOR THE LORD.

Sept. 14.—Ps. 40: 1-17.

Commit to memory vs. 1-4.

About B.C. 1035.

GOLDEN TEXT.—I delight to do thy will, O my God. Ps. 40: 8

CENTRAL TRUTH.—They that wait on the Lord renew their strength.

NOTES.—"Prophetic and Messianic psalms," to which the one of our lesson belongs, are such as with greater or less clearness refer to the coming of Christ, his life, sufferings and work, and to the church or kingdom of God. In most cases their reference is primarily to David, the temple, Solomon, the kingdom of Israel, and such temporal events, and secondarily, or ultimately, to Christ and his kingdom. Many of them are expressly quoted in the New Testament as referring to Christ and the church see *e. g.*, Acts 4: 25; Heb. 2: 6; Acts 2: 25; Rom. 15: 9; 10: 18, etc. The author of this psalm was probably David, who composed it on the occasion of his recovery from some sore disease and his restoration to God's favor, in answer to his prayer offered in Ps. 38 and 39. It is supposed that this disease had come upon him. Ps. 38: 2, 3, 5, 7, etc., because of his sin with Bathsheba. The second part of the psalm, vs. 13-17, is repeated as Ps. 70 "Volume of the book," or roll of the book. Anciently books were long sheets of parchment or skin, some over a hundred feet long, which were kept rolled up on two round sticks of wood. In reading they had to be unrolled from the one and at the same time rolled up on the other. The book referred to in our lesson was the Pentateuch, which in David's time was probably the only part of the Bible that was written and used as such.

LESSON OUTLINE.—I. Thanksgiving. II. Consecration. III. Petition.

EXPLANATIONS.

I. (v. 1) "My cry," see Ps. 38 and 39. (2) "Horrible pit," or pit of destruction, figuratively comparing his deep distress either to a pitfall used to ensnare wild beasts, Ps. 7: 15, or such as were sometimes used as prison dungeons, Jer. 38: 6. "Miry clay," miry mud, such as would be at the bottom of a pit. "Rock," the rock was God and firm trust in him. "My goings," or my footsteps; trust in God enables us to stand and walk securely. Thus Christ is the sure foundation, 1 Cor. 3: 11, and the only way, John 14: 6. (3) "New song," a song of renewed praise for renewed mercies. "Many shall see," he will make it known to many; they will learn to fear to sin as he had sinned, and to trust God who had delivered him. (4) "Respecteth not," hath not turned to, that is, from trusting God to trusting and following the proud. "Turn aside," from God. (5) "Wonderful works," especially towards the speaker: works of mercy, pardon, restoration, love. "To us-ward," towards us, in our favor. "Reckoned up," or none can be compared unto thee."

II. (6-8 comp. Heb. 10: 5, etc.) "Sacrifice," of slain beasts. "Offering," of meal and other bloodless offerings. "Opened," pierced, figurative for thou hast made me truly understand. "Burnt offering," was made to obtain divine favor. "Sin offering" to make atonement for sin. All these offerings were not able really to take away sin, but were only types of the one sufficient offering of Christ, Heb. 9: 28. (7) "Said I," in Heb. 10: 7, etc., these words are ascribed to Christ, in whom they were fulfilled. "Volume," etc., see Notes. "Written of me," prescribed to me, as my work or duty. (8) "Heart," literally, bowels, not only on tables of stone. (9) "Righteousness," the righteous will of God. "Great congregation," the whole world, including Gentiles. (10) "Hid," etc., kept to myself. "Faithfulness," in keeping promises. So Christ faithfully fulfilled God's covenant and offered salvation not only to Israel, but to the whole world. "Not concealed," Christ clearly showed forth the love and truth of God in his words, life and death.

III. (11) "Thou," as I have not refused to show thy love, so do not thou, O God, now refuse, etc. "Preserve," defend. (12) "Compassed," surrounded. "Mine iniquities," Christ took our sins upon himself; but the words primarily refer to David's sins. (14) "My soul," my life. (15) "Be desolate," be struck dumb. "Aha, aha," an exclamation of hatred and derision. (16) "Rejoice and be glad," in finding thee and being satisfied. "Magnified," praised. (17) "Poor," afflicted, distressed. "Needy," a beggar. "Thinketh," regardeth, attendeth to me. "Make no tarrying," delay not; come quickly to help and deliver me, because I am so helpless and thou art my sole dependence.

QUESTIONS.

I. Why is this called a Messianic Psalm? Who wrote it? Probably on what occasion? For what does the Psalmist give thanks? How had he waited? What does he mean by a horrible pit? What by a rock? What is the pit we need deliverance from. What is our rock? After deliverance what did the Psalmist do? What effect had it on others? What ought we do? Who is called blessed? What wonderful works are praised? How numerous are they? What is your experience about this?

II. What four kinds of offering enjoined by the law are mentioned? What was the difference between them? What is meant by the words "thou didst not desire?" To whom are these words ascribed in Heb. 10? And addressed to whom? Instead of such offerings, what does the speaker say in his delight? Where is this prescribed for him? What book does this refer to? Of what were ancient books made? How? Where does he say God's law is? What has he proclaimed? Where? How was all this fulfilled in Christ? What did he not hide? How did he declare God's faithfulness? What is meant by the "great congregation?"

III. In what other psalm are vs. 13-17 found? What does the Psalmist pray God not to do? What does he ask to preserve him? What has surrounded him? How numerous are his sins? How only can this refer to Christ? On whom does he call for help? Against whom does he pray? What does he ask for them? What is "aha, aha?" For whom does he pray? What does he ask for them? What expresses his humility? What is his consolation? From what is God our deliverer?

PRACTICAL TRUTHS.

1. God always rewards patient waiting on him.
2. In a world of sin Christ is the only rock and sure foundation.
3. If we have tasted God's mercy, let us tell others of it.
4. The best offering we can make is ourselves.
5. Christ is our only and sufficient sacrifice.
6. Confess your sins and trust God's grace.
—*Scholar's Hand-Book.*

A PRAYER CLOSET.

We have been building a house lately—only a cottage, but not too small for the heavenly Guest to knock and enter in. May I tell you of one room in it—a little nook nicely fitted up adjoining the library, which we call "The Prayer-Closet"? It is a sweet and holy place, the best of all the house. Did not the Saviour think so when he said, "Enter into thy closet"? We all use it—father, mother, and children, and guests may have it too.

I used to think as we had a family altar that my cares excused me from private devotions, but some sore lessons have taught me that there is no such elixir for the spirit, and no such leaning post for the body as the half-hour alone with God.

"Take thy first meal with God,
He is thy heavenly food."

At that heavenly repast I learned to lay down my cares before taking them up, and as a consequence ceased to feel their weight.—*Mrs. Helen H. S. Thompson, in Illustrated Christian Weekly.*

FIRE PROTECTION IN SMALL TOWNS.

WHAT A WELL-INFORMED CORRESPONDENT SAYS ABOUT IT.

A correspondent suggests that the Government should compel all municipalities, ere they issue a single debenture, to secure themselves against all danger of being swept out of existence by fire. Many of them have not hesitated to vote subsidies to railways and to establish manufactories among them, but the greater portion of them have refused to authorize by a general vote the council to issue debentures for the purpose of fire protection. One of these, Port Perry, is, through that refusal, seeking assistance from the Government. Next to the neglect of municipalities, insurance companies may, to a considerable extent, be held responsible. If the merchants and manufacturers understood that without ample fire and water appliances at their command, no insurance business would be transacted with them they would lose no time in bestirring themselves.

It is not in the interest of insurance Companies to exact excessively high rates. Companies endeavor to make money with as little loss as possible, but where the risk of customers is large, the rate is proportionately high. If towns do not adopt a perfect system of protection against the possibility of being swept out of existence, there is no prospect of rates being reduced.

Numbers of the towns in the Dominion are far behind the age in affording security against fire. The days of employing portable hand-power fire engines, or relying on wells or small water tanks have passed away, and steam fire engines have been for some years substituted in their place.

Portable steam fire engines for towns of three to ten thousand population, where only one or two engines may be required, save not been a success, owing to the expense of keeping up the organization, and to the absence of skilled men to attend to them. The matter of handling them during winter is also a serious objection, they being liable to have their tubes and pumps frozen, even when steam is generated. Besides, the possession of one or two portable steam fire-engines necessitates the purchasing and maintenance of a large quantity of hose—not less than 1,500 to 2,000 feet—this, at $1.20 per foot, (including coupilngs), will be found a serious item at first. Owing to the extreme care required to put hose in order after a fire, it is seldom attended to as it should be. This has a tendency to cause it to become rotten. Maintenance is a heavy item in the annual chargo of keeping up the apparatus.

A permanent engine and pumps placed in a suitable stone or brick building in the centre of our village or town should be established. The building need not be more than 25 x 16 feet and 14 feet high. Beneath it should be built a tank, fully the size of the foundation, lined with brick laid in cement to contain sufficient water for two or three hours' use. Leading from the pumps cast iron pipes of medium dimensions should be laid through the principal streets and placed not less than five feet beneath the surface. At the edge of the sidewalk is the best place to lay them so as to have the hydrants direct upon them. These hydrants should not be further apart than 300 feet. The "Holy" system, as in general use, has one serious defect. The fact of using the engine and pumps only at such times as they may be required to extinguish fires—perhaps at intervals of weeks or months—is objectionable. In the meantime, the pipes would probably be entirely empty; and as there would be close on three miles of them, the air would have to be expelled and the vacuum filled with water. Once the pipes would be empty, no water could be forced through them till the air would be forced out. If the air did not find vent, it would act like a battering-ram, and putting a strain on the pipes, under ordinary circumstances, make them liable to be broken.

The reservoir system combined with the "Holy" gets over this difficulty. The reservoir, when practicable, should be placed on as high an elevation, under 300 feet, as possible. Where this is not to be secured, a tank built of wood to contain equal to 60,000 gallons of water, constructed very similarly to those in use at railway stations, might be made and placed at an elevation not less than 25 feet. Cast iron pipe of the required dimensions would be put down twenty percent cheaper per foot than either rubber or leather hose could be purchased for. Iron would last for generations while hose with moderate care could not be depended on, if at all, for more than five or six years. Villages or towns having a population of from 1,500 to 5,000 could, by the expenditure of from $10,000 to $25,000, be made as secure from destruction by fire as are the cities of Montreal and Toronto. Such being the case there is no excuse for such fires as continually destroy so many of our Canadian towns, while the demands for Government assistance or claims upon the insurance companies would neither be so large nor so frequent.

MADAME TUSSAUD.

People who are now middle-aged, or perhaps a trifle more, must have a vivid recollection of Madame Tussaud, when nearly ninety years of age, seated in her chair near the door, and difficult to be distinguished from the waxen presentments around her. Several portraits of her have been engraved, but none of them do complete justice to the finely-cut profile, lofty forehead and neat appearance of the little old lady, a high-peaked cap, and gold spectacles, with a snowy kerchief folded modestly across her bosom after the fashion of that ancient régime to which she of right belonged. And, in truth, of all the famous people whom her hands moulded into the semblance of life "Madame" was herself one of the most remarkable.

A native of Berne, in Switzerland, she was early taught the ancient art of wax sculpture by an uncle, and when quite a young woman came to Paris as teacher of drawing and modelling to the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of Louis XVI., and of Marie Antoinette. From this connection she soon obtained an *entree* to the best society of the old French capital, and numbered among her acquaintances most of the men and women whose names are now the property of the historian.

It is indeed curious to think that in 1884 there are living, and likely to live for many years to come, numbers of sight-seers who as boys and girls, or even as adults, enjoyed the friendship of a well kept lady who talked of "Madame La Reine" and "Monsieur Voltaire," and "Monsieur Rousseau," and "Monsieur le General de Lafayette," to whom she had curtseyed and to whom she had talked in the far-away days when France was still unconscious of the terrible time to come.

Kings and queens and princesses, girondists and men of the mountains, royalists and peagreen incorruptibles had all passed through her hands. Now she was modelling Marat, whom she detested, anon Charlotte Corday, whom she loved, and in the early months of the Revolution the infamous Robespierre came to her to preserve his grim features. And yet the artist's intimacy with her patrons did not save her from the suspicion of being an "aristocrat," and so in due time, the wax modeller found herself in prison with Madame Beauharnais and her child, who were destined to become, the one the unhappy wife of an emperor, still a colonel of artillery, and the other a scarcely less happy queen, and the mother of the Third Napoleon. Madame Tussaud was, however, more fortunate, for, flying from France before the all-devouring guillotine, she found a peaceful home in this country, where, for the rest of her long career, she lived undisturbed by the vicissitudes of fortune and that strange setting up and pulling down of thrones in the preliminaries of which she had shared.—*London Standard.*

HUMAN FACULTY.

Holding that the capacity of man, taken in the widest sense, including character and physique, was finite, and therefore measurable, Mr. Francis Galton has suggested that a laboratory should be opened at Cambridge, England, to investigate what he calls a new science, the "measurement of human faculty." At the Johns Hopkins University, he said, physical education and hygiene were compulsory on all students, and although the physical measurements taken were not compulsory, yet few objected, and the result was that the most valuable statistics were collected, and in many instances good advice given to the students in what way to counteract the effects of any abnormal development of the structure of the muscles. He asserted that by a long series of observations it would be possible to measure the human faculty as accurately as, if not more so than, our system of examinations measures the intellectual faculty.

NEWSPAPERS OF THE WORLD

A free calculation shows that, including dailies, weeklies, and monthlies, the presses of America annually issue nearly 2,800,000,000 copies per annum, a ceaseless shower of literary snowflakes forever flosting around each remote centre of Anglo-Saxon life. Australasia annually distributes upwards of 112,000,000 copies

A PROGRESSIVE FARMER.

Some seven or eight years ago a young farmer from the Eastern Townships, named Trenholm, bought a farm of one hundred and twenty acres near the Blue Bonnets on the Upper Lachine Road. This farm had, for over a century, been cultivated in *habitant* fashion, the cropping being nearly always confined to the higher and dryer parts, while the lower and wetter portions were left to produce wild grass and weeds. As the small river St. Pierre crosses this farm twice, first at the rear end and after a circuit of two or three miles, crosses it again at the front end near the Lachine Canal, it is most admirably situated for pasturing cattle, and Mr. Trenholm keeps between fifty and sixty milch cows, delivering their milk to city customers, including the Montreal General Hospital. But, in addition to the milk business, he carries on ordinary farm work skilfully, and is fast bringing his farm into the highest state of cultivation of any on the island. He has already laid down several miles of tiled drains, and intends to do a good deal more in that line. His barn is one hundred feet long by fifty feet wide, with twenty-foot posts, besides a stone basement ten feet high, and on one side of this barn there is a twenty-foot shed running the whole length. Part of this basement, twenty feet wide and running the whole length of the building, is fitted up with stalls for thirty cows, while the rest is used as a manure cellar, where the droppings from the whole of the live stock are carefully preserved from waste by exposure to rains or sun until wanted on the farm; by this means at least one hundred percent is gained over the ordinary system of saving manure practised by Canadian farmers. The barn is built in a hollow, so that there is scarcely any rise in reaching the threshing-floors from either side, but to keep the basement free from water, there is a nine-inch glazed tile drain laid at some depth below the basement, with connections so as to carry away all waste water from the roof or from other sources, including a spring well. There is a windmill erected on top of the roof which pumps water from this well into a two-thousand gallon tank which is elevated some distance above the top of the basement wall, and from which water is drawn by means of pipes and stop-cocks, for the live stock both in the basement and on the first floor. The whole is so arranged that the frost in winter does not interfere with the stock watering. On the morning of August 20th I called at Mr. Trenholm's farm and found him engaged in threshing wheat with a two-horse power tread-mill. This wheat is about the best spring wheat I have ever seen east of Manitoba, and Mr. Trenholm has ten acres of it which will yield an average of thirty-five bushels per acre. This wheat resembles the Black Sea wheat a good deal, but both the straw and the kernels are larger and it ripens sooner than any other known variety of spring wheat that has been tried in this vicinity. Mr. Ewing, seedsman, of Montreal, imported the seed from Scotland nearly two years ago, and the produce last year was so extraordinary that he kept nearly the whole of it to himself and has given it out to Mr. Trenholm and two other farmers, who have in all twenty-eight acres sowed with it. Two or three weeks ago Mr. Ewing sent several men who carefully looked over the different fields of growing wheat and removed any heads of barley or other grain that chanced to be found growing among the wheat. Mr. Trenholm has cut this wheat with a "reaper" and binds it by hand, leaving the stooks without cap-sheaves until the grain is dry enough to thresh, when it is taken at once to the threshing-mill and the clean grain stored carefully away in bags, to be used for seed next spring by such farmers as are wise enough to secure a supply in time. The heads of this wheat are of very even size, and will average from thirty to thirty-five full sized kernels each, but I found one with forty-five large wheat kernels in it. Along with Mr. Trenholm, I went to a field of this wheat near the rear of his farm where the grain had been lately cut and part of it was still unbound. After giving him some practical instructions about "binding over the thumb" (see *Witness* of 13th inst.) we raked up ten sheaves neatly, and while Mr. Trenholm held the watch I bound nine of them in sixty seconds, which is not so slow after being twelve years entirely out of practice. On our way back to the house we passed through a four-acre orchard, from which 800 barrels of apples were gathered in one season. The land for six feet around these apple trees is dug over and manure mixed with it every two or three years. The hired men doing this and many other useful jobs in their spare hours (which most farmers leave undone). Mr. Trenholm employs nine hired men all the year round, paying them an average of $200 per annum, with board, washing and lodging, which is considered pretty good pay in this locality, but Mr. Trenholm finds that they are much more profitable than employing semi-tramps from the city. Mr. Trenholm has 150 tons of hay stored in his barn, the whole of it being saved in first-class condition, while more than three-fourths of the hay in this vicinity has been more or less damaged by rain, or by being allowed to ripen too much before it was cut. The system of haymaking practised here is, in the early part of the season, to begin cutting after the dew is up, and cut about ten acres, which are left until the dew is off the following morning when the "hay-tedder" (the only one used in this part of the country), is put to work, going over the whole piece in one direction and then going over it again crosswise. In the afternoon it is raked up and cocked and left in the cocks for a couple of days, then opened out for an hour or two when it is ready for the barn. Toward the latter part of the haying, the hay out in the morning is tedded after dinner and cocked up in the evening. When broken weather occurs, as was the case this year, the men do not work regular hours, the tedder being kept going whenever there is an hour or two of dry weather and the hay cocked up, even if it has to be done after dark. The results are that each ton so saved is worth two dollars more than the average hay around Montreal this season. Mr. Trenholm has seven acres of Western sweet corn sown in drills which he has for some time past been feeding liberally to his milch cows now that the pastures are getting dry and the flies are so bad that they cannot gather their food as easily as they did some weeks ago. Many farmers here and elsewhere might do a little of this kind of work with advantage to themselves and their cattle.

RUSTICUS.

AGRICULTURAL LETTER-BOX.

(Conducted by "Rusticus.")

QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLAND, &c.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER, Toronto, Ont.—Q.—1. What chance would there be for a man wanting to engage in farming to go to Queen Charlotte Island? Is land for sale there? Who has it to sell? What kind of climate and soil? Is game plenty? Would you kindly give a short description of the Island? It would be interesting to many. 2. Where could I buy the Dublin University Magazine from 1835 to 1840? Ans.—1. The interior of Queen Charlotte Island has not yet been properly explored, and very little good farming land has yet been discovered on it. The climate is very damp, and the soil sandy or rocky. It is covered with a dense growth of timber. 2. We do not know.

ICEHOUSE WALLS.

G. R. C., Lapointe, Nfld.—Q.—In your issue of 13th Feb. you gave a description of a combined ice-house and refrigerator which we intend building according to your directions. Would salt do as a filling as well as sawdust, or is sawdust the best non-conductor, or is it only recommended as being the cheapest? Ans.—Salt would not do as well as ordinary mortar or dry muck for filling the wall. Sawdust is decidedly the best cheap non-conductor that can be got, but spent tanbark is nearly as good.

WEIGHTS OF GRAIN, SEEDS, &c.

W. H. W.—Q.—By publishing the standard weight of grain, seeds and vegetables in *your Daily Witness* as soon as possible you would greatly oblige one of your subscribers. Ans.—Beans, peas, wheat, potatoes clover seed, vetches and tares weigh 60 lbs. to the measured bushel; turnips and onions 57 lbs. do; Indian corn, rye and flaxseed, 56 lbs.; green apples, 50 lbs.; barley, buckwheat, timothy seed, Hungarian grass and millet seed 48 lbs.; hemp 44 lbs.; blue grass, orchard grass, and red top grass 14 lbs.

LICE ON PIGS.

SUBSCRIBER, Trafalgar, Ont.—Q.—Can you inform me what will destroy lice on hogs? The lice resemble sheep ticks, the hogs being about fifteen months old, and in good condition. Ans.—"Harris on the Pig" gives the following recipe for killing lice:—"Wash the pig all over with crude petroleum, and the next day give him a thorough washing with warm soft water and soap, with the free use of a scrubbing brush."

ENSILAGE FOR PIGS.

PROSPECTIVE.—Q.—Pork raising here, owing to price of feed is unprofitable, and there is nothing done with it except on a very small scale. Indian corn, which is, I believe, the best fattening food, cannot as a rule, be depended upon to ripen. Would Indian corn cut green and preserved by silo process make good feed for hogs and would they thrive on it? Ans.—Young growing pigs do very well when fed on corn ensilage alone, but it would be better to supplement it with a little boiled peas or cornmeal.

BURNING LIME.

A CONSTANT READER, New Tusket, N. S.—Q.—Can you tell me how to burn limestone? Ans.—The farmers in the newer settlements often burn lime on a log pile. Large hardwood logs are cut about fourteen feet long and piled three tiers deep, about twelve feet wide. The limestone is first broken up to a nearly uniform size, not larger than an ordinary hen's egg, and spread on the top of the pile, to the depth of four or five inches. This is covered over with two tiers of smaller logs, and a fire kindled in two or three places near the ground. If the logs have been pretty dry the lime will be well burnt in one night, but it will take some time to cool, when the broken stone must be separated from the ashes and slaked in the usual way. If any quantity of lime is required it is best to build a kiln in an excavation made in the side of some small hill or valley. This may be done with rough boulders bedded in lime clay. If the material is convenient a kiln, capable of burning 200 bushels, may be made by three men in a week; filled in one day and burned in sixty hours; consuming ten or twelve cords of dry pine wood.

CANADIAN PONIES WANTED.

R. S. GILES, New London, Ohio, U. S.—Q.—I am desirous of finding a place where I can purchase Canadian ponies, good, sound model, rather typical French or Canadian ponies. Should your paper contain advertisements of parties dealing in such stock please forward me a copy or copies or if you can send me the addresses of parties with whom I can correspond please do so. I wish this stock especially for the breeding of a superior grade of pony or family small horses. Ans.—We do not know where "model, typical" Canadian ponies can be got. Certainly they are not to be seen around Montreal, but might be found in some of the more remote northern parts of the Province.

EASY CHURNING.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

SIR,—The men are getting that they can drive round and do their summer work with pleasure. Could not the women have some of their work done the same way? I mean churning. Now I know the *Witness* readers are full of intelligence and invention. Couldn't I go for a drive in the morning and come back with the butter churned? Surely the strength of the horse and the turning of the wheels could be made to turn a crank or raise the dash, and if the butter was there before the drive was quite over I could turn off the power. Will not some one take up this and maybe lessen the labor of our already overwrought women? A drive or an airing will be something new to some of them. THINKING.

The above idea is certainly feasible, and no doubt if the men had to do the churning they would soon find means of putting it in practice. A crank or dash churn would not suit so well as a swing churn, but it would have to oscillate in a tight box so as to exclude the heat, and the dust of the road.

RANCID BUTTER, &c.

"BUSYBODY," Trinity, Nfld.—Q, &c.—1. I have lately started to keep a cow. I scald the milk, put it to stand in pans for twenty-four hours, then skim. Would sometimes keep cream five or six days, churn and wash it in clean water, then salt and pack. The first few days the butter was splendid, after, that it would get rancid. Did I put salt enough (about two ounces to the pound)? Can you or any of your readers inform me what I did, or did not, to have the butter bad so soon? 2. How can I prevent hens from eating their eggs in winter? 3. Are potatoes good food for horses? If so, how are they best, boiled or raw? Ans.—1. You seem to have scalded the milk too severely, which led to the formation of small particles of curd that rise with the butter and speedily make it rancid even when it is so heavily salted as in your case. 2. Fill an eggshell with an mixture of Cayenne pepper and leave it where they can get a feed of it. 3. A few raw potatoes occasionally fed to horses is good to prevent their being troubled with bots or other worms in their intestines, but if any considerable quantity is given for food it is best to boil them. It is more profitable to feed potatoes to pigs or cattle than to horses.

IMPURE WATER.

A SUBSCRIBER, Brackley Point Road, P. E. I.—Q—No. 1 farm, stretching up the east side of Clyde River, on lot 31, the buildings are a good many feet above, looking down on its muddy water and grassy banks. Some 400 yards distant there is a well 60 feet deep supplying a large family and not a few thirsty travellers with pure water, until one morning last summer they found the worst kind of water. Thinking there had been some rotten carcass thrown down, they had it cleaned out and the walls washed, but it proved no better, and once since they tried to make use of it for washing the floor, but could not owing to the stench when heated. No. 2 well is on the adjoining farm on more elevated land, this well is 30 feet deep and about 200 yards east of No. 1 and had proved bad some few days before No. 1, but at no time was it as bad as No. 1. The owner of the farm half a mile or more from No. 1, dug a well 50 feet deep about six years ago, and abandoned it, finding water in another part of the yard at 40 feet, making use of the former as a privy. And now, Mr. Editor being there to see the labor and inconvenience that No. 1 and No. 2 families were driven to hauling water, I advised them to have No. 3 privy well cleaned and filled up believing that it could be made to do much more good nearer the surface in our hungry soil, but they did not wish put a neighbor to so much trouble not knowing whether that was the cause, being at such a great distance. I said I would write for your opinion which counts for a good deal with us here, as to the distance and cause, and if properly cleaned out what time would it likely take for those wells to become fit for use? Ans.—It seems rather strange that the water in the two wells should become so exceedingly offensive by any soakage from a privy half a mile distant, yet it may so happen that there is a bed of gravel connecting them which admits of the water passing freely without sufficient filtration. The filthy well should certainly be cleaned out and its contents used to fertilize the adjacent fields, instead of polluting the water supply of the neighborhood.

SALMON CROQUETTES.—One can preserved salmon; two raw eggs; one tablespoonful of butter; yolks of two hard boiled eggs; one teaspoonful anchovy sauce; juice of one-half lemon; season with salt, pepper, a little mace and nutmeg; one half-cup crumbs. Mince the fish; work in the butter, slightly warmed; the powdered yolks, the seasoning, raw eggs—finally, the crumbs. Make into rolls; shape well by rolling in a dish covered thickly with flour. Fry quickly in sweet lard. Roll each, when done, for one instant, upon a clean cloth to take off the grease. Lay a square of treble tissue-paper, red, green, and white, upon a dish (fringing the ends) and serve.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS.

(We invite questions on all possible subjects of general interest, to which we shall do our best to obtain correct answers, and shall insert such queries and replies as we can make room for. This must not be used, however, as an advertising column or as an enquiry bureau for matters not of public interest, and no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.)

"DOG DAYS."

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER, Ravenna, Ont.—Q.—1. I should like to know when the "Dog Days" begin and end in Canada? 2. Do they begin and end in Ireland the same time as they do in Canada? Ans.—1. "Dog Days" begin July 3rd and end August 11th. They are so named from a superstition of the Romans, who called them *caniculares dies* and believed that the heated term was connected with Sirius—the dog-star—and its rising and setting near the sun. 2. Yes.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION.

READER.—Q.—What branches of study are needed to pass a successful examination for the civil service? Also what are the limits of age? Ans.—Preliminary examination consists of reading, dictation, and the first four rules of arithmetic. Qualifying examination: Grammar, composition, history, geography, dictation and arithmetic. Optional examination: Precis writing and indexing, book-keeping, telegraphy shorthand, and French and English translation. Fifty percent of the whole number of marks must be obtained, and at least thirty percent for each subject. Age from eighteen to thirty-five.

LEGAL.

(All persons asking questions in this department are particularly requested to state distinctly in what Province they reside, to set forth the facts of the several cases clearly and concisely, and to write on one side of the paper only).

(ONTARIO, LOWER PROVINCES AND THE NORTHWEST.)

LOAN WANTED.

READER, Elgin, Ont.—Q.—Is there a chance for farmers to get a loan from the Dominion Government by giving security on real estate? If so, at what interest, and to whom must they apply? Ans.—We are not aware of any.

DRAINAGE AND LINE FENCING.

J. W. P. Pictou Co., N. S.—The subject matter of your questions is governed by your own provincial laws, and we would therefore recommend you to consult your lawyer.

INTEREST ON NOTE

H. N. C., Carlisle, Ont.—Q.—I hold a note of hand drawn payable in two years with interest. It has been now four years, and no interest paid. Can I claim the four years' interest, or only the two for which the note is drawn? Ans.—You are entitled to interest at the date mentioned in the note from the day of its date until its maturity, and to interest at the rate of six percent per annum from the time the note became due until its payment.

A PARTIAL FATHER.

ONTARIO.—Q.—How can the children of a second marriage claim the property of their mother? She was married thirty-three years ago, and helped to make the property, consisting of six farms, but the old father wants to favor the family of the first wife, who died when he was comparatively poor. His second wife really made the money, but had no marriage contract. She left five sons—four of age. Can they claim the share of property at the death of the mother, or can the father do with it as he pleases? Ans.—We must infer from your statement that the title to the lands is legally vested in the father though the money with which they were purchased was earned by his second wife. Such being the case, the father is entitled to dispose of the farms as he may think fit.

MAKING HIS WILL.

SUBSCRIBER, Cairngorm, Ont.—Q.—1. I wish a short form of making a will simply for a man to leave his property to his wife and children with power for wife to sell real estate if not able to hold it—being in debt. Ans.—We should suppose from what you say that the property to be disposed of by the will embraces both realty and personalty, but you do not say so expressly nor do you tell us the proportions in which the property is to go to the family, or the estates or interests which it is intended that the various members of the family should have in the estate. Without knowing what you really desire we cannot very well comply with your request. You should see a lawyer personally and instruct him in the matter. This also answers other inquirers on the same subject.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

INQUIRER, Ontario.—Q.—A party three years ago rented a house. Finding the accommodation insufficient for his family he built a small frame addition. A clause was inserted in the lease providing that the landlord should on the expiration thereof either buy the new building or permit its removal off the premises. The term for which the house was rented being nearly expired, another party now wishes to rent the house, and proposes to buy this addition from the first party, on condition of the landlord making the same agreement as with the first tenant. Would there be anything in the law (or could it be construed in such a way) which might enable the landlord to hold possession of the building at the expiration of the second lease contrary to the contract made, assuming of course that the rent has been faithfully paid and all other obligations observed by the tenant? The second lease is also for a term of three years. Ans.—The landlord would be bound by his contract. There can be no legal objection to the proposed arrangements.

LOST LOGS.

SUBSCRIBER, Prince Albert, N. W. T.—Q.—1. Is a mill owner responsible for logs lost two weeks after being delivered to him? 2. Is he responsible under any circumstances, and what might they be? Loss of logs often happen here. 3. Would the value of logs lost be fairly computed by the average of others delivered if they were proven equal to them in every way? Ans.—1. If the mill-owner exercised that degree of care for the safety of the logs in question that might be expected from a prudent man, similarly placed, toward his own property, and notwithstanding this the logs were lost, he would not be legally considered responsible for the loss. 2. He would be responsible in case the loss were the result of any negligence on his part. 3. Supposing the mill-owner to be legally responsible in damages for the loss of the logs, the measure of such damages would be the fair market price at which other logs of a similar number, and answering in size and general description to those so lost, could be purchased.

EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYEE.

SUBSCRIBER, Ontario.—Q.—1. Are there any days which a man can take when hired by the year? 2. If so, how many in the year? What hours must a man work when hired by the month? 4. How many days' wages can a man collect for a months' work? Ans.—1. Yes, if there has been no agreement express or implied between him and his employer to the contrary. 2. The statutary holidays, which in Ontario are Sunday, New Year's Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Christmas Day, the day set apart for the celebration of the birthday of the Sovereign, any day appointed by the Governor-General or Lieutenant-Governor as a public holiday, or Fast or Thanksgiving Day. 3. The number is not fixed by law. 4. It depends on whether a lunar or a calendar month is meant—if the former, slightly more than 29½ days if the latter, so many days as may happen to be in the then current month of the calendar. Where there has been an agreement between two parties for a month's work by one for the other of them, the presumption of law is that the parties meant a lunar, not a calendar month; but the circumstances under which the contract was made, or the proof of some custom in the place or trade, where or in reference to which it was made, may rebut the presumption, and show that a calendar month was intended.

HORTICULTURAL.

(Conducted by James Dougall, Windsor, Ont.)

BOOK ON FLOWERS.

D. A. S., Hamilton, Ont.—Q.—Could you inform me where I can get a good book on the training and cultivation of flowers, also price of book? Ans.—Henderson's "Practical Floriculture," price $1.50, new and revised edition, is one of the best. Send to publishers of *American Agriculturist*, 751 Broadway, N. Y., if booksellers have not got it.

PEAR TREE—STRAWBERRIES AND RHUBARB.

SUBSCRIBER, Quebec.—Q.—1. A pear tree belonging to John McGregor, Highgate, which was transplanted three years ago, lost its leaves about the middle of July, and after watering it several times it is leafing out nicely now. Would it be the dry weather or an early kind of pear? 2. Will it do to plant out strawberry plants and rhubarb roots in the fall? If so, what is the best way to do it? Ans.—1. The pear tree most probably lost its leaves from the attack of the slug, or from being in an unhealthy state from some cause, the dry weather being the principal. Early varieties retain their leaves as long as late ones. 2. Strawberries can be planted in September and October if the ground and air are moist. But I prefer planting in spring about the first of May. Nothing will be gained by fall planting unless carefully mulched during winter. Rhubarb can be planted at any time now when the weather is suitable, or in early spring. It should be planted in rows four feet apart and at a distance of three or four feet in the row. Strawberries three feet by one foot.

WATER FOR HOGS.—No matter how sloppy the food given to pigs, they should have daily a good supply of clean, fresh water. This is especially needed in summer for pigs kept in pens and with little green food. But there is scarcely a place where pigs can be kept where more or less green food cannot be had as part of their daily ration. Weeds from the garden are excellent, especially the pigweed and purslane, both of which are very nutritious.

FARM GLEANINGS.

ONE THOUSAND POUNDS of strictly "gilt-edge" butter are sold every week in the Boston market at from 60 to 80 cents per pound. New York takes from 3,000 to 4,000 pounds at the same price, and in both cities the demand is not equalled by the supply.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN SAYS—An inventor claims to have invented a machine to plough by wind power. A sixty-horse-power machine will draw ten ploughs four miles an hour, and plough four acres an hour, with only one man to manage it. It is rigged with large windmill sails, and besides doing wonders in the field, furnishes stationary power for threshing, grinding and other operations.

THAT THE ONION is a specific for the sting of poisonous insects of all kinds, has long been known to the writer of this paragraph, who, when a boy, invariably carried one on expeditions with companions against hornets' nests, etc. It was found that the application of onion juice would instantly allay the pain caused by the stinging of hornets, yellow-jackets, wasps, bees, etc.—*Washington Star.*

HAVE THE STABLE so arranged that it can be darkened for the cows in fly time. Provide abundance of pure water. They must have this to give sweet, pure milk. Keep salt where they can obtain it at all times. If pasturage gets short in late summer, feed green corn, clover hay, chopped roots, or meal at evening. Keep up their condition by all means; remember winter is approaching.

CORN IN THE MILK is more easily digested than corn thoroughly cooked. We have found corn in this condition to produce 25 percent more gain than the same quantity of ripe corn. The proof of this digestibility will be proved by the fact, that when fed on this soft corn the droppings furnish no food for hogs. The corn is all digested. An acre of corn in this condition will make about 20 percent more beef than after fully ripening. Our experience is, when feeding on pasture, that it is best to feed very lightly at first, and increase gradually, so that the cattle will depend upon the pasture. There is no doubt that the quality of the beef is improved by the corn. The percentage of offal is decreased, and the percentage of water in the meat is less.

FARMERS HAVING MANURE for their meadows usually apply it in the fall. This should be done before the late rains commence, in order that the soluble parts may be carried down among the roots of the grass. Some have already commenced this work and as the ground is so moist a good fall growth of grass will be obtained. Most of the manure used at this season of the year is well rotted and fine, and will spread more readily than that which is coarse, going over a large extent of ground. Spreading the manure evenly and well is very important, and requires some skill on the part of the workman. Spreading directly from the waggon seems to be a better way than dumping in small hills to be scattered afterward. In this way it will be put on more evenly, with less liability of bare spots.

VALUE OF HOT DAYS.—It is no fancy at all to say that Friday and Saturday, Aug. 15 and 16 each added its thirty million bushels to the prospective corn crop. Call this corn worth in the field only twenty cents a bushel, and it counts up the pretty sum of six million dollars. When we take into account what a difference it will make to the whole country in its business interests alone, to have abundant crops, the above figures may be a little comforting to the farm toilers in the sun, and to city people who are scurrying along the shady sides of the streets, or fanning themselves in cool rooms; and to those who are off seeking shelter in lakeside groves and summer resorts, all wishing the hot spell would be soon over.—*Prairie Farmer.*

TOMATOES AND TOMATO SEED.—R. G. Newton, Dakota Terr., says that when the "Trophy" first came out, he procured a packet of seeds from headquarters, and by care in selecting the fruit and saving seed, he has the "Trophy" in perfection. The plants are raised in the usual manner; when set out, they are furnished with stakes four feet high, and are trained to a single stem. Each plant gives from three to six clusters of fruit, of three to six tomatoes each. The largest and smoothest fruits are allowed to ripen thoroughly, and before using for the table, the small quantities of seed they contain are scooped out, mixed with water, and allowed to stand a few days: when fermentation takes place, the seeds are washed clean, spread on paper and dried.

SUPERIOR SEED WHEAT.—Mr. Joseph Armstrong, of London Township, has been experimenting for eight years with the view of producing a paying crop of fall wheat from spring wheat, and he has been eminently successful in his efforts. In the fall of 1876 he sowed ten bushels of Fife spring wheat on five acres of land, having in view the object specified, and for four consecutive years he continued the process and reaped but a very indifferent reward for his efforts. At the end of the fifth year he realized 35 bushels to the acre; at the close of the sixth, 44 bushels per acre; at the termination of the seventh (the season was a poor one for the wheat crop all over), he only secured 25 bushels to the acre, but at the end of this, the eighth year, he finds his efforts crowned with ultimate success, and from the five acres of ground he has threshed 285 bushels, or an average of 57 to the acre. He has named the variety successfully experimented upon by him, the "Farmer's Friend."

PACKING APPLES.

"Pick your apples carefully. Do not sort them while picking. Place all the fruit from a dozen or more trees in a long heap. If there is danger of rain, cover them with bags or canvas. When you commence to barrel, set the barrels alongside of the heap, take out the heads and lay them with the top hoop opposite the barrels, so that they will not get mixed. You want to run three or four barrels at the same time. If the ground is soft, lay a wide plank alongside the heap for the barrels to stand on. You should have baskets that will go inside the barrel and turn over. Never pour apples into the barrel. Tell the men they must be even more careful than if handling eggs, and what is more important, see to it that they are careful. Do not leave them a moment.

"Pick out a basketful of the handsomest apples—those that are of good size, good shape smooth, and high-colored, especially at the stem end. Place these apples with the stems down at the bottom of the barrel. Commence at the outside, and place a ring of apples all round the bottom of the barrel, and then another ring, until the bottom is compactly covered. The second layer of apples should also be selected with care, and so placed in the barrel that they will look well when examined. Fill up the barrel with apples, and as each basket is emptied into the barrel, if you see any handsome apples, take them out and place them in a basket for 'liners.'

"Let the men who are picking up the apples at the heap, have a basket into which they can place handsome apples for liners, and after you are fairly started, and the first barrel is nearly full, top it off with handsome apples selected from the middle of the barrels that are being filled. Formerly buyers only examined the lined end or bottom of the barrel, but now they want to see both ends of the barrel. When the barrel is one-third full, or as soon as there is no danger of disturbing the liners at the bottom, give it a shake, and then afterwards, as each basketful is emptied in, give the barrel a shake, and when you see a good apple, pick it out for the top or bottom. On the other hand, as you approach the top, select out any light-colored or inferior apple you happen to see, and place it in the barrel alongside, that is about half full.

"Be sure and shake the barrels until the apples are as compact as possible. This is very important. Be careful to place the two top layers of apples in good style, and then lay on the head and press it down into its place. You do not want the barrels so full that the apples will be mashed in pressing, but they must be so full that when headed up the apples will not move in the barrel."

SAVING SEED CORN.

Editor *Prairie Farmer*: Early saved seed will grow quicker and stronger than that gathered late, and the crops will mature much earlier. Choose a good variety of pure yellow or pure white, having small red cob and deep broad kernels. As soon as it begins to dent, or before, if you like, go through with sack, pick off earliest and best ears taking only those with straight rows and good kernels well filled at both ends; strip off husks so as to braid together; hang across wires, poles, or limbs of trees; in a waggon shed, one side of building, under cover, or in open air, so the air will strike it on all sides. I have had it hung in maple trees all winter, and every kernel grew in spring. Recollect the gas from the hog pen, stable, wheat bin or hay mow is sure death to it. Picked green if laid on the floor the under side will spoil. It must be hung up so as not to rest against anything to prevent circulation of air on all sides. If left in husks till it heats, even a little, seed corn is ruined. A farmer may take a large late variety and save the seed as soon as out of milk, secure it rightly, and in two years he may make it two weeks earlier, but while green it must be carefully handled. In the loft of a blacksmith shop is a good place to cure it. The coal smoke helps on the curing process, and if well smoked squirrels and vermin will not touch the kernels after planting. A smoke-house is a good place. The farmer who has a few bushels thus cured to spare in the spring, finds it will always sell from one to two dollars per bushel. Be sure to have the seed saved and dried before freezing. Well ripened corn is better for seed if left on the stalk all winter, than in the crib. *W. J. Foote.*

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

The Commissioner of Agriculture, under the advice of the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, issued the following order:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C., Aug. 20, 1884.

To the Cattle Owners of the United States:

Owing to the existence of a disease supposed to be contagious pleuro-pneumonia in several herds of Jersey cattle in the State of Illinois I hereby request the owners of all herds of Jersey cattle in the United States into which new animals have been introduced since January 1st to stop shipments of cattle until after October 1st. The disease seems to have been introduced by animals sold at Virginia, Cass Co., Ill., in February, 1884, and these animals were widely distributed through the western States. It is hoped, therefore, that persons owning cattle tracing to this sale, and all others having cattle affected with disease of the lungs, will at once communicate with Dr. D. E. Salmon, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, care of *The Breeders' Gazette*, Chicago, Ill., and clearly state the condition of their herds and the symptoms of disease.

The attention of owners of cattle and of railway and other transportation companies is called to section seven of the act establishing a Bureau of Animal Industry, which makes it a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not less than $100 nor more than $5,000, or by imprisonment not more than one year, or both, for shipping cattle affected with any contagious, infectious or communicable disease, and especially the disease known as pleuro-pneumonia, from one State or Territory into another.

The cordial co-operation of State authorities and of all persons interested in the welfare of our cattle industries is earnestly desired, in order to avert this danger which now menaces the herds of the country.

GEO. B. LORING,
Commissioner of Agriculture.

FARM LABORERS.

Good hands will commonly accomplish as much in the ten hours as in a longer period, as they will be willing to work more diligently and continuously, and with less weariness; and if much additional time is added in doing the moderate labor of chores, they will want a little extra pay. There are some laborers who will try to secure as much pay with as little work as possible; such men are not often profitable. And there are some employers who try to make sharp bargains out of laborers, which is not advisable. A good hand will work better if he feels that he is fairly compensated.

There are also men of principle, honorable in their dealings generally, who habitually overwork their servants. Said a man to me: "A is honest as the day, but I don't like to work for him; he overworks me half or three quarters of an hour every evening; he would scorn to reach into my pocket and take a dime, but he will take it from me in work with not so much as a thank-you! If there were a storm coming, or any necessity for it, I would willingly overwork to save his crop; but he does it simply to get all he can for his money, thinking it that much clear gain!"

Sometimes in the press of work a farmer will actually take in a tramp to work for a trifle, or perhaps only his board. Be very sure he means to have wages of some kind when he departs, which will in all probability be between two days, in company with a purse, a suit of clothes, the family silverware, or possibly, what is of far more value, as in a recent occurrence, the honor of a member of the family. A fearful price to pay for only a few weeks' work!—a young life blighted forever. You may think: "No tramp can outwit me—I shall keep an eye on him." The chances are ten to one that in your hurry and preoccupation Mr. Tramp will have made himself so agreeably useful that in a few days you will have forgotten all about your suspicions, which gives him the very opportunity he has been seeking, and he quickly takes advantage of it. You awake to a realizing sense that tramps seldom furnish desirable help.

DOMESTIC.

FRIED TROUT.—Clean and wash the fish and dry them on a towel; roll lightly in flour, and fry to a delicate brown in hot butter, or butter and lard, or lard alone. When dished, season slightly with salt only. Send to table as free from grease as possible.

SOFT GINGERBREAD.—Two cups molasses; sift in one heaping teaspoon soda; one teaspoon ginger; one teaspoon cinnamon; one teaspoon cloves and allspice; one teaspoon essence of lemon and a little nutmeg grated; one cup boiling water; lastly three and one-half cups sifted flour. Bake in flat tins or in patties.

CANNED CORN PUDDING.—One can of corn, drained, three eggs, two tablespoonfuls of melted butter; one tablespoonful of sugar; a little salt; two cupfuls of milk; one tablespoonful of corn starch, wet up in the milk. Beat eggs, sugar and butter together; then add the corn. Salt the milk and dissolve the corn starch well in it, and pour, by degrees, upon the rest, mixing well. Bake in a greased bake-dish three-quarters of an hour. Keep covered until nearly done; then, brown.

BOILED CHICKEN AND RICE.—Clean, wash, and stuff a full-grown fowl as for roasting, and sew it up snugly in a piece of clean white mosquito netting. Have ready a pot of scalding—not quite boiling—water, put in the fowl, and bring to a steady, but not violent, boil. Allow in cooking twelve minutes to the pound. Half an hour before it is done, take out a cup of the liquor, skim and strain it into a tin pail, and season well. Have ready a cup of rice, which has been soaked two hours and boiled ten minutes, then drained. Put it into the broth in the pail, set in a saucepan of boiling water, and simmer slowly until the rice is soft, shaking from time to time but never stirring. It should soak up all the broth. When done stir in with a fork a teaspoonful of butter and the same of minced parsley. Beat one egg light, and stir in the same way, cook one minute, and take from the fire. When the chicken is done, undo the netting, make a flattened mound of the rice, and lay the fowl on top. Serve hot. Send round a boat of drawn butter with it, using for it another cupful of liquor strained, a teaspoonful of butter, a tablespoonful of flour, salt, pepper, and, if possible, a beaten egg. Boil two minutes. An old fowl may be made tender by putting it on in cold water, and cooking very slowly fifteen minutes to the pound. Of course the broth will be used for next day's soup.

PROHIBITION VS. LICENSE.

SOME ILLUSIONS DESTROYED.

HOW MASSACHUSETTS GROANED UNDER THE LICENSE YOKE AND TRIED TO SHAKE IT OFF—SPREAD OF THE GOOD WORK.

(Special Correspondence of the Witness.)

PROHIBITION CAMP, MILTON, Aug. 23.

THE LAST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Rev. D. Dorchester, D.D., of Boston, Mass., an author of undoubted worth and fame, spoke to-day. After some introductory remarks, which put him and his audience into sympathy with one another, he said that he did not very well understand the peculiarities of the prohibitory system of this country; but, aside from all, the question is one of prohibition vs. license. He stated that in Massachusetts they had a checkered history. They entered this century under a license era. From 1780 to 1820 license law was greatly improved by stringent restrictions. From 1810 the law was more astringent than any he ever knew. It did not curb intemperance, but it vastly grew. In 1815, two and a half gallons of liquor were consumed per capita and in 1825 seven and a half. There was one drunkard in every 40 or 50 people. The oppression was so great that they groaned under it and tried to cast it off. In 1832 and 1833, the first ideas of prohibition began to prevail. Many of the ablest men in the New England States declared that to sell liquor was seriously wrong, and that the licensing of whiskey was an impediment to the cause of temperance. The first form of prohibition was in the form of refusing to give a license in the counties of the State. The next step was the enactment of a prohibitory law, which formed itself into the Maine law. In 1855 the Maine law was enacted, and remained until 1860. That was the best time in the New England States for prohibition. Then the war came, and the enforcement of the prohibitory law was neglected. After the war, when they tried again to enforce the law they met with great resistance, the love of drink so grew upon the people. In 1867 and 1868 Governor Andrew opposed the prohibitory law and bent his great ability to repeal the law, and in the spring of 1868 went under the license law. There was wide spread demoralization under this license law. An appeal came up to the Legislature the next winter, and the law was restored in 1869. In 1870 a free beer clause was enacted, and beer was sold with a great deal of whiskey mixed with it. Under this drunkenness largely increased, and the cry rose up, "see the drunkenness how it increases."

LICENSES IN MASSACHUSETTS ARE A FAILURE.

In towns which have 30 or 40 licenses you will find half as many that sell without. If there ever was a law that failed it is the license law. In Boston there are 2,600 licensed places and 1,300 unlicensed. It is so in many other towns. In no case has license in New England lessened drunkenness. He challenged any one to say when and where the licensed system lessened drunkenness to any extent, and he has never been met. Governor Butler, in his inaugural message, talked about economies, but never mentioned the liquor problem. Pauperism increased in Massachusetts very rapidly under license. In some towns he mentioned it increased 4.72 percent, while the population increased only twenty-six percent. He spoke about high license as he found it in a city of Missouri, and was surprised to find that it did not lessen the number of saloons. In some cases the rich liquor sellers helped the poor men to get them and so attach them as customers. In the city of Kansas there is about one saloon to every 300 of a population. The city treasury got from licenses $250,000, and it cost the city $1,800,000 to collect it. So much more had the people to pay. License is opposed to the fundamental principles of law and government. The result of the prohibitory legislation cannot be doubtful because the moral forces that are with us are more than those against us. The desperate pass to which the liquor system has come is seen in the opposition its supporters give the temperance cause as illustrated by the riots lately in Iowa City in enforcing the law in that State, when the prosecuting attorney and his witnesses were mobbed and beaten, tarred and feathered and shot. We expect them to fight, and fight some of them will. On the question of

PERSONAL LIBERTY,

he said if the State has a right to prohibit a slaughterhouse because its existence in a town or city is inimical to health, has not the state a right to prohibit a grog-shop which destroys the bodies and souls of our people? This nineteenth century has achieved the grandest moral results—grander than any age. Cannibalism has ceased; polygamy has ceased over large areas of the world; duelling has nearly disappeared. Slavery in the United States, that came down to us from the past century, has disappeared, not only in the United

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MONTREAL NEWS.

PICKPOCKETS are expected to be numerous here during the Exhibition.

THE BAKERS here have decided to reduce the price of bread two cents per loaf.

LACHINE has suffered from another fire Suspicion rests on an insane tramp.

THE PROTESTANT SCHOOLS of Montreal have re-opened for the session of 1884-5.

H. M. S. "Garnet," of the North American Squadron, is to visit Montreal shortly.

THERE HAVE been quite a number of petty burglaries in and around the city recently.

FROST did considerable damage to crops in this neighborhood on the night of the 24th ult.

THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY are making preparations for their annual show on September 9th.

THE REV. JOSEPH COOK, during his visit here, delivered several interesting sermons and lectures.

THE CALEDONIAN SOCIETY of Montreal held their annual games on Saturday. The attendance was large.

POTATOES have been shipped from this port to Belgium, the crop at the latter place having been a poor one.

DR. DAWSON, the well known scientist, has just had the dignity of Knight Bachelor conferred upon him.

SEVENTY-FIVE Caughnawaga Indians, under command of Major Denison, are to take part in the Nile expedition.

THE CANADA MEDICAL ASSOCIATION held their seventeenth annual meeting here last week. Next year they will meet in Winnipeg.

THE EXHIBITION COMMITTEE are doing their utmost in order that the Dominion show in this city, opening on September 5th, shall be a success.

SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD has been tendered a banquet by the Junior Conservative Club. The dinner will take place in November at Montreal.

A MONTREALER, Mr. Samuel Gosling, recently fell dead after skating a short while with roller skates at Plattsburg, N.Y. Heart disease was the cause.

THE INDIAN EXHIBITION which opens at Caughnawaga on Septemb r 11th will be far ahead of that of last year, and is expected to be a great success.

THE TRAFFIC RECEIPTS of the Grand Trunk Railway for the week ending August 23rd were $342,432, or a decrease of $33,235 from the corresponding week of last year.

THE PRESIDENT and officers of the British Association, in order to commemorate their visit, have offered a gold medal in the Faculty of Applied Science at McGill University.

A SANE WOMAN, it is alleged, has been for three years incarcerated in the Longue Pointe Asylum. Steps are being taken to procure her release. Blame is laid upon the husband.

OWING TO COMPLAINTS having been made by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the Police Committee of this city have consented to appoint a woman to search female prisoners in future.

THE JEWS OF MONTREAL are about presenting an address of congratulation to Sir Moses Montefiore on the occasion of his one hundredth birthday. At the same time they will endow a bed in the General Hospital here, to be called the "Montefiore Berth."

LIEUT. GREELY has been the guest of the British Association here for the last few days. Unfortunately, immediately after his arrival in company with Mrs. Greely, he was forced to seek medical advice, and was at once recommended by his physician to remain perfectly quiet for a few days. A banquet will take place in his honor as soon as he may be sufficiently recovered to attend it.

JEAN BRISSON, aged 20, was the other evening tortured in a shocking manner. The act is said to have been the result of trades unionism, Brisson having entered a shoe factory during the last strike. On the evening in question Brisson, partially intoxicated, went with four others into a vacant lot at the East End to drink a bottle of whiskey, which done, Brisson went to sleep beside a fire which had been built. When he awoke his left hand was being held in the flames by his companions. After torturing him for some time, and tearing one of his nails off, the scoundrels left, after making him swear that he would not have them arrested. Two of the men are known.

THE ROYAL COMMISSION.

On the resumption, on Monday, in this city of the proceedings before the Royal Commission, the cross examination of Mr. Mercier was proceeded with, the hon. gentleman stating that all the friends present were free to act as they chose in regard to the continuation or stoppage of the disqualification proceedings.

Mr. Belanger testified to having signed the petition.

Mr. L. O. David spoke of the endeavors he had made to have the disqualification proceedings abandoned.

Messrs. Geoffrion and Beaugrand explained the proceedings at the meeting of Liberals, and both testified to the effective service rendered by Mr Mercier at the Quebec Legislature.

Mr. Desaulniers said that he had been a party to the arrangement having paid over the money to cover the costs.

Mr. Benjamin Trudel, of Quebec, explained the hand he had had in the negotiations, and cast reflections on Mr. Mercier.

Mr. Doutre said that he thought Mr. Mercier would have been justified in exacting still more money in the shape of costs.

M. McShane also spoke of the meeting of Liberals, Mr. Forget telling of the transference by him to Mr. Dansereau of the money to effect the arrangement with.

Messrs. Robidoux, syndic, and Poirier, secretary, of the Bar, declared that no charges had been made before the Bar of unprofessional conduct by Mr. Mercier.

The Commission then adjourned to Quebec on the 30th of September.

FAMINE AMONG THE PIEGANS!

Governor Crosby, of Helena, Mont., states officially that the Piegan Indians, about two thousand streng, are dying of starvation at the rate of one a day. Men and women are gaunt and spiritless and the children emaciated, and all are so weakened by lack of sufficient food for the last two years that dreadful suffering and death will occur shortly. The appropriation for this year only permits the agent to issue two pounds of beef and three pounds of bad flour per week, entirely inadequate to support well people. The Governor reports that the unnatural, inhuman state of things existing calls upon the Secretary of the Interior to assume the responsibility of issuing full rations until Congress meets.

CONSIDERABLE EXCITEMENT has been caused in the north-west portion of Toronto through the elopement of Jonathan Madell, a builder and contractor, of Lippincott street, and Mrs. Josie Martin, wife of Jacob L. Martin, cabinet maker. Madell leaves a wife and two young children, and Mrs. Martin a husband and two grown up daughters. The runaway pair were both members of the choir of the College street Baptist Church, Mrs. Martin being the organist. On Friday Mrs. Martin told her husband she was going to Hamilton to visit some friends. Mrs Madell had been sent to the country with her children about a fortnight ago, and Madell left on Friday, telling his partner that he was going to see his wife. A letter from Mrs. Madell addressed to her husband first aroused suspicion, and then it was ascertained beyond doubt that the pair had left together for New York. Madell, who is a good musician, took his harp with him. Mrs. Madell returned from the country with her children this morning, and is almost heartbroken. Mrs. Martin was also pianist and choir conductor in the West End Christian Association, and Madell was a member of the association choir.

COMMUNION WINE.

(To the Editor of the Witness.)

SIR,—As the grape season has come round again, I respectfully ask for a little space in the *Witness* that I may "by way of remembrance" bring up the subject of communion wine. This is an extremely important phase of temperance work, and we who advocate the use of unfermented wine, feel we have strong arguments to use. A few words of the Rev. A. S. Wells, the author of a pamphlet upon this subject seem very appropriate. After speaking of the circumstances that drew out the lesson of self-denial in the fourteenth chapter of Romans, he says:—

"This principle of self-denial for the good of others is pre-eminently the spirit of Christ and essential to the Christian character. Its exercise in our labors to promote the Temperance reform, and to save converted inebriates, is as important now as it was in Paul's time to save converted idolaters. Among the converts in recent revivals have been many of these trophies of grace. They tell us if it had not been for total abstinence preaching and practice, they could not have been converted, nor in any other way can they now hope to be saved. They dare not unite with a church and partake of the Lord's Supper, if they use fermented wine, because one single sip of it may destroy all hope of permanent reformation by reviving their old appetite.

Now, what shall we do with these men? Shall we keep them out of the churches? No; the apostle says take them in. (Rom. xiv. 1.) Shall we receive them as brethren, and then at the Lord's table tempt them to break their solemn pledge, and go thence, as others have done, to a drunkard's grave? Could the apostle visit the churches, would he not say to those who are so established that they fear no danger to themselves from the use of fermented wine, "Take heed lest your practice become a stumblingblock to them that are weak?" "It is good neither to eat flesh, *nor to drink wine*, nor *anything* whereby thy brother stumbleth, or is offended, or is made weak."

And in addition to this I pray that his exhortation may find place in many hearts. "For the sake of the reformed inebriate, therefore, and for the encouragement of our brethren who are laboring to save them, to urge forward to a glorious consummation the great temperance reform which has already done us so much good, and which is removing one of the greatest hinderances to the triumph of the Gospel throughout the whole world. The Saviour calls for every Christian and every church to throw their whole influence upon its side, and to occupy the front ranks in this conflict."

I am glad to notice the recommendations of the different religious bodies, (during the annual assemblies this summer) that the ministers of these churches use only unfermented wine at the Lord's Table. I, therefore, earnestly ask the attention, especially of church officers and ministers of the gospel, to the following recipes which I hope you will kindly re-publish. They afford a solution of any difficulty that may present itself, with regard to obtaining the pure juice of the grape. The expense of obtaining grapes even in a city market will not be more, at least, than that of the best wine and in every congregation will be found some "women whose hearts will stir them up in wisdom" to do this work for the Lord. This will be grand work for members of the W.C.T.U., where there is an organization.

RECIPES.

"Take twenty pounds Concord grapes and add two quarts of water. After crushing the grapes put them into a porcelain kettle; when at a boiling heat, the juices separate from the pulp and skins, then strain through a tin sieve or colander using a little more water; add six pounds granulated sugar. After the sugar is all dissolved, strain through a thick cloth. Then heat hot and pour immediately into stone bottles, and seal tightly while hot. The above will make three gallons, and if properly put up will keep any length of time; but all air must be kept from it until it is wanted for use. It is better to use bottles that will hold the quantity needed for each communion."

Another, used for a number of years by a Montreal lady:

"Take 25 pounds of grapes and a pound of sugar, mixed with a quart of water, bring to a boil, and when cool squeeze through a jelly bag. Mix the juice with four pounds of sugar, boil 15 minutes, and skim and bottle while hot in bottles taken out of boiling water. Seal with bees-wax and rosin. This makes an excellent article."

I should have no hesitation in using the ordinary self sealing cans in connection with either of these recipes which would make the work more simple.

MARY S. KNOWLES,
Superintendent of Evangelistic and Communion wine department. Provincial, W. C. T. U.
East Farnham, Aug. 21st.

A MAGNIFICENT WATER SPOUT was seen on the St. Lawrence, off Portneuf village, during the heavy thunder storm of Tuesday week. It was fully formed and appeared like a lofty pillar extending from the clouds to the river and affording a spectacle seldom enjoyed except at sea. During its continuance it moved down the river upwards of two miles, when it parted opposite Pointe Platon, rain descending in torrents immediately afterwards, to such an extent that from the village there appeared a vast number of heavy black lines joining the river and clouds, where the water spout disappeared. The period of its continuance was about three minutes.

THE NEW TESTAMENT FOR AFRICA.—Dr. Laws, for eight years a medical missionary on Lake Nyassa, Central Africa, has completed the first draft of the translation of the New Testament into the Chinyanga and Chitonga dialects. The Gospel of Mark has been printed, and John is passing through the press in Edinburgh.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths invariably must be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Verses and extended obituary notices are charged for at regular rates.

BIRTHS.

AUSTIN.—At No. 1148 St, James street west, August 27th, Mrs. B. P. Austin, of a son.

BRODIE.—At Bloomington, Illinois, on Tuesday, 26th Aug., the wife of James Brodie, V.S., of a son.

BROWN.—On the 20th instant, at 199 Lafontaine street, the wife of D. C. Brown, of a daughter.

CARPENTER.—At Cornwall, on the 24th instant, the wife of Henry E. Carpenter, of a daughter.

McLAUGHLIN.—At 187 St. Urbain street, on the 16th instant, the wife of Wm. McLaughlin, of a daughter.

PEASE.—At New York, on Thursday, August 21st, the wife of O. W. Pease, of a son.

ROBERTSON.—At No. 6 Platt street, August 26th, Mrs. James M. Robertson, of a daughter.

SALSBURY.—In this city, on 23rd inst., Mrs. Chas Salsbury, of a daughter.

SCRIMGEOUR.—At Cote St. Antoine, on the 26th inst., the wife of William Scrimgeour, of a son.

STEWART.—In this city, on the 23rd inst., at 292 Seigneurs street, Mrs. J. Stewart, of a son.

TURNBULL.—At No. 2 Milton street, on the 27th inst., the wife of Thomas T. Turnbull, of a son.

TURNER.—At 537 Seigneurs street, August 18th, the wife of James Turner, jr., of a daughter.

WOODLEY.—At Rockland, Ont., on Aug. 22nd, the wife of Isaac L. Woodley, of a son.

MARRIED.

BERRY—WARREN.—In this city, on the 25th August, by the Rev. H. J. Evans, Mariborough S., eldest son of the late F. H. Berry, to Lizzie M. Warren.

BISSONNETTE—HUME.—On Wednesday, 20th Aug., at the residence of the bride's father, Humeshaugh, Seymour, Northumberland, by the Rev. Dr. Nelle, Julien D. Bissonnette, B.A., Head Master Dundas High School, to Annie Isabel, eldest daughter of Thomas Hume, Esq.

MACGREGOR—DIER—On Wednesday, 27th instant, at 17 Windsor street, by the Rev. Prof. Shaw, assisted by the Rev. James Henderson, H. Ross Macgregor to Miss Gertrude Dier, youngest daughter of Joseph Dier.

RUTHVEN—UNDERWOOD.—At Ottawa, on the 19th instant, by the Rev. John Wood, Mr. James Ruthven to Miss Emma Jane Underwood, all of this city.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—At South Georgetown, Chateauguay, August 26th, John Lorne, son of John Anderson, jr., aged 8 weeks and 3 days.

BULLIONS.—At his residence, Norton Creek, on the morning of the 18th of August, in his 73rd year James Bullions, a native of Logiealmond, Perthshire, Scotland.

Perthshire papers please copy.

CAMPBELL.—At Ormstown, Friday, 22nd of August, Euphemie McCormick, wife of O. C. Campbell, Esq., in her 36th year.

She died in the enjoyment of that peace which is the sweet fruit of the Christian religion and a comfort to those that are left to mourn her loss.

CONWAY.—In this city, on the 25th inst., James Conway, aged 75 years.

CROCKER.—At Upton, P. Q., on the 18th inst., Walter Crocker, late of the Royal Canadian Rifles, in the seventy-fifth year of his age.

CUNNINGHAM.—In this city, on the 24th instant, after a lingering illness, John Cunningham, a native of Belfast, Ireland, aged 62 years.

DEWAR.—At East Hawkesbury, on the 11th August, Christie Dewar, daughter of Donald Dewar, aged 16 years.

DICKINSON, On Sunday, 24th, after a short illness W. G. Dickinson, aged 38 years.

DINAHAN.—In this city, on the 25th instant, Patrick Dinahan, in his 41st year.

DYER.—In this city, on the 25th instant, Jessie Bell, infant daughter of James Dyer, aged 6 days.

GEEN.—In this city, August 23, 1884, Annie Geen, daughter of the late G. Geen, and sister of Mrs. Wm. Gosling, aged 23 years.

GOODSELL.—At Cacouna, on Wednesday, 27th inst., Joseph A. Goodsell, Engineer G.T.R., in the 40th year of his age.

GOSLING.—Suddenly, at Plattsburg, N.Y., on August 23rd, Samuel, son of the late James Gosling, aged 43 years

HALLIDAY.—In this city, on the 24th instant, Martha Bell, widow of the late John Halliday, a native of Dumfries-shire, Scotland, aged 84 years.

New York and Dumfries-shire papers please copy.

HENDERSON.—At Sault au Recollet, on Saturday, the 23rd instant, Jessie Elizabeth Maude, infant daughter of W. V. Henderson.

HOLMES.—At Beauharnois, on the 21st of August, 1884, Albert Edward, aged six weeks, infant son of William and Jacobini Holmes.

JACKSON.—In this city, August 24th, infant daughter of George Jackson, aged three months and twenty-four days.

JANES.—At Bethlehem, N.H., Aug. 29th, Jane Winthrop Allyn, widow of the late D. P. Janes, in the 81st year of her age.

JOHNSON.—At Belleville, Ont., on the 28th instant, Sarah Lambe, beloved wife of J. W. Johnson, and youngest daughter of the late Dr. W. P. Smith, of this city.

JOHNSTON.—At Riceville, on Tuesday, Aug. 26th, Jessie Oswald, beloved daughter of William and Frances L. Johnston, aged 11 months and 24 days.

"Thou hast all seasons for thine own, O Death!"

JOHNSTON.—In the Parish of St. Thomas, Noyan, on August 4th, John Johnston, formerly merchant of Farnham Centre, P.Q.

He had a lingering illness and bore it not only with resignation but with Christian cheerfulness.

McCLELLAN.—In this city, on the 27th instant, of diphtheria, Albert Milton McClellan, aged 9 years and 28 days, youngest and dearly beloved son of Mr. W. W. McClellan.

Chicago papers please copy.

McDERMID.—In this city Aug. 30, 1884, Edgar Allan, infant son of Duncan and Margaret McDermid, aged 10 months and 18 days. Funeral took place from his father's residence, 76 Forfar street, Saturday, at 3 p.m., to Bonaventure Depot.

McGILLIVRAY.—At Vankleek Hill, on Friday, 15th August, Sally Ann McLeod, wife of Neil McGillivray, aged 36 years and six months.

McMILLAN.—At Lagan, Glengarry, on 16th Aug., in the 78th year of his age, Angus A. McMillan, Elder. He died in the enjoyment of that peace which is the sweet fruit of the Christian religion.

McNAUGHTON.—At Havelock, Huntingdon Co., Que., on Thursday, the 21st inst., Christiana McNaughton, a native of Braeadale, Isle of Skye, Scotland.

MOULTON.—Suddenly, at Cote des Neiges, Aug. 28th, Mabel Rebecca, infant daughter of H. A. Moulton, aged 6 months and 20 days.

PEARDON.—At the residence of her son, William Peardon, 307 St. James street, on the 26th instant, Ann Bant, wife of Thos. Peardon, sr., in her 80th year, a native of Cornwall, England.

ROSS.—At Halifax, on Wednesday evening, 27th inst., John Starr Ross, infant son of the late Robert H. Ross, of Montreal, aged 16 months.

STRONG.—On July 25th, at Load Vicarage, Somerset, England, Edith Hannah, aged 17 years, youngest daughter of Samuel Strong, 15 University street, granddaughter of the late Samuel Strong, Esq., of Norbiton, Surrey, and great granddaughter of the late George Robinson, Esq., of Richmond, Surrey.

TINGAY.—In this city, on 24th inst., William Henry Tingay, aged 19 years and 6 months.

WILSON.—At Ottawa, on the 16th July, of paralysis, Andrew Wilson, a native of Sorn, Ayrshire, Scotland, aged 73 years.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A POPULAR INSTITUTION.—The Canadian Business College, Hamilton, Ont., one of the oldest established and most successful business colleges in Canada, has just removed into new quarters in the Arcade Building, Hamilton, where it has elegant appointments and offers increased facilities.

In purchasing articles advertised in the "Witness" please mention in what paper you saw the advertisement. Advertisers always wish to know which advertisements are most effective.

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186 BLEURY STREET,
Conducted by Mrs. STONE.
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CROUP!

JOHN TORRANCE, Listowell, Ontario, writes: **"WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY** is, without exception, the best medicine made for Coughs, Colds and Croup. My little boy is subject to croup; I give him a dose whenever he has an attack, and he gets instant relief. I have had the Balsam in the house for years, and would not be without it under any consideration."

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STRAWBERRY
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The countries where Cholera prevails, as in India, China and Africa, PAIN-KILLER is considered the surest and safest of all known remedies, and the natives place the most perfect reliance in it.

Read the following extract from the letter of a missionary in China:—

DEAR SIRS,—I ought to have acknowledged long ago the box of Pain-Killer you had the goodness to send me last year. Its coming was most providential. I believe hundreds of lives were saved, under God, by it. The Cholera appeared here soon after we received it. We resorted at once to the PAIN-KILLER, using as directed for Cholera. A list was kept of all to whom the Pain-Killer was given, and our native assistants assured us that eight out of every ten to whom it was prescribed, recovered.

Believe me, dear sirs, gratefully and faithfully yours,

J. M. JOHNSON,
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HARVESTER AND SELF-BINDER!
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SOME OPINIONS OF CUSTOMERS, AGENTS AND THE PRESS DURING THE PRESENT HARVEST OF 1884.

From the "Equity," Bryson, Que., Aug. 14th:

TRIAL OF "WALER A. WOOD" BINDER.

"Mr. Leroy started one of the Frost & Wood's Twine Binders to work on Mr. James Colton's farm on Tuesday. The ground was rough, rye very ripe, and in poor condition for cutting. The Machine, however, did good work, and all those present were well satisfied. The Machine was drawn by one pair of horses."

From the Gananoque "Reporter," Aug. 2nd.

TRIAL OF A TWINE BINDER.

As per announcement in the "Reporter" a trial of one of Frost & Wood's Binders took place on Saturday last on the farm of R. Boyce, near Halstead's Bay, five miles east of Gananoque. The field consisted of four acres of fall wheat, quite tall, thin in spots, and a good deal broken down by late rains, the ground was uneven and rolling and anything but a desirable place for a trial of a Harvesting Machine.

Mr. Clark, one of Frost & Wood's foremen, mounted the driver's seat at half-past one o'clock and gave the word "go" to the horses, which took a lively gait around the field—the Binder doing its work like a thing of life—cutting clean, tying the grain into neat sheaves all of an exact size and laying them at the proper time over in the field out of the way. It did its work thoroughly and well without a hitch of any kind at the rate of an acre an hour, and most of the time driven by a son of Mr. Bradley's, the agent, a youth of sixteen years. There were on the ground about one hundred farmers during the trial, among whom were the President of the County Agricultural Society and several Directors, as also of the Township Agricultural Society. The Reeve and Township Council, together with many leading farmers, and all united in voting the trial a grand success. This great labor-saving Machine will shortly become a 'household word' in the township."

From Carleton Place "Herald," Aug. 13th.

Extract from report of trial on farm of Jos. McCrearry, Ramsay, held on 8th August, competing with Binders made in Brantford, Chatham and St. Thomas. "Frost & Wood's Binder came next. This machine is 11 ft. 1 in. wide, 3-inch sections, 6-inch stroke, and like the others cut a width of five feet. There are claimed for this binder a number of significant advantages. It certainly seems to work well. To many who had never seen Self-Binders working before, there did not appear to be much difference between them, but the friends of this machine were unmoved in their estimation of its qualities. Two machines were sold on the ground after the trial, one to William Gemmill, of Osceola, and one to Dan McCuan, and we believe a third party was getting one, so that while the trial may bear good fruit in the future, it has certainly borne some already as a direct result.

Letter of D. McCuan, Esq., Beckwith, Ont.

Beckwith, Aug. 22, 1884.

Dear Sirs,—I herewith enclose you the amount as agreed upon for Binder purchased at trial on McCreary's farm. The machine is doing excellent work and second to none. Many thanks to you for introducing such an excellent machine. Yours, &c.,
DANIEL McCUAN,
21, 19 Beckwith.

Letter from Trueman Thomas, Bristol, Que., Aug. 23rd.

Binder sold Hynes is doing splendid work and cannot be beaten. Yours,
TRUEMAN THOMAS.

Letter from John Tyo, Dundee, Que., Aug. 23rd.

Binder sold at St. Anicet, and doing splendid Can I get another one. Yours,
JOHN TYO.

Telegram from A. Bachand, St. Dominique de Bagot, Aug. 22nd.

Binder at Judge Ramsay's farm, St. Hugues doing splendid, the same with Mr. Birtz, St Simon. Send two more to St. Simon at once.
A. BACHAND.

A large number have been sold in the vicinity of Ottawa, Kingston and other places, and al doing excellent work, and we have letters from customers and agents every mail similar to above, speaking in the highest terms of praise of the Machine, and that it is exceeding their most sanguine expectations.

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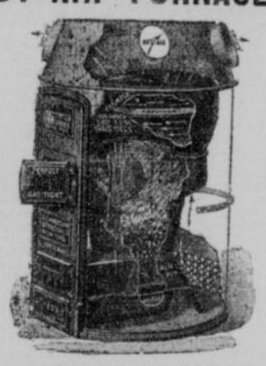

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WANTED, a Protestant Lady Teacher, for an elementary school, in a small village in Saguenay district, near Tadousac. State terms for ten months' tuition. Engagement to begin Oct. 1st, prox. Board to be had with private family in neighborhood. Apply to A. P. BLAIR, St. Etienne, via Tadousac, Saguenay, P.